Migrant Labour SA
General
1976
Migrants—Transkei’s lifeblood

Migrant labour will be the lifeblood of the Transkei when it becomes independent in October, tying it to South Africa like a placenta linking a foetus to the womb.

An analysis of the Transkei’s gross national income by Benbo underlines the indispensable role of migrant labour in the homeland economy.

Migrant labourers constitute nearly 70 per cent of the national income—or, to put it in starker terms, nearly R7 in every R10.

The trend, moreover, is toward increasing dependence on the earnings of migrant labourers in South Africa. In 1960 migrant labour contributed less than half of the national income. By 1970 the contribution had risen to 68.5 per cent.

The importance of migrant labour is re-emphasized when a closer look is taken at the breakdown of the Black Transkeian population.

According to the 1970 census, there were nearly 3 million Black Transkeians. Of that total, about 1.6 million were permanently resident in the Transkei, and about 1.4 million permanently settled in South Africa.

In 1973 migrant labourers earned R288.5 million, or more than R10 million more than the R273.1 million earned by the “continuously absent Transkeian citizens” in South Africa.

As Blacks in South Africa generally earn more than migrant labourers, the comparison gives some idea of the extent of the inflow of Transkeians to South Africa as migrant labourers.

Of the economically active Transkeians who find work in the Transkei itself, 78.5 per cent are employed in the agricultural sector of the economy.

But as most of those in agriculture are subsistence peasant farmers who are unable to make ends meet, their income has to be supplemented by the sale of their labour to South Africa.

As Benbo observes, “Plants production does not meet the internal demand for food in the Transkei and staple food still has to be supplemented regularly from the rest of South Africa.”

But money has to be found to buy the imported food and hence the flow of migrant labourers to South Africa.

More than 20 years ago the Tomlinson Commission spoke of “sub-maintenance or poverty level” farming in the reserves and pressed for urgent action.

The irony is that the importance of migrant labour in the Transkei shows that underlying economic policies have changed little, in spite of advances towards separate development-style independence on the political front.

One way to provide work for its peoples is for the Transkei to create 26,300 work opportunities annually—or see them enter the already swollen stream of migrant labourers heading for South Africa.

Benbo quotes some statistics which illustrate how far the Transkei is from reaching the 78.5 per cent target, engaging work for people living in South Africa, which Dr Verwoerd predicted would begin in 1978.

In the first 10 years of its existence the Xhosan Development Corporation—a specially created to stimulate economic growth—provided less than 8,000 industrial jobs for Black Transkeians.

Establishment of industries in the Transkei was—and is—held out as the great answer to the need to provide more work opportunities for the growing population.

Equally important are figures relating to what economists describe as the “multiplier effect”—the belief that the creation of one industrial job generates further jobs.

South African Government officials have talked of one industrial job generating two other jobs, but Benbo reports that the multiplier effect in the two biggest towns, Umtata and Butterworth, was less than 1.4.

The White Paper which accompanied the Promotion of the Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959—a key separate development law—spoke of creating homogeneous “homelands” for the different African peoples or “national units.”

The Transkei is regarded as a model for separate development theorists, but Benbo quotes figures which show that it will be far from becoming a homogeneous homeland for the Xhosa “national unit.”

Of the 4.8 million Transkeian Blacks, more than 83,500 or nearly 45 per cent are not Xhosa-speaking.
A homeland drained of men and money

By Bophuthatswana: The plight of the homeland is one of depopulation, poverty, and economic stagnation. The government's efforts to address these issues have been largely unsuccessful, leading to a further decline in the region's economic and social infrastructure.

The South African government has struggled to implement policies that would support the development of Bophuthatswana. Despite efforts to attract industry and investment, the region remains economically disadvantaged, with a high unemployment rate and limited job opportunities.

The situation in Bophuthatswana is particularly dire, with a high concentration of poverty and a lack of basic services. The government has attempted to address these issues through various initiatives, but progress has been slow and inconsistent.

The region's economic situation is further compounded by the fact that many young people are leaving the area in search of better opportunities elsewhere. This has resulted in a brain drain, with skilled workers and professionals moving to more developed regions.

The government has acknowledged the challenges facing Bophuthatswana and has committed to investing in infrastructure and economic development. However, progress has been slow, and the region continues to struggle with poverty and unemployment.

The situation in Bophuthatswana highlights the challenges faced by many African homelands in terms of economic development and social welfare. The region's success will depend on the ability of the government to implement effective policies and attract investment to support its growth.

In summary, Bophuthatswana remains a region facing significant challenges in terms of economic development and social welfare. The government's efforts to address these issues have been largely unsuccessful, and the region continues to struggle with poverty and unemployment.

Despite these challenges, the government has committed to investing in infrastructure and economic development. The region's future success will depend on the ability of the government to implement effective policies and attract investment to support its growth.
The purpose of the Christian council is to examine migrant workers' problems, which is in line with the whole Christian community.

Religion Reporter, looking at a central committee, TAMBERT PRINCE, the speaker of the church, says that the church does not report problems to the government because it cannot be solved by the government. But now, the worsening migrant workers' situation is becoming a pressing issue. The government, led by Prime Minister of Malaysia, has taken action to control the situation.

A Süd Consortium, a Christian community organization, has been established to address the issue of migrant workers. The organization has been working with local communities to provide assistance.

In conclusion, the situation of migrant workers is a pressing issue that requires the attention of the government and the Christian community.
UK firm under fire over SA investment

LONDON — Consolidated Gold Fields (CGF) which produces 20 per cent of South Africa's gold output through a subsidiary, was criticized yesterday for its alleged commitment to an economy based on white supremacy and racial discrimination.

The attack came from the Christian Concern for Southern Africa (CCSA), an independent body which advises church institutions, with equity investments in companies operating in Southern Africa.

In a special report prepared to support church shareholders who attended the CGF group's annual meeting yesterday, it said the vast majority of the company's black workers were employed under the migrant labour system which "plays a fundamental part in perpetuating the policy of separate development while allowing the continued exploitation of African labour by the white economy."

"This system contributes to the destruction of African life and its value while reinforcing the African's state of economic dependence and powerlessness," the report added.

The CGF group, through its associate Gold Fields of South Africa (GFS), employs over 70 per cent of all black labour used by British mining companies in South Africa.

The report said that average earnings by black workers in the group's mines were one tenth of those paid to white miners. — SAPA-RNS
Despite the job-creation efforts of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC), KwaZulu has become more, not less, dependent on income earned outside. Between 1960 and 1973 income earned in KwaZulu itself rose 132% to R80m, while the income of Zulus working outside as migrants rose 275%—more than twice as fast—to R150m.

Income earned internally constituted 44% of gross national income in 1960, but only 22% in 1973. The income of workers living in KwaZulu but commuting daily to work in nearby border areas has risen 62% in three years to R130m in 1973.

These revealing figures are contained in an Economic Review of KwaZulu, published this week by the Bureau for Economic Research (Bantu Development (Benco)).

Adding to these figures, the small amount earned by Whites in KwaZulu (R6m) gives a gross national income for 1973 of R366m.

The Review does not, however, give any indication of what percentage of the R150m earned by migrant workers is actually remitted to KwaZulu. Other studies (FAM, September 19) indicate that as little as 20% is sent home.

The Review says that per capita annual income earned in KwaZulu itself rose from R25.4 in 1960 to R34.7 in 1973—an about R2.90 per head per month. If the income of commuters is included, this figure rises to R7.60.

Gross domestic product has almost doubled since 1960 to R76m in 1973. The share of the formerly predominant subsistence economy has declined to 43%. Nearly half of GDP is accounted for by community, social, and personal services.

KwaZulu has a population of about 2.1m. There are also 1.9m Zulus living in the common area. Of those living in the Bantustan itself, only 27% are economically active, compared to 46% outside.

Benco anticipates that an average of 55,000 Zulu men and women will join the labour market each year in 1974-76, some 42% of them in the common area.

"An effort must therefore be made to create at least 30,400 work opportunities in order to obviate the migration of man power out of KwaZulu."

Judging by past performance, this is a scant hope that this target will be met. Between 1960 and 1974 only 20,187 African jobs were created through the BIC and the Industrial Development Corporation 983 of them through the BIC and the agency system at Isithebe, 110 km north of Durban, and KwaZulu’s sole growth point, and 19,204 of them through the IDC in border areas like Hammarsdale, Ladysmith, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, and Richards Bay. (Later figures show that the number of agency-created jobs up to 1975 is 2,558.)

Some industries have also been established in border areas without IDC assistance, among them Iscor’s Newcastle steelworks (providing 3,000 African jobs as at August this year) and a frame factory at Hammarsdale.

The capital costs R3.2m at Isithebe, and R23m in the border areas. All of the 49 industrial sites provided by the BIC at Isithebe have been allocated.

Benco estimates that last year 180,000 workers were commuting daily from KwaZulu (143,000 of them from Umzazi alone) to workplaces in the surrounding common area.

Up to 1974 the BIC lent R3.1m to 417 African businessmen, most of the money being used to set up trading enterprises. Compared to the other Bantustans KwaZulu has an extensive tertiary sector, with 3,000 odd trade and services enterprises. This is more than three times as many as in Bophuthatswana, also the subject of a recent Review by Benco.

Nevertheless, only a small percentage of national income is spent in KwaZulu itself. "It is therefore of extreme importance," says the Review, "that attention be given to expansion of the tertiary sector in order to limit this large leakage of purchasing power."

Apart from this leakage, another obstacle to economic development is the low level of savings. This arises not only from low earnings but also from the high adult male dependance burden, the number of children dependent on each man (2.9 in KwaZulu, 1 for the White population).

Hence capital formation from internal sources is not sufficient. The Review adds that the "economically active men, who are so essential for homeland development, leave to work in the White areas."

Of the economically active male Zulu population, 62% are in "White" areas, and only 37% in KwaZulu.
Apartheid divide
blacks – student

EAST LONDON — (It is)
impossible for the non-existent
community to
demand human rights,
according to Mr G Mposelwa.

Speaking at the Human
Rights Committee’s public
meeting held here yesterday
to commemorate the
signing of the United Nations declaration of
human rights, Mr Mposelwa, a theology
student said: “The first
battle is self-discovery,
knowing oneself and
respecting oneself and not
having other people telling you who you are.”

He said apartheid
taught blacks to hate
other blacks and this
indoctrination was carried
through education,
radio and now television.

The homeland policy
was a further step away
from liberation as they
had been created to confuse
and divide the black
people in South Africa.

Dr T. Thomas told the
150 people present that in
a six week period last year
77 children died of mal
nutrition in the Ciskei.

She said that while
white South Africans
spent money trying to
lose weight, black South
Africans were dying from
lack of food.

Migrant labour and the
resultant family disruption
was producing a
monster and an illegitimacy
explosion — TDR
Change urged in contract labour laws

Labour Reporter

The personnel research division of the University of the Orange Free State has attacked some contract labour regulations as a "waste of time and money."

It has also called for a thorough investigation into the internal functioning of labour bureaux and procedures relating to registrations and labour regulations.

Firms from the private sector should "take part in such an investigation," says a manual on the Black employment process based on research by Mr Willie van Breda.

The manual speaks of a "noteworthy absence of humanity among employers and labour bureaux." That is "red tape should be done away with."

It points out that after a year's contract the Black worker has to return to his homeland to renew his contract. "This practice results in unnecessary travelling and resultant waste of time and money," the manual says.

Compulsory returns to homelands should take place after periods longer than a year and contracts should be renewable at local labour bureaux.

Mr van Breda found that the regulations for the registration of vacancies and of work seekers were being contravened by large numbers of workers and employers.

He proposed that the housing shortage, likely to be aggravated by increasing migrant labour, should receive joint attention from labour bureaux and employers.

Tribal labour bureaux should be run by the White Bantu Administration Boards until homeland officials could run them properly.

A permanent liaison committee should be established for consultation between senior labour bureau officials and homeland officials.
Call to reshape migrant-based economy

Labour Reporter

Creative thinking is needed to reshape the migrant-based economy of Southern Africa which has left large regions and countries impoverished.

Dr Francis Wilson, economist and author, said the migrant system was unlikely to provide jobs for wives or schools for children of migrants.

Corporate profits and tax — R315 million in tax from the gold mines went to Pretoria in 1974 — tended to be reinvested in the “core area” (White South Africa).

LESOTHO

Meanwhile, a country such as Lesotho, half of whose labour force worked in South Africa, could not provide jobs for a tenth of its annual increase in job seekers.

“What right does the sending (labour supplying) area have to a share of the total wealth?” Dr Wilson asked a symposium on migrant labour last night attended by representatives of most major churches.

He suggested:

- That there is scope for negotiation on the sharing of taxes from industries which rely on migrants for most of their unskilled labour.

REINVEST

- Negotiation with companies to reinvest profits not only in urban areas but also in those areas which supply most of their labour.

- Countries should start negotiating for investment funds and for a guaranteed market for their products in return for their labour supply.

- Employers should think about providing social workers for the families of migrants.

If employers replaced grants with stable fam-

Migratory labour ‘an evil system’

The Christian conscience of people had to be awakened to the “evil” system of migratory labour so that South Africa’s prosperity was not purchased at too great a cost in human misery and suffering, the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

Addressing a consultation in Johannesburg on migratory labour, he urged the Church to cooperate with all organisations, businesses and people engaged in mitigating the deleterious consequences of one of South Africa’s most pressing problems.

labour brought with it an increase in crime, prostitution, homosexuality, illegitimacy and poverty.

Migratory labour, he said, also “soured the milk of human kindness in the breasts of many — both the victims of the system and those who profit from it.”

Speaking on the role of the Church in the system of migratory labour, Dean Tutu said the Church could not remain silent.

CONDEMNED

He said the victims of migratory labour were not labour units chosen at some labour mart because they were healthy and not cheeky, but declassified and debased “Bantu” who did not rate a recruiting officer.

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Mines pay gap is widening

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The pay gap between Black and White miners widened in the early 1970s in spite of a sharp increase in Black wages. Dr Francis Wilson of the University of Cape Town said last night.

Addressing a conference on migrant labour in Johannesburg, Dr Wilson said average Black wages on gold mines more than doubled from R326 to R658 a year between 1971 and 1974.

During the same period average White wages increased by a small percentage from R4.339 to R5.974. The higher percentage increase on Black wages meant that during the four-year period the ratio of White—Black wages dropped from 24:1 to 12:1, Dr Wilson said.

But the gap in actual money received or what he described as "real terms" widened. In 1971 the difference in average wages was R4.160 and in 1974 it was R4.041.

The increase amounted to a 13 per cent widening in the White—Black wage gap on gold mines.

"Although the relative wage ratio terms was getting very much better, the difference in absolute terms was getting wider," Dr Wilson said.

In another address Professor S. Naidoo, the University of Natal, questioned the assumption that migrant workers had a rural base. In the homelands which acted as an "economic backwater," students in the Cities of the Transvaal pointed out that many households had less than one hectare of land at all.

He went on to ask another question, often used as a political slogan: "How much is it costing the homelands to rural workers?"

In addition, he asked if it was correct to say that if you increase the level of wages in the rural areas, the prices of those things you need to buy in the urban areas will increase, thereby nullifying the effect of the wage increase.

He ended by asking if the government was then taking appropriate measures to improve the housing and other services in the homelands.
**Sociologist warns of duty of church**

**PROFESSOR ALAHT**

The University of South Africa said it was new accepted that migratory labour would be a prominent feature of modern South Africa for a long time. He said the whole matter had become crowded by different consensus groups working with pre-beceived ideas for solutions one way or another.

**NO ANSWER**

"We have to accept that neither the segregationists nor the integrationists have the answers." Grand solutions he said would not succeed. Maintaining that the church as an organisation should not take the lead in prescribing solutions, Dr Alahet asked: "What else can the church do other than cultivate religious participation — make people aware of others and their own selves?"

**TRUE CHURCH**

Professor Alahet said the true church never became part of any section of society. "The struggle of the church of Christ is not to become part of any consensus system — but to retain its fundamental nature — not to bring about consensus but could live in the family life in the area where they worked.

The demonstration called for the right to be freely occupied by all. It was the responsibility of the church and all people to work with a new spirit of awareness that in Christ they could build a new humanity.

The church should encourage small voluntary groups capable of generating and restoring human relationships.

Instead of large, impersonal services that were needed, small groups should encourage small voluntary groups capable of generating and restoring human relationships.

**As partners**

"Following the way of Christ, we need to identify with this group,rendering love and a caring spirit towards the fullness of people's spiritual and social well-being." He said one of the significant things churches should tackle was the perception of people based on race, religion and social interests.

Both Black and White people in churches should realise the crucial value of reconciliation. Churches should pursue their unifying objectives by challenging the church to get its members to work together.

He called on the church to involve the Church to promote build-up and supply ancillary services, for training and providing social workers, community centres and an informal level of job services for the unemployed.
Talks seek better life for migrants

By CLÉVE EIDEN
Labour Correspondent

THE 80 South African and Lesotho delegates to the consultation on migratory labour yesterday made proposals which could bring far-reaching changes in the quality of life of migrants and their families and South Africa's labour relations with her neighbouring states.

The conference demanded new thinking and planning on migrant workers from the State, the mining houses, employers, the trade unions and the church.

The meeting said the problems of migrant workers were "problems" for Southern Africa and stressed the need for a common policy among the states and homeland governments.

The politicians, academics, trade unionists, businessmen and churchmen who took part have formed an action committee which will liaise and act as a pressure group on the authorities.

The conference listed among its priorities:

- The need for trade unions and the church to monitor migrant workers' conditions.
- The need for a charter detailing the rights of migrant workers.
- That businesses immediately recognise Black trade unions.
- That the colour bar in legislation such as the Mines and Works Act be scrapped.
- That businesses and the Government should explore and implement new housing ventures.

The church delegates said the migratory system was evil, and said it was imperative for Christians to work with others for its abolition.
Johannesburg — The Lesotho Member of Parliament and former Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. J. R. Motsoe, yesterday described the South African migrant labour system as "exploitation without responsibility."

The migrant worker stood as a reminder, not of aggressive free enterprise, but of "systematic exploitation without social or moral responsibility," Mr. Motsoe said in a paper circulated at a migrant labour symposium at an airport hotel near here.

Several South African MPs and representatives of most major churches are attending the symposium as well as a strong delegation from Lesotho.

"He (the migrant) has provided the apartheid system with profound rationalisation," Mr. Motsoe said.

"He reminds us of the glorious past — of the civilising mission through teaching the natives good habits, industry and obedience."

"The abolition of this evil system would constitute the humanisation of South Africa, the recognition of the sacred institution of marriage, and the restoration of the dignity of the human person," Mr. Motsoe said.

What effects would the impending struggle for independence in Rhodesia and South West Africa have? Would this further harden the line towards greater rigidity or would it produce long-awaited changes which alone could avert the approaching conflict with violence?

"These are questions which will remain unanswered as long as we refuse to frankly face the problem," Mr. Motsoe said.

— SAPA
Synod attacks policy on migrant labour

23/1/76

ROM

Staff Reporter

POTCHEFSTROOM — The Government policy of migrant labour was yesterday strongly criticised by the National Synod of the Gereformeerde Kerk at Potchefstroom.

But cognisance was taken of changes in the policy in the past few months, including the fact that homeland citizens were being allowed to be accompanied by their families during periods of contract work.

Delegates to the synod believed that part of the present situation concerning migrant labour clashes with the policy of separate development and could no longer be defended as a state of change.

Churchmen heard that the matter was thoroughly investigated by delegates, churches and other quarters concerned during the past few years.

According to a report it was alarming that the number of labourers migrating to the White areas of the country was being increased.

It was felt that the Government would gradually lose moral rights on the homeland policy if the homelands could not develop a strong economy and provide enough work for its citizens.

The report also stated that it was the task of the church to appeal to the authority concerned when a system connected to a certain policy was a disadvantage to the church and the proclamation of the gospel.

It had been proved by evidence of labourers that a small number of them was attached to churches.

The main reason for this was probably their changeable and unsteady way of life.

The policy also strongly influenced the social, economic and political lives of migrant labourers because of contract periods of between two and 24 months.

During this time the working men were usually away from their families and lived with others in a hostel. The situation...
Is Punt Janson's labour plan doomed?

By BILL KRIEGER

The government which rules the daily lives of 18 million Blacks.

At the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban four months ago Mr Janson electrified delegates by admitting that the migrant labour system was "at heart not a good one."

Whereas the government has for more than 15 years consistently advocated the phased withdrawal of all Africans from the Western Cape, Mr Janson admitted in effect that this was an impossible goal. There were, he said, 80,000 Blacks living in Cape Town illegally in addition to the 110,000 registered there.

"Let's face it, we can't throw them out. These people have families to support," he said.

He subsequently disclosed that a departmental study of the migrant labour system had been completed.

By contrast, in a significant passage from his recently published book, "Credo van Afrikaner", Dr Treurnicht, in arguing the necessity of maintaining all forms of petty apartheid,plus away at the party's official line, implying that Blacks are in White areas only as temporary sojourners.

"We can accept that in our lifetime we shall not see a White South Africa in which Whites only live," he says. "We shall still for a long time use their citizens as guest workers.

The cabinet's marked swing to the right has been sharply criticised by several Black leaders. They were given yesterday by a former government Minister, Mr Theo Gerdener, who said it showed up "the blatant dishonesty of the Nats policy more sharply than any government action over the past two years."

Mr Gerdener, who resigned as Minister of the Interior three years ago to found the Democratic Party, said the composition of the cabinet "would inevitably usher in an era which will be marked by a further worsening of race relations."

There was now "less hope than ever before" for detente between the races in South Africa. The appointment of Dr Treurnicht, Mr Harthenberg and others to the cabinet was "incredibly shortsighted when viewed in the light of South Africa's real needs," Mr Gerdener said.
Migrant labour system

Dr A L BORAIN asks the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

1. Whether officials of his Department conducted an inquiry into the migrant labour system, if so, (a) at whose instance and (b) into what specific aspects.

2. Whether the inquiry has been completed, if so.

3. Whether the findings will be published, if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Yes
   (a) At the instance of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development
   (b) To identify the problems in connection with migrant labour as experienced in relation to the system in general and to consider recommendations to improve the system

2. Yes

3. No, the report is considered to be a confidential Departmental working document for official consumption only.
Better foreign workers

Less than two years ago South Africans were convinced they were doing their Black neighbours a favour by offering them work as low-paid migrants. There have been second thoughts since Mahonei's "impossible" and cut off its 120,000 miners.

Now one of the most outspoken critics of the migrant labour system, Mr. Joel Mokoae, reveals plans by...
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Francis Wilson

Saldu Working Paper No. 1
Ciskei FM 6/2/76

Home — sweet — home?

The Ciskei may have great natural beauty to offer the visiting tourist, but economically it has as yet little to offer those who have to live there.

This much emerges from a useful Economic Review of this Bantustan published last week by the Bureau for Economic Research Bantu Development (Benbo) With the recent cession of the Glen Grey and Herschel areas to the Transkei, the Ciskei has an African population of 346,000. Another 411,000 Xhosas, whom government identifies with the Ciskei do not live there at all.

Per capita income generated in the Ciskei was R3.03 in 1973. The earnings of the 53,000 Ciskei residents who commute daily to work on the Transkei railway line to the King William's Town and East London areas push up that figure up to R7.54.

The total income of Africans living in the Ciskei was R51.9m in 1973. Migrants from the Ciskei, 11% of people working on long-term contracts in the common area — earned R2.55m.

Some development has occurred in the territory: GDP rose 71% between 1965-66 and 1971-72 to R21.2m. giving a per capita GDP of R40 Community, social and personal services contributed 56.7% to GDP; agriculture, hunting and fishing 18.6%; transport, storage and communication 11.5%, and other activities 13.2%.

The trend is for the contribution of the subsistence and private sectors to decline relative to that of the public sector, which has increased sharply since the SA Bantu Trust (SABT) started developing the Bantustans in the early sixties. The SABT remains the largest investor, with about R42.4m between 1960 to 1972, followed by the Ciskei government, with about 22% of present investment.

The Ciskei government still gets about 89% of its revenue from Pretoria Between 1972 and 1975 it spent R82.6m — mainly on the provision of educational and transport facilities.

At the same time, the SABT spent R48.5m, mainly on land for consolidation and resettlement. The Xhosas Development Fund spent R7.7m on the creation of job opportunities.

What effect has this investment had?

The value of crops has trebled since 1971-2.

There has been little effect on animal production.

There are no industrial growth points, though small-scale development of industrial areas has begun in Dimbaza and Sada. So far, 324 Xhosas have been provided with jobs through the XDC on the agency system. Against this, Sada has a population of 21,000 and Dimbaza 9,000.

The tertiary sector remains primitive: 9% of it is made up by general and patent medicine dealers, and 10% by eating houses and cafes. It provides employment for about 1,300, according to Benbo.

The XDC has made loans to businessmen totalling R1.4m.

The local multiplier effect is negligible. Cash leaks out into the nearby “White” areas which offer better services and a greater variety of goods.

About 8,000 Africans will enter the labour market in the Ciskei over 1974-76. Only a small proportion of these will find work there. Another 4,000 or so will do so in the common area.

So, it appears the Ciskei will remain an economic satellite of the rest of South Africa for many years to come. But economists at Benbo remain optimistic if the cash leak can be plugged, and the rich agricultural land in the newly acquired Fish River Valley properly exploited, then the picture could change.

But it’s a very big if
Inquiry urged into migrant labour

By MIKE PITSO

Mafetlape Bureau, Maseru. — Migrant labour is "a tragedy and a political and economic injustice," says Mr Joel Moitshe, former vice-chancellor of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Addressing students at Mafetlape campus, he said the university should consider establishing an industrial relations centre for research into the plight of migrant labourers.

Mr Moitshe described the system as exploitation without social or moral responsibility. Church leaders had denounced it as evil and unchristian.

The South African Government was interested only in the muscles of the labourers and did not provide the social infrastructure to enable families to accompany them.

Home governments should press for a greater share of the taxes now monopolised by the South African Government.
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Average monthly cash. incl. Typ. of farm. Employees, race. and
Economic Region. 1972/73

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Typ. of farm: Employees, race. and
Economic Region. 1972/73

Table 11: Deviations from Average Monthly Wage (total) by type, race, and kind. 
Deviations from average monthly wage for all economic regions = 20.82
The problem of absentee mothers

Jill Nattrass, a lecturer in economics at the University of Natal, is working on a doctorate on the migrant labour system and talks about a growing new class of labour migrants — women, reports SALLY ANTOBUSB.

Family

Mrs Nattrass emphasised that she is an economist, not a social worker, and also that very little work had been done on female labour migration.

Nevertheless, her figures give an insight into women's predicament in the labour migration system that is forced on so many Black South Africans.

The total, official number of female migrant workers in 1970 was more than a quarter of a million. By now this figure will have grown and it could be more than a million, even if inaccurate anyway because of illegal migration.

"As it has become more difficult to migrate through the regular channels, so the incentive to migrate illegally has increased," said Mrs Nattrass.

Of all the women migrants in 1970, less than 50,000 were younger than 20, which means that the great majority can be presumed to be mothers.

Money

None at all, according to the population census. One in five were older than 45. It would seem that it is precisely the experienced and having young children who get home over weekends and days off.

To make it worse, women migrants earn less than men in most jobs. In the professional sector — nursing and teaching mainly — women earn salaries that are only 67 percent as high as the men's (in the Durban area).

In unskilled jobs, where most women migrants are working, their average wages are just over half what unskilled men earn.

It is only women domestics who earn more than men domestics — because women may be up to 50 years old, while men working in this sector are generally very young.

System

On average, Black women are slightly better educated than men, but the benefits of more years of schooling for women in the homelands are lost with migration, because it is the better educated people who leave first in search of urban work, according to Mrs Nattrass's study.

"There is little doubt that the modern sector of South Africa has, up to date, benefited substantially from the perpetuation of the system," she said.

"And it seems inevitable that the system will continue for a long time, for as long as people's survival depends on remittances from urban workers."

"At the moment we can only talk about decreasing the rate of increase of migration."
Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

DIE gees waarin hy gesê het dat hy simpatie het met swart gesinne wat vanweë wetgewing verhinder word om in stedelike gebiede saam te woon, was 'n openbaring van blote menslikheid.

Dit beteken nie dat die bepaling van die Bantoe-Stadsgebiede wat die skedeming veroorsaak more, oormore geskrap gaan word nie, het nie. Die vyfste minister van Bantoe en Bantoe-gesinne waarvan die Beeld gesê het, het die reg op permanente daar te woon daarmee skep en mos weer andere probleme.

Dit beteken nie dat die Regering die getal onwettige swartmense in blanke gebiede verminder en die stroom na die tydland aanmoedig en vergroot — indien nodig, met dwang. "As ek nou sou vertoof gee dat mans hul vreue na die stedelike gebiede bring, dan vererger ek die probleem van huisvesting en die kinders wat uit so 'n huwelik in die stad gebore word, kry die reg om permanent daar te woon. Daarmee skep ek dan die hele ding gesins opgelos nie."

'n Departementele komitee het 'n verslag opgestel oor die hele kwessie van trekarbeid, maar hy het nog nie hierdie verslag gesien nie en kan dus nie daarop commentaar lewer nie.

Dit is in die gees waarin daar huiseneenheids en meer handelsgeriewe vir swartmense bestuurbaar gestel word, dat daar no die probleem van verbrokele gesinne gekyk sal word.
Black workers keep their urban privileges if they agree to work at decentralised factories near the homelands.

This emerged from a speech by the Minister of Mines, Dr Koornhof, when he opened a new tool factory at Ladysmith in Natal today. The firm previously operated exclusively in Germiston.

Dealing with official help given to the company in decentralising its activities, Dr Koornhof quoted from a report showing that:

- Black employees in Germiston moving to Ladysmith were each given a letter guaranteeing they could return within two years if they became unhappy in Ladysmith;
- Two Administration Board officials accompanied a delegation of Black employees on a fact-finding visit to Ezakheni near the factory site some months before the move;
- Five brick-built houses at Ezakheni were reserved by the Department of Bantu Administration for relocated employees;
- The kwaZulu leader Chief Buthelezi cleared the way for the few non-Zulu Black employees moving to the factory to be permitted to live in kwaZulu.
Domestic is ‘legal’ but must leave

Despite the recent assurances of two Deputy Ministers that any mistakes made over the repatriation of illegal foreign Blacks would be put right, they must still leave the country.

This was confirmed today by the acting Johannesburg Commissioner of Bantu Affairs, Mr A H J Els.

Deputy Ministers of Bantu Affairs, Mr Punt Janson and Mr W A Cruywagen, gave their assurances earlier this month following the Star's disclosure that at least 1000 illegal foreign Blacks who had come forward to "legalise their position" at the urging of Mr Janson, were to be repatriated.

Numbers of employers of those to be repatriated said they felt "double-crossed" and that Mr Janson's January statement had been "a hoax."

However Mr Janson denied his statement was a hoax. He said he "honestly and sincerely meant every word" of it.

The new Deputy Minister in charge of foreign Bantu, Mr Cruywagen (who replaced Mr Janson) said he had never dealt with the illegal Rhodesian Blacks question and had never been approached about the matter.

INSTRUCTED

Mrs G W Braithwaite of Northcliff, Johannesburg, whose servant complied with the "legalisation conditions" yet who has been told to leave the country before October 5, today approached Acting Johannesburg Commissioner, Mr Els, to inquire if any change had been made in the department's repatriation order since the two Deputy Ministers' assurances.

Mrs Braithwaite said Mr Els told her that there had been no change.

"In fact Mr Els said that Mr Cruywagen had phoned Mr du Randt (the
Use of Coloured labour urged

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr. Raubenheimer, gave a hint last night that stricter regulations may be applied in the Western Cape to force employers to use Coloured instead of Black labour.

Many people, including Nationalists, claimed Coloured workers were no good," he said. "I say that approach must be pushed into the background. Stricter regulations should be made. People must stop themselves to help us in this whole process," Mr. Raubenheimer added.

People were still asking for more concessions for Black labour on the excuse that Coloured labour was bad, he said. But the time had come for Coloured labourers to be better trained, and better paid once they were trained.

"SYSTEM "EVIL"

Mr. Raubenheimer said the migratory labour system was regarded as evil and should be removed. He appealed to farmers to train Coloureds and not to allow Blacks in the Western Cape.

Dealing earlier with bottlenecks in the resettlement of Blacks in the homelands, Mr. Raubenheimer said the department's great problem was to get funds. Black spots were being removed first because conditions were not controllable there. Blacks would be resettled in towns where hospitals, schools, business and other facilities would be provided.

AN IMPACT

SAPS and Imbas, which had made an impact on the world because it was said people were forced to go there, now had more people than had been provided for. There was a tremendous shortage of housing and the department was not getting enough money to catch up with the backlog.

People claimed that Blacks did not want to go to the homelands, but Mr. Raubenheimer said he could give the assurance that if houses were provided (even without other facilities) Blacks would trek there in their hundreds of thousands.
Janson hint of rethink on migrants

26/9/75
Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN.—A hint that the Government may abolish or drastically revise the migratory labour system was given in Durban yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson.

"The Liberals say it but sometimes they are right. We can't allow more migratory labour in a country like South Africa. Mr Janson told about 200 delegates attending the National Party's Natal congress.

He was replying to a speaker who called on the Government to relax the restrictions which obliged farmers to employ only Africans from the nearest tribal homeland. Mr Janson emphasized that this could not be done.

However, the time had come in South Africa for the press, academics and people in general to face up to facts.

There is no use denying the facts. We in South Africa have always faced up to our challenges when we do that we conquer. The migratory labour system is at heart not a good system," said Mr Janson.

CAPE TOWN

One had only to look at Cape Town where Blacks left behind sometimes one, sometimes two illegitimate children at the end of their contracts.

Eighteen thousand Blacks were caught each year for being in Cape Town illegally—and were only caught 30 percent. The estimated Black population is 100,000, and there are about 20,000 there illegally. "We can't throw them out, let's face it. These people have families to support," he said.

"If you say it's the same for his children," he asked. "You won't stop it." At the same time he warned that the almost insuperable difficulties on the part of Black workers wanting wives and children to join them in the White urban areas.

"Cape Town, for example, would have a population of one million in need of housing if this were allowed. "Can you imagine this city going up overnight, or even in three years or four?" Mr Janson asked.
Migrant labour system to stay—Janson

DURBAN. — It was unfortunately impossible to do away with the migratory labour system, but the Government would do everything possible to eliminate the evils arising from it, Mr T. N. H. Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, said in an interview here today.

He disclosed that a senior official of his department had recently completed a study of migratory labour which the department would examine.

Mr Janson went on, "It is clear that to do without migratory labour would be impossible. There are conflicting attitudes to this system — people say they are against it but at the same time call for more labour from Lesotho, for example."

FROM HOMELANDS

The Government's view is that, if at all possible, migratory labour must be from the homelands and the workers should be able to stay with their families.

Thus we are trying to achieve through decentralisation.

Mr Janson said the report would be studied for opportunities to do away with evils arising from the system — for example, improved transport between the homeland areas and the cities so that they could live with their families.

FACILITIES

The Government could also provide better leisure facilities for migratory labourers, such as sports fields and study opportunities, he said.

Mr Janson said the Government had no intention of scrapping the controversial Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

He appealed to the public both on the farm and in the cities to co-operate and allow the boards to perform their value.

He warned that if people persisted in refusing to register their labour, they would be prosecuted.

CRITICISM

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board came under heavy attack at the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban, particularly from farmers delegates.

Mr Janson said, however, that the Government had co-operated fully with agricultural unions in establishing the boards and appointing staff.

He made no apologies for the fact that the chairman and vice chairman of the boards were political appointees. They were part of the machinery of National Party policy and could not be administered by people whose views differed from the policy.

Mr Janson said the Government was working on the computerisation of the boards, which would increase their efficiency and reduce some of the irritating paperwork-employers and employees had to suffer.

BLACK LISTS

The Minister said boards would compile a blacklist of African workers who broke their contracts or were leavers. Such workers would not be offered jobs again.

While the Government was fully committed to closing the wage gap, it was not going to dishonour presents to people who wanted to loaf.

There was a wage differentiation that between a skilled, hardworking man and one who was not, and this gap would remain.

Photo by S. Griffin, 25 Field Street. Durban.
Migratory labour to be dropped?

DURBAN — A strong hint that the Government's migratory labour policy would be dropped or drastically revised was given yesterday, at a Natal National Party congress by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr T. N. H. Janson.

"We cannot allow more migratory labour. The liberals are also right sometimes. Migratory labour is a bad thing," he said to an obviously stunned Congress strongly attended by many farmers from Natal and central Natal.

He bluntly told a delegate he would not use Shangaan and Xhosa labour or any other black labour from outside the province. For the simple reason that it clashed with National Party policy.

It was, he said, Government policy to place labour near growth points and it was this labour that had to be used.

Mr Janson was replying to a motion calling on the Government to arrange labour contracts with the homeland governments which would be binding to both parties. A delegate complained that local people worked only when it suited them, despite pay of R50 to R80 a month plus food and housing.

The deputy minister said that in the interest of black workers they had to discipline themselves in their work.

"I supported the narrowing of the wage gap," he said, "but I don't want it to be misunderstood. There was a wage gap between white and white. We do not pay for white work.

"I am all for giving workers a living wage, but we are not going to displace outsiders to help white people in their work."

He urged that there would be cooperation between the people who worked and the employers, who should see to it that conditions were conducive between people, and that respect and safety were maintained.

He also hoped that the Bantu Administration Council would keep a list of the "loafers" so that they could see to it that they did not go on seeking work elsewhere only to loaf again.

Latter Mr Janson said migratory labour at heart...
The Bad Boards

Mr. Braam Raubenheimer is quite right. The administration boards set up for Africans are not working effectively.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development is also correct in saying that the malfunctioning is due to lack of funds and because 'people... do not want to be regulated or have their affairs arranged'.

From this point on we take company with Mr. Raubenheimer. For, to his way of thinking, the answer lies in still greater regulation, ensuring a properly controlled flow of African labour to cities, industries and farms. And retaining the pass system as a basis to life.

The prospect of turning the screw even tighter is a horrifying one.

South Africa needs less regulation, not more. South Africa needs less, not more, use of the pass laws whereby over 100,000 African men and women are prosecuted each year.

Above all, South Africa needs less bureaucracy. It certainly does not need any, adding to the want and a cumbersome body of officials which local experience has shown administration boards to be particularly, not in spirit, but in fact, in real effect of the virtually dismantled power wielded by the boards.

Millions

Take the West Rand Administration Board, which operates in and around Johannesburg, controlling the lives of several million Africans.

In recent months, this board has shown remarkably little responsibility to the desperate housing shortage in Society. It has again failed, in the third year running, and despite repeated promises to ensure adequate heating in the Alexandra hostels. Its methods of expropriating land in Alexandra have been described as nothing less than...
Migrant problems attacked

LEON KOK

- Can one successfully adapt to the complex demands of a technologically saturated work environment without sacrificing the beliefs and values held dear in traditional home life?

- Are migrant workers responsive to the same motivational incentives as non-migrants?

- And why are so many migrant workers dissatisfied with their jobs?

A spokesman for the Institute says that “central to the thinking is the assumption that migrant workers are torn between the conflicting expectations of the home community and their Western-oriented colleagues and employers in the work situation.”

The project is being handled by a large team of psychologists, sociologists, industrial ethnologists and other social workers. A large proportion of these are Blacks.

The spokesman says that the Institute is seeking the maximum support and cooperation of large employers of migrant workers and it would appreciate if they could contact the project leader, Mr. D. Coldwell, at the Institute. The address is PO Box 10319, Johannesburg, 2000.
Trek to work that
starts at 2 am

By JOHN IMRIE

TUONGCO. — A silent Assoom audience yesterday (17/10/75) heard Mr B.G. Konzing, of Bloemfontein, Chamber of Commerce, say that 12,000 of his city's Africans had to get up at 2 am to travel 68 km to work from their Thaba-nchu homes.

A Pietersburg delegate told a similar story.

The congress adopted a string of resolutions calling for, among other things, better bus services for Africans, removal of the discrimination against them and improved banking facilities in the townships.

The president of the National African Chambers of Commerce, Mr Sam Motsuere, later spoke saying he welcomed this rising concern for the problems and welfare of Black people, but felt the resolutions would have been better had Assoom consulted the Black private sector first.

"We would like you to help us get into the mainstream of South Africa's economic life." he said.

Several delegates stressed that inadequate transport was one of the most explosive causes of Black worker frustration as well as the cause of lateness for work and absenteeism, all of which led to low productivity.

One resolution adopted asked the authorities to be more flexible in the issue of permits to private bus operators and in the allocation of bus routes.

The congress also called for elimination of taxes paid by Africans which were so low that they were uneconomic to collect, for consolidation of the three different forms of tax payable by Africans and for introduction of rebates for dependants.

A resolution calling for the easing of restrictions on the number of branches which banks and building societies may establish in the townships was adopted unanimously, speakers pointing out the high crime rate in Black townships and the difficulty Africans had in keeping their money safe.

It was felt that the situation could be vastly improved if employers could pay wages directly into local banks.

Consolidation of the various levies payable by employers in respect of African workers into one annual payment, the simplification of registering Black labour and development of the homelands were also called for.
Janson nod for black housing

GRAHAMSTOWN:— The Government's growing recognition of the permanency of blacks in white areas was highlighted at the weekend with the announcement by the Deputy Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. T. N. H. Janson, that employers would be permitted to build and sell houses to their black employees in urban areas.

In an address to a National Party meeting where he also announced the Government's decision to dissolve the mass.-sive "Committees" resettlement project in the Eastern Cape, Mr. Janson said that blacks, too, had a right to live with their families in properly constructed housing.

In a speech characterised by an emphasis on the need for changes in the country and balanced by repeated appeals for party unity as well as an invitation to more English-speaking people to join the National Party, Mr. Janson spoke of carrying on with the job, "even if we have to do without many of the things we have enjoyed over the past number of years, thanks to National Party rule.

"More and more, the black worker will be entering the field and we will have to consider his needs. We will have to train him so that he can be more productive for the betterment of the country as a whole.

"We have a duty to assist the black man so that he can assist his family and give opportunities to his children," Mr. Janson said.

He said a greater sense of permanency would be given to the black people and they would be given the right to transfer their rights of tenancy to those who inherited their properties.

In an impassioned invitation to English-speaking people to join the party, Mr. Janson said:

"We've been fighting opposition from overseas and communists in our midst.

"May I appeal to those of the calibre of the 1820 Settlers — the English-speaking people — to come forward now while South Africa is besieged by the rest of the world and show solidarity as their ancestors did during the siege of Grahamstown, and to fight side by side with their Afrikaans compatriots."

Referring to a "growing tendency in the Transkei among some blacks — with prompting from outside — to view the coming independence of the homeland as a chance to tell whites that "this is their country, now get out," the Deputy Minister said he wanted to warn those blacks that this should stop.

Turning to Left-wing groups in South Africa, Mr. Janson spoke of young men who were fighting on the border with Angola — "even for the lives of some students with big mouths who could not give a damn."

"After an interjection from the floor, "kap huile" (chop them), Mr. Janson warned Left-wing students that 180-day detention was not long enough for them. They should be locked away forever. — DDR."
Rigid laws not answer—Sebe

own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No police force, no rigid laws and no prisons in "White" South Africa will curb the flow of African people from the homelands to the country's major cities, says Mr. Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister-elect of the Ciskei.

Nor will the "superficial" methods applied by authorities—who believe they can stop the influx by being tough—answer to the migration. The only answer to the migration was a crash programme to create jobs and generate viable economies on the doorsteps of the Black homelands, he said.

"Failing that, you can build as many prisons as you like, but they will always be filled."

Mr. Sebe is in Cape Town with a party of almost 80 Ciskeian Legislative Assembly members, chiefs and senior councillors, who make up the entire governing structure of the homeland.

It is the first time a Black homeland leader has taken his full legislative body on a "get-to-know-you" tour of White urban areas.

The party toured industrial and housing projects in Port Elizabeth last week and are doing the same in Cape Town. They will return to King Williams Town at the end of the week.

Mr. Sebe and 10 members of the Assembly narrowly escaped serious injury last night when a lift they were in plunged down 13 storeys in a high-rise block of flats in Sea Point. Nobody was injured.
Influx control migrants to be reconsidered

29/10/75 The Argus Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Government is re-examining two of the most controversial aspects of separate development — influx control and migrant labour — according to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

Opening the annual conference of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs here, Mr Botha said a 'penetrating look' was being taken at both the migrant labour system and the influx control.

'This is to determine whether the criteria and procedures of yesterday still hold good for today and how it is possible to get rid of the unnecessary measures that are...frustrating...for the worker, the employer and the authorities,' Mr Botha said.

NEW ERA

There was also a new era in sight for the Black shopkeeper in urban townships, he added.

'I have already given my approval for the new directives which will cover housing and trade and my department will make these details known shortly,' Mr Botha said.

'But there are a number of necessary alterations to be made to the regulations, which must first be worked out.'

Mr Botha also gave indications of a possible new approach to other aspects of Bantu administration.

'Within the department (of Bantu Administration) cardinal facets of our administration are being reviewed anew, and the front we are moving on is wider than many people realise,' he said.

At the same time Mr Botha made it clear that influx control would not be summarily dropped.

'MISERY'

'Who would then take responsibility for the misery that will follow when the maximum number of people will compete for the minimum services and work opportunities in the area in which they find themselves?' he asked.

Mr Botha said note had to be made of the Government's decentralisation policy and the development of the homelands to political independence.

'This means our dealings in the White areas must be so that they contribute to and do not work against our purposes for the development of the homelands,' he said.
Qualified welcome for ‘deal’

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Owen Sisulu, KwaZulu's Councillor for Agriculture, yesterday welcomed the "new deal" offered by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. G. Botha, but said it was only a "small step in the direction of detente."

Commenting on a speech by Mr. Botha in Bloemfontein in which he said the Government was re-examining influx control and migrant labour, Chief Sisulu said the promises were not far-reaching enough.

SCRAPED

However, he felt, "this kind of talk will go a long way towards smoothing race relations."

Africans would prefer to see influx control scrapped entirely — which Mr. Botha emphasised would not happen — because of the hardship and suffering it caused the African community.

"If what he has said, however, is not the c-d and continues as he hints it will, we will welcome it."
Migrant labour is on the increase. Something must be done to reduce its extent and its social costs.

Mr Vorster flies to the Victoria Falls to meet Dr Kaunda. A Minister from the Ivory Coast visits South Africa. But neither event offers much hope of ameliorating one of the worst evils on the sub-continent migratory labour. For more and more Black people in Southern Africa are becoming migrant workers.

Despite widespread condemnation, the migratory labour system has become so deeply woven into SA's economic fabric that any government trying to unravel it faces an almost impossibly difficult task.

In a paper read to the conference of the Economic Society of SA in Johannesburg this week Mrs Jill Nattrass, of Natal University's Department of Economics, does some pioneering research. She estimates that the number of "temporary migrants" in SA is probably about 1.75m — though it may be as high as 2m.

Temporary migrants (as opposed to permanent migrants, who leave one area once and for all and settle in another) leave the rural areas for limited work periods in urban areas, after which they return home. "Separate development," says Nattrass, has finally "entrenched" the system "as a way of life in SA." She estimates that the average working life in the modern sector of a migrant labourer is 19 years. The migrant is not allowed to take his or her family to the place of work.

Nattrass bases her estimates on the 1970 population census, using masculinity ratios and ratios of women to children in various age categories. Of the total, 1.490,000 are men and 260,000 women (see box).

Applying the same method of calculation to earlier census figures, Nattrass finds "the situation has grown steadily worse as SA has developed." Contumacy
development has meant a continued growth in the size of the stream of temporary migrants.” In the 34 years between the censuses of 1936 and 1970, the number of migrants grew at an average compound rate of 3.1% a year. In 1946-70, they grew slightly faster than the number of economically active Africans.

The result in 1970, one in three African workers in SA was a migrant, and male migrants constituted a hefty 59% of the economically active African men in the so-called White areas.

Nattrass estimates that 80% of the migrants from the Bantustans “migrate and seek work through the normal institutional channels set up by the government” — i.e., through legal means — while the remainder are probably illegal. Government has steadily tightened inflow control since 1948, making it more difficult to migrate through legal channels “So the incentive to migrate illegally has increased.”

Migrants from the Transkei seem to get a worse deal than those from other parts of SA. Again using official figures, Nattrass concludes that 70% of migrant workers from the Transkei are employed in the low-wage sector (agriculture, mining, and services — mainly domestic), while 30% from other areas (including the Ciskei) are split roughly half-half between the relatively high-wage sector (manufacturing, commerce, and the public sector) and low-wage jobs. Foreign workers, of course, are largely employed in low-wage jobs (82.3%).

There is little doubt, as Nattrass points out, that the labour sector has “benefited substantially from the perpetuation of the system.” For one thing, it has not had to divert resources from directly productive investment to housing migrants and their families in the “White” areas. For another, “it is easy to argue”, says Nattrass, “that the system has held Black wages at a lower level than would otherwise have been the case.”

Employers have been able to pay migrants less because their families stayed behind in the reserves, while being “footloose” has undermined their bargaining strength.

Great as the benefits to the White-owned economy may be, from the perspective of the Bantustans the story is very different. For every five men working in the rural areas in the Bantustans, there are six away from home working as migrants.

There can be little doubt that the migrant labour system is draining the Bantustans of their best manpower. Expenditure by Bantustans on education benefits the economy in the “White” areas far more than it does themselves. Again using official statistics, Nattrass concludes that of every 14 African children completing primary school plus two additional years of education, half are at school in the “White” areas and half in the Bantustans.

Of the latter seven, one continues his education, three look for jobs in the Bantustans, and three migrate to the “White” areas. At the educational level of primary school plus four years, the rate of migration from the Bantustans reaches 90%.

Nattrass points out that migration “of such levels must drastically reduce the social rate of return on investment in education to the Homelands. If the system of migratory labour is to be maintained — and with the present magnitudes there is clearly no alternative — education in the Homelands should be financed directly by the central government as the social rate of return on investment in education to the Homelands themselves is likely to be so low that any cost-benefit analyses undertaken to rank projects will prefer almost any other project to investment in education.”

Elaborating on her paper and pointing to the effects of migrant labour on the Bantustan economies, Nattrass told the FM: “I get incensed when people talk of developing the Homelands but ignore migratory labour. Of KwaZulu men, for example, 28% are employed in subsistence agriculture, 21% have non-agricultural jobs there or commute daily to jobs in nearby “White” areas; while 51% are migrants. Between 1960 and 1970, the rate of migration from KwaZulu was compounding at a rate of 8.2% a year. “So KwaZulu’s survival depends on the maintenance of the system — for the moment at any rate.”

In 1970, she points out, migrants from KwaZulu earned an estimated R139m, of which they sent about 19% (or R27m) home. Thus represents a huge slice of KwaZulu’s income for every R1 generated in the subsistence sector, migrants sent home 93%.

Between 1960 and 1970 average output per workers in KwaZulu’s subsistence sector declined from R56 to Rs1. It was only the increasing remittances from migrants (up from R42 to R84 per migrant) that helped compensate for this decline resulting in an overall improvement in average per capita money income.

The upshot is that KwaZulu is becoming more and more dependent on the remittances of migrants. Nattrass estimates that the annual income of a family which has some land and is able to generate income from it and which also receives remittances from one migrant, is between Rs165 and Rs230. Of course, if the family has no land (which appears to be increasingly the case) its income would be correspondingly lower.

It has been estimated that migrants spend around 80% of their earnings in the “White” areas. This money is lost to the Bantustans in more ways than one: in the first place, their families see very little of it; in the second, this 80% is equivalent to a leakage of twice the size of KwaZulu’s GDP.

If these migrants could be employed equally productively in KwaZulu itself, the expenditure of their earnings at home could generate an additional 120,000 jobs in KwaZulu. This implies, says Nattrass, a re-location of jobs from the mines to the sector to the Bantustan.

Nattrass’s painstaking research makes depressing reading — especially her conclusion that it will be very difficult indeed to end the system. She ends her paper with suggestions for a three-pronged attack aimed at least at reducing its impact on the human misery it causes:

- The provision of housing for migrants and their families at their places of work.
- The creation of alternative job opportunities in the Bantustans themselves, both in agriculture and industry.
- The imposition of a tax on migrant incomes to fund social services in the Bantustans.
CHURCH ATTACK ON MIGRANT LABOUR SYSTEM

The system of migratory labour in South Africa, with its disruption of family life, was condemned as irreconcilable with the Gospel by the four-yearly general synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika at Worcester yesterday.

Initially there was some dispute between White and Black delegates on the wording of a motion with some Whites saying that migratory labour could not be described as irreconcilable with the word of God. Black delegates who spoke on the motion all insisted that it should be passed as it stood.

The Rev. Sam Buts, general secretary and son of the moderator, the Rev. Ernest Buts, said: "You are treated in your own country as a migrant labourer and that we cannot reconcile with the Scriptures."

The Actuary and former moderator, the Rev. N. W. Basson, spoke in favour of the motion and said it was clear it referred to the disruption of family life, which was where the problem lay in the system.

The motion was adopted without dissent. It read: "Synod acknowledges the necessity for every man to work according to the Word of God. According to the same Word of God, the synod declares that the system of migratory labour with the resulting disruption of family life is irreconcilable with the Gospel."

The synod decided to remove the word 'Bastu' from its agenda wherever it appeared and replace it with the word 'Black man.'"
Swart sinode sê dit pront-uit

Van RYK VAN REUNEN
Worcester
SONDER 'n enkele skryverspersoon, sonder 'n woord van opswaaiing, onveroenbaar is met die Evangelie.

Daar was 'n poging tot omganger en poging tot neukeriger formu-
lering, maar die Mediator, ds. E. T. S. But, het net goed hou ker-
ne al dan al in die teoege geleër, vir die mens wat daardeur
graak word, kan nie-
moord iets van die stel-
sel af nie. Dis deep in ons harte Ons bly bieder milder van die ausbeveling van die konseisse. 'n Van die outstand van die Kerk is hulle nie sterk genoeg nie.

Gomt dit met die veg-
sprong van die debat (wat net predikante was wat met teen-
staad en tempeerende bewoe-
dinge gedoen het, het dit by
tye gekyk asof dit 'n swart-
spaaning oor die saak in die
Sinode wil oplooi. Daar was
't nooit 'n swart stem wat ge-
voel het dat die broers wat
mee huldeer graak word, moet stee in die sin-
ners wat ons gee om te praat.

Paulus

Jou maaklik om aan 'n
beoordeelde broer te stel ho-
ou maar wat, terwyl jy nie besser is
wat, is al die argumens daar.

Dit was, Nico Hassen,
Academia en voorhe Moder-
tor, wat 'n gevolgoord
woord gegee het, 'n Myn
daar staan — trekredel met
de gevolglike gesinsontregel-
ting — saas stee onderhoud
onveroenbaar met die Evangelie.

Daar wees die NG Kerk in Afrika in die sterkste tale wat by ker - is daar 'n sterkere word, dan moet ons dit gebruik, net die Mediator
gord — beginstandpunt teen trekredel inom.

Ds. W. G. van Eeden en
Ludlber het gesê dat 'n trekredel is log nie om oor die Evangelie en met die Evangelie nie moet die grootste trekredel van die nie, en wat met meer dan die Evangelie gedoen as hy?

Die eerste keer, het ds.
Willie Cillers gesê, dat die Sin-
node nou kan om 'n begin-
standpunt oor trekredel uit
to spreek. Dit raak die
mensie broek en die Kerk moet besluit of hy, hom net wat
uitgerek leer seker en over
verkeerde dinge van iets wat in waarheid die Evangelie is.

Vryheid

Ds. C. R. Kok van
af die sinode Oranje-Vrystaat het dit eerste prober was nie
teen die aanbeveling van sy
Kerk so kommissie. Dit raak
behandelende wat inwend en
die konseisse wat dit moeilijk is.

Die Sinode won nie dat net
veel van ds. Van Eeden se
formuleer wat louter met
binder nie, nie met die
besonderse termyn van
geformuleer wat dus trekredel met die Evangelie nie
Ds. L. W. Maselma.
Laat ons nie in die stel-
verkie所提供的。Laat ons
bewoording loof dat dit.

Prof. Attie van Neuker,
hoof van die NG teologiese
de partisent aan Tafirloog.
De formuleer af te veel
en dit is moeilijk om dit onver-
omkeerbaar met die Evangelie
dat 'n man van Malawi heer
komp werk sou? As die
ander kant, die formuleer
af nie presies wat ons nie
dweër kan nie.

Araibiere

Prof. Attie van Neuker
Voeg dus in — die stel-
redel van trekredel in
in ander spraak ons om die
ons later in die Araibiere in
Holland gaan werk.
THE
BLACK WORKER
OF SOUTH AFRICA

G.M.E. LEISTNER
W.J. Breytenbach

PRETORIA
1975
PROPOSED: JOINT ACTION FOR INDUSTRIAL MISSION TO MIGRANT WORKERS.

INTRODUCTION:

Migratory labour, however objectionable, will continue for the foreseeable future because of the prevailing economic, social and political factors in Southern Africa.

As Churches we have rightly condemned and must continue to speak out against the migratory labour system and all the accompanying social evils.

However, as Churches we must also continue to reduce the negative consequences and promote all positive opportunities for alleviating the present suffering of migrants and their families.

Recently industrialists have begun to propose changes, and signs of industrial unrest may also indicate similar demands from the side of migrant workers.

These new developments call for a reassessment of the present ministry provided by the different churches to migrants.

Joint Action for Industrial Mission can offer a positive and comprehensive contribution to the ministry of the Churches to migrants.

To engage with Industry, the Churches need to act together in order to establish a platform for a joint approach and a continued ministry. Without taking this initial action, the perspective of ministering to migrants from the side of their industrial life will not prove feasible.

URBAN INDUSTRIAL MISSION:

At present the main example of Joint Action for Industrial Mission has been evolved over the last ten years by the Interdenominational Committee for the Witwatersrand Industrial Mission (ICWIM). The Committee has a constitution which provides for official representation of participating churches like the Dutch Reformed Churches, The Roman Catholic, The Anglican, Methodist, Lutherans and other denominations. This committee forms a platform from which joint approaches to Industry can be planned and implemented.

The Agency for Urban and Industrial Mission has been developed by the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, and provides activities of service to the Churches, groups and individuals which would facilitate their ministry to people in Industry and Urban society.

One of the main discoveries made so far is that certain categories of people require an additional range of ministry to those presently provided by the Churches because of their peculiar difficulties and situations.
The migrant worker in Southern Africa is the most unique among these different categories of people because his entire life pattern is determined by his work situation.

He is drawn from a rural background into the industries of mining, heavy industry, and the manual levels of work. He is housed under contract to a specific employer in hostels and compounds for a definite period of time during which he is separated from his home and family. No matter how long he works on this contract basis he generally never qualifies to live in the city or bring his family with him to stay permanently.

In general it appears that the Churches provide either worship services, literature distribution or a limited visitation ministry. Most churches find that they lose contact with the migrant and that their families are sadly neglected in the rural areas.

In addition the ministers find that they have only limited access to compounds or hostels, and that employers exercise control over the people even during their "free time" in these residences.

To bridge these gaps, Industrial Mission strives to promote contact between the Churches and Industries at all levels of employment.

Joint Action would propose that a number of interested parties need to come together in order to minister more effectively than at present to Migrant workers.

The Churches would need to establish some process for approaching Industry so as to be able to operate within the work and residential context of the migrant worker. There is also a need to strengthen the link between the rural and the urban industrial situation and congregations so as to narrow the "neglect gap" between the migrant and his home and family.

Joint Action for Industrial Mission to Migrant workers would offer a platform from which to provide this essential employer-employee contact with the churches; and rural-urban contact between migrants their families and local congregations.

PROPOSALS:

A great deal of information about the work and social conditions of migrants has been provided by the detailed research of people like Francis Wilson.

There is, however, not enough information to evaluate the contribution of the Churches as a whole and determine how effective their ministry to migrant workers is. There is not enough information available about the different relationships which exist between the rural "home" congregations and the urban "receiving" congregations, and the causes for the breakdown in the migrant workers' relationship to these.

Finally, we can say that there is very little information available about how migrants and their families view their own situation, their working conditions and their concept of christianity and the Church.
SURVEY:

In order to assemble this essential information an initial survey to gather as much detail as possible from ministers, migrants and their families about the facts of the present situation is imperative. When a broad picture of the nature of the present situation as far as the ministry of the Churches to migrants emerges, then a basis for further joint action and planning will have been established.

PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION:

In order to provide for this first short-term step of collecting information and assessing the present position, a preliminary consultation with church leaders is essential.

This preliminary consultation could provide a Joint Action to sponsor the initial survey, and provide the opportunity to discuss other aspects of the Churches' Ministry to Migrant workers and their families.

SUMMARY:

1. Migrant workers are caught up in a pattern of life—requiring re-assessment of the present types of ministry offered to them and their families by the Churches.

2. The overwhelming significance of work in determining these patterns of life points to the significant contribution which Industrial Mission can provide.

3. Joint Action is essential for approaching ministry to migrants and their families from the side of the work situation.
RECOMMENDATION:

That the leaders of the Churches based and operating in Lesotho and the OFS Goldfields come together in a preliminary consultation to consider the possibilities of Joint Action for Industrial Mission to Migrants.

That the first step towards this be to sponsor together a Joint Action which would survey the present position as a basis for considering further possibilities of collaboration in the future.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT PREPARED BY:

DALE ST JOHN WHITE AND THEO DERKX after sounding out the following persons.

PROGRESS TO DATE:

The following persons have been sounded out and are well disposed and even enthusiastic:

- The Bishop of Bloemfontein (Church of the Province of SA)
- The Bishop of Lesotho (Church of the Province of SA)
- The suffragan Bishop of Lesotho (Church of the Province of SA)
- The Chairman of the Evangelical Lesotho Church (LEC)
- The Archbishop of Lesotho (Roman Catholic)
- The Bishop of Kroonstad (Roman Catholic)
- The Chairman of Paris Mission in Transvaal (LEC)
- An Executive of the Anglo American Corporation.
- The Executive Commitee of the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre
- The Chairman of the Lesotho Council of Churches.

Also contacted are a number of interested individuals involved in Church and Mine Compound work.

N.B. THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT MUST NOT BE REGARDED AS THE OFFICIAL VIEWPOINT OF ANY OF THE CHURCHES OR ORGANISATIONS MENTIONED.
Movement of Blacks sets a puzzle

Mr Brian Copland...analyzing a fascinating technical problem.

The unique situation in South Africa has made market research into their patterns of movement and behaviour most complex. Their world of movement does not merely lead to a different pattern from that of Whites but also to a high degree of variability among the Blacks.

This is one of the main points to emerge from preliminary results of a scientific market research survey measuring certain mobility factors in one town.

In "a most fascinating situation, technically," as Mr Brian Copland, a market research consultant from England, put it, "the research, which began about 18 months ago, is being conducted on the basis of the Social Research, Model of a community model which relates traffic to movement," he said, and measured how frequently people leave their homes for shopping and other purposes.

The survey, which covered the population of an area and was to tell you what its movement will be, is to be published next week, and then the research will be extended to reach a larger number of people in an advertising campaign.

With Whites, you can do it more easily, he said, because the White market is more predictable. "But with the Black market, it is more difficult," he said.

The research does not deal with the kind of message that should be put to White and Black markets and the effect on the population of the message. It is based on the "opportunity" of what is said on hoardings and posters is for the advertising, what sorts of people, and that variation is similar for South African Whites as for people in other parts of the world.

The situation of the Black market is, however, different. "What strikes me when looking at the initial results, is the industry of the Whites and the heterogeneity of the Blacks."

Mr Copland added that if you 'look at the White market in Europe or America, it is the same as the White market in South Africa. The Black market is different, with different variability, different results, and different effects."

Mr Copland added that the results would seem to be a product of existing arrangements. It is impossible to conclude that the Black market in South Africa is difficult to assess owing to complex patterns of movement and behaviour.

Complications

The world of the Black market is complicated by the limits of the South African market. These limits may well be the variability of the market.

"The Black market is a different market," Mr Copland said. "The Black market is not the same as the White market. It is a market that is different from the world market."

"In other words, the Blacks are looking for goods which grow in size with people, whereas the Whites are looking for goods which are available in large quantities."

Consequences

The situation does not merely reflect patterns of movement and variability among Blacks. It is a market which is unique, a market in which market research is complicated by the difficulty of natural growth and development.

"In other words, the Blacks are looking for goods which grow in size with people, whereas the Whites are looking for goods which are available in large quantities."

Mr Copland added that the results would seem to be a product of existing arrangements. It is impossible to conclude that the Black market in South Africa is difficult to assess owing to complex patterns of movement and behaviour.
The crowded road to the death cell

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

South Africa has the highest rate of executions in the world and the biggest daily prison population of any Western country. "The judge has no discretion to spare an offender," so say the prison authorities. In the Central Prison in Pretoria, 10 prisoners were to be executed two of them convicted of murder, one of them of armed robbery, six of them of armed housebreaking.

Highest Rate

"In South Africa, the highest rate of executions in the world. At any given moment, Death Row has approximately 125 men awaiting execution." The South African courts are now beginning to do some research on the question of death and life. "All defendants are still a small section of the population from which the court draws its sample," they may have, over a period of years, to decide whether or not to sentence defendants to death. "The South African law of criminal law does not find extenuating circumstances in any case," said the judge in a recent case.

Under South African law a judge does not find extenuating circumstances. "The court decides whether the defendant's life is worth saving."

Robbery

In 1972, 1973 and 1974 our courts sentenced 241 people to death. 165 Africans, 66 Coloureds of mixed race descent, three Asians and seven Whites. The 241 convicted people (one only was a woman), 91 Africans were executed, 32 Coloureds, 61 Whites and two Asians. A total of 49 executions in three years. The principal offence was murder. Other offences were rape and robbery with murder.

Whites

Of 190 people who were hanged for murder, 70 were convicted of murder during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974. The remaining 120 were not White men. If we had sentenced 29 cases they had murdered Whites, and in the remaining 92 cases they had murdered Blacks, and in the remaining 92 cases they had murdered Whites.

Most death sentences arise from murders but in some cases they have been executed for armed robbery, rape and murder.

Example

In 1973, for example, 354,000 sentenced and 268,497 unsentenced prisoners were admitted to custody. In South Africa, 63 million Whites and 21 million Africans, about 159 people were sentenced, and for every 100,000 of population, 59 per cent were White, of whom 25 per 100,000 were in the Netherlands.

Judges

"The court decides whether the defendant's life is worth saving." The court decides whether the defendant's life is worth saving.

Steps

In the past year or so, the South African Government has initiated steps to try to reduce the size of the prison population. The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, recently agreed to the appointment of a committee, consisting of Black homeland leaders and Government officials, to try to humanize the operation of the prison system.
Mopeli wants a better deal for urban Africans

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

URBAN Africans should be given the same deal as Coloureds in view of the Government's reluctance to enlarge the homelands, the new strongman of the Basotho, Mr. Kenneth Mopeli, said yesterday.

Mr. Mopeli's Dikwantele Party practically swept the board in the Basotho QwaQwa elections, winning 19 of the 20 elected seats in the homeland's Legislative Assembly.

"With the backing of his cousin, Chief Masupuni Mopeli, Mr. Mopeli is almost certain to gain sufficient support among the 30 nominated representatives to topple the present Chief Minister, Chief Wessel Motsa, when the Legislative Assembly meets next month."

If the Government was not prepared to enlarge the homelands above the 13 percent set aside by the 1936 Land Act, it should do the "honest" thing and extend the same deal to urban Africans as it offered the Coloured people, Mr. Mopeli said.

Such a deal should include an enlarged Urban African Council along the lines of the Coloured Representative Council, with its own budget and powers over community matters like education, housing and social welfare.

"It should extend the same offer of representation on national boards and committees as that made to the Coloured people by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mopeli added."

The plight of Africans living outside the homelands was particularly relevant to the Basotho because more than 80 percent of them lived in White-controlled areas.

On the Government's land policy and refusal to budge beyond the quota of land promised to Africans in 1936 Mr. Mopeli backed homeland leaders like Chief Gideka Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

"The purpose of the 1936 Land Act was to enlarge the existing reserves," he said."

The then Prime Minister, General Botha, was not thinking of creating independent homelands. The concept of homelands only came with Dr. Verwoerd."

"I feel that if the Government is honest with its policy of separate development, then it should make provision for consolidated and enlarged homelands."
Africans scorn UBC, Progs told

Self Report

THE URBAN Bantu Council was useless and the youth of Soweto were tired of it, and its talks, members of the Young Progressives were told at a meeting with some members of the UBC at the weekend.

The Young Progressives had asked for a meeting with the UBC members to find out what the UBC told about the West Rand Administration Board taking over the running of Soweto from the City Council and also to discuss issues affecting Blacks in general.

They were told that since the West Rand Board took over the administration of Soweto, things had gone from bad to worse.

"We are not consulted in any matter, rents have been increased without us being consulted," said a member of the UBC.

Mr. Peter Lengene, a former mayor of Soweto, said that when the UBC was formed there was talk that it would be given executive power to run the township, and that had never come about.

Mr. Lengene said money collected from Soweto for rents and other amenities was being used for the removal of Alexanders Town ship instead of being ploughed back into Soweto.

"We only see estimates for the township in newspaper reports. That may be because we are an advisory body without any powers at all," he said.

Mr. T. J. Makaya, the "mover" of Soweto, told the Young Progressives it was difficult for the council to stick to civic matters when all they had to deal with were laws from Parliament dealing with the people of Soweto.

"We were told that Blacks had to run areas where Blacks were living. But there is not a single Black at the head of the administration of Soweto," he said.

The UBC members said there was no consultation with them.

Mr. Lengene said some people in the urban areas had no connection with them.

"Many Africans even have White names and have lived with Whites for generations. What are they going to do in the homeland?" said Mr. Lengene.

Asked about trade unions, the UBC members said they were something Blacks needed.

"If trains are late, our Blacks are the ones to suffer, through loss of wages. No one will go to the employers to complain or go to the railways for compensation. If there were trade unions, such things would not occur," said Mr. Lengene.

It was also claimed that shop site rents had been increased threefold to force Africans in Soweto to give up their shops. Then other racial groups could move in to run them, on the plea that Blacks could not run the shops, he said.

"We are told we overcharge our fellow Africans in Soweto, but the issue is that we buy the goods from wholesalers who run chain stores and charge us the same as they sell the goods for in their city stores. How much then are we supposed to sell our goods for?" asked Mr. Lengene.

The Young Progressives were asked to tell other Whites that, unless something was done soon the youth in Soweto would react in a way that would not be good for the country."
All quiet at clash compound

South West Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The municipal compound in Kutsuru township was quiet today after a violent clash between police and stone-throwing migrant workers from Ovamboland.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Wally Louw, said one Black was shot dead. He denied reports that the death toll was three.

Four men were in hospital but their condition was not critical.

Brigadier Louw said men living in the compound went to work normally this morning. The police were holding 295 men for alleged stone-throwing or not having identity documents.
Pass laws foment violence, hatred

In a city where terror is the norm, intimidation and violence are the norm. By law, laws exacerbate race relations.

Mervyn Harris reports.

In 1975, the city was engulfed in a wave of violence and hatred. The police were overwhelmed by the sheer scale of the problem. The city was divided, with different communities living in fear of each other. The violence was fueled by a lack of understanding and a lack of respect for each other.

The situation was dire. The police were understaffed and under-equipped to deal with the problems. The community was divided, with different groups seeing each other as the enemy. The violence was spreading, and it was clear that something had to be done.

Despite these challenges, the police worked tirelessly to try to stem the tide of violence. They worked with the community, trying to build bridges and understanding. They worked to try to create a sense of safety and security.

It was a tough job, but the police never gave up. They worked tirelessly, day and night, to try to keep the city safe. And in the end, their efforts paid off. The violence began to subside, and the city began to heal.

Today, the city is still divided, but the police are working to try to build bridges and understandings. They are working to try to create a sense of safety and security. And in the end, they believe that they will be successful.

The police are not alone in their efforts. The community is working with them, trying to build bridges and understandings. And in the end, they believe that they will be successful.

Mr. Harris, a bold and compassionate police officer, said, "We are not alone in our efforts. The community is working with us, trying to build bridges and understandings. And in the end, we believe that we will be successful."
MINERS FROM SOWETO

For the first time ever, the Chamber of Mines is actively recruiting Blacks among the relatively sophisticated and well-to-do city dwellers of Soweto and other parts of the Witwatersrand.

"We have started from scratch to persuade city Blacks that mining offers good money and good careers," Mr. Tony Fleischer, head of the Chamber's labour organisation, told Sieg Hannig.

Wages have trebled in two years. Board and lodging, sports facilities, and entertainment are provided free of charge.

Two linguists have been appointed as recruiting officers, each with a clerk and one or two assistants. The latter have been distributing leaflets proclaiming "From modern mining comes success." Their starting points are State-administered urban labour bureaux, where job-seekers find employment.

Soon, they will have audio-visual equipment to convey the changed image of mining. The first monthly newsreel (in colour) is available for screening. Advertisements have been placed in newspapers, and Radio Bantu is broadcasting the message countrywide.

"We have set ourselves a target of engaging an additional 50,000 Blacks a year from all parts of South Africa," Mr. Fleischer said. "We have even taken potential miners on tour of the mines. For migrant workers, arrangements are being made to pay interest on voluntarily deferred pay."

Highly-educated Blacks are being trained as industrial relations officers to tour the mines in order to solve grievances.

South African Digest, May 2, 1975
Prog calls for ‘legitimate’ squatting sites

And other on such errands should be
provided immediately...

Dr. L. C. Smith, proposed that
the Home Office should be
appointed an officer to
advise on buildings.

A statement made at the
Parliamentary meeting, that the
Government should provide
services for all people and
animals should be
provided and furnished.

There is a growing
sentiment in the
Government to
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and animals should be
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The Government should
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Reform plan for urban Blacks

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Reform Party announced today details of its policy towards urban Blacks.

In a statement released by the MP for Bryanston, Mr Horace van Rensburg, the party — which is continuing to express itself on aspects of policy in spite of continuing progress in merger negotiations with the Progressive Party — came out strongly in favour of:

- Blacks being accepted as a permanent part of South Africa's urban population;

**POLITICAL RIGHTS**

- Blacks being given the same status and consideration as other urban groups
- Their citizenship being decided as soon as the consolidated boundaries of the homelands have been finally dealt with.

The choice should be offered them to take homeland citizenship or become citizens in the urban areas. Those choosing urban citizenship must then be accorded political rights there.

- Urban Blacks who choose homeland citizenship should nevertheless be accorded all the other socio-economic rights enjoyed by other population groups.

**HOME LOANS**

The Reformists go on to spell out the changes necessarily flowing from acceptance of these principles.

At a sociological level, the statement made clear, urban Blacks must be permitted to buy homes and properties "on freehold title." Building societies, in association with Government schemes, must be encouraged to provide similar loans to those in a position and accepted
SA 'badly needs better legal aid'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

AMERICAN legal aid expert, Professor Earl Johnson, left South Africa yesterday convinced that 'not one country on earth' has greater need for a comprehensive legal aid system.

Professor Johnson, former director of the United States state-sponsored legal aid programme, was here to express charge views on legal aid at a recent four-day conference in Pretoria. His minority in South Africa included talks at several universities, welfare and black, discussions with officials of the penal reform and a tour of the South African Government legal aid system.

On the day before his departure he spent some time with the Justice Commissioner, Mr. D. P. J. Durnford, where African rights offieers were tried. He was 'shocked' by what he saw there, in general, he felt that the right to legal aid in South Africa was hopelessly inadequate. Among his reasons were: "The Government itself, the State must provide one free of charge.

Professor Johnson put the number of poor people who were eligible for legal aid in the United States at between 30 and 40 per cent. He listed a number of cases where more than 30 per cent were eligible, but more than 90 per cent were not.

State and local government authorities.

In South Africa there are five offices backed by a budget of R300,000.

Figures given to Professor Johnson by the Pretoria office showed that in March, 1974, there were more than 2,000 whites desiring legal aid against less than 500 Africans.

Professor Johnson said: 'I saw about 15 pass law cases, in half an hour - one every two minutes. None of the accused had a legal representative. None were aided of their rights to legal representation. All pleaded guilty.'

Describing the pass laws as 'repugnant to anyone from a free country,' Professor Johnson said it should be an undisputed tenet of the legal aid system to provide pass law offenders with legal defence.

If that were done, fewer people would be convicted, more sentences reduced because of legal argument, or extinguishing circumstances and many cases dismissed by prosecutors before accused even appeared in court, Professor Johnson said.

There would be another consequence of legal representation for pass law trialists: "Unless the number of courts was increased, the process would clog up and the pass laws become unworkable.

Professor Johnson asked: 'Would that be a bad thing?"
Women without a

Mother's Day — which
falls on Sunday — puts
the spotlight on the un-
sung heroines of every
family.

The increasing pres-
ures of today's world
have made a mother's ba-
sic role more and more dif-
ficult everywhere — but
nowhere more so than in
the Black community.

Oftentimes the load that
rests on the shoulders of
the Black mother. In an
unprivileged community
she is battling against
heavy odds, says Miss
Ellen Kurwayo, general sec-
detary of the World Af-
liated YWCA of South Af-
rica.

Miss Kurwayo will speak
on the disabilities of Afri-
can women at a special
Mother's Day service to be
held at the Civic Centre
Methodist Church in Bis-
ak Street, Braamfontein,
tomorrow at 1:30 pm.

The actual service will
be conducted by the Rev
Dr Urnt Smit, and
people of all denomin-
tions are welcome to at-
tend.

"The Black mother has
e a double task to bear. Not
only is she discriminated
against by the South Afri-
can Government, but also
by her tribal kin. She is
equipped by both
eeth, but has few legal
eights. Her husband's
employment opportunities
are poor, her wages low.
She is generally a de-
humanized person," says
Miss Kurwayo.

"This is a shocking
state of affairs, particu-
larly in a Black family where
the mother is the backbone
of family life. She is often
left on her own in the
homedlands for months, if
not years, while her hus-
band tries to earn a living
in the towns.

"Why should such an
important person be re-
arded as a minor?" asks
Miss Kurwayo.

"Under tribal law when
your husband dies, every-
thing the pair of you own
goes to the nearest male
relative. One of your hus-
band's brothers can take
you as his wife into the
bargain.

"These married by
Christian rites can fight
this law and keep their
property.

"If your husband dies
intestate, then the Bantu
Commissioner in certain
parts of South Africa will
ask the closest male rela-
tive to dictate what hap-
pens to the rest of the
family and your property.

"You may live in the city
and this relative lives in
the country. Your values
and his are completely
different.

"When your husband
dies, because you are a
minor, you have to marry
someone else if you want
to stay in your house, and


ELLEN KURWAYO — "The instability of the Black woman's life affects her children who often
delinquency."

-200

-205
Prof. Langenhoven sê in 'n eerste stap, wat gebaseer is op 'n onderzoek wat by 144 organisasies landwyd uitgevoer is, dat omdat swart arbeid so 'n groot deel van die arbeidsmagne in Suid-Afrika uitmaak, oefen die wêreld daarop hulle benut word, 'n belangrike invloed uit op ondernemings se winst en koste-structuur en ook op die ekonomie van die land as geheel.

Tendense

In hierdie onderzoek het swart werkers 66 p.v. van die totale personeel uitgemaak. Betekensvolle tendense het egter na vore aangekom, Swart werkers het oor die voorafgaande S-aar tydperk met slegs 4,7 p.s. toegeneem terwyl 'n toename van 13 p.s. by blankes en 36 p.s. by Kleinboerdery en Asiatis in die S-aar tendens mag toegeskryf word aan megannasse wat veral laer-vlak-arbeid oorboodig maak.

As dit so is, kan dan toename van werkloosheid by ongeskoolde swart werkers verwerp word tensy hulle die hul bekwam vir hoer-vlak-werk en toegelaat word om dit te beoefen, of tensy daar in dié陆e lande 'n heenkome vir hulle gevind word.

Kontrakwerker

Dit blyk ook dat die gebruik van kontrakwerkers in die afgelope vyf jaar betreklik vinnig toegeneem het, nl. met 14,9 p.s terwyl daar vir dieselfde tydperk na verkryging 'n afname in die indiensneming van ander Bantoes was. Dit beteken dat daar na verkryging meer van trekwerk gebruik gemaak is.

Die verantwoordelike owervrede behoort van hierdie tendens kennis te neem. Indien hierdie 'n langtermijnmepping is, sal daar in die toekoms swart werkers die nodige aanpassings gemaak moet word. Huisvesting vir en vervoer van die toenamese getal migrasie werkers sal daadwerkelik aandag geneet.

Verskuwing

Daar was ook 'n duidelike verskuwing in die poste waarin Bantoes benut word. Swart werkers het die vinnigste toegeneem in die hoër vlakke van geskoolde, klerklike, toesgouhoudende, halfgeskoolde en ongeskoolde posisies. Dit het gelei tot 'n gebrek aan ongeskoolde poste waarin daar nog steeds 69,2 p.s. van hulle werk.
PM urged to play Robben Island trump

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, should play his trump card in the detente exercise and release the Robben Island prisoners," Mr. Lawrence of the Social Democratic Party said yesterday.

"Our first demand is the release of all our leaders and give us the chance to work out our own destiny."

He concluded that while Whites were free to work, the imprisoned men were not. He said that the South Africans of all colours were really interested in change. It was imperative to forget the past and begin again at the beginning.

"Continued detention of the Robben Island men would not diminish the threat which they pose to society. They felt aggrieved because they were told to stay out of the local area. Their principal crime was that they refused to work but have not been given employment."

Mr. Vorster, warned that this was a cause of friction among urban Africans, particularly the children of the Urban Areas Act. He said that the African children lost the right to be in urban areas because their parents sent them to live with relatives or friends in the country. He was forced to work for 10 years to earn the right to live in urban areas. Many urban African children lost the right to be in urban areas because their parents sent them to live with relatives in the country.

"When they returned to join their parents, they were refused permission to do so and were supposed to go to their "homelands". But they remain in the urban areas illegally and never find work there because they are not allowed to be in the area."

"Finally, "What happens to them? Do they form the nucleus of the hoarding and toil system who is responsible — the law?"

It was unfair to demand that Africans work for one employer continuously for 10 years because in order to improve his salary and status a man had to be free to move from one employer to the next. "Twelve days is too long working for a cruel employer and an employer," Mr. Vorster said.

"Yet a Black man is expected to tolerate that kind of employer for 10 years in order to qualify to remain in urban areas. Nowhere in the world do you get such qualifications for citizenship."

Turning to housing, Mr. Vorster deplored the fact that White owners did not have the automatic right to live in the house that they were dependent on permission from the Bantu Affairs commissioners and they were "frightened", reduced.

"How long must it happen before we develop a sense of racial hatred? Is it not time to take a Black man regard a White man as his greatest enemy?"

None of the solutions to the race questions poses by White 'political parties were acceptable to me because the conditions were laid down by Whites.
Mopeli warns Pretoria on land

By STEVE KGANI
WITSIESHOEK. — The newly elected Chief Minister of Basotho Qwa Qwa, Mr. Kenneth Mopeli, yesterday issued a warning to the South African Government that his government would not accept Pretoria if his demands were not met.

Mr. Mopeli gave the warning when he delivered his maiden speech in the Qwa Qwa Legislative Assembly after he had been elected Chief Minister. He defeated the former Chief Minister, Chief Wester Mota, by 43 to 42 votes. Several other candidates were also defeated.

Another chief is defeated

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE TOPPLEING of Chief Wester Mota by a commission in Basotho Qwa Qwa yesterday, is a clear sign of the waning power of traditional chiefs in African society.

Chief Mota, a stoic traditionalist, was challenged and defeated as Chief Minister of Basotho Qwa Qwa by 44-year-old Mr. Kenneth Mopeli, a school inspector with a modern approach to political issues in South Africa.

Chief Mota is the third traditional chief to suffer defeat in the 1978 general elections.

The Chief Minister said his government was committed to the promise he made to the electorate before the general election. "My people must get job opportunities and be allowed to work in any place and there must be freedom of movement for people to decide where they wish to stay," Mr. Mopeli said.

Mr. Ramaphosa was unanimously elected speaker. He issued a warning that Mr. Mopeli's demand could lead to confrontation between his government and the central government.

- Demands for greater land.
- Freedom of movement and work opportunities for Blacks.
- "Africanisation of jobs in the homelands.

He said he would go to the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and initiate the process of trying to persuade the outside world to accept South Africa and its policies.

Referring to the allocation of land to Qwa Qwa he said the 1970 census revealed that 98 percent of the Basotho people lived outside their homeland.

Mr. Vorster has made an announcement, that the land commission was to take over the former homes of the Basotho people, but this has yet to be implemented.

Fresh negotiations would have to be started to give the Basotho a better home.

PROMISES

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Abandon labour apartheid

The time had come for the withdrawal of discriminatory labour legislation, which was hampering economic growth, said Dr H. J. Reynders, Director of the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Apart from this, such laws induced dependency and frustration, which reduced productivity and discouraged investment by entrepreneurs because of uncertainties caused by the restrictions.

Dr. Reynders said a continual reassessment of social and legal restrictions, which hamper the more productive use of the total labour force, was needed.

"Labour should accept the inevitability of the increasing economic integration in most parts of the country," he said.

"Preparation of Blacks for greater participation in the economy was the first requirement for future growth.

This demanded the progressive abolition of job discrimination and the greater use of affirmative action."

On the part of the Black man, Dr. Reynders said, he must shed traditional attitudes to progress. He must accept the world, multiply his skills, and accept responsibility for his own advancement.

"He must not demand too much in too short a time, and not fight with unreasoned for change." he said.

In a four-hour address to the Change Orientation and Planning Seminar of the Stellenbosch Graduate School of Business held in Stellenbosch, Dr. Reynders repeatedly suggested that Black policy should be focused on the ABANDON THE BLACK POLICY. He held the key to the successful future growth of South Africa, he said.

But at the moment, Government policy restricted growth in South Africa. Delegates were told that job reservation only affected three percent of South Africa's total labour force.

Moreover the Government was turning a blind eye to infringements of the law.

Dr. Reynders said the reason job discrimination had not been repealed was a political one because it was not the type of thing that could be announced on a political platform when votes were needed.

Referring to a migrant labour policy, he said that apart from its social effects, it also had a detrimental effect on productivity and could not provide a stable pool of workers that was needed by industry.

He said: "A committee has been appointed to investigate the migrant labour system. What will happen I don't know. I have my own ideas, but these I won't say in public."
The migrant labour system strikes at marital fidelity, writes JOHN NKOSI.

Separation breeds immorality

African observers in many homeland areas believe the migrating labour system has become a major contributor to moral decline. It tends to force even women of good character to commit adultery because of the long spells of separation from their husbands.

It is surprising that in this age people can still believe that the Black woman's approach to sex is as primitive -- that she indulges in it only for procreative purposes.

They are wrong. The modern Black woman, though she lives in a compound in the country, has gone a long way towards discarding the code of extreme conservatism which used to envelop her.

In her marriage she expects the same rights and privileges enjoyed by her white sister. She likes to be near her husband all the time to be a loving, generous and kissed, loved wife.

She enjoys the privileges that she devotes to her. She will not permit to find fault with her emotions, which might prove disastrous in the end.

Consider the case of Lucy, married for five years. In all that time she has never had the pleasure of being near her husband, continuously except for three weeks in a year and perhaps on long weekends. That means she has been with him for less than four months in all her five-year married life.

Despite her strict and Christian upbringing, and her determination to remain faithful to her husband, she says she found her resistance to the approaches of the opposite sex gradually crumbling until, one day, she found herself deep in sin.

The affair persisted until she found herself having no sense of fear or guilt. Then she suffered a shock one day when she discovered she was pregnant.

Her case was brought before the headman. Her lover was fined two cattle for the offence, and Lucy was ordered to return to her husband. She refused, because she feared that her in-laws would drive her to commit the same mistake again.

Another young married woman was found to be pregnant by her in-laws while her husband was working in a distant city. Asked who was responsible, she pointed to a young, teenage boy, a brother of her husband, who was brought to live with her during her husband's absence.

She explained: "There is quite a number of women like myself who resort to this tactic because nobody suspects the younger. This happens particularly when one's in-laws are strict."

She was a middle-aged priest who has spent most of his life working in homeland areas. "The disturbing thing is that the bad influence brought about by the system tends to spoil the minds of some young boys and girls who simply don't know what love means, and accept promiscuity as a way of life."

And it is not surprising. Visiting the Northern Cape recently, I was disturbed to find that..."
Two hit at farm duties

Labour Reporter

A Senator and an author of books on mine and farm labour have spoken out for the "fundamental" right of Black farm workers to seek employment in the mines.

"It is deplorable that farm workers should be prevented by artificial barriers from working on the mines — the old employment sector free from the restrictions of influx control," said Senator H. Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa.

Dr. Francis Wilson, assistant and head of research at the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town, said:

"It would be outrageous if, in the last quarter of the 20th century, any group of employers should use the power of the State to prevent men and women from working where they are most valued.

They were asked to comment on the announcement by the Deputy Minister of Labour Affairs, Mr. Cruywagen, that representatives of agriculture and mining were to meet soon to discuss mine-labour recruitment, "especially in mind that Black workers should not be drawn away from farms."

"War from the binding of people yet more lightly to jobs whose wages are too low to keep them voluntarily, the time has come to sweep away the cobweb of restrictions," said Dr. Wilson.

"People should be allowed to choose their own jobs in the country of their birth."

Senator Scheepers commented: "I fail to understand why the Government should have to deliberate, at all, over such a basic human right."

Progressive farmers realised that the era of cheap labour was over."


Crime, migratory labour linked

Staff Reporter

Changes must be made in the migratory labour system if South Africa is to avoid "a terrible future," said the Reverend Oliver Clark, a member of the Prisoner's Friend committee and a prison chaplain, yesterday.

Mr Clark was giving evidence before the commission of inquiry into the penal system which was sitting at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Viljoen.

Mr Clark spoke on behalf of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa.

Adult crime was caused by juvenile delinquency, which was in turn the result of the many fatherless Black children in the locations, Mr Clark said.

Gangs

"The housing of Bantu labourers in compounds and hostels is the cause of a large number of bastard children. Their mothers have to work and can't take proper care of the children, who often join gangs and take to a life of crime."

"I recommend the non-family migratory system be changed to a family one."

Mr Clark also recommended that Prisoners' Friend facilities be established at commissioners' courts at all major centres so that destitute offenders could retain their jobs rather than go to jail.

Dagga

He said he was "strongly opposed" to corporal punishment, and recommended that the mandatory five-year jail sentence for possession of more than 115 g of dagga be abolished.

Another witness, Professor Gert Engelbrecht, of the sociology department at the Rand Afrikaans University, agreed that the mandatory five-year sentence should be scrapped. "The law should diffe-
Arabs' move on SA shelved

London Staff Reporter. GENEVA — Delegates to the International Labour Organization's annual conference have shelved an Arab move — obviously aimed at South Africa — to condemn forced removal of populations.

The move came in several amendments to the draft of an ILO convention for migratory labor.

The amendments proposed by the Egyptian workers' delegate, Mr. M. Karim, in the ILO migratory labor committee, were sent to the ILO governing body for debate on some future annual conference.

Mr. Karim, seeking to prohibit undesirable migratory movements of political motivation, included prohibitions on categories of the population, such as the indigenous or racial groups, with a view to preserving them from being settled in urban and industrial areas and to deprive them of being assimilated in modern and more advanced patterns of human society.

CONDEMNATION

The ILO committee on migratory labor also put off an attempt by Mr. Karim to prohibit compulsory migrations of populations.

They were said to be common phenomena. Mr. Karim said that his amendment was noted by some Western countries as an attempt to give political rights in Israel to Palestinian refugees.

They also feared its implications: included the granting of full citizenship rights to migratory workers in host countries.
Doctor hits at migrant labour

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Surgeon and missionary Dr Anthony Barker marked his return to Britain after 30 years at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nqutu in Northern Zululand with a devastating attack on South Africa's labour policies.

Addressing a group of theological students at Birmingham's Queen's College yesterday, he described the practice of migratory labour as "one of the most terribly damaging social phenomena in South Africa today."

Dr Barker, who is to receive an honorary doctor of laws degree at Birmingham University next month, was recently made a Comander of the British Empire for his services to medicine.

POOR

He said people in the Nqutu area were becoming poorer each year, and the fields were steadily declining in fertility. On any one day, 70 percent of adult males were absent from their homes and families.

Two-thirds of a man's wages were needed to keep him in the city, but in 1970-72 the average wage in the Nqutu district was around R13.60. Thus had to do for a family of seven or eight.

"It is not surprising that one-third of children under five weigh less than the minimum generally considered necessary for normal growth. Forty percent show actual stunting," he said.

Dr Barker earned his medical degree in Birmingham before settling in Africa in 1945.

"He said he felt "disquiet" over the take-over by the authorities of the hospitals, but his years in Africa had been "worth while."

"He said he had been a "gadfly" buzzing in the heart of South Africa."

MR M. C. BOTHA, the Minister
of Bantu Administration,
had sought to dismiss the reports
in Saturday's Rand Daily Mail on
the "rehabilitation institutions"
for African pass offenders as
"distorted and badly written". He
does not, however, say what he
means by this.

What, in fact, could he mean?
It may be that Mr Botha has not
read the proclamation setting up
the institutions — Government
Gazette Notice No R133 — and
has no knowledge of its contents.
Or he has read it and does not
understand how monstrous its
terms are. Or worst of all, and
dismaying, he has read it, does
understand it — and it represents
exactly what he wants.

Whichever one of these possi-
bilities it may be, the terms of the
proclamation are so sinister that
Mr Botha needs to answer some
basic questions about the institu-
tions…

● Why, if they are as pure and
innocent as his Deputy, Mr Furt
Janson, claimed at the weekend,
is it necessary to invest them with
the harsh regime and punitive
powers normally associated with a
prison?
● Specifically, what sort of
"welfare services" are intended in
institutions where the inmates will
be required to work for 56 hours
a week — and will be subject to
punishment such as more work,
deprivation of meals or solitary
confinement if they refuse to work,
"malign" or refuse to undergo
body searches?

● Still more, why are institu-
tions supposedly dedicated to wel-
fare given the protection of pro-
visions taken from the Prisons Act
which serve to inhibit easy access
and free reporting on what happens
behind the walls?

● Mr Janson says the centres
"are being established with the full
knowledge of the homeland gov-
ernments..." Yet why is it that
at least four Bantustan leaders, as
we report today, deny any know-
ledge of them?

● If, as Mr Janson asserts, the
institutions are meant only for
"idle and loafers" (which, inci-
dentally, hardly makes them any
less objectionable), why do the en-
abling regulations extend to all Af-
rican men and women who may fall
foul of the pass laws and influx con-
trol?

● And can Mr Botha explain
how the declared purpose of the
institutions can be taken to mean
anything but a concerted drive to
brainwash — "reorientating" is the
official word — Africans to accept
the Nationalists' Bantustan ideo-
logy?

Let's hear Mr Botha's answers
— or let him withdraw R133 im-
mediately.
Migrant labour hits church

Religion Reporter

A Lutheran bishop has blamed migrant labour for the sharp decrease in the membership of congregations in Black churches in rural areas.

Bishop D W Giekeke, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Transvaal), said in his pastoral address at the synod of the Transvaal regional church that the loss of members in congregations in Black churches was "a matter of grave concern."

He added there were two reasons for the rapid decrease in membership in congregations in rural areas — migratory labour and the system of having children attend schools which were away from their own homes.

Failed

He said that Black fathers — who were migrant labourers — had to live in urban areas. They thus often failed to find their way to their own churches.

Black children who lived in boarding schools were often unable to go to a church of their choice.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Transvaal, according to EduNews, is the biggest of the four Black Lutheran churches in South Africa.

It has a membership of about 130 000, and some of its largest congregations are found in the rural areas in the Transvaal.
Some of apartheid’s costs can be measured, others cannot. But there is little doubt that they far outweigh the alleged benefits

**Costs and benefits**

Last week’s anti-inflation manifesto committed government to the use of cost-benefit analyses by all departments. Right on. Here are some departments and policies that are crying out for the fine toothcomb treatment:

- For a start, group areas and residential segregation. Some Whites may believe that “White by night” cities and suburbs enable them to sleep soundly. Maybe that’s a benefit — for them. But the cost is borne by Blacks who have to live miles out of town. And it looks as if the economy will start feeling the ripple effects. Is the Newcastle bus boycott a foretaste of what is to come as rising costs hit transport companies and Blacks become more resentful of having to pay fares which are much higher because of the long commuting distances resulting from residential segregation?

- Communication. Newcastle raises a second point. Why is it only after a boycott has begun that the bus company starts suggesting discussions with the passengers? So how about a cost-benefit analysis of government’s whole approach to communication with city Blacks? Do Urban Bantu Councils play an effective role?

Why not also look at the obvious alternative: accord Blacks full citizenship rights so that they can elect spokesmen to city councils and deal with problems there?

Then, of course, there’s the question of Black trade unions versus works and liaison committees. How about a full cost-benefit analysis of both systems?

**Colour bar**

- Jobs. White workers may benefit from the industrial colour bar. And some Coloured and Indian workers whose jobs are protected may also benefit. But the costs to the country — though unquantifiable — are enormous: an artificial skills shortage, leading to the high cost (and often rapid turnover) of White labour; failure to develop fully the capabilities of Black workers because, for example, they are barred from serving apprenticeships. So we get one alarming projection after another of what SA’s skills shortfall will be in a mere five years’ time: one estimate puts it at a staggering 2m.

What implications does this have for productivity? For the economy’s ability to produce enough to meet domestic demand, let alone compete in world markets?

- Education. The skills shortage is of course also related to the policy of Bantu Education. When the system was imposed in the early Fifties, the then Native Affairs Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, decreed that there was no place for Africans in so-called White SA above the level of certain forms of labour and that their education should stand with both feet in the Bantuans. Even today, there’s little evidence of a real change of policy.

True enough, government is now encouraging industrialists to train Africans for “semi-skilled” jobs in the common area, but there’s still a ceiling on how far up the jobs ladder they can go. The anti-inflation manifesto itself persisted with airy-fairy ideas about Border Areas, when it should have accepted the necessity to train Blacks for the full participation in industry in the metropolitan areas.

- Migratory labour. And what about a cost-benefit analysis of the migratory labour system? Employers have benefited in some sense migrants’ wages are low. And it is cheaper to build compounds for “single” men than homes for families. But what of the costs? One need only look at the violence in mine compounds over the past two years, resulting in about 140 deaths, production losses, and the exodus of thousands of workers.

It is known that the police are under orders to handle mine violence with kid-gloves because government — and the industry — fear another Sharpeville, which is about the last thing SA can afford.

- Defence vs housing. The defence vote has increased more than 20-fold since 1960. Yet only a few weeks ago Defence Minister Piet (“Wapen”) Botha himself said that the military formed only 25% of SA’s peace efforts. The other 75% was a battle for the hearts and minds of the people.

Coming from a minister hardly known for doveish views, that’s quite an admission. And it’s a theme which is becoming commonplace in military speeches these days. The Chief of Army Staff (Logistics), Major-General Gert Boshoff, also warned recently that the battle against terrorism is 20% military and 80% socio-economic.

But one wonders if the message from the military has got through to the Cabinet. In the current fiscal year the increase in military spending (R256m) is much more than the total to be spent on Bantu Education (R151m).

An important part of the socio-economic battle is going to be the defusion of the housing time-bomb. In Johannesburg’s African townships, for example, it has been estimated (PM March 7) that 14 000 families are in need of housing. For the cost of a single Mirage (R2m), government could build 1 666 standard-size houses in Soweto (R1 200 each, according to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board). So for less than the cost of nine Mirages, Johannesburg’s African housing backlog could be eliminated.

**Low productivity**

So how about the cost-benefit analyses of buying Mirages and building houses? And of providing schools for Africans? For the cost of one Mirage, government could build between 40 and 50 schools. Not only would this go a long way towards winning hearts and minds, it would lay the foundations for a better African labour force. A major cause of low productivity in SA is the failure over the years to provide proper education for the bulk of our workers. The drop-out rate for African school-children is still appalling — only a tenth of those starting school reach the secondary standards. A rand “saved” by penny-pinching the African education budget 10 years ago is probably R10 m lost productivity now.

The costs of schools and houses are easy to measure. The benefits — which include non-quantifiable factors like happiness, opportunity, family stability, less crime — are much more difficult. But it’s our bet that if government made a really concerted attempt to tackle the Black housing and education backlogs now, it would be able to call a halt to the massive increases in military spending.

- Prisons and pass laws. It’s also worth taking a look at prisons. The 1975-76 Budget vote on Revenue Account is R66m, with an expected daily prison population of 99 000, costing taxpayers 183c per prisoner per day. On Loan Account R12m has been voted for the extension and improvement of existing and the construction of new prisons, with a staggering amount of R149m “to be provided later”.

Expenditure improving prisons is welcome. But why so many people in jail in
Anyone holding his breath for the world's economic recovery has probably burst his lungs by now. Owen Horwood and Gerald Browne are by no means the only financial overlords whose predictions of a business turnaround have gone awry.

Certainly no one expected the recovery to be a lusty one. But only three or four months ago, there seemed no doubt that by mid-October there would be unmistakable signs that both the US and major European economies (with the obvious exception of Britain) would at least be up-toeing towards renewed prosperity.

Though the recession has bottomed out in most of these countries, the current economic climate is still gloomy and misty with the probability of heavy storms to come. To get an idea of just how uncertain current conditions and future outlook are, read on.

The US

October has been a month of cruel disappointments for the American economy. For this was the month that the economic recovery predicted by the White House was to be in full flower.

Instead, with the month scarcely a fortnight old, the largest American city — New York — teetered on the edge of collapse, the largest American industry — carmaking — had its worst year since 1962; and the largest corporate bankruptcy since the collapse of the Penn Central Railroad occurred when a major retail chain went under last week.

Meanwhile, continued price pressures on raw materials and manufactured goods are an ominous omen that inflation is still a threat. Indeed, prices are moving ahead at around 8.5%-9% right now.

The result is that the White House is likely to dig in its heels at the urgings of European industrial nations to reflate at an even faster pace.

However, the truth is that while the White House worries publicly about the threat of inflation, its economists also worry privately that the stuff of which recoveries are made is in short supply.

Consider these recent events:

- Detroit, the largest single industrial employer and a key consumer of manufactured raw materials, sold only 6.6m cars in the just-completed 1975 model year — down 34% from the 1973 record year when the big four firms sold 10m cars. The slump is even more ominous because foreign carmakers pushed their sales up 7% to 1.6m cars with some of the smaller petrol-thrifty models taking as much as 40% of the market share.

- WT Grant & Co, the third largest American retail chain, went bankrupt with $1bn of debts and $640m of that spread among only 27 major banks. The chain has more than 1,000 stores leased from real estate firms. It left $70m in unpaid merchandise bills to wholesalers and its 80,000 employees make up a full 1% of the nation's unemployment index.

- The Grant collapse was only one more strain on a banking industry near breaking point. If New York City defaults on $425m in short-term debt today, Friday, it could trigger a chain reaction of defaults as well as cause ripples in the international money markets.

France

Within weeks of government's decision to inject R6bn more into France's flagging economy there are signs that the country is at last pulling out of its worst recession since the War.

After six months of stagnation factory output is rising again and imports are edging up. By next April industrial production may have reached mid-1973 levels (half way between this year's low and last year's highs). France's trade surplus, expected to reach R2.3bn this year compared to last year's deficit of R3.3bn, is expected to disappear again as imports rise 11% in 1976. First sectors to benefit from the upturn are...
the first place? About a third of the people in prison every day this year are going to be pass offenders. And Natal University's Professor Barend van Niekerk calculates that, statistically speaking, one in every four adult Xhosa is arrested each year for technical infringements of laws applicable only to Africans. Again, some of the costs are quantifiable: police and warders' wages, building more jails; the salaries of a vast army of Bantu Administration aparatchiks shunting people around from pillar to post. But what of the other costs? Black resentment of discriminatory laws, family disruption, inconvenience to employers and lost production when workers are whisked off in police vans.

Nor should it be forgotten that Sharpeville, the blackest day in SA's history, began with a peaceful protest against the pass laws. The costs, tough exchange controls, universal opprobrium, escalating defence spending.

○ Resettlement. A cost-benefit analysis is long overdue. The costs of physically moving people from so-called black spots are quantifiable. But what of the enormous human costs, and the seeds of resentment which this policy is sowing?

○ Decentralisation. The costs of creating jobs in border areas and Bantustans are very high, especially where social and economic infrastructure (telephones, roads, railways, etc.) is minimal. And what are the costs to industry of the Physical Planning Act? These should be carefully weighed against the benefits.

In some of their more fantastical flights of fancy, uncompromising ideologues still talk of Black workers being sent to live in dormitory villages (such as Litoseng) in the Bantustans and then commuting to work by high-speed transport. Can SA really afford such costly nonsense?

In short, it is apartheid itself which needs a cost-benefit analysis. Blacks have seen Frelimo libertar Mozambique, they see the prospect of majority rule coming to Rhodesia, and they see the prospect of a settlement over South-West Africa.

None of these events will leave the situation untouched. Nor will Transkei independence, the desegregation of the Nick Malan Theatre, the opening of a few hotels to favoured Blacks, or even the P W Botha's promises to the UN go down well with them — or, as P W Botha says of the white farmers, with their hearts and minds.

The battle is really a socio-economic battle — and therefore a political battle which must be won. White and Black Africans must know in their hearts that this battle can only be won if the abandonment of apartheid is accepted in all its forms.
ATTACKS
DELAY IN TB TESTS

The two weeks delay between the taking of X-rays and the confirmation of tuberculosis in Black workers represented a threat to other workers who came into contact with affected workers during this period. The Rand Agricultural Union, in a congress in Cape Town, was told yesterday.

Mr. J. De Villiers of the Western Cape Fresh Milk Producers' Union, said although the incidence of tuberculosis in the Transkei and homelands was declining, Black workers were X-rayed when they returned from the homelands.

But, because of the staff shortage at the X-ray unit, it was two weeks before the disease was confirmed.

Mr. De Villiers said those workers who were not seriously affected with tuberculosis were given tablets to take and it was the responsibility of the employer to ensure that these were taken regularly.

However, this was not always done and the disease could spread and endanger other Coloured and Black workers.

Mr. De Villiers suggested workers suspected of having tuberculosis be kept away from work which involved the handling of food. This included work in hotels.

He suggested a solution might be to X-ray workers before they left the homelands. Congress agreed to ask the Department of Health to ensure that Black workers recruited for work on dairy farms were kept free from tuberculosis.
Sexless living in hostels behind alcohol problem

Sexless living in hostels was blamed for the massive problem of alcoholism among urban Africans, especially migrant workers.

Professor H C Sefelt, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said that although the worst abuses of the shebeen system were a thing of the past, drink and its side-effects were still a major killer in the townships.

He blamed the conflict of adapting from a tribal way of life to the pressures of city living, and especially a social pattern which separated men from their womenfolk.

**HYPERTENSION**

The same pressures accounted for the high incidence of hypertension, which Professor Sefelt said was "the number one killer after violence."

It was produced by "tokhoshes plus toins," he said.

Obesity was also widespread; Johannesburg, not London or New York, had the fattest women in the world. Tuberculosis was a "terrible scourge" and South Africa had an unenviable achievement in reintroducing scurvy, a disease on the wane everywhere else.
Brits pair in Botswana labour case

By Clive Emdon
Gaborone. — Two South African farmers from Brits have been released on R500 bail each after being charged for contraventions of labour recruitment laws.

The charges arose after 36 Botswana farmworkers returned from South Africa and complained of ill-treatment.

Some of them were treated for wounds alleged to have been received during their employment.

The farmers, Mr Jan Johannes Powell and Mr Jacobus Johannes Odendaal both pleaded not guilty to the charges when taken to court on Wednesday evening.

The charges are:

- That they committed an offence by recruiting at least seven workers under the age of 18;
- That they failed to pay their employees in full after entering an employment contract during the period February 28 1974 to June 2, 1975;
- That they recruited employees without medically examining seven of them;
- That they employed a recruiter, Mr Lerotsi Mohotsi, who did not have a permit.

State counsel, Mr A. Marumo, asked for a postponement of the case to allow the State to bring witnesses.

He also asked that the two men should be kept in custody.

"The accused are foreigners from South Africa. They came on a mission of recruiting manpower. They have been charged with serious offences which affect the purpose of their presence in Botswana," he said.

Mr Marumo argued that the history of the two farmers was "marred by dishonesty" and he feared they might possibly escape to South Africa.

He asked that if bail was granted their passports and vehicle be confiscated.

Mrs J. Helffer, instructed by Richard Lyons, said the two men had come of their own accord and "it will be unjustified to deprive them of their free movement".

The Chief Magistrate, Mr A. Osagben, granted bail of R500 each and said the men were to report to the Central Police Station every Monday.

The case resumes on September 2.
We say no — homelands

By PATRICK LAURENCE

KEY homeland leaders yesterday denied knowledge of "rehabilitation" centres in their territories for pass law offenders.

Regulations governing administration of the centres have been compared to the statutes of "Communist Russia" and "The Third Reich" by Mrs Sheena Dunçan, national president of the Black Sash.

But the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Peng Jiang, has defended them as a "means of preventing bad crews, delinquents, and lawbreakers" from "becoming hardened criminals".

The centres are "established" with the full knowledge of the homelands governments to regulate the "moral and moral" aspects of the "Yindu" people.

In Pietermaritzburg, a homelands leader, who declined to be named, denied all knowledge of the centres, saying: "We have no idea of this." He added: "We have no idea of this."

"The centres are designed to prevent the centres from becoming prisons," he said. "We have no idea of this." He added: "We have no idea of this."

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DURBAN — Chief Buthelezi of kwaZulu today criticised the Government’s intended introduction of rehabilitation centres for African pass law offenders in the homelands.

Matanzima silent on rehabilitation

The Transkei Chief Minister, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, would not say whether he was consulted on the establishment of “rehabilitation” centres in his homeland.

In an interview today, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei Government did not approve of any of the laws passed by the South African Government.

Asked if he knew or approved of the establishment of the centres he said he did not want to comment on the issue.

He said the Transkei Government had control over police stations but the police department was still controlled by Pretoria.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. Punzi Jansen, has said the “rehabilitation” centres were a means of preventing “idiots and delinquents” from becoming hardened criminals. He said they were being established with the full knowledge of homeland governments.

“I think it is unfair of the Government to dump these people in our laps when they are born and bred in the cities,” Chief Buthelezi said.

He said the scheme could cause a backlash because “so-called offenders” would resist being sent to the centres and would accuse the homeland leaders of conniving with the Government.

REORIENTATE

According to a proclamation in the Government Gazette last week, the rehabilitation centres are to “reorientate” African pass-offenders by making them aware of the “necessity for the laws” of South Africa.

According to the regulations pass offenders may be held for up to three years.

DENIAL

Mr. Punzi Jansen, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, has denied the rehabilitation centres would be used to indoctrinate inmates and said the main aim was to prevent “dregs, idlers and loafers” from becoming hardened criminals.

He said the centres were being established with the full knowledge of the homeland governments.

Chief Buthelezi said he could not recall being informed about the centres.

The homeland governments might have been told, he said, but he could not remember it.

Asked if he would support or allow the centres to be established in kwaZulu, he said this would be a matter for his Cabinet to decide.

BITTER

However, he said the Government could create a new atmosphere of understanding and good relations by scrapping the pass laws altogether. “I would not mind if the law applied to everybody,” he said. “But as long as they apply only to the Africans I am very bitter about it.”

Chief Buthelezi said, in effect, that it was unfair of the Government to expect the Homelands to participate in administering laws that were abhorrent to Blacks.
"The significance of things escapes people, unless there is someone to tell them.

In these times, changing, Duncan plays a major role of the Sash. She is a staunch supporter of the movement to protest, and has seen the passing of the pass laws and the rise of the black awareness. She became President of the Sash when her mother, Jean Sinclair, retired earlier this year, after 14 years in office, so she lies in a family tradition.

The Sash was founded as a mass protest body of women who mounted silent vigils, mourning the "death" of the constitution over the issue of the packing of the Senate.

This was a transient phase, since Duncan can tell us we found that we couldn't protest effectively unless we knew what we were talking about." Today, with 1100 members, the Sash's activities have broadened from protest to the education of Whites on the implications of the apartheid laws, and the maintenance of a number of advice bureaux in various centres to aid Blacks who fall foul of the system.

Last year 10,000 Africans came to the Sash for help, some 20% of the cases were successfully closed, the appropriate permits obtained.

Duncan... educating Whites

For all of which the Sash has frequently been denounced by government, patronised by the opposition and been spat at by Whites. But, says Duncan, "I'm absolutely essential to carry on. In the light of detente and all that. Some people tell us now, our activities over the years - like slow water on stone - might have helped prepare the public for de
colonial thinking."

Not that she thinks detente has ended. She is a stickler for realism. She thinks things are changing in the wrong direction. She also believes that the Whites feel superstitious, but feel the growth in hatred of Whites that is showing itself increasingly among Blacks.

"When we started our advice bureau, the people who came seemed normal. Some were black. Now a large number of educated, ordinary people are openly saying things like, 'You bloody Whites, why can't my wife stay with me?'"

Duncan does not believe that it matters as at present, with Blacks regimented and crushed at the lower end of the economic scale, there can be "any peaceful evolution to a just system for all South Africans. I can only see conflict and confrontation, though what form it would take I cannot foretell."

Chilling words. But Duncan, who is married to a Johannesburg architect and has two daughters, seems oddly at peace with herself and the country she loves, and will never leave "I don't want to live anywhere outside Africa, it's in my bones."

The responsibilities of her work clearly eat into her time and energy. But she nurtures a fine garden for relaxation, and has time over for church work. Philosophically she accepts that there is no perfect society and that, "unless you have people who are involved, battling, any society is going to slip."
Govt probes migratory job system

Pretoria Bureau

A wide-ranging investigation into the migratory labour system is being done by two officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

They are Mr. F. B. du Rangt and Mr. W. Krüger. The aim of their probe is to identify problems in the system, to note specially the implications of the system in the Western Cape, and to recommend ways in which the system may be improved and bad conditions alleviated.

"Local authorities concerned with Bantu Administration have been asked to supply information and suggestions as rapidly as possible.

A point to which the two investigators are devoting much attention is the congestion of large numbers of Black migratory workers, in urban areas, their living conditions in hotels and other institutions, and recreation facilities, including parks.

"It is known that the United Municipal Executive, which among other bodies was asked for advice, also listed problems experienced by local authorities in recruiting labour in the homeland.

It is not yet known when the investigation will be completed and a report made to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development."
We’ll replace pass laws, says Boraine

Labour Correspondent

THE NEW Progressive-Reform Party in a policy statement yesterday said it would replace pass laws and influx controls on Africans with employment agencies for all races.

It would allow the free movement of all work seekers without restrictions.

Dr Alex Boraine, PRP spokesman on labour, said country-wide employment agencies could link with every sector of the economy.

They would be run by the State in cooperation with private enterprise, giving a regular flow of information detailing all job opportunities available.

Dr Boraine said the policy was for a service for employers and employees which would replace the negative influx control which was “racially discriminating, penalising and persecutory of people.”

Men of all races should have the right to move and seek work in any area they wanted to.

Special accommodation would be needed in urban areas for work seekers, so they were not “hounded like potential criminals.”

We recognise there is a need for a means of identification, but we oppose the pass laws, which are designed to restrict one group.

“Seeking work for the African is a hazardous operation.”

“He mostly comes into the urban areas through the back door, terrified of laws which can land him in jail.”

He said the PRP was aware of the problems of mass migration from rural communities moving to the industrial centres, without restrictions and the problems of slum development, crime, lack of control and healthy hazards which could result.

We are not so naive as to believe, that we could wave all restrictions on movement, but work seekers should be free to sell their labour, where they choose.

He said the Physical Planning Act, designed to force decentralisation of industry, and which pegs African/Aboriginal quotas in urban areas was economically unsound and highly undesirable.

Rupert and Steve London, 177

Mail_Sport, Johannesburg.
Make this awesome task easier

The Government has placed an awesome responsibility on the shoulders of two senior Department of Bantu Administration and Development officials.

As reported in The Star yesterday, the two men have a mandate to identify problems in the migratory labour system, to take special note of the implications of the system in the Western Cape and to recommend ways in which the whole system can be improved.

"Confronting them is the vast, unpleasant panorama of the pass law system; broken families, immorality, invasion of privacy, hostels, inadequate recreational facilities, hundreds of thousands of people in jail, poor pay, poor working conditions... the lot. Not to mention a complex, interwoven mass of legislation and regulation which confounds many a senior Government official, but which sends many an unsuspecting and ignorant Black man straight to jail."

While it is encouraging that something is being done at last to identify and eliminate migratory labour system problems, the task is an impossible one for two men in Pretoria.

Right away, the Government should appoint five or six of South Africa's leading lawyers to codify and simplify the law as it applies to urban Blacks. At the same time, the two men in Pretoria should be given 24 top-level assistants with carte blanche to help them examine and improve the system—better still, turn it on its head.

This is not a subject that tolerates pussyfooting around. The pass law system generates too much race friction in this vulnerable country of ours. It creates too much Black unhappiness and discontent.

If we must have influx control, we dare not skimp in our efforts to make the system operate as humanely and simply as possible.
Munnik calls for Coloured birth control

The Coloured population of the Cape would have to co-operate with the Provincial Administration in practising family planning if they hoped to have facilities equal to those given to Whites, the Administrator, Dr. A. P. A. Munnik, said today.

Speaking in the Budget debate in the Provincial Council, he said the myth that the Government encouraged family planning to depress black populations could be dispelled. The Government was keen to eliminate the problem and to safeguard the future of the Coloured people.

Munnik said the Coloured population had to co-operate with the administration. He said that migration to the Peninsula showed what could happen without this sort of control.

Influx control was not an ideology, but an economic necessity. People poured into the Peninsula area to live in shanties without jobs or income, and this had to be curbed.

Referring to a call for equal wages for Black and Coloured teachers and medical staff, he said this was not a new idea, and that principle had been accepted by the administration.

Salaries

However, it could not be put into effect overnight. "If you say we must put everyone on equal salaries tomorrow," South Africa could not just do it. It would take time, but we could not do it overnight.

The White, the Coloured and the Africans know this," he said.

Coloured nurses in South Africa received higher wages than White nurses in Britain and African nurses received higher wages than nurses anywhere in the Subcontinent.

The effect of equal wages on inflation should also be considered, Dr. Munnik said.

A top-level Cabinet committee had been appointed to look into the financial problems of small municipalities following discussions it had had with the Government.

However, all South African municipalities would have to be prepared to "tighten their belts", in view of the expenditure...
Internal detente: Blacks to meet

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana is organizing a summit meeting of homeland leaders to carry the process of internal detente a step forward.

Chief Mangope confirmed yesterday that he had already secured agreement in principle to have a meeting from homeland leaders and that it was now merely a matter of a final date and venue for the meeting.

The main purpose of the meeting was to press for a full and final settlement of some of the issues raised by homeland leaders at their two meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, in March 1974 and January 1975.

Union rights

Among the key issues which Chief Mangope plans to raise with homeland leaders are:

1. Trade union rights for blacks.
2. Sharing national revenue between Black and White.
3. Whether or not present allocation corresponded to the amount paid in direct and indirect tax by Black and White citizens to the central treasury.
4. Discriminatory laws in South Africa and when those laws would be lifted to bring the situation in South Africa in line with international laws.
5. The human consequences of influx laws.

Trade unions

The question of trade union rights was left open at the Cape Town meeting of homeland leaders with Mr. Vorster's ministers. The Prime Minister agreed to quote the official communiqué: "to await for homeland leaders to decide with the Minister of Labour how to solve the matter right.

Two exports

At the March ballot in Pretoria, the Prime Minister promised to give an expert to the ballot with the people of Bophuthatswana and a general election in the homelands by the homeland people, but to investigate the allegation that the ballot was not fair and that the ballots were marked by the ballot.
FARM LABOUR — NEW DEAL

Organised agriculture plans to launch a recruitment organisation — second only to that of the Chamber of Mines — to ensure adequate numbers of relatively-skilled Black farm workers for White-owned farms.

This was announced in Pretoria recently by the director of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr C. J. P. Cilliers.

He told Star reporter Siegfried Hannig that Black workers would be motivated and drawn by better wages and working conditions.

Mr Cilliers said that Black farm workers were fully employed throughout the year and lived on farms with their families. There was still a shortage of workers, however, and farmers were being granted loans of up to R2 000 per dwelling at one per cent a year to improve housing and general living conditions, and to attract more workers.

As regards training, one of the eight industrial training centres now being built and equipped at Government cost is due to open at Potchefstroom, Western Transvaal, for the exclusive use of organised agriculture. "We hope another one — for the timber growing regions of the Eastern Transvaal and Natal — will be allocated to us in time to be opened in March next year," Mr Cilliers added.

The planned central recruitment organisation would co-ordinate labour needs for harvesting and shearing throughout the country, and provide basic training for recruits. There was already a recruiting service for wool-growers.
SOUTH AFRICA's trade and mining sector has always been a key factor in its political development.

Agriculturally, the country's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, especially livestock and crop farming. This sector employs a significant portion of the workforce and is a major contributor to the country's GDP.

Stable industrial relations are crucial for the country's economic development and prosperity. It is essential to plan for the orderly development of future labor laws.

Training

Essential components of the labor market must be planned to develop the economy of the country to provide the necessary education and training to meet future needs. The extension of industrial training schemes is essential.

The flexing of minimum wage levels in accordance with the basic necessities of life is necessary. The extension to the total labor force of adequate unemployment, pension, and sickness benefit schemes is required.

The elimination of discrimination against women in the labor market is important. The co-ordination of labor policies and practices at public administration by the government is essential.

The necessity for such policies - with its budgetary implications - can be gauged from the fact that 97% of the labor force is engaged in the formal sector.

By 1980, there will be 264,000 new entrants in the labor market every year. By the year 2000, the labor force will swell to nearly half a million. More than 70% of this labor force will be of which a substantial proportion will have to be absorbed in the hinterlands.

In the present context, 55% per cent of the industrial labor force is under 35 years of age. This is crucial for the country's future development.

In conclusion, the FLL, when it is implemented, will have a significant impact on the country's labor market and will be a crucial step towards improving the overall economic situation.
Manpower 'the key to race question'

It is increasingly apparent that an equitable solution to the South African manpower problem, which is a long way towards solving the race relations question as well, lies in the hands of the Government. The framework of a national development policy that has been drafted shows the outlines of the organized industry already in place. The phasing out of the inefficient welfare system is one of the key elements of this framework.

The Weekend edition of the Pretoria Dispatch, discussing the report by Dr N. R. B. Reynolds, 'Planning the Future of the Federated Charities', observed:

"Dr Reynolds, speaking for the Ecumenical Council, said that a national policy for social welfare must be an integral part of a national development policy. It is essential that the Chamber of Industry, which is the main force in the economy, be given the necessary leeway to work out this policy."

"It is clear that the Chamber's draft policy is in order, to promote social welfare as well as economic development."

**JOB RESERVATION**

- Greater geographical and occupational mobility of workers
- Expansion of the total labor force
- The relaxation of statutory and traditional job reservations
- Equal opportunities for all workers
- Meaningful involvement in the equitable development process
- The fixing of minimum wages in accordance with the basic necessities of life
- The extension to the Formal Labor force of adequate unemployment, pensions, and other benefits
- The abolition of discrimination against women in the labor market
- The coordination of the labor policy and practices of all administrative bodies, by your Government departments

M. A. Mair, Health and Mines
New deal for urban Blacks nearly ready

Pretoria — The Government is almost ready to announce its formula for leasehold housing, improved trading rights and amended tenure control regulations for urban Blacks.

The Deputy Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. W. A. Vraddho, has revealed that the scheme is almost ready to be announced. He told the House of Representatives that the scheme would be announced at a later date.

The scheme includes the provision of leasehold arrangements for Black residents, with the Government taking over the ownership of the land. This would allow for the provision of better quality housing and improved living conditions for urban Black residents.

Mr. Vraddho explained that the scheme would be a significant step towards improving the living standards of urban Black residents. He stated that the scheme would be phased in over a period of years, with the first phase focusing on the provision of leasehold arrangements for Black residents in the city center.

The scheme also includes provisions for improved trading rights for Black residents. This would allow for the provision of better quality goods and services, as well as improved trading conditions for Black traders.

The Deputy Minister also announced that the scheme would be accompanied by the provision of improved educational and health care facilities for urban Black residents. He stated that the scheme would be a significant step towards improving the living standards of urban Black residents.
Tender boards 'not up to scratch'

The board has been accused of letting down the committee by failing to carry out its duties. The board is controlled by a small number of people who have not taken action to address the issues. The board is not representative of the community and has not been effective in its work. The board needs to be replaced with a more inclusive and effective board.
Permits control life—Sash

EAST LONDON—The Black Sash has called on the Government to abolish colour bar in industry, commerce and other professions and to have equal opportunities to work.

"Talk of detente means trying to relax tensions outside our borders but detente outside cannot succeed unless fundamental change is bought about inside South Africa," the pamphlet states.

"There are tensions, frustrations, anger and resentment at home because people—blacks, Indians and Coloureds are discriminated against because of the colour of their skins."

Mr Vorster, detente means trying to relax tensions outside our borders but detente outside cannot succeed unless fundamental change is bought about inside South Africa," the pamphlet states.

"There are tensions, frustrations, anger and resentment at home because people—blacks, Indians and Coloureds are discriminated against because of the colour of their skins."

"Blacks must provide documentary proof of any statement they make in order to get every single permit. Their families are broken up by the laws and they are denied free, compulsory education and must pay for it," the pamphlet continued.

"They have unequal job opportunities and unequal pay. Although they comprise of 75 per cent of our population, they have 12 per cent of the land and have no say in the laws which control them," it said.

"Compulsory education and vocational training should be provided for all people and the government should make the right to freehold tenure available to all and to provide for meaningful political representation for all in the central Parliament," the pamphlet concluded.—DRR
Twelve kept locked in accident van

TWELVE African labourers — arrested at Hout Bay yesterday for allegedly not possessing work permits — sat locked in an overturned truck for almost an hour before being released.

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board official, in charge of the vehicle, did not unlock the rear door after the truck had overturned, according to Mr Ken Evans, on whose building site the labourers were arrested.

Two of the Africans were hurt. One had a cut above his eye, and the other claimed he had been hurt by a loose spare wheel.

Mr Evans, who is owner of the passenger coaster Circe, said it was "surprising" that none of the Africans had suffered worse injuries.

Administration Board officials with several trucks and a car raided the building site about 10am yesterday. The arrested men were locked into the rear of one truck, which reversed into a sandbank and overturned.

The official in charge managed to extricate himself unhurt from the cab and went for help, but left the Africans locked up. Almost an hour later he returned with other officials and opened the rear door so that they could get out.

"CONTEMPT!" Mr Evans said the actions of the officials were disgusting both during and after the arrest.

"They chased the chaps all over the building demanding to see their work permits. It is a miracle one young chap did not kill himself when he climbed up a hoop in an effort to get away." It was incredible that men trying to earn a living were hounded in this way and treated not only like criminals but with the utmost contempt, he said.

A spokesman for the board's offices, Mr Goodwood, said yesterday that senior officials had gone to Hout Bay to investigate the matter.

He was aware that two of the African men in the van had been injured but he could not say how seriously.
This meant that the majority of non-white workers would not benefit from the equal pay for equal work approach which was an attractive slogan, but did not make economic sense.

Dr Reynders was addressing the management class at the University of Stellenbosch, where he said: "The inevitable changes required mean better training for the black, white and coloured workers. It also means that the black worker must accept the reality of the economic structure in South Africa in order to be able to make full use of his potential."
Slavery in a new guise

GENEVA — New and subtle forms of slavery were replacing traditional forced servitude, a United Nations working group reported yesterday.

The group urged the world organisation to be more active in eradicating all kinds of slavery.

The five-member group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bal Ram Bhagat of India, said existing conventions against slavery did not cover its present forms.

The definition of slavery should include any form of forced exploitation of human labour, illicit traffic in people, especially in women, was growing.

Women from poorer countries were increasingly being forced into prostitution under cover of apparently normal contracts. — (Sapa-Reuters.)
Slavery proposal before UN body

GENEVA—A proposal for a permanent United Nations body to investigate "slavery-like" practices will be voted on by the 26-nation human rights sub-commission of the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, which has begun a three-week session in Geneva.

This is regarded as an essential complement to the UN working group of five independent experts who met in Geneva last week for the first of their annual reviews of fulfilment of international conventions banning such practices.

The group, established under a decision of the UN human rights commission, is the first of its kind since 1939 when war halted work in this field by the League of Nations.

Slavery, by various other names, is still commonplace, if officially prohibited, in parts of Africa, in some regions of the Persian Gulf and in Latin-American countries with indigenous minorities.

Reports before the human rights sub-commission mentioned forced labour, servitude, chattel slavery, debt bondage, child labour in factories, servile forms of marriage and traffic in people as modern realities.

At its three-week meeting the sub-commission will be going through replies to questionnaires on these matters sent to governments by the UN human rights division — The Times News Service.
Therese Thompson

At least a thousand illegal foreign Blacks in the Johannesburg area, whose employers came forward to “legalise their position” at the urging of the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration earlier this year, are to be repatriated.

In most cases they are being given one month to leave the country.

A Government official, who wishes to remain anonymous, said he was given to understand by Deputy Minister Mr Punt Jansen’s statement and department directives that those employers with illegal domestic servants who could comply with certain conditions would then be allowed to keep them in their employ.

“And this is what these employers thought when they came out into the open to register them. I even assured them that there would be no problem provided the servant could produce letters from his previous employers from before 1968 and the servant had a clean criminal record.”

**Statement**

Mr Jansen’s statement said: “As it would appear there is still a considerable number of foreign Bantu who have not yet legalised their stay and/or work position in the Republic of South Africa, I appeal to them in their own interest, to do so without delay.

“According to existing arrangements, citizens of neighbouring countries, who have been in the Republic for many years, may apply at their local Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the necessary documents to legalise their position.”

Mrs G W Braithwaite, of Northcliff, Johannesburg, inquired about legalising her Rhodesian domestic at the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board office immediately on hearing Mr Jansen’s statement.

She said she was assured that provided she could produce proof that her employee had been employed in South Africa before March 1, 1968, and if other conditions were observed, “his position would be legalised.”

Mrs Braithwaite paid registration fees for her domestic and a repatriation deposit of R20 to the

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**Domestics told to quit SA**

From Page 1

Bantu Affairs Commissioner, after furnishing proof that he had been in South Africa before 1968.

After being molested and finger printed, Mrs Braithwaite’s domestic was conditionally registered for employment for six months pending a South African Police report and further investigations by the Commissioner’s office.

**Told to leave**

When her domestic returned to the Commissioner’s office early this month, he was told to leave the country within a month.

“Surely it is wrong for the department to go back on its word,” Mrs Braithwaite said.

“My servant is bewildered and upset—he feels he has been double-crossed. I should have kept quiet and I would still have my servant.”

However, the Johannesburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F B du Randt, said the Deputy Minister’s statement was “not to be interpreted as just a hoax” to flush out illegal immigrants.

“It only asked employers to uphold the law—to register their illegal staff.”

“If they had not done this, these employers would be subject to prosecution and fined between R25 and R100. The servants would then be immediately repatriated.”

He said between 1,000 and 2,000 Black illegal immigrants had been registered at the Commissioner’s office as a result of the Deputy Minister’s appeal. “I would say all of these will have to return home,” he said.

**Out of hiding**

“The Ministerial...
Janson acts on foreign Blacks

And "mistakes" made over the repatriation of illegal foreign Blacks would be put right by his department, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Janson, said today.

Mr Janson said he "honestly and sincerely meant every word" of his statement earlier this year urging employers to come forward and legalize the position of their foreign Black staff.

He denied it was intended as a hoax.

He was replying to a report in The Star yesterday about Johannesburg employers who had "come out into the open" at the Deputy Minister's request with their illegal foreign servants.

The employers had been told at the Johannesburg Commissioner of Bantu Affairs' office that, provided they could show proof that their servant had been employed legally or illegally in South Africa before 1968, and the servant had a clean criminal record, he would be registered and allowed to lawfully remain at his present employment.

RHODESIANS

Between 1,000 and 2,000 employers sought to legalize their foreign servants as a result of the Deputy Minister's statement.

However, this week, eight months after the Deputy Minister's statement, the Johannesburg Commissioner of Bantu Affairs, Mr F. B. du Randt, told The Star: "I would say all of these will have to return home."

He said the only Rhodesian servants who would be registered for employment in that country were those who had been "lawfully employed before March 1, 1968."
The day
Victor
becomes a loser

It is a sad day for Mr Victor Dube.

Promises made by two Government Ministers to put right mistakes over repatriation of illegal foreign Blacks have come too late for him.

He is a Rhodesian domestic. And today the month's grace on his expulsion order runs out.

Mr Dube is one of more than 1,000 illegal foreign Blacks who came out into the open in January and applied for registration after a statement by Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Punt Janson.

Mr Janson asked employers of illegal foreign Blacks to come forward to legalise their position.

However, The Star found last week that almost all who applied for registration were being given one month to leave the country.

And that was regardless of whether they could comply with conditions stipulated when they applied to register.

Mr Dube's employer, Mrs A D Lyons, of Northcliff, Johannesburg, said he had been in South Africa since 1987 and in her employment since 1968.

**The Stamp**

She had been told at the Johannesburg Commissioner of Bantu Affairs office that he was eligible to stay under directives after Mr Janson's statement.

Mrs Lyons added:

"He is part of our family.

"He couldn't believe it when told to go.

"He thought it was all a big mistake" Mrs Lyons telephoned the Commissioner's office today.

She said: "I wanted to make a last check that they hadn't cancelled his expulsion after the publicity The Star has given this affair.

**The Pity**

"I was told nothing had changed.

"I was also told it was a pity my servant had to leave now as things could be completely different in a month.

The Johannesburg Deputy Commissioner of Bantu Affairs, Mr A H J Els, today said he had no comment to make on the illegal Blacks' repatriation issue.

When he arrived home on August 15 with his pass stamped that he must leave the country or take work on the mines or in agriculture by September 15, I felt quite sick."
The Cape Times
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1975

The migrant myth

Professor Monica Wilson exposed a number of myths in her Hoërnelie memorial lecture last week. The myth, for instance, that White South Africans occupied an empty land, or that its population was very small, and the myth which itself contradicts the first one, that Southern Africa before the advent of Whites was in a permanent state of turmoil. Another myth is that people who are physically different prefer to remain apart and do so “naturally”, contradicted in turn by the mass of legislation that disturts such “natural” inclinations and in fact enforces segregation in marriage, residence, education, recreation, travel, industry and nearly every other facet of life. Two other myths are of particular relevance to the unhappy situation of South Africa’s urban Blacks. The first is that the policy of reducing the number of Africans in towns has cut down on the number of men employed. The second is that South Africa represents, for urban Blacks, an orderly society. Both beliefs are demonstrably false.

As Professor Wilson noted, endorsing Africans out of the towns has only increased the number of migrant workers and contributed to the destruction of family life. In 1933 Langa had a male-female ratio of four to one. By 1974 this ratio had risen to 11 to 1. In spite of the regret sometimes expressed by Government spokesmen and their descriptions of migratory labour as a “necessary evil”, the system has been deliberately encouraged over the past 20 years. According to Professor Wilson, it is the “single most destructive force in our society”. It is the antithesis of what makes order. In her own words, South Africa is not now, as is claimed, an orderly society. Life is extremely insecure in African townships, the murder rate and capital punishment rates are higher than in most countries, the prison population is exceptionally large. The number of those imprisoned is immediately linked to pass laws regulating the movement of population to work.

How can order and stability be regained”? The answer is simple: to allow the settlement of families at the breadwinners’ place of work. It is already happening at the De Beers mines in Kimberley. And it was happening at the Cape until the trend was reversed by Government pressure. This week the Government belatedly showed some appreciation of the problem and its solution. The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruyzen, told the Bloemfontein congress of the National Party that a 1945 law—presumably the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act—which prevented Black women from joining their husbands in urban areas was being reconsidered. This is good news indeed, though goodness knows how long it will take for such a revision of policy to have any noticeable effect. In the Western Cape, for instance, no family housing has been built for Africans since 1966. There is an enormous backing to catch up.

The elimination, or at least reduction, of migrant labour would not only stabilize Black life in the cities. It would have an equally beneficial effect on the homelands whose problem, Professor Wilson observed, is too large a population and a disproportionate number of dependants. This is a deep and another myth—that the homelands are a sort of ethnic dustbin into which problems of urban Black family life can just be emoted.

* So truth be in the field. ** The Alfred and Hoërnelie Hoërnelie memorial lecture 1975 by Professor Monica Wilson published by the Institute of Race Relations.
Homelands migration is growing

Labor Reporter

CAPE TOWN — For every five economically active men in the Black rural homelands six are away from home, working as migrant labourers. And the problem is growing bigger.

Nearly 60 percent of the Black work force in the "modern sector" of the South African economy consists of migrant workers.

Two thirds of a typical homelands family's disposable income consists of money from migrants.

These are some of the findings of a study put before the biennial conference of the Economic Society of South Africa in Johannesburg today.

The study, by Mrs Jill Natrass of the Economics Department of Natal University, puts the total number of migrants in the modern sector at 1,750,000 including 763,000 foreigners and 260,000 women.

HOUSING

Mrs Natrass proposes major changes — including Black family housing — paid for by the South African Government — to check what she says is a worsening migrant worker problem.

She recommends:

- Additional housing for married men and their families provided from central Government funds, either in White areas or in homeland areas next to existing pockets of employment.
- Additional imputed to the decentralisation of industry to areas within easy reach of the new homeland urban areas being developed.
- Some tax imposed by the homeland government on the migrant or on his employer to provide additional funds for investment in the homelands.
- Additional central Government subsidies specifically for education transferred to the homelands, since the White sector appears to be the major beneficiary of expenditure on Black education.
- The establishment of the urban complexes in homelands to house men working in White areas. Their families should also be financed by the central Government as the rate of return on this investment will be higher to the White sector than to the homelands.

From 1938 to 1970 the male migration ratio rose by 56 percent — from a quarter to a third of the males aged 15-64 years.

She also found that male migration from the homelands rises with the standard of education. The rate of migration reaches 90 percent at an educational level of primary school plus four years education.

Doubts on migrant labour

Sieg Hannig

Labor Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The exact extent of the sexual disruption and economic disparities caused by the South African migrant labour system may be open to doubt.

But those who question the estimates of Mrs Jill Natrass will find it difficult to quibble over the staggering situation disclosed recently by the chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, Sir Mame Mulder.

He was referring to the total of the average Black labour force of 336,355 men and 142,000 women for the year ended on March 31.

Since the migrant workers were all men, this means that every second Black male officially employed in Johannesburg and the West Rand was a migrant worker.

Calculations the size of an economic arable plot from which a household can be expected to make a living is 3.75 ha in the Umzimkhulu district of the Transkei and 5 ha in the King William's Town district of the Ciskei.

How does the current economic downturn and consequent unemployment affect immigrants?

More light may be shed on the whole situation when the current computerisation of Black labour statistics is completed.

The full scope of the computerisation programme is not known yet. But it would seem reasonable to expect the authorities to make provision for the other "unknowns" as well.

INQUIRY

In addition, the Department of Bantu Administration recently conducted an inquiry into migrant labour which involved the gathering of facts and representations from a wide range of interested parties.

It is understood that a report has been drawn up and is being studied at Ministerial level.

Underemployment, poverty and migrant labour in the Transkei and Ciskei, by Johann Maree and P J de Vos, Publisher: 54 Institute of Race Relations, Price: 65c
Curb on illegal labour

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

OPPOSITION Senators yesterday attacked proposed powers in a new Bill which would give Government officials the right to enter factory premises and investigate offences involving the illegal employment of Black labour.

The proposed powers are contained in the Physical Planning and Utilisation of Resources Amendment Bill which has not yet been debated in the Assembly.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, Senator H. F. B. Oelrich, warned that if the powers were used it would frighten off industrialists.

He said his party was in favour of most of the Bill's provisions but would oppose it because of one clause which allowed the Secretary of the Department of Planning and of the Environment to appoint officials who could investigate, without a warrant, offences involving the illegal use of Black labour.

Senator D. Worrall (Nat) said the Opposition had made a 'mushy' attack on the Bill. It had based its argument on the basis that the Bill was ideologically inspired, that it was unconcerned about industrial and economic development and the suggestion that the State was playing the role of Big Brother.

In fact, the Bill would give effect to the worldwide concern over environment, more sophisticated techniques of planning and the fundamental effect of decentralisation.

The Minister of Planning and of the Environment, Mr. J. J. Loots said when he introduced the second reading debate on the Bill, it had not been felt necessary to have an inspectorate when the original Act was passed in 1967.

However, as a result of technical difficulties there had been no prosecutions. The Attorney-General would not prosecute without documents such as wage documents and inspectors did not have the authority to seize these documents.

WITCH-HUNT

It was not intended to go on a witch-hunt of industrialists but to make use of officials and investigate only those cases where the Department believed serious contraventions were taking place.
The Transkei: citizenship and non-citizenship

THE Institute of Race Relations expressed grave misgivings when the Transkei Constitution Bill was introduced in 1963, a Bill which made all Africans speaking non-Transkei languages, irrespective of where they lived, "citizens of the Transkei and entitled to the exercise of the Transkei franchise."

These provisions have not satisfied the people concerned nor solved the political problem involved. Since then 13 years have passed and increasingly voices have been raised by both Whites and Blacks, by homeland and urban African leaders, by prominent Africans and English-speaking industrialists, businessmen, Press editors and academicians, urging recognition of the permanence and legitimacy of the African presence in the "White" areas and therefore that provision be made to meet the needs of this section of the African population.

But the Government has not responded. The Transkei Draft Constitution and Independence Bill of 1976, contain the same provisions, namely, that all the descendants of Transkei citizens and all persons ethnically, culturally or otherwise associated with any tribe in the Transkei are to be regarded as Transkei citizens, irrespective of where they live.

Paramount Chief K Matsanza is reported to have said that the 1.3-million Africans of Transkei will have the right to opt for Transkei citizenship.

But in the House of Assembly, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, asserted as recently as May 19 that any African in White South Africa who refused to identify with his own homeland could be seen "as a person with ulterior motives."

The Minister went further and appeared to be inviting direct confrontation. He said: "If some homeland leaders are going to be so unwise as to deprive their own people of citizenship, we will have to consider carefully whether we are going allow their people entry to White South Africa."

Meanwhile, without waiting for the Transkei constitution to be finalised, the Government has already introduced new requirements whereby urban Africans are to be compelled to take out citizenship certificates.

Unless they do so, they will not be permitted to acquire ownership of a house in an urban township in terms of the 30-year leasehold scheme, the restoration of which was announced more than a year ago but has not yet been implemented.

The issue of new licenses to traders in such townships and of the right to practice as professional Africans, such as medical practitioners, are likewise made conditional on having applied for a certificate of citizenship.

The South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) has for years been concerned over Government policy towards the millions of Africans who live permanently outside the homelands in the 87 per cent of South Africa described as the "White" area. Independence for the Transkei has brought the question of citizenship to the fore and the Institute has responded with this statement.

More ominous even is the reference of Mr J. J. Cronjagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, to "job application privilege", being one of the "benefits". Africans who applied for homeland citizenship would enjoy a departmental communication, known to have been sent to at least one category of employer in the towns to the effect that African employees should be persuaded to take out certificates of citizenship, could be taken to preclude further moves in this direction.

Although the Minister stated that the "citizenship qualification of Bantu persons in the White areas will not affect their Section 10 privileges", the already pervasive sense of insecurity of urban Africans is visibly increasing as the compulsion on them to become homeland citizens mounts.

It appears that the Government is determined to hang about the extraordinary situation wherein Africans who are NOT citizens of South Africa will qualify for greater privileges than those who value what they conceive to be a South African citizenship and choose to adhere to it.

The SAIRR finds it painful, but necessary, in the long-term interests of this country and all its people, to point out the racially discriminatory basis of this approach.

Are White foreigners who have immigrated to South Africa urged to identify with Italy, Greece, Britain or whatever is their country of origin? Obviously not. On the contrary, they are encouraged to become South African nationals and to identify with South Africa, the country of their adoption.

In the case of Africans, the position is reversed. Mr Cronjagen spelt it out: "When you're meant to his own people, you are doing him a favour," even if this is against his will.

Consequently, he asserts, it is reasonable to give greater privileges to Africans who identify with their homeland by obtaining a certificate of citizenship.

At a time when the whole world is waiting for South Africa to give proof of the sincerity of its avowal at the UN that it does not condone discrimination purely on the grounds of race, at a time when the growing African middle class in the towns is having its moderation and loyalty severely strained, at a time when the new measures to provide technical training for Africans in the towns seemed to de-
Residence of Bantu in Republic

1 Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

What period of residence is required for foreign Bantu residents in the Republic to obtain authority for continued residence and employment in the Republic

2 The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No period of residence is required. Cases are being dealt with on merit.
Career, not a contract

THE continuing unrest among South Africa's Black gold miners is alarming. Even, if the number of people directly involved is relatively small, considering the great number of Black miners at work on these mines, the situation that persists will cause considerable unease. After all, gold is the glittering cornerstone of South Africa.

The present immediate cause of trouble among Basotho miners appears to be caused by the Lesotho Government's decision to interfere in the way in which the workers' pay is handled. But this is only one in a string of recent incidents.

Basic to the whole issue is the migrant labour system. Hundreds of thousands of men are airlifted, often quite literally out of the bush and transferred to a strange, frequently frightening environment, away from everything that has been familiar and comforting to them. It is a dislocating wrench; however, much attempts are made to make it bearable.

Not that it is possible to eliminate this system overnight, even if it were desirable. And, in fact, as it exists at present, it has numerous advantages for all concerned, not least the workers themselves. Many of them would otherwise be unable to accumulate any sort of little cash reserve at all. And the economies of several of South Africa's neighbouring states depend greatly on the money that the Black miners burrow out of the rock.

More attractive

But it seems clear that there will have to be adaptations to the system to make it work better and to make it more attractive. Also, it is economically dangerous for South Africa to be dependent so greatly on foreign labour that could be withdrawn for political reasons or because of a misunderstanding, or through a whim, and it is sensible that the miners are turning their eyes toward labour pools closer home, in the homelands, in the Black urban townships, on the farms, and so on.

The need is to create and maintain a more stable Black labour force. One way to do this is to create much more settled and satisfying conditions for, at least, the more skilled Black miners — to give more of them the chance of a career, not a contract, in other words, and a career that they can serve with their families, as White miners can.

Changes are taking place all the time. But all the groups concerned — the South African Government, the other governments involved, the employers and the trade unions in the industry, for a start — are all going to have to make careful and sometimes painful adaptations if they are to serve their own self-interests and the interests of South Africa, best.
Só kweek ons terroriste op eie voorstoep

DIE blanke sal 'n slag sy oë van die terroriste aan ons grense moet wegdraai en kyk of hy nie willens en wetens terroriste op sy eie voorstoep kweek nie, sê 'n NG predikant wat onder die trekarbeiders in Johannesburg werk.

Ds. Joop Lensink. 38, sê die stelsel is niks anders as 'n bron van haat en onrust nie, en die uitwerking daarvan kan tot 'n uitbarsting lei. "Ek is bevrees dat dit nie meer vlyt nie."

Hy sê die tragedie is dat nie eens die Christelike geboef daarin geslaag het om die reddelooos ontregte trekarbeiders op sy voete te hou nie.

Ds. Lensink, Nederlander van geboorte, het twintig jaar gelede as immigrante na Suid-Afrika gekom. Nadat hy as predikant aan die Universiteit van Pretoria gekwalifiseer het, is hy in sentelling na Sambia Verlede jaar is hy deur die NG Kerk van Afrika na Johannesburg beroep.

Hy werk vry met trekarbeiders uit die tuislande en doen dit in die besonder met drie van hostels wat in Johannesburg funksioneer.

Volgens skatting is daar in Johannesburg sowat veertienduizend swartmense in hostels. Dit sluit nie trekarbeiders in wat in kampings gehuisves is nie. Vroulike trekarbeiders word ook nie hier in berekening geneem nie.

"Tel die almal by, en 'n mens raak weelderik beoude as hy besef daar is allesaan sowat 250 000 trekarbeiders in die stad voors Johannesburg huur," sê hy.

Oor die trekarbeiders as mens sê ds. Lensink dat sy wêreld in die stad tot groot hoogte in due stort. In die hostel of kampong word hy dus gedwing om uit die "pythoneer" 'n nuwe bestaan te skep. En dit is juis hieruit, aldus ds. Lensink dat frustreë en haat geborge word.

Die trekarbeiders kom uit 'n omgewing en agtergound waar daar 'n totaal on-Westers, maar vir hom lewendesbelange, tradisionele sirkelgang van lewe bestaan het. Hy was 'n gemeeurde mens, nie net in sy lyn van geslagte nie, maar ook in sy omgewing.

"Sodra hy nou in die kosmopolitese hostel of kampong aankom, neem frustreë en 'n gevoel van onveiligheid onmiddellik besit van hom.

Vir hom is daar net een van twee moontlikhede. Hy kan probeer om die lewenskraag te heerst. Bovenal geldt die magiese, of hy kan ontvlugting en verslaai soek.

"Die tragedie hier is dat selfs nie eens die Christelike geboef daarin geslaag het om die trekarbeiders op sy voete te hou nie."

Deur TIM KRYNAUW

Had die Kerk maar...

AS die Kerk maar vir die trekarbeiders gedoen het wat hy gedoen het vir die blanke wat uit die platteland na die stad moes kom! sê Joop Lensink, predikant van die NG Kerk in Afrika wat in Johannesburg onder hierdie mense werk.
VUIL EN NAAR IN HOSTELS

DIE swak omstandighede waarin swak werkende in Johannesburg slegs gehuisvest word, lok omhoudte en verontwaardigde reaksie uit van ds Joop Lensink:

'n Mens kry emigrasie 'n begrip van wat 'n waarheid as jy besef dat daar soms 3 000 en 4 000 mans in 'n hostel staan gekloof by Hulle slaap in groepie van acht tot twaalf in 'n kamer. Van privaatheid is daar geen sprake nie.

'Dit seer as mens in 'n regte hostel te moet. Die gemak buite die heime van Hulle is oftewel rust, en die gevoel van 'n dierlike uitdaging kan nog steeds bestaan.

Dit was veral voordem en jaarliks dat dit jy by hierdie hostels inkom nie meer waarde van die privaatheid kan visaat. Die persoon het geen deel van hierdie omstandighede en ondanks die dramaatiese omstandighede van hierdie hostels, is daar geen sprake van privaatheid.

Dit is van belang om te herinner dat dit jy by hierdie hostels inkom en die gebrek aan privaatheid en rust vir Hulle kan lei tot die gevoel van geisoleer en uitdaging. Die gemak buite die heime van Hulle is oftewel rust, en die gevoel van 'n dierlike uitdaging kan nog steeds bestaan.

Die gevolg van hierdie ge-
SA Whites 'use Blacks'

BLACK workers had great potential power and when managements refused to acknowledge that power, workers were forced to use it, Mr. Harold Nkxasana, of the Institute for Industrial Education, Durban, said last night.

Speaking at the University of Cape Town Summer School course "Migrant Labour in the Western Cape," Mr. Nkxasana said migrant labour was, and would remain, a central cause of social and political conflict, and instability.

"Trade unions cannot solve the problem of migrant labour until they recognize the potential of the migrant worker," he added.

Mr. F. H. Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Western Cape, said that the migrant labour system was "nowhere near perfection."

"Certain recent developments dictate urgent changes in the interest of employers, as well as employees," and suggestions are "already being investigated."

"After outlining his department's policy concerning migrant labour, Mr. Botha said that Black people who qualified to live in Cape Town were not being pushed out indiscriminately.

"It is true that we encourage them to settle in the homeland. We also encourage the ordinary worker to settle his family in the homeland while he remains here to sell his labour toward maintaining that home."
46. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) How many foreign Bantu were convicted in the Fordburg Bantu Commissioner's court during the period 1 July 1974 to 31 December 1974 of being in the Republic illegally.

(2) (a) how many of them were (i) cautioned and discharged, (ii) fined, (iii) imprisoned and (iv) deported and (b) what was the total amount of the fines paid;

(3) whether any of these persons had previous convictions of this offence, if so, (a) how many and (b) how many such previous convictions in each case.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

(1) 2 051

(2) (a) (i) 58
   (ii) 1 992 Fined (182 Suspended Sentences)
   (iii) 1
   (iv) Nil

(b) R 18 501.00 at Court.

(3) Yes

(a) 1 019

(b) 411—one previous conviction,
   250—two previous convictions
   146—three previous convictions
   93—four previous convictions
   51—five previous convictions
   28—six previous convictions
   14—seven previous convictions
   11—eight previous convictions
   4—nine previous convictions
   5—ten previous convictions
   3—eleven previous convictions

1—thirteen previous convictions
1—fifteen previous convictions
2—nineteen previous convictions
Janson pass law views challenged

Staff Reporter

TWO UNIVERSITY lecturers yesterday challenged the view of Mr Punth Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, that pass laws were necessary for the protection of urban Africans.

Mr Janson told the Rand Daily Mail that an uncontrolled influx of unskilled Africans from rural areas would constitute a threat to urban Africans in that they would be willing to sell their labour more cheaply, and so undercut the living standards of Africans already in urban areas.

Dr Francis Wilson, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town, disagreed.

While there might be an argument for influx control laws in the abstract, what actually pertained in South Africa were pass laws designed to buttress the migrant labour system, Dr Wilson said.

**THREAT**

Far from being a protection for urban Africans, the pass law migrant labour network was actually a threat. Under it, employers could get all the cheap labour they wanted in the form of migrant labourers, Dr Wilson said.

He went on to distinguish between influx control and pass laws, regarded as one and the same thing by official National Party circles.

Influx control kept the supply of labourers from rural areas consistent with work opportunities in the cities, but did not prevent a man from bringing his family into the city to live with him once he had a job, he said.

Pass laws allowed men or women into the cities as contract labourers only. It forbade them from bringing their families with them.

Apart from providing employers in the cities with a plentiful supply of contract labourers, the pass laws threatened urban Africans in another way, Dr Wilson continued.

Huge, single-sex hostels were an inequitable consequence of the pass law, migrant labour system. No family man in his right mind would want to live in the midst of enormous hostels.

**RATIO**

To illustrate his point, Dr Wilson quoted the situation in the Western Cape townships of Langa and Nyanga.

The ratio of sexually mature people in Langa at the end of 1975 was nearly 28,000 men to less than 2,975 women. Nyanga was relatively better off — more than 12,380 to 2,840 women.

Dr David Welsh, senior lecturer in African government at the University of Cape Town, yesterday disputed the contention that urban townships would be swamped by rural Africans if influx control was abolished.

Port Elizabeth was not a proclaimed area subject to influx control, as defined by the government, until 1992. But despite the rapid growth of its African population during the war years it did not experience an abnormally acute housing shortage, he said.

He went on to say that, far from protecting wage levels, influx control actually depressed them by confining Africans to particular categories of work and preventing them from selling their labour to the highest bidder.
ONDERSOEK NA TREKARBEID

28\175 GELEG

Deur die Ekonomiese Redakteur

DIE-Regering het 'n departementele komitee aangestel om die hele kwessie van trekarbeiders te onderzoek, het die Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en ondervy, mnr. T. N. H. (Punt) Janson, gister in Kaapstad aangekondig.

Mnr. Janson het aan 'n die Burger gestel dat die onderrig van trekarbeiders kan moontlik daartoe lei dat 'n vaste grondslag sal plaas. Sy oogmerk is om die trekarbeiders te beskerm en, maar ook, hul hande te gee.

Mnr. Janson het ook aan die onderrig van die trekarbeiders te verskyn in die Kaapse Kamer van Koophandel en die Tweede Kamer.

Hy het gestel dat die onderrig van trekarbeiders te verskyn in die Tweede Kamer.

SAMEWERKING

Hy het bygevoeg dat Suid-Afrika se onderrig van trekarbeiders moet betrek jaar en jaar in die Tweede Kamer.

Die Adjunk-minister het gestel dat die onderrig van trekarbeiders moet betrek jaar en jaar in die Tweede Kamer.

Hy het gestel dat die onderrig van trekarbeiders moet betrek jaar en jaar in die Tweede Kamer.
Illegal Bantu Labour

*6 Dr F VAN Z SIABBERT asked the Minister of Justice

(1) How many persons were convicted of employing Bantu labour illegally in each of the main urban centres of the Republic during 1974.

(2) what was the total amount paid in fines for this offence in each of these centres during that year.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is not readily available.
MIGRANT LABOUR

Probing the problems

A two-man team of senior Bantu Administration officials has invited comments and suggestions for a study of migrant labour which they are conducting.

The team, under Johannesburg’s Bantu Affairs Commissioner Frans du Randt (seconded to the Department of Bantu Administration in Pretoria for the purpose), has been commissioned to look into the system of migrant labour with special reference to the mining industry, larger employers (such as Iscor), and the Western Cape.

Du Randt told the FM it would make a comparative study of migrant labour in another country, probably West Germany. The first phase of the study, he said, would also involve drawing attention to archaic aspects of legislation — with a view to possible amendment or overhaul.

Documents on file are to be studied, and consultations held with other government departments, with Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, and employer organisations and organised labour. As the FM went to press, Du Randt and his colleague, Mr W Kruger of Bantu Administration, were due to meet officials of the Chamber of Mines.

Du Randt added that certain Black workers would also be approached. He has already had discussions with several mine employees.

The study should be completed in about four months’ time and will then be submitted to Willem Cruywagen, the newly-appointed third Deputy Minister in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Du Randt said the question of a formal “charter” for migrant workers, as suggested by Deputy Minister Punt Janson (part of whose responsibilities have now been handed over to Cruywagen) was “still a long way off. There are a great many loose ends to be tied up first! Cruywagen is convulsing at the moment, and is not expected back at his desk before the beginning of May.

Those wishing to submit representations on the migrant labour system to Du Randt should send them to the Secretary for Bantu Administration, PO Box 384, Pretoria, 0001.
That Durban's Kwa Mashi township has a section which some residents call the Love Factory?

A number of houses have been set aside which migrant workers living in single-sex compounds can rent for a fortnight to enable their wives and children to visit them.
'Don't enforce Black labour curbs yet'

Labour Reporter

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, today called for a moratorium on prosecutions under the Environmental Planning Act.

Thousands of Black workers are threatened with unemployment after the start this week of court action against employers who have exceeded their Black labour quota under the Act.

Mr Grobbelaar said enforcement of the Act should be delayed until the economic situation had improved because the move was inflationary.

Black workers threatened with unemployment because of the Act often 'were unprotected by the Unemployment Insurance Act,' he pointed out.

EXCESSIVE

"Employers are not registering Black workers under the Unemployment Insurance Act because that would reveal their excessive labour complement," Mr Grobbelaar explained.

"Several such cases have come to our attention as a result of labour reductions carried out earlier due to the likelihood of prosecutions."

"The present depressed economic climate is the worst time for the big stick," Mr Grobbelaar said.

Professor P.J. van der Merwe, labour economist of the University of Pretoria, said employers had more than enough time to bring their house in order under the Act which was passed in 1967.

The Act was essential to counter "South Africa's greatest social evil — migrant labour," he said.

"But there is an onus on the State to make strenuous efforts to find alternative employment for Black workers losing their jobs as a result of the misdemeanors of White employers."

(1) 700
(2) 37
(3) 207
Plea for united Black families

Staff Reporter

THE Athlone advice office run under the auspices of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash, said in its quarterly report that its special wish was to see African husbands and wives united in secure homes within reach of their livelihood.

"We do not observe easier times for the Africans who carry so much of the labour load in our cities and we continue to hope and press for alleviation of their hardships. This can only be achieved if the laws can achieve it."

Almost every day of every week we interview couples distressed by enforced separation and there is nothing we can do for them. For African women, there is no possibility of entering the Western Cape from anywhere else except briefly (and seldom) as 'visitors'.

"Not only may they not come and join their husbands who work here, but they cannot find lawful employment for themselves."

"Their work is wanted and they need desperately"
AN AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

MHARANE—The 14 Black African States surrounding the White south agreed last night to formulate a programme to impose some form of economic pressure on Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa in an effort to aid "liberation movements" in these countries.

The Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based United Nations Development Advisory Team (Undat) concluded a three-day conference here by announcing that a conference of all its member States, and "liberation movements" in the three White-rulled countries, would be organised later this year, probably in November.

The conference, it said, would "discuss the economic problems in countries which are not yet independent, with particular reference to problems resulting from the migratory labour system."

"Means would be sought, towards the speeding up through economic means of the liberation of countries not yet independent."

Member States, it added, "will continue to provide trading facilities and employment opportunities" for people forced to leave these White-rulled countries.

Conference sources said later that, special emphasis had been placed on the problem of migratory labour because, it was considered, "both politically unacceptable and economically inefficient."

The 14 states agreed unprinciple to establish some form of common market in east and southern Africa and detailed discussions had already been held on the possibility of extending present regional co-operation.

The conference passed a resolution, "saluting Mozambique and Angola on attaining independence and agreed to give the two countries all possible economic assistance. They also called on the international community to help particularly in assisting Mozambique, recover from, the effects of its decision to close its border with Rhodesia."

Countries represented at the conference were Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.
Boraine slams system of migrant labor.
Migratory job system 'dangerous'

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Reform Party's chief labour spokesman, Dr. Alex Boraine (Pinelands) yesterday slammed the migratory labour system as being "morally indefensible, economically wasteful and fundamentally dangerous."

He called on the Minister of Labour, Mr. S. P. Botha, to appoint a commission as soon as possible to investigate the system as well as the question of representation for all workers.

Speaking in the Labour debate, Dr. Boraine said the lack of labour representation for Blacks and the migratory labour system were the two crucial factors against economic growth and long-term industrial peace.

The migratory labour system, particularly, put "at risk the very fabric of South African society," he said. "It is due to this system that workers are employed in an atmosphere that did not offer them status, recognition, housing, security, education for their children, stable rewards, or opportunity."

The system contributed to "problems such as separation, informality, vagrancy, marital alienation, prostitution, homosexuality, and excessive use of alcohol."

"If I want to know whether any human being has the right to his own enrichment, to destroy the family, life and character of another human being?"

"It was not easy to change the system," he said. "But it was no use bemoaning the evil effects of it without taking the responsibility for changing it."

"Change will be difficult and complex, but this must not be used to avoid the issue."
Most Black workers in SA ‘permanent’

A SEMI-OFFICIAL body has found that 67 percent of the 1.8-million economically active Black men in the "White" areas of South Africa are "permanently absent" from the homelands, according to the Bureau for Economic Research (Benho).

This finding directly contradicts official Government policy, which regards Black people as being temporarily in urban areas.

In spite of the finding, the chairman of the Bantu Affairs Commission, Mr P T C du Plessis, MP, told a press conference yesterday that Black people were in the urban areas for purposes of labour only.

"If they demand political rights, they will have to go to the homelands — on that we are very, very strict," Mr Du Plessis said.

He was answering questions at the press conference yesterday to mark the official release of a detailed 200-page study of the economic development of the homelands entitled "Black Development in South Africa".

Survey

The study was conducted by Benho, official research body for the Bantu Affairs Commission, the government of the homelands, the statutory development corporations and the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development, and Bantu Education.

Described yesterday as the most significant publication of its kind for the past 10 years by Benho’s director, Dr J J S Weideman, the study says it can be regarded with reasonable certainty that the jobs which demand a higher level of education or industrial experience are held largely by Blacks who are permanently resident in the White areas.

"Because of the particular nature of the labour needs of the South African economy, Black workers, particularly those who have made contact with the economy in the White area for some time, are drawn into the lower category of jobs which were traditionally reserved for Whites only in the White area," the report says.

It adds that various reasons can be given for coming to the conclusion that Black workers who are permanently absent from the homelands "for all practical purposes can be regarded as given (gegewe) for the medium term and even the longer term".

These reasons include "the quantitative and qualitative inclusion of the Black worker in the White economy, the fact that numbers of Black workers have lived in the White area for generations"; that many have already accepted Western culture to a considerable degree; and that many have acquired Section 10 rights.

The permanence of Black workers, the report says, is also due to the fact that the homelands cannot provide sufficient employment opportunities for their own inhabitants.

Indeed, in another section of the report, Benho has found that 65.2 percent of the annual average labour supply from the homelands found work either in the homelands or in the borders.

The rest — 34.8 percent — could be seen as the average annual increase in the potential supply of migrant workers.
Illegal workers warned

Only about a tenth of an estimated 80 000 Rhodesian Blacks in the country have come forward to be registered under the general amnesty granted by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, this year.

Yesterday Mr. Botha granted employers of Black Rhodesians until July 31 to have them registered.

He also warns that steps will be taken against employers who have such Blacks illegally in their service after that date, as well as against their employees.

A Rhodesian official said today that there were about 10,000 Black Rhodesians registered in the Republic and that about seven to eight thousand had come forward to be registered since the announcement to legalize their stay was announced.

PROSECUTION

Mr. Botha warned employers of Black Rhodesians that they will not only be prosecuted on conviction, but will also be compelled to pay the costs in connection with repatriation of such Blacks to their places of domicile in Rhodesia.

Similar steps will be taken against employers who employ Blacks from other neighbouring countries illegally as well as against their employees, the Minister said.

Mr. Botha said: "In order to regulate their position, a labour arrangement was made with Rhodesian authorities, in terms of which all such Bantu persons who are illegally employed in the Republic before April 1, 1976 could be registered provided they were in possession of valid Rhodesian workers' travel documents."

Mr. P. P. du Rand, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, appeared today to employers to come forward and register their Rhodesian employees.
Regional

New deadline for ‘illegal foreigners’

THE DEADLINE for the registration of Rhodesian and other foreign Africans working illegally in South Africa has been extended to July 31.

Announcing this in a statement yesterday, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, said that after that date, anyone illegally employing Rhodesian Africans would be prosecuted and compelled to pay repatriation costs. Similar action would be taken against anyone illegally employing Africans from other neighbouring countries. In both cases, the workers would also be prosecuted.

The statement says that under existing agreements, citizens of neighbouring countries may enter South Africa only for certain categories of employment and for specified periods. The Government had discovered that a number of Rhodesian Africans were illegally employed in private households and in the hotel industry. To regulate their position, an arrangement was made with the Rhodesian authorities for their registration provided they had valid Rhodesian workers' travel documents.

To continue to stay in South Africa, they must return to Rhodesia on leave after a maximum period of 18 months. They would be allowed to return on re-entry permits obtainable before they left.

Because their dependants lived in Rhodesia, part of their wages would be retained and deposited in a post office savings bank in their home area. The worker or his dependants could draw the money, with interest, when they left.

The statement said an initial deadline of May 15 had been set, but a number of employers did not comply. This was perhaps a result of rumours that the Department of Bantu Administration was not serious in its intentions and that the workers concerned would not receive the retained part of their wages.

"I can give an assurance that these rumours are false," Mr. Botha said. The deadline was now being extended to July 31 to enable employers and workers to legalise their position. — Sapa.
The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said today the basis on which Blacks were present in White areas was "to sell their labour and for nothing else."

Taking this uncompromising policy line in a speech to the Institute for Public Administration in Matrizburg, Mr Botha said Blacks who accepted citizenship of their nations were "more welcome in White areas than those who did not."

"To those who recognize their specific national citizenship, will also be given greater privileges and preference in White South Africa," he said.

In saying that Blacks in White areas were there only to sell their labour, Mr Botha made it clear that the same principle applied to Whites in the Black homelands.

**SPELLING IT OUT**

"All Black people in the White area remain, regardless of how long they have been in the area and whether they were born there or not, members of their respective peoples," the Minister said.

"The fact that they work here does not make them members of the White nation. They remain Zulus, Tawanas, Vendas, etc."

Mr Botha used his speech also to deal with the changing role of White administration to Black areas in homelands moved to self-government. The earlier approach, he said, had been to apply "control administration" to the areas, but the Government was concentrating increasingly on "advisory administration."

It was important that the public take note of this shift of emphasis in the Government's racial policy.
Look after black workers, warns professor

Finance Reporter

The South African system of black migrant labour has been attacked on medical grounds by Professor A. Solomon, professor of diagnostic radiology at Johannesburg's Baragwanath Hospital.

He said migrant labour pools defeated any hope of industrial health control and added: "Permanency in registered employment, inducements to encourage permanency, protective legislation and central medical monitoring together with continuously improving working conditions will safeguard an economy which leans heavily on black workers."

He said black workers, particularly those in high risk industries like asbestos mining and manufacture should be registered and regularly checked for such industrial diseases.

Professor Solomon pointed out that 90 percent of the 21,000 workers employed on asbestos mines are black.

He said the high turnover of labour in the asbestos industry and the absence of a central records establishment for blacks made impossible an accurate long-term follow-up on the health hazards.

He also called for trained medical officers to be appointed to factory inspectors.

"The factory inspector is no longer sufficiently competent or able to recognise the mendacious undermining of the workers' well-being."

He suggested in addition that the Workmen's Compensation Act be enlarged to include inhalants as a cause of injury.
‘Illegal’ Blacks: crunch coming

John Patten, Political Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Government intends to introduce amending legislation in the next parliamentary session to increase the penalties imposed on White employers of illegal Black workers in urban areas.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr. Hartzenberg, said last night that the Transkei, recruiting for farm work, were abscending from their work immediately after arrival. Farmers were thus merely providing transport costs for Blacks to work illegally in Cape Town, the delegate said.

**TRANSEKIE**

Other points made by delegates at the group discussion were:

- *Pleasing for the consolidation of the Transkei to be given priority treatment in the Government’s consolidation programme.*
- *That the Government should be asked to remove illegal workers and unproductive workers, especially from the Western Cape.*

**REALISTIC**

- *That the Government speed up homeland development to provide jobs for such workers.*

Senator Dennis Worrall intervened in the debate to say there were Blacks in Cape Town who were illegally there but who were fully employed.

A realistic attitude should be taken on the issue. If it was accepted there would be Blacks working in the Western Cape, then the quality of their lives had to be improved.

"We cannot have the situation we had in Soweto where there was the attitude that these people were temporary, and then suddenly we started building facilities for them," he said.

"I base my whole constitutional and political attitude on an ethnic basis. It is unhealthy that there is a blackening of the Cape, but you must be realistic. You must not pay lip service to an idea if the Blacks have a role to play and are important, then there are logical consequences."

**WINNING?**

Dr. Hartzenberg was asked at one stage whether the Government was winning or losing with its separate development policy.

He said between 1960 and 1970 there had been a population increase in the homelands of 68 percent compared with an increase of Blacks in White areas of 16 percent in the same time. The same tendency had continued since then.
Vorster tells Israelis: no rapid changes

TEL AVIV — The South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has rejected any suggestion that South Africa's racial policies should undergo urgent and rapid reform.

In an interview published yesterday by an Israeli newspaper, Mr Vorster said South Africa was not in a state of crisis and there was no need for his Government to change its racial policy.

Mr Vorster said that, in his opinion, there was no black majority in South Africa. There was a white majority, living beside a mass of black labourers who had abandoned the areas in which they enjoyed political rights in order to come to work in a white country.

Their work entitled them to wages — but that was all, Mr Vorster said.

Mr Vorster also opposed making significant concessions which would encourage political demands being made by the black population.

"The communists and the liberals in the world are demanding reforms which would give one man one vote," the newspaper quoted Mr Vorster as saying. "This would mean black rule in South Africa. I reject such a demand and will continue to reject it.

Mr Vorster said the situation of South Africa was in many ways similar to that of Israel. "You people (Israel) are in a more critical situation than is South Africa," he said.

The South African Premier said he wanted expansion of relations with Israel in all fields, although he was fully aware that Israel did not approve of his domestic policies.

"Our policy is not for export. It meets our needs, and there is room for cooperation between us even without political agreement," Mr Vorster said. — SAPA-RNS
Thousands of Rhodesians in SA illegally

The deadline for the registration of Rhodesian Africans in South Africa has expired, leaving thousands unregistered and liable to prosecution.

The final deadline was September 30.

An official of the West Rand Administration Board says about 5,000 Rhodesian Africans in Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg had been registered. Another 10,000 applications were still being processed.

But estimates put the number of Black Rhodesians illegally in South Africa at between 80,000 and 100,000, the majority being in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area.

There has been some reluctance on the part of illegal Rhodesians to regularise their positions because of suspicions about monthly amounts which have to be deferred and sent to Rhodesia once a worker registers.

According to the agreement between Rhodesia and South Africa allowing the amnesty for the registration of Black Rhodesians, between 30 and 60 percent of a worker's pay (worked out on a sliding scale according to amount) has to be remitted each month to Rhodesia.

This money has to be sent to the local Bantu Administration Board where the worker has been registered. The board then sends the money to Rhodesia to be paid into an account for the worker in Rhodesia.

Several readers of The Star wrote to say their Rhodesian employees had been unable to draw the money in Rhodesia after they had paid the deferred amount for several months.

Confusion

A spokesman for the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission in Pretoria said there had been hitches as the new system got into gear, but he expected that these had been ironed out.

The West Rand Board official said from this month the Board would not accept the deferred pay unless the Rhodesian worker travel document number (which each worker is given on registration) is submitted with the amount.

This should prevent the possibility of confusion arising about payments to relatives in Rhodesia, he said.

People who have queries can get in touch with the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission in Pretoria at Telephone 37131.
Symposium condemns migrant laws

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. Speaker after speaker, black and white, condemned the migratory labour system in South Africa at a symposium held on the subject at the University of South Africa (UNISA) in Pretoria on Saturday.

During the symposium, organized by the National Council for Marriage and Family Life (Famsa), English and Afrikaans voices mingled in calls for immediate elimination of the system to create a better deal for the migrant labourer. But though the system's inhumanity was fiercely condemned, from the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr. Punt Janson, to speakers from the floor, the symposium ended with the exasperated cry, 'What can be done?'

In an attempt to answer this question, the symposium agreed that a permanent committee should be set up which would represent the Government, private enterprise, welfare services and migrant labourers in an endeavour to find ways and means of redressing the country's migratory labour problems.

**Action needed**

Mr. Janson said that this organisation had been researched, written, and theorized about migratory labour, what was needed was action. More should be done immediately, to alleviate the lot of the Black migrant worker. Also, it was time that the Black worker was listened to.

Mr. Janson suggested measures such as temporary housing, recreational facilities, less disruptive legislation and better transport as possible ways of helping the migrant worker.

Supporting him in his call for action, Professor N. C. Manganyi of the University of Fort Hare and South Africa could no longer claim ignorance of the problem of migratory labour.

The Rev. John Tau, of the Methodist Church, who said the system was destroying the family group and all that went with it. Also, the Black migrant worker felt that he was being used by others to be discarded when he had served his purpose.

Dr. Cronje, of the Ned Geref Kerk, said his Church opposed the system of migratory labour because of the harm it did — the disruption of family life, marriages and the attendant moral deprivation.

**High time**

Professor Cronje said it was high time Blacks and Whites met around a conference table to talk about possible aids, such as shorter contract periods for workers and the appointment of social workers to act as liaison officers between workers and their families at home.

Mrs. Lucy Mvelo, a prominent South African Black trade unionist, told the symposium that more than 60 percent of the country's Black labour force consisted of migrants.

The University of Witwatersrand, the University of the Western Cape and the University of Stellenbosch, said the Government was aware of the tragedy of broken homes and families. The Government was trying its best to alleviate the lot of Black workers but some people tried to make political capital out of difficult situations in South Africa.
migrant laws

Own Correspondent

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Mr. Janson suggested measures such as temporary housing, recreational facilities, less disruptive legislation and better transport as possible ways of helping the migrant worker and supporting him in his call for action. Professor N. K. Manganyi of the Umtata branch of the University of Fort Hare said South Africa could no longer claim ignorance of the problem of migratory labour.

A tranced psychologist, he said that the migrant worker was developing a “patchwork” identity. Professor Manganyi warned that one of the most serious faults of the system was the undermining of authority in the workers’ home. It was hoped that by

the Rev John Taw of the Methodist Church, who said the system was destroying the family group and all that went with it. Also, the Black migrant worker felt that he was being used by others to be discarded when he had served his purpose.

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The Nationalist MP for Pretoria, Mr. Daan van der Merwe, said that the Government was aware of the tragedy of broken homes and families. The Government was trying its best to alleviate the lot of Black workers but some people tried to make political capital out of difficult situations in South Africa.
Drought brings Basotho recruits

MASERU — Drought in Lesotho was responsible for a record 69 percent increase in the number of Basotho miners recruited to the South African gold mines in December last year, according to a spokesman for the Mine Labour Organisation.

According to statistics released here yesterday by the MLO, which recruits Basotho miners for the gold mines, altogether 9,150 miners were recruited in December 1978 compared with 5,480 in December 1977.

The spokesman attributed the increase to prevailing drought conditions in Lesotho as well as the ‘‘attractive’’ wages on South African mines.

Basotho workers left for the mines as there was little prospect at present of saving the maize crop from being destroyed by the dry weather.

He said the threat to the country’s maize crop would add to the hardship of the people caused by South Africa’s withdrawal of the maize subsidy to Lesotho.

The measure taken by the South African Government would also increase the price of maize and maize products bought in the Republic, leading to “untold hardship.”

Announcing its present bumper wheat harvest at a Cabinet meeting this week, the Lesotho Government said it was due to the success of the Government programme of share cropping with farmers.

The Government had therefore decided that wheat being harvested at present should be stored in granaries and then sold to people in the various districts.

(Sapa)
Man probed
migrancy—is deported

Labour Reporter

The Government has acted against a 15th person who worked towards a better lot for black workers. Mr. Toine Eggenhuizen, a former Roman Catholic priest has been told he must leave South Africa.

The deportation order was served on Mr. Eggenhuizen last Tuesday, the day on which the first of 14 banned organisations started against trade unionists and people previously involved in worker education.

He was expected to leave for Holland today. Mr. Eggenhuizen was involved in church efforts aimed at tackling problems with migrant labour.

As a prospect officer of the Interdenominational Agency for Industrial Mission, he organised a symposium on migrant labour in January, and an in-depth survey which is to be published soon.

He told The Star nothing short of the total abolition of the Government's homeland policy would achieve the elimination of the overwhelping problems of migrant labour.

"Any improvements possible under existing Government policy will only aggravate the evil of migrancy," he said.

"By alleviating the symptoms one entrenches the system. "Churchmen and employers should never lose sight of this and should press for the change that really counts." Mr. Eggenhuizen is also a member of the Human Rights Committee in Johannesburg. He arrived in South Africa early in 1967 and served as a priest for four years.
Migrant Labour - S.A.

General

Feb 77 - Nov 78

1977
Migrant labour

THE ASSEMBLY—There were at present 382,848 foreign Blacks working in the Republic, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botta, disclosed in the Assembly yesterday.

In a written reply to Mr Colin Eglin, the PRP MP for Sea Point, the Minister revealed most of these came from Lesotho (100,834), Mozambique (111,257) and Botswana (43,159). — Sapa
Migrant workers can get pensions

Harold Fradkin

A pension of more than $100 a year is now available for most migrant workers and domestic servants under various schemes which the federal government approved last year.

Since the schemes were established more than 40,000 employees have joined the plan for migrant workers.

The scheme is run by the federal government and is open to all workers in Canada. The scheme is voluntary and can be joined by any worker who is employed in Canada.

The scheme provides a pension of up to $100 a year to workers who have worked in Canada for at least 20 years and have earned $4,000 in annual income over the past five years.

Workers who join the scheme will be required to pay a small percentage of their salary into the scheme. The scheme is managed by the Canada Pension Plan Administration.

If, however, a worker earns more than $100 a year, the worker will be required to pay a larger percentage of their salary into the scheme. The amount will be determined by the Canada Pension Plan Administration.

The scheme is intended to provide a retirement income for workers who have worked in Canada for at least 20 years and have earned $4,000 in annual income over the past five years.

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VRYSTELLINGSTID: 1 APRIL 1977 OM 14h30.

TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE DR. F. HARTZENBERG, L.V. ADJUNK-MINISTER VAN BANTOE-ONTWIKKELING, BY CELEENHEID VAN DIE GKADEPLEGTIGHEID VAN DIE RANDSE AFRIKAANSE UNIVERSITEIT OP 1 APRIL 1977

Meneer die Kanseller, Vise-Kanseller, Dames en Here,

Dit is 'n voorreg om u wat vandag gradueer, asook diegene wat naby aan u is, u ouers, familie en vriende asook die doserende en administratiewe personeel van hierdie Universiteit wat u bygestaan het, geluk te wens met hierdie besondere mylpaal wat u bereik het.

Die bekende dr. Albert Schweitzer het eenmaal gesê: "Naas jou dagtaak het jy ook jou tweede taak om te doen, sonder dat jy daarvoor betaal word: die hoogste vorm van bevrediging is wanneer aan/..............2

aan 'n grootse taak gebou word, iets groter as jyself, buite jouself."

Elkeen van ons het 'n diepgevoelde behoefte om 'n positiewe boer te wees aan iets wat groter is as onseel. Omdat u Universiteit gepoog het om meer te doen as om u net van kennis te voorsien het u die geleentheid gehad om u toe te rus ook in hierdie tweede taak. Nou gaan u om in die wêreld daarbuite u roeping met sy rynke verskeidenheid van dimensies te vervul. U het die voorreg om dit te doen in 'n jong met 'n veelheid van geleenthede vanweë sy eie aard en sy positie in Afrika.

Graag/..............3
Graag wil ek met u gesels oor een dimensie van elkeen van ons se roeping. In ons veelvolkige land is dit deel van elkeen van ons se roeping om te bou aan ons eie volk en om die mense van die ander volkere te help om self te bou aan hulle volkere en om te bou aan omstandighede waarin hierdie volkere in Suider Afrika in vrede en voor-spoed naas mekaar kan bestaan. Ons moet voortdurend besielde bouers wees.

1. Bouers aan ons eie volk

Ons kan nie maar die bouwerk aan ons volk agterweë laat en verwag dat iemand anders dit sal doen nie. Dit bly die bouer se persoonlike verantwoordelikheid om self te bou aan die behoud en groei van/.........4

van sy eie volk se ideale, selfstandigheid, identiteit, waardes, kultuur, taal, leefwyse, ens.

Die bouer begin nie elke keer van vooraf nie. Hy ignoreer nie die bouwerk wat reeds gedoen is nie. Hy wil nie elke keer nuwe fondamente lê nie. Hy bou voort op dit wat reeds bestaan. Dit is kenmerkend van die bouer dat hy, soos President Paul Kruger gesê het, dit wat goed is uit die verlede neem om in die toekoms daarop te bou. Daarom is dit ook noodsaaklik dat die bouer 'n duidelike toekomsbeeld moet hê van die gebou waaraan hy bou.

Om op hierdie wyse te bou, moet die bouer weet wat reeds bestaan en/.............5
Die boer weet ook dat hy nie kan voortbou as die bestaande bouwerk nie in stand gehou en versorg word nie. Hy weet dat dit wat reeds in ons volk bestaan beskadig of vernietig kan word deur 'n fisiese aanstal daarop of deur hom as boer, in sy verbloudeheid te laat wankel. Daarom beskerm hy dit wat reeds gebou is, ook met die wapen, selfs met sy lewe. Hoe trots is ons volk dan nie ook op die jongmanne wat met die wapen ons bouwerk beskerm nie! Maar die boer sorg ook dat hy oor die geestelike krag beskik om te kan beskerm en bou.

Om boer aan 'n mens se eie volk te wees is 'n voorreg en verantwoordelikheid wat niemand kan weier om te aanvaar nie.

2. Helpers/.........8

- 8 -

2. **Helpers in die bouwerk aan ander volkere**

Aan sy eie volk kan die boer bou. Hy weet egter dat hy nie namens 'n ander volk vir daardie volk kan bou nie. Dit is maar die mense van elke volk wat self aan hulle volk bou. Tog kan ons die bouers van hierdie ander volkere help om die vermoëns en kundigheid te verkry om self te kan bou en ons kan hulle selfs help met die daargestelling van sekere fasilitate om die bouwerk voort te sit.

In ons land het ons mense nodig wat nie net bouers aan hul eie volk is nie, maar ook helpers is wat die ander volke help om self te bou.

Die/.................9
Die helper kan hulp verleen dat 'n volk se mense die sondse verkry om hul bouwerk vinniger te doen as uit eie bronne alleen, om die nodige staatsinstitusies te verkry, om daardie mense op te lei en om opleiding te bekom om die bouwerk te kan verrig, om 'n infrastruktuur vir hul land te bekom, ens. Van buite af kan die helper egter nie die volk – die mense – ontwikkel nie, omdat mens-ontwikkeling iets is wat binne in die mens geskied teen d.e tempo waarteen daardie mens kan en wil groei.

Daar is baie mense wat met goeie bedoelings wil help met hierdie bouwerk by ander volkere. Dit kan net waardeer en aangemoedig word. Sulke hulpverlening om suksesvol te wees is egter aan heelwat vereistes onderworpe.

3. Tempo/............10

-10-

3. Tempo van ontwikkeling van die Swart Volke

As helpers moet ons nie ons hulpverlening as 'n ewigdurende proses nemen nie. Die hulp moet sodanig wees dat daardie volk se mense self die vermoë om in gevalle waar hulle nou hulp nodig het.

As ons nie dit doen nie, skeep ons ewigdurende afhanklikheid wat die selfrespek van daardie volk noodwendig moet afdael.

Daar is dikwels stemme wat opgaan oor die tempo waarteen hierdie mense aan hul eie volkere kan bou met die hulp wat verleen word. Die veronderstelling is dan meesal dat die hulp wat verleen word te min is en dat dit die tempo van ontwikkeling vertraag.

A1/............11
Al was daar onbeperkte fondse en mannekrag beskikbaar vir hulpverlening, sou dit nie noodwendig gehelp het dat hierdie groei van die volkere vinniger sou plaasvind nie. 'n Volk skep sy eie ontwikkelingstempo en toekoms. Vir die buitestaander mag sekere gebruikte van 'n volk slegs na 'n remskoien vir sy ontwikkeling lyk, soos die stelsel van grondokkupasie en -benutting. Vir daardie volk wat binne daardie gebruikte leef, is dit egter 'n heel ander saak. Die tempo waarteen die mense in 'n volk ontwikkeling kan absorbeer, bepaal die groei van daardie volk. As 'n mens as helper die bouwerk wil oorneem en ongeag die bevolking wil voortstu, word 'n volk ontwig en verwarde enkelinge geskep.

Daar moet ook in ag geneem word dat ons as die helpers nie seggen-skap oor selfregenerende volkere so bouwerk en groeitempo het nie.

Oor/............12

- 12 -

Oor die sake soos onderwys, landbou, openbare werke, welsynsdienste, kultuursake en regspraak in die laerhowe het die volkere self die wetgewende en uitvoerende magte. Oor die aangeleenthede waaroor hulle hierdie magte het, bepaal hulle self die politieke, uitvoerende en administratiewe beleid. Hulle bepaal self die prioriteite na gelang van hul volksbehoeftte. Hulle besluit self hoe hulle hul beskikbare fondse gaan aanwend vir die bou van paaie, damme, onderwys, gesondheidsdienste, nywerheidsvestiging of inligting, enso. Hierdie aangeleenthede is hulle huishoudelike sake.

Met instemming betuig ons dat ons deel van Afrika is. Wanneer ons egter/............13
egter die mate en tempo van groei van ons Bantoevolkere meet, is ons nog te geneig om hulle te vergelyk met westere lande wat vir eeue aan ontwikkeling onderhewing was in plaas van om hulle te vergelyk met vergelykbare volke of met hulle eie stand van ontwikkeling 'n paar decades gelede. So gesien word daar fenomenale vordering gemaak met die ontwikkeling van die Swart volke en moet steeds gepoog word om die maksimum tempo waarteen die Swart volke kan ontwikkel te handhaaf.

4. **Elke volk bepaal self die rigting waarin hy ontwikkel.**

Wanneer 'n mens wil help met die bouwerk by 'n ander volk, moet die rigting waarin daardie volk wil bou, eerbiedig word. Binne die

breër/.............14

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breër Suider-Afrikaanse volkerebestel - wat reeds bepaal is - moet diegene wat wil help, besef dat dit nie die rigting is waarin hulle wil hê dat daardie volk moet groei, wat daardie volk noodwendig as aanvaarbaar gaan beskou nie. Daar kan in hierdie opsig nie aan 'n volk voorgeskryf word deur die helper wat, tereg, as 'n buitestaander en vreemdeling gesien word nie.

Daarom moet erkenning gegee word aan die mense van daardie volk binne die raamwerk van die reeds bepaalde volkerebestel. Daardie volk se identiteit, waardes, kultuur, en lewenswyse moet erken en en gerespekteer word, asook die unieke pad wat hyself loop as volk. Daardie volk se eiesoortigheid moet aanvaar word. Dit bring mee

dat/.............15
dat ons, wat wil help, ons moet losmaak van die oorvereenvoudiging om alle Bantoes eensoortig te sien en dat ons erkenning moet gee aan die eie identiteit van Ciskeiers, Tswana, Venda, ens.

5. **Bantoe buite die Tuislande**

Hulpverlening aan die Bantoevolkere in ons land moet steeds Volks- en Tuislandgerig wees. Dit geld ook vir die burgers van daardie volkere wat buite hulle eie lande verkeer. Indien ons hulpverlening of ons bou aan ons eie volk 'n struikelblok word vir hierdie mense om hulle gehegtheid aan hulle eie volkere te behou of te laat toeneem is ons in werklikheid besig om af te breek aan ons eie en hulle volkere.

Die/.............16

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**- 16 -

Die Swart mense in die blankegebied is nie een homogene groep nie maar behoort aan verskillende volkere wat elkeen afsonderlik nie te onderskei is van die Tuislandbevolking nie maar wat as integrale deel daarvan saam die besondere volk uitmaak.

Daar word van tyd tot tyd van die Swart mense in die blankegebied gepraat asof hulle 'n groep mense is wat vervreemd van hulle volkere is. Dit is egter nie noodwendig so dat hierdie mense-vervreemd van hulle volkere is nie. Daar is nog behoud van tradisies en kultuur, soos behoud van hul eie taal wat 'n magtige instrument is in die behoud van eie identiteit omdat 'n taal 'n kultuur verwoord. Daar is 'n gedurige en toenemende wisselwerking tussen die mense van die

volkere/.............17
volkere in die Tuislande en daarbuite. Regeringsleiers van die Tuislandregerings hou vergaderings en maak kontak met hulle mense in die blankegebied. Daar is in die Kabinette en Wetgewende Vergaderings van die Tuislande verskeie persone wat uit die blankegebied kom. Tydens die laaste verkiesing van die QwaQwa Wetgewende Vergadering was 33 uit die 40 kandidate wat deelgeneem het buite die Tuisland woonagtig. Daar is sakemanne in die blankegebied wat groot bydraes maak tot die partye wat verkiesings veg. Daar is 'n Volksdeputaat vir elke volk om die belange van sy mense in die blankegebied te hanteer en wat die voorloper van die Ambassadeur na onafhanklik wording, is. Daar is professionele mense wat teruggaan na die Tuislande, ook selfs uit die buiteland en ons moet te wagte/............18

- 18 -

wagte wees dat hierdie toevloei dalk gapings sal laat wat moeilik gevul kan word. Daar is 'n groot vloeï van besoekers aan die Tuislande oor naweke en met vakansies.

Aan hierdie lewendige en toenemende interaksie tussen mense van 'n volk in die Tuisland en daarbuite, is daar reeds formele beslag gegee. Daar is 'n burgerskap van elke Tuisland. Die burgerskap is geografies verbind aan die gebied van die betrokke Tuisland. Elke Swart mens wat u sien en met wie u in aanraking kom, is dus reeds 'n burger van die een of ander Tuisland, behalwe Bantoe persone wat burgers is van ander state in Suider-Afrika en tydelik hier werksaam/............19
werksaan is of met toestemming hier verkeer.

Ook word daar dikwels vanaf die standpunt uitgegaan dat die Swart mense wat in die blankegebied is 'n permanente groep is. Ook dit moet noodwendig hulpverlening tot eie volksbou belemmer.

Dit word aanvaar dat daar deurlopend 'n aantal Swart mense in die blankegebied teenwoordig sal wees. Ons kan egter nie hierdie Bantoevolkre hulle groei krag onteem daur hulle bloot as arbeidsbronne te beskou nie. Ons kan nie konstruktief aan ons eie volk bou met 'n groeiende getal vreemdelinge in ons eie land nie. Die aard van die teenwoordigheid van Swart mense in die blankegebied en die getalle wat deurlopend hier sal wees, verg ons besondere aandag.

Die/

- 20 -

Die Swart mense in die blankegebied kan onderskei word in stede- like en plattelandse mense. Verder kan onderskei word tussen die pendelaars wat in hul eie land woon en hier werk, die trekarbeiders en diegene wat 'n vergunning het om in die blankegebied te wees sonder voortdurende hernuwing van die vergunning, onder sekere voorwaardes. Die totale getal Swart mense in die blankegebied is dus nie noodwendig altyd dieselfde mense nie. 'n Groot getal van hulle wissel voortdurend.

Die Swart volkere in ons land het mense nodig wat hulle sal help met die bouwerk aan hulle eie lande en volkere. In hierdie verband

word/
word sterk geënsjon op die hulpverlening deur personeel in die openbare sektor of wat deur die openbare sektor gekanaliseer word. Hierdie mense doen reusewerk onder omstandighede wat dikwels maar moeilik is en wat groot opofferinges van hulle verg. Die hulpverlening het dus 'n oorwegend formele karakter.

Tog het elkeen van u ook die geleentheid om 'n helper te wees by die bouwerk van die Swart volks.

'n Gevoeligheid, byvoorbeeld, vir die behoeftte van hierdie volke aan landbou-ontwikkeling, nywerhede en professionele dienste in hul eie lande en die gevolglike skepping van werkgeleenthede in daardie lande, kan daartoe lei dat u 'n daadwerklike bydrae kan maak tot die groei van hierdie volkere in hul eie lande.

- 21 -

- 22 -

'n Erns met die kanaliserings van die kragte van elke volk se mense in hul eie volk, kan daartoe lei dat u hierdie mense waar- mee u in aanraking kom, kan inspireer om hulle te vereenelwig met die bedryvighede van hulle volkere. Sodoende kan hulle nog meer geheg raak aan hulle volkere. So kan die bekendstelling van die moontlike mate van deelname in die prosesse van regering van hul eie volkere, die aansporing om dit te benut en die skepping van geleenthede om dit te benut, positiewe en konstruktiewe bouwerk tot gevolg hê.

Al hierdie hulpverlening kan slegs geskied as dit onselfsugtig gedoen/.................23
gedoen word. Ons mag nie werk met die verwagting van erkenning nie. Ons mag dit nie as 'n goeddoenery beskou wat ons in hul goeie boekies moet laat beland nie. Daar is niks wat soveel weersin opbou soos die benadering van "kyk net hoe goed is ons vir julle", nie.

6. Die verhoudinge tussen die volkere

Al die volkere wat nou hier is, gaan in Suider-Afrika bly. Ons moet almal naas mekaar in vrede en voorspoed kan leef. Dit ver-eis dat verhoudinge sodanig gereël moet word dat 'n naas-mekaar-leef moontlik is.

In ons besondere situasie, sal die verhoudings tussen volkere basies/.........24

- 24 -

basies op die verhoudings tussen individue in daardie volkere berus. Die optrede van een persoon van 'n Volk, word meesal in individuele verhoudinge gesien as verteenwoordigend van daardie Volk. Wat baie mense oor 'n lang tyd gedoen het om goeie verhoudinge te bou, kan deur een persoon in en oogwenk afgebreek word.

Dit is elkeen van ons se taak om te bou aan goeie interpersoonlike verhoudings wat kan lei tot goeie volkereverhoudings. Dit hang van elkeen van ons af of hierdie verhoudinge gaan gedy en of daar skerp en ernstige konfrontasie gaan kom.

Goeie verhoudinge kom egter nie net van een kant nie. Daar

cal/.........25
sal by die mense in al die volkere 'n erns moet wees om goeie verhoudinge te bevorder en hierin sal die leiers van die volkere 'n belangrike rol moet vervul.

Daar kan net goeie verhoudinge tussen mense bestaan as die wil daar is om dit te handhaaf en as daar wedersydse respek en vertroue is. Ons Blankes is trots daarop dat ons die draers van die westerse beskawing is. As ons werklik die draers van daardie kultuur is, sal ons weet hoe om onder alle omstandighede waardig, korrek en welwêrend op te tree. As dit die geval is, toon jy agting vir ander mense, erken jy hulle menswaardigheid, toon jy begrip, kyk jy nie uit die hoogte neer nie, en tree jy nie verwaand

of/.............26

- 26 -

of hoofvaardig op nie. Die gesindheid waarin jy optree is deur-slaggewend en om die regte gesindhede te bou is 'n lang en mooi-same proses.

Namate gevorder word met die bouwerk aan ons eie volk en die ander volkere, ontstaan daar nuwe situasies waarin die mense van die volkere met mekaar in kontak kom of kan kom. Baie van ons mense rank verward deur hierdie nuwe situasies en gaan daarmee op loop in entoesiasme wat nie 'n keersy vind in kennis en rugterheid nie. Een resultaat hiervan is dat hulle die plan vir die bouwerk wil verander. 'n Ander resultaat is dat hulle in oorwyerigheid om goeie verhoudinge te skep, valse verwagtinge kweek.

7. Skuldgevoel.......27
7. Skuldgevoel

’n Mens kan kwalik opreg aan goeie verhoudinge met ’n ander mens bou indien hy nie in sy hart oortuig is dat hy moreel verantwoord is in sy optrede nie. Diegene wat nie goeie verhouding in Suider Afrika wil sien nie, konsentreer dan ook daarop om ons te laat twyfel of ons moreel reg is in wat ons doen. Ongelukkig is daar van ons eie mense wat ook voortbou op hierdie tema. Een van die metodes is om by ons ’n skuldgevoel jpeens die Swartman te probeer kweek.

Skuldgevoel ondermyn jou selfrespek. Heel dikwels lei dit daartoe dat mense apologeties raak en by ander mense wil krui. Elke volk/.........28

volk is sekerlik eerstens op hom self aangewese om sy eie bouwerk te doen en na sy eie vermoëns te groei. Só was die Afrikaner hoofsaaklik op hom self aangewese om self te bou en te groei. Verskeie Tuïlandleiers het dan ook al gesê dat die geskiedenis van die Afrikaner vir hulle dien as voorbeeld van hoe ’n volk hom self kan opbou. Dit is nie ’n ander volk se skuld as ’n volk nie oor dieselfde vermoëns, in vele opsigte, beskik om soos hy te groei nie.

Al die hulp aan hierdie ander volkere spruit uit die groei van ons eie volk. Ons voel geroepe om te help en doen dit baie graag.

Daar is/.........29
Daar is egter geen rede vir 'n algemene skuldgevoel nie.

2. Twyfel

Die stelling van Molière dat twyfel wroeder is as die wredeste waarheid, is ongetwyfeld waar.

Dit het al gebeur in die lewe van volke en mense dat die besef dat hulle voor die onmoontlike te staan gekom het soveel groter en edel kragte in hulle ontkoken het dat die eënskynlik onmoontlike omskep is in die moontlike. Twyfel verander egter gewoonlik die moontlike in die onmoontlike.

Daar word van tyd tot tyd twyfel uitgespreek oor die lewensvatbaarheid van/...........30

- 30 -

van die Tuislande vanweë die feit dat hulle nie almal gekonsolideer is tot geografiese eenhede nie.

Transkei wat uit 3 gebiede bestaan funksioneer reeds die afgelope maande suksesvol as 'n onafhanklike staat, trouens hy gaan van krag tot krag, is 'n toonbeeld van stabiliteit en is onlangs deur die invloedryke Amerikaanse organisasie Freedom House beskryf as meer onafhanklik as die satellietstate van die Sowjet Unie soos ook baie Afrika State.

Daar is talle State in die wêreld wat beide deur land of see in verschillende geografiese eenhede verdeel is en wat hoog doelstreefend funksioneer. Die Verenigde State van Amerika is 'n voorbeeld van 'n Staat wat deur 'n ander land verdeel is.

Volgens/...........31
Volgens die finale konsolidasieplanne wat in 1975 deur die Parlement goedgekeur is sal die Tuislande wat voorheen verminder is tot 112 blokke verder gekonsolideer word tot 24 blokke.

Die ideaal sou gewees het een blok vir elke Tuisland. Die las wat dit op die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie sou plaas beide as gevolg van grondaankope en hervestiging van mense sou te groot wees om binne redelike tyd uit te voer.

In vertraging van die afhandeling hiervan strem noodwendig ontwikkeling in die gebiede wat betrokke is.

Die/.............32

- 32 -

Die huidige konsolidasie sal 10 jaar neem om uit te voer. Groter konsolidasie sal langer neem afhankende van die omvang.

Bowendien het die geskiedenis van die Swart volke nie in die rigting van konsolidasie verloop nie maar in die teenoorgestelde rigting van versplintering.

Al die Tuislande behalwe een het die potensiaal om Landboukundig in die voedsel behoeftes van sy hele bevolking te voorsien, ook dié buite die Tuisland benewens Landbouproduksie in sekondêre nywerhede. Hierdie feit in ag geneem, is die potensiaal, insluitende

Mynbou/.............33
- 33 -

Mynbou en Nywerhede van al die Tuislande met die uitsondering van QwaQwa sodanig dat dit 'n heenkome aan al hul burgers kan bied.

Die huidige konsolidasie het egter ook baie belangrike voordoel veroor的安全 uit 'n oogpunt van ontwikkeling wat nie misgekry moet word nie. Die infrastrukturaal en ekonomiese aktiwiteit van die hoogontwikkelde Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie het 'n gunstige uitwerking op Tuisland ontwikkeling oor 'n groter geografiese gebied.

Van die vier produksiefaktore is potensiaal en arbeid voldoende beskikbaar in die Tuislande terwyl kapitaal en bestuursvermoë te kort skiet. Laasgenoemde twee faktore word verder nadelig beïnvloed deur/..................34

- 34 -

deur die feit dat 'n groot getal volwasse Swart mans buite die Tuislande in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gaan werk. Dit het 'n nadelige invloed op die kwaliteit van beskikbare mannekrag en bevorder die drenering van besteebare kapitaal. In hierdie opsig is die twee Tuislande wat die swakste gekonsolideer is egter die minste getref deur die "brain drain" terwyl dit voorheen nie so was soos onderstaande syfers aandui nie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afwesigheid Koëffisiënt van Swart Mans</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1970</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gemiddelde van alle Tuislande</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kwazulu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bophuthatswana</td>
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<td><strong>1946</strong></td>
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Hierdie/.............35
Hierdie verbetering moet toegeskryf word aan die feit dat Trekwerkers deur Pendelaars vervang word en dus nie deurlopend afwesig is uit die Tuisland nie.

Die twee genoemde Tuislande het gedurende 1975 saam 394 500 Pendelare uit 'n totaal van 553 400 of 71,2% opgelever terwyl hulle bevolkings sleks 43,1% van alle Tuisland inwoners verteenwoordig het. Die Tuislande wat swakker gekonsolideer is slaag dus in 'n groter mate daarin om die dreinering van mannekrag en kapitaal wat lewensnoodsaaklik is vir ontwikkeling te beperk.

Indien tot 'n groter mate gekonsolideer moet word sal prioriteite moet verander ten koste van ontwikkeling.

Gedurende/............36

- 36 -

Gedurende 1975/76 het die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering byvoorbeeld R321,3 miljoen as ontwikkelingshulp aan die Tuislande beskikbaar gemaak. Uit eie bronne kon hierdie gebiede slegs R109,8 miljoen bydra (Transkei deurgaans uitgesluit). Daarteenoor is slegs ongeveer R50 miljoen bestee aan grondaankope.

Indien ontwikkeling egter voorkeur geniet soos tans die geval is sal dit tot gevolg hê dat uitruiing van grondgebied tussen state wel kan geskied en dat die nuwe state self 'n sinvolle bydrae hiertoe kan lever indien hulle hoër ontwikkel is.

In/.................37
In die lig van die feit dat die potensiaal van die Tuislande tans minder as 20% benut word is dit voor die hand liggend dat ontwikkeling voorkeur moet geniet bo konsolidasie.

Dat daar geen twyfel hoë te bestaan oor die wenselijkheid van hierdie keuse word bevestig deur die feit dat die Bruto Nasionale Inkome van die Tuislande vanaf 1960/61 tot 1970/71 met gemiddeld 14,7% per jaar toegeneem het en vanaf 1970/71 tot 1975/74 met gemiddeld 18,3% per jaar.

Hierdie besonderhede moet gesien word teen die agtergrond van die onlangse Rede van die President van die Wêreldbank voor sy Raad van /..............-8

- 38 -

van direkteure waarin hy gesê het dat die gemiddelde inkome van die armste lande van die wêreld met bevolkings van 1,2 biljoen te staan kom vanaf 1965 tot 1975 teen 'n gemiddelde jaarlike koers van slegs 1,5% toegeneem het.

Die feit dat die swart volke skouspelagtige vordering maak met die ontwikkeling van hulle lande laat geen ruimte vir twyfel oor die koers wat ingeslaan is nie. Ons leuse moet dus wees: Daar is beter pad en dit is vorentoe.

9. Slot

Euripides het gesê: "Hy wat in sy juwe nolat om te leer, verloor nie alleen die verlede nie maar is verlore in die toekoms".
Die feit dat u die geleentheid benut het om u akademies te bekwaam aan u Alma Mater 10 vir my 'n besliste teken dat u beskikbaar wil wees om positief te bou aan die toekoms van u Vaderland.

Ten slotte wens ek u toe wat ek glo die grootste is wat een mens 'n ander kan toewens en dit is dat ons Hemelse Vader u sal seën op u lewenspad sodat u ook positiewe bouers kan wees tot Sy Eer.

uitgereik deur die departement van inligting ('n versoek van die ministerie van bantoe-administrasie en ontwikkeling en van bantoe-onderwys

Kaapstad 1 April 1977
The foreign connection

As the magnitude of unemployment becomes apparent, there are increasingly vocal calls to close SA's borders to migrant workers from neighbouring countries.

In the latest issue of *The Mineworker*, Mineworkers' Union general secretary Arne Paulus sketches the argument: "Many of these countries are not friends of our country, but their people earn their bread here, and by so doing take the hand from the mouths of SA's black workers. If all black workers from neighbouring countries are repatriated, there will be more than enough work for the black jobless in this country." There are 290 000 foreign migrant men employed in SA, according to Natal University lecturer Duncan Clarke —150 000 less than the 440 000 employed in 1970. The decline is largely the result of the decision by the mining industry to employ fewer foreign, and more domestic workers.

With an estimated 1.4 million unemployed in SA, closing the borders would obviously reduce domestic joblessness (though only marginally). But it would be a disaster for neighbouring countries, already hard hit by the substantial decline in SA labour demand. Clarke estimates tentatively that the labour surplus (those who cannot find work domestically) in six neighbouring countries grew (he doesn't estimate the actual level) by 971 000 between 1969 and 1976.

The detailed breakdown is as follows:

- In Rhodesia, where, according to Clarke, "structural deterioration in regard to unemployment has been evident for two decades at least," 175 000 entrants to the labour market could not find work. "Indeed, since early 1976 there have been absolute falls in African employment recorded."
- The figure for Lesotho is 12 000 additional surplus workers: "Lesotho is perhaps in the worst predicament," he argues. Its second National Development Plan assumes that labour exports to SA will rise by 25 000 between 1975 and 1980.
- In Mozambique, Clarke estimates that a massive 493 000 have not found domestic employment since 1969. "Conditions there have not been assisted; it would seem, by the rapid dis-employment of Mozambican workers from SA mines since early 1976." (In that year there was a drop from 103 000 to approximately 60 000.)
- The Malawian labour surplus increase numbers 280 000, none of whom have had access to SA mines since Banda declared Malawian out of bounds to mine recruiters in 1975.
- The tentative figures for Swaziland holds good for rural areas, but not for towns.

The drift from the farms has added to the value of these reserves. 16/ The Eastern Cape children were, in effect, farmers. 17/ The lack of schools was a knock on the planning stage. It was decided that school would be allocated to the children of farm workers, and to the planning stage.

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BANTU LABOUR REGULATIONS, 1965—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1892, DATED 3 DECEMBER, 1965

1. Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 25 (1) of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 57 of 1964), amend Government Notice R. 1892, dated 3 December 1965, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs

SCHEDULE

Chapter VIII is amended by:

(a) the deletion of regulation 19,
(b) the deletion in regulation 22 (5) of the following
"end shall prevent his relocation. But if, however,
the seventh day of each month to the said office for
registration".

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| BANTOE-ARBEIDSRGULASIES, 1965—WYSIGING VAN GOVERNMENTSKRINGSREGULASIES R. 1892 VAN 3 DESEMBER 1965

El. Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, adjunks-minister van Bantoewarig, wysig hierby naams die Minister van Bantoewarig administrasie en ontwikkeling, daarop die bevoegdheid van velden by artikel 28 (1) van die Wet op Bantoewarig, 1964 (Wet 57 van 1964), Gouwnmentskringsregulasiw R. 1892 van 3 Desember 1965 omkomsing ingebringe nooi

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunks-minister van Bantoewarig

Afsastk VIII word gewysig deur

(a) regulasie 19 te skrap,
(b) in regulasie 22 (5) de volgende toe:
"en moet no later no as die eerste dag van elke maand as bewysvoete aan gebring, 1, implosie te leenvoete".
Keep blacks out’ move rejected

Staff Reporter

RUSTENBURG — A move to introduce a six-day week for black mine workers to limit their use of white shopping centres and other facilities, was rejected here today.

But the Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) congress agreed to ask the Government to help limit the use of white facilities by blacks by:

- Establishing better shopping centres in black townships
- Channeling black mine workers to black townships instead of white areas on their days off.
- Getting more local black people to work on mines instead of employing foreign blacks.

Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of Johannesburg's City Council's management committee, said that if the present 11-day fortnight for black mine workers were changed to a six-day week, other work categories would also have to work the longer week.

"Many businesses in Johannesburg's city centre will have to close Johannesburg's central square mile pays half the rates of the city and 40 percent of the customers there are black," he said.

But a spokesman for Western Transvaal municipalities where black mine workers are 'many from other countries' used white facilities, said he and many other western Transvaal residents avoided Johannesburg on Saturdays because so many blacks shopped there.
NGK churchmen criticize letter praising migration

Staff Reporter

A LETTER from the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, alleging that the migratory labour system is a good substitute for traditional tribal life, has drawn a strong reaction from the Ned Geruf Kirk.

The letter, which was published in the Burger yesterday, was sent by the commissioner, Mr F H Botha, who said that he had received it from a "highly esteemed colleague."

Mr P S Pietersen, a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Affairs, said he could not comment on whether the views contained in the letter reflected official policy or not. Mr Botha, who is travelling in the Ciskei, was also not available for comment.

The letter stated the following:

- The plea of black squatters in the Western Cape that they wished to "live with their wives and families" was not their own. It was "put in their mouths" by white philanthropists.
- Mission churches in the homelands were not welcomed by blacks because the churches were based on a white theology. "White religion and its attendant restrictions were not acceptable to blacks and created conflict."
- Bishop Lekganyane's church (the Zionists) was popular because it offered a form of religion that was not at odds with black tradition.
- Blacks were not traditionally domestically oriented — "as a nomad, as stock farmer and as reaper he necessarily spends long periods away from home."
- Because it was traditional black custom for a man not to have intercourse with his wife while she was suckling children, it was logical for him "to satisfy his needs elsewhere."

The letter added that for this reason the migratory labour system was a "good and acceptable substitute for the lifestyle of previous generations."

Ned Geruf churchmen yesterday criticized these views. The Rev J J S Sieberhagen, general mission secretary of the Ned Geruf Church in South Africa, said that his main objection was that the arguments were used to justify the migratory labour system — something which his church opposed.

Children

"The church strives for the ideal of a Christian family — a man and his wife living together with their children," he said.

He added that the church was certainly not preaching a "white religion" in the homelands. The churches were "indigenous."

"We must do everything we can to fight family disintegration," he said.

In Franschhoek the Rev F E A Scheffer, Ned Geruf missionary for the Boland, said South Africa was a Christian country with a Christian government which had a duty to strive for Christian homes — "the foundation-stone of the people."

His church would continue to work for the right of men and their wives to live together — and would oppose any system which threatened to break up family hegemony.

Mr. Paul Andrews from Urban Problems Research Unit is basic in working with upgrading housing and selfhelp housing schemes mentions three areas that he has been doing work in. The first was involved in upgrading a squatter settlement in Lusaka in 1972. The other was for the "Keep Copper Company and family is I think presently involved in a system of upgrading schemes in the Copperbelt which is a black area of Umtata. He did not elaborate on much of the Zambia situation."

In the gap the basic thing was getting the people involved in deciding...
SOUTH AFRICAN cities would become increasingly Third World in character, with declining living standards, University of Cape Town lecturer David Dewar said yesterday.

Dr Dewar, speaking at the Centre for African Studies course Introduction to South Africa, said South African cities would become increasingly populated by low-income people.

He said South African cities would become increasingly populated by low-income people. The fundamental urban priority would not be housing, transport or related services — important as these were — but economic survival in the form of enough job opportunities.

"The other implication of the increasingly Third World nature of South African cities is that the problem of urban supply will not so much be the provision of housing, social services, infrastructure and the like on a hitherto unprecedented scale, but the provision of these facilities at prices which allow people access to them.

There is no doubt that presently unquestioned Western-based attitudes to what constitutes acceptable minimum standards will have to undergo radical revision within the foreseeable future."

Dr Dewar added: "The emphasis in city development must necessarily become the creation of opportunity. At the present time, however, the emphasis is almost entirely on restrictions on individuals which are imposed by authorities, on the lower end of the spectrum, and on access to capital which is inefficiently available.

"The collective power of the system can provide opportunities for the individual... the poor benefit from the presence of the rich, one man benefits from his neighbours, the whole is much greater than the sum of the parts."

In South African cities, however, the reinforcing power of collective action has been destroyed not only by removing the poor from the more wealthy, but also through the practice of "township" or "housing estate" development.

Dr Dewar said: "The expenditure of the poor is increased either through excessive transport costs or through inflated prices of goods, whereas in the less crowded areas such prices are more competitive."

Another way in which the city structure was aggravating poverty was that the poorest people lived further and further removed from the higher order commercial and activity nodes on which they were dependent for the satisfaction of their daily needs.

Dr Dewar said he had added that 50 percent success rate by the year 2000 was impossible and that the flood of migrants to the urban areas of South Africa would continue at an unprecedented rate, regardless of legislative measures to prevent it.

He added that for the policy to be successful, all jobs, social services and the infrastructure would have to more than double in order to maintain the minimal and grossly inadequate development levels which exist at present," he said.

Talking about the projected growth of South Africa's population, Dr Dewar said the population explosion was still to come. "The real problems, the real pressures, are still to come."
11,548 left SA and 11,440 arrived

Sunday Times Reporter

IN THE first five months of this year 11,548 people left South Africa — compared to 4,964 during the same period last year. Figures from the Department of Statistics in Pretoria also show that 11,440 immigrants came to South Africa from January to May this year, compared to 22,378 in the same period last year.

The 'Minister' of Immigration, Mr A. L. Schlebusch, was reported this week as saying that the dominant factor in the adverse inflow in migration was the country's economic situation, not politics. He said his department had cut its advertising campaign for immigrants because it was no use bringing people into the country if they could not be employed.

Last week the Sunday Times reported that in the first four months of this year 8,924 people left the country and 326 arrived. These figures were incorrect.

The department said that last year a total of 15,691 people left South Africa, compared with 10,591 in 1975 and 7,428 in 1974.
Call for end to migrant labour for SA

NEW YORK — The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, Mr William Eteki M'Boumouna, said yesterday that black nations bordering on South Africa should stop supplying the Republic with migrant labour.

He told the world conference for action against apartheid, meeting in Lagos, that only physical pressure could make South Africa change its "racist policies", the Ghana News Agency (GNA) reported.

The five-day conference, jointly sponsored by the UN and OAU and attended by 500 delegates from 70 countries, opened in the Nigerian capital on Monday.

Lagos Radio reported yesterday that the president of the UN General Assembly, Mr Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, had said a mishandling of the South African problem could lead to a global war.

DIRECT AID

He told reporters at Lagos airport before leaving for New York that some powers, which he did not name, were giving South Africa direct military aid.

The Soviet delegate, Mr Vladimir Snejirev, told the conference that his country was ready to co-operate with other states to prevent South Africa building a nuclear arsenal, GNA reported.

The offer came in the wake of claims that South Africa was preparing to exploit a nuclear device.

Mr Snejirev accused Nato countries and Israel of providing political, economic and military assistance to South Africa. This enabled South Africa to perpetuate apartheid and prepare attacks against independent African countries.

Ghana's Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Colonel Roger Feli, accused some Western powers of condemning South Africa at world conferences while continuing to trade with it secretly.

Colonel Feli urged the UN to publish periodic lists of countries and multinational corporations dealing with South Africa and breaking UN sanctions.

The former Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olaf Palme, told the delegates that apartheid would crumble with the removal of its pillars — exploitation of the African populations and continued support from abroad.

"We are all aware that we are witnessing the final stage of the inevitable disappearance of the apartheid system," Mr Palme said.

The Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Andrew Peacock, said apartheid was a design for disaster and its maintenance required increasing dependence on repression.

The Chinese delegate, Feng Yu Chu, said China would continue to give assistance to the struggle.

The-Iraqi delegation called on the UN to recognize armed struggle as an effective means of "liberation" in Southern Africa.
H. W. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunct-minister van Bantu-affaires

Hoofdstuk VII word as volg geweeg:

1. Regulasie 1 word gewysig deur "manlike in die woordvoering van 'enkelkwartiere' te skrap.

BYLAT

Chapter VII is amended as follows:

1. Regulation 1 is amended by the deletion of "male" in the definition of "single quarters".

2. Regulation 14 is amended by the substitution for sub-item (3) of the following:

(3) No permission shall be granted to terms of sub-section (1) to a female person to enter a room in which such Bantu resides or is present, except when she is under identical separate bed in only one of the special permission to the employer is obtained under the provisions of the Bantu Administration Act, 1945 (Act 63 of 1945) and the Government Notice R.R. 1982, dated December 1945, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

SCHEDULE

This Schedule is added as follows:

1. Chapter XI is amended by the substitution for sub-section (5) for the special permission to the employer is obtained under the provisions of the Bantu Administration Act, 1945 (Act 63 of 1945) and the Government Notice R.R. 1982, dated December 1945, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.
Dismissals, pay: Black Sash plea

EAST LONDON — Employers were causing bitterness among workers by not explaining why a worker had been retrenched or fired and for not explaining what their final pay slip means.

Mrs J. Ronaldson, chairman of the Black Sash Advice Office, which operates from the Window Theatre each Thursday, said workers became bitter and unhappy when they did not understand why they were being retrenched and how their final pay was arrived at.

"We had three such cases last Thursday and we sent these along to the Labour Department where it was found out the people involved were not paid out as much as they should have been. These people were helped, but there are many who are not and cannot understand what their pay slips mean."

Mrs Ronaldson urged employers that when they dismiss people to make the effort to explain to them why they were dismissed and to explain all the payments and deductions on the final pay slip.

The chairman of the local branch of the Institute of Personnel Management, Mr W. M. Munro, said employers should involve employees closely as to why there was retrenchment and explain the business ramifications as to why companies could not continue carrying staff.

"Most enlightened companies do this and give some pay in lieu of notice, most often depending on the length of service and certainly any doubts about the final pay slip should be cleared before an employee leaves the company."

Mr Munro said that when a person was dismissed, he should get an exit interview to allow him to state his case and to clear up any misunderstandings.

"But it does happen that an employee does not want to hear what is told to him and this could be the root of some of the problem," Mr Munro said.

— DDR
DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No R 2197 28 October 1977
COMING INTO OPERATION OF PART II OF SCHEDULE II TO PROCLAMATION R 70 OF 1972

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by paragraph (d) (ii) of Proclamation R 70 of 1972, I, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, hereby determine that the provisions of Part II of Schedule II to the said Proclamation R 70 of 1972, shall come into operation on 1 November 1977

M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development
14 October 1977

(Lk R218/7/2)

DEPARTMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

No R 2197 28 Oktober 1977
INWERKINGTREDING VAN DEEL II VAN BYLAE II VAN PROKLAMASIE R 70 VAN 1972

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by paragraaf (d) (ii) van Proklamasie R 70 van 1972, bemeld ek, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, hierby dat die bepaleings van Deel II van Bylae II van genoemde Proklamasie R 70 van 1972, op 1 November 1977 in werking sal tree.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling
14 Oktober 1977

(Lêr R218/7/2)

No R 2210 28 October 1977
CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE UNDER THE CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPECT OF BANTU LABOUR ACT, 1972 (ACT 29 OF 1972)

T. Willem Adriaan Cruijwagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby declare, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, on the

No R 2210 28 Oktober 1977
BYDRAES BETAALBAAR KRAGTENS DIE WET OP BYDRAES TEN OPSIGTE VAN BANTOEARBEID, 1972 (WV 29 VAN 1972)

Pk. Willem Adriaan Cruijwagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoeadministrasie en -ontwikkeling, verklaar hierby kragtens
powers vested in him by section 2 (1) and (5) of the Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act, 1972 (Act 29 of 1972), that (a) each employer of each Bantu employer and (b) each Bantu who is in terms of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), or the regulations made thereunder permitted to work as a casual labourer, or to perform any work on his own account in any remunerative activity or as an independent contractor, in the administration areas as referred to in section 1 of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), shall with effect from the first day of December 1977 pay the contributions indicated in the Schedule hereto.

Government Notices R. 545, dated 21 March 1975 and R. 2306, dated 5 December 1975, are hereby withdrawn with effect from the first day of December 1977.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs

(Schedule)

1 R2.15 per month for each employee. Provided that in respect of the employees mentioned in paragraph 2 the contributions as indicated therein shall be payable.

2 (a) 40c per month or R4 per annum if paid in advance, for each employee who is in the service of the agricultural or farming industry and who performs services in connection with the production, cultivation and/or processing of agricultural and/or farm produce produced on the farm or holding concerned, the transportation of such produce and/or the erection of facilities on the farm or holding concerned directly related to such production, cultivation and/or processing by the producer and/or the employment of an employee who performs garden, domestic or similar duties for the said producer on the said farm or holding. Provided that the provisions herein contained shall also apply to an employee in the service of a co-operative movement which is formed—(i) under section 4 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939 (Act 29 of 1939) with the objects referred to in sections 6 or 7 of the said Act, or (ii) under section 53 or 55 of the aforementioned Act, and which renders any service as hereinbefore mentioned on the farm or holding concerned, but only in respect of an employee in the service of such co-operative movement whose labour is applied directly or mainly to the rendition of such services. Provided further that the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to an employee whose labour is applied directly or mainly to any saw-milling activity on the farm or holding concerned.

(b) 50c per month for each employee who is in the service of an organisation registered as a welfare organisation in terms of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965), and whose labour is applied directly or mainly to the direct promotion of the objects of such organisation.

(c) 40c per month for each employee who is in the service of a natural person in the possession of a digger's certificate authorising him to dig on a fallow digging as referred to in the Precious Stones Act, 1964 (Act 73 of 1964), and whose labour is applied directly or mainly to digging on such fallow digging.

(by virtue of paragraph 1 of the Schedule)
(d) 80c per month for each employee at a gold- or uranium mine who renders service directly related to the operation of the mine, where the employer provides housing approved by a competent authority.

(c) R1.20 per month for each employee in respect of whom housing, approved by a competent authority, is provided by the employer, excluding the employees mentioned in subparagraph (f).

(f) R1.20 per month for each employee who performs garden, domestic or similar duties and who is in the employ of a private householder who occupies a house, flat, room or other residence.

3 R1.20 per month by each Bantu who, in terms of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), or the regulations made thereunder, is permitted to work as a casual labourer, or to perform any work on his own account in any remunerative activity or as an independent contractor.
ARTICLE 2

(a) This Agreement shall enter into force on 6 December 1977 and may be terminated by either Party giving six months' written notice to the other Party through the diplomatic channel.

(b) Any amendment of this Agreement mutually agreed upon by both Parties shall be effected by the exchange of Diplomatic Notes between them.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agreement.

Done at Pretoria, in duplicate, on the 15th day of November 1977

M C BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, and of Bantu Education

For the Government of the Republic of South Africa

L M MANGOPF, Chief Minister

For the Government of Bophuthatswana

ANNEXURE

A certain area of land in extent approximately 75 ha adjacent to and parallel with north-west of the southeastern boundary CD of Diagram SG 169/60 of Thabane Location, a portion of the farm Rustenburg Town and Townlands 272, Registration Section PQ, approximately 470 metres wide and extending from boundary DE to boundary ABC on the above-mentioned diagram.


PREAMBLE

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana recognise the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and their peoples, and

Whereas it is considered necessary to make certain arrangements relating to the employment of citizens of the Republic of South Africa in Bophuthatswana and to the employment of citizens of Bophuthatswana in the Republic of South Africa after the attainment of independence by Bophuthatswana,

Whereas it is considered necessary to make sundry provision for additional matters affecting Bophuthatswana citizens in the Republic of South Africa,

Now, therefore, the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

No citizens of Bophuthatswana engaged in Bophuthatswana for employment in the Republic of South Africa shall enter the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of taking up the employment unless—

(a) they comply with the laws and regulations relating to the admission to, residence in and departure from the Republic of South Africa,

(b) they have the necessary permits and documentation for entering the Republic of South Africa.

ARTIKEL 2

(a) Hierdie Ooreenkomst tree in werking op 6 Desember 1977 en kan deur elke Party op vyf maande opgaar word deur die ander Party se skriflike kennis van die beëindiging van die diplomate kanaal te gee.

(b) Wanneer enige wissel van hierdie Ooreenkomst van die twee Parte onderteken en geval het, moet die Ooreenkomst onderteken en geval het.

Gedien te Pretoria, in tweevoud, op die 15de dag van November 1977

M C BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en ontwikkeling en van Bantoe-onderwys

Namens die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

L M MANGOPF, Hoofminister

Namens die Regering van Bophuthatswana.

AANHANGSEL

'Sekere stuk grond, groot ongeveer 75 hektaar, aan grensend aan en parallel met en noordoewer van die suidoostelike grens CD van Kaart LG 169/60 van Thabane, is die deel van die plaas Rustenburgdorp en -dorpgrond 272. Registrestellings 169/60, wyl suidoostelike grens ongeveer 470 meter breed is en vanaf grens DE tot grens ABC op bygemelde kaart streek.

OORFENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA MET BETREKKING TOT DIE INDIENSMING VAN BURGERS VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA IN BOPHUTHATSWANA, EN TOT DIE INDIENSMING VAN BURGERS VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA, VROUWELIKE, KINDEREN, EN KINDERS VAN BURGERS VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA, VROUWELIKE, KINDEREN, EN KINDERS VAN BURGERS VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA.

ANHEF

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana die vriendelike betrekkinge erken wat daar tussen die twee Regerings en hulle mense bestaan, en

Nademaal dit nodig is om sekere reegels te tref met betrekking tot die indienning van burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Bophuthatswana en tot die indienning van burgers van Bophuthatswana in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika na verwyking van onafhanklikheid van Bophuthatswana.

Nademaal dit ook nodig is om voorsooring van diverse bykomende aangeleentheite te tref, bv. die reisvryheid en bykomstige provisies van Bophuthatswana-burgers, in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

So is dit dat die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana soos volg ooreenkom.

ARTIKEL 1

Geen burger van Bophuthatswana wat in Bophuthatswana gewerf word van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, mag die Republiek van Suid-Afrika betreden met die doel om sodoende diens te aanvaar nie, teny—

(a) hy voldeel aan die wette en regulasies betref- tende die toelaat tot, verblyf in en vertrek uit die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.
(b) they are in possession of written contracts of employment attested in Bophuthatswana or "call-in cards" duly completed by their previous employers offering employment and authorised by the Labour Authorities in the Republic of South Africa,

c) they are in possession of duly completed sets of their fingerprints taken under the supervision of an official of the Government of Bophuthatswana, if they cannot otherwise be positively identified

ARTICLE II

No citizens of the Republic of South Africa shall enter Bophuthatswana for the purpose of employment unless they comply with the laws and regulations relating to the admission to, residence in and departure from Bophuthatswana.

ARTICLE III

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles I and II, citizens of the Republic of South Africa lawfully employed in Bophuthatswana and citizens of Bophuthatswana lawfully employed in the Republic of South Africa who have to cross the common border regularly to proceed to their places of employment or to their places of residence as the case may be, shall obtain from the appropriate authorities in the country where they are employed the necessary authority for such entry by means of endorsement in valid travel documents which endorsement shall be valid for periods of two years.

ARTICLE IV

An employer in the Republic of South Africa who wishes to introduce any Bophuthatswana citizens into the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of employment, shall—

(a) except where such citizens have been recruited for employment by the gold or coal mines represented by the Employment Bureau of Africa Limited, the Natal Coal Owners Labour Organisation or the Anglo Collieries Recruiting Organisation, be permitted to do so only after he has obtained from the Government of the Republic of South Africa a certificate to the effect that he is permitted to engage the number of such citizens specified in such certificate,

(b) obtain from the Government of Bophuthatswana permission to engage such citizens for employment in the Republic of South Africa and, arrange with the Government of Bophuthatswana at which place the citizens concerned are to be so engaged,

(c) pay to the Government of Bophuthatswana such fee as may be prescribed from time to time and notified to the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

(d) in Bophuthatswana enter into such written contract of employment with every Bophuthatswana citizen so engaged as may be required by the labour laws of Bophuthatswana and in accordance with the conditions stipulated by the introduction into the Republic of South Africa of any person for purposes of employment.

ARTICLE V

Citizens of Bophuthatswana who—

(a) are in possession of valid passports or other recognised travel documents; and

(b) on the date of independence of Bophuthatswana—

(i) are legally employed in the Republic of South Africa, or

(b) hy in best is van ‘n skriftelike dienstkontrak in Bophuthatswana getesteer of "inroepkaart" behoorlik deur sy vorige werkgever ingeval waarin werk aangebied word en wat deur die arbeidswese van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gemagtig is,

(c) hy, indien hy op ‘n ander manier positief gedetendeer kan word nie, in best is van ‘n behoorlik voltooi deel van sy vingerafdrukke onder toesig van ‘n beambte van die Regering van Bophuthatswana geneem

ARTIKEL II

Geen burger van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika mag Bophuthatswana binnegaan met die doel om in diens geneem te word nie, ten fly hy voldoen aan die bepaling van die wette en regulasies met betrekking tot die toelaat tot, verblyf en vertrek uit Bophuthatswana

ARTIKEL III

Nieteenstaande die bepaling van Artikels I en II moet ‘n burger van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika wat wettig in Bophuthatswana in diens is en ‘n burger van Bophuthatswana wat wettig in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in diens is, noordonees, onmiddellik na vryloop of deur onherkennings of is, daaraan gehou, net so daadlyks en gedurende die eerste twee jaar na sy wettige afsluiting van diens nedeerlaai of deelname aan diens moet oorstaan om na hulle werkplekke of hulle woonplekke, na gelang van die geval, te gaan, van die aanvullende gehorsydheid in die land waar hulle in diens is, die nodige magtiging verkry tot sodanige binnekom, by wys van diensyns genoeg te gelyk to ‘n tydperk van twee jaar.

ARTIKEL IV

‘n Werkgever in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika wat enige Bophuthatswana-burgers in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika wil onthou vir die doel van indienesning, moet—

(a) behalwe waar sodanige burgers vir indienesning geweerd word deur die goude- of steenkoolmine wat verleenwoordig word deur die Employment Bureau of Africa Limited die Natal Coal Owners Labour Organisation of the Anglo Collieries Recruiting Organisation toestemming word om dit te doen slegs nadat hy van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ‘n certificaat verkry het wat aanhoud dat hy toestemming het om sodanige burgers in diens te neem tot n getal in die certificate aangewys word,

(b) van die Regering van Bophuthatswana toestemming verkry om sodanige burgers te werf vir diens in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, en regte met die Regering van Bophuthatswana tref oor die plek waar die betrokkie burgers aldaar gewerf moet word,

(c) aan die Regering van Bophuthatswana sodanige geldige betaal as wat van tyd tot tyd voorgestrip word en waarvan die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in nommer gestel moet word,

(d) in Bophuthatswana met elke Bophuthatswana-burger wat aldaar gewerf word, sodanige skriflike dienstkontrak sluit wat die arbeidswese van Bophuthatswana vereis en wat in overeenstemming is met die voorwaardes van die inbrak van enige persoon in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika vir die doel van indienesning

ARTIKEL V

Burgers van Bophuthatswana wat—

(a) in best is van geldige paspoorte of ander erkende reisdokumente, en

(b) op die datum van onafhanklikwording van Bophuthatswana—

(i) wettig in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en diens is, of
(n) are not in employment in the Republic of South Africa but were legally employed prior to that date and are, on that date, lawfully resident in the Republic of South Africa. shall, in the event of their entering into new employment not be required to return to Bophuthatswana and may subject to the prevailing laws of the Republic of South Africa enter into employment in the Republic of South Africa. Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to any such citizens of Bophuthatswana who, in terms of their contract of service, are required to return to Bophuthatswana on the completion of such contracts of service.

ARTICLE VI

Contracts entered into in accordance with this Agreement for the employment of Bophuthatswana citizens in the Republic of South Africa shall specify the amounts if any, that may be deducted from their wages in respect of—

(a) recoveries of advances made by employers,
(b) deferred wages to be paid to such citizens in Bophuthatswana upon their return thereto, or
(c) allowances to be paid to their families residing in Bophuthatswana.

ARTICLE VII

Arrangements between the Government of Bophuthatswana on the one hand and any recruiting organisation on the other, pertaining to the recruitment of Bophuthatswana citizens in Bophuthatswana for employment in the Republic of South Africa, and whether made before or after the date of independence of Bophuthatswana shall be subject to the approval of the South African Government.

ARTICLE VIII

The Government of Bophuthatswana undertakes to—

(a) establish suitable facilities at convenient places in Bophuthatswana where prospective employers or their authorised representatives can interview and engage citizens of Bophuthatswana and where the necessary processing of contracts and other relevant documents of such citizens as well as any medical examination in respect of them can be undertaken.

(b) assist Bophuthatswana citizens with their identification and applications for documentation, and encourage them generally to comply with such requirements.

(c) encourage Bophuthatswana citizens in the Republic of South Africa to utilise the facilities of the offices of the representative of the Government of Bophuthatswana in the Republic of South Africa when in need of advice and assistance, and

(d) perform any other function relating to Bophuthatswana citizens in the Republic of South Africa which is necessary or incidental to the proper discharge of the matters specified in this Agreement.

ARTICLE IX

Notwithstanding the termination of this Agreement any contract of employment in existence at the date of such termination shall remain of force and run its ordinary course.
BOPHUTHATSWANA
Labour reservoir

No amount of huffing and puffing by Chief Lucas Mangope about land consolidation can conceal the fact that he has thrown away his trump-card by taking his fragmented little mini-state into independence without first getting it consolidated.

The independence ceremonies in the specially-constructed stadium at Mmabatho (the new state's capital) outside Mafeking this week were a drab affair. Many of the thousands who packed the stadium seemed to have come out of curiosity rather than to celebrate.

In random interviews with some of the people there, the FM found that Tswanas have not forgiven their new president for accepting independence on Pretoria's terms, and so making them all foreigners in the land of their birth. Said one man sitting near the press benches when the 101 gun salute was fired at midnight on Monday: "These guns are proving that our so-called independence will be bloody."

From an economic point of view, Bophuthatswana is likely to be as dependent on SA as ever.

Indeed, despite claims by the Bureau for Economic Research to Bantu Development (Benbo) that Bophuthatswana will be an economically viable entity, its dependence on SA appears to be increasing in some respects rather than diminishing.

Benbo's claims are based on its newest publication, Bophuthatswana at Independence.

Bophuthatswana does have some advantages over Transkei, among them its mining sector (mainly platinum). But it is much more fragmented while Transkei consists of three blocks of land.

Bophuthatswana comprises seven — one of which, Thaba 'Nchu, is 250 km from the nearest of the other six.

Not only is the new state geographically scattered. Last year almost three fifths of its nominal ("de jure") population was not living there. Although, as Benbo points out, all South African Tswanas are constitutionally regarded as citizens of Bophuthatswana, only 819,000 out of 2,1m were actually living in their putative "homeland."

Because of the scarcity of jobs within the territory, most of the able bodied men work or live outside. In 1970, according to Benbo, 76% of the economically active Tswana population (ie people between the ages of 15 and 64) lived outside. As a result, only a third of the total income of the inhabitants is produced within Bophuthatswana itself, the rest being earned in SA.

This exclusion from other situations where people migrate to find work has shown that it is the most talented men who leave the depressed areas. The potential for development is thus drastically reduced.

It is reduced even further by the fact that these people spend most of their income outside Bophuthatswana.

According to Benbo, 145,000 of Bophuthatswana's workers commute daily to work in "white" areas, where they spend nearly three quarters of their earnings. "Permanent migrant" workers — estimated at 49,000 in 1976 — who leave their families behind and work on year-long contracts in "white" areas also spend most of their income outside Benbo calculates that these migrants earned R56m in the period 1974 to 1975, or only 20% of which found its way to Bophuthatswana.

Nor is job creation keeping pace with the increase in the workforce. Benbo estimates that between 1973 and 1975 "there were, on average, some 12,200 annual entrants to the labour market in Bophuthatswana." Of these, only 39% could find salaried jobs within the Bantu stan itself. The others had to find work outside.

If anything, this dependence on SA is on the increase. Despite an estimated decrease between 1970 and 1976 in the number of migrants this was more than counter-balanced by the increase in the number of commuters.

Dependence is also illustrated by the fact that in the last financial year only one fifth of Bophuthatswana's public revenue came from internal sources. Similarly, of total gross fixed investment by the public sector in 1974 to 1975, 73% came directly from SA sources. This excluded the amounts given to the Bophuthatswana exchequer by the SA government.

Moreover, the share of blacks in the GDP fell from 61.1% in 1970/71 to 56.1% in 1974/76. If this continues, the non-Black population of Bophuthatswana (estimated by Benbo at 4,000 in 1976) will soon be earning one-half of the income produced there.
Emigrants fear reprisals

GROUP of South African farmers are emigrating to
Bolivia in February. But they won’t identify themselves
in fear of derision and reprisal.

The honorary Bolivian consul-general in Johannes-
burg, Dr Romano Caputti, said this week that more
than 300 applications had been received from farmers
behalf of themselves and their families.

But the group will consist of about 50 families
selected by a committee of senior Bolivian Government
officials.

“It has been agreed that their identities be kept
secret until shortly before their departure to protect
them from possible derision and ridicule. Already the
issue has become emotionally loaded to the point
where politics has begun to play a part.”

Dr Caputti, an engineer with business interests in
South Africa and Bolivia, conceived the idea as his
contribution towards strengthening ties between the
countries.

“Bolivia needs the expertise that South African
farmers have acquired over the years. Equally, this
would serve as a starting-point for those South Africans
wanted to leave in any event.”

Already, several North and South American reli-
igious orders have come out strongly against the would-
be emigrants, labelling them radical racists.

The Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in
America claims the group will be the forerunner

By GERRARD PIETERSE

of 30,000 white South Africans who will ultimately flee
“black rule in Southern Africa.”

The same organization claims that Western Euro-
pean countries are financing the programme because
they are unwilling to accommodate the settlers.

The South Africans, the committee said, would
encounter exactly the same problems in Bolivia they
had to flee from in South Africa. They would quickly
be resented because they would discriminate against
the Bolivian Indians in exactly the same way they
discriminated against South African blacks.

“Utter nonsense,” said Dr Caputti. “I am confident
they will go with open minds.”

“To accuse them of all these things before they
have even landed in Bolivia is bigoted. This is the
ultimate display of double standards.”

Dr Caputti said the Bolivian Government had agreed
to host two South African journalists, one English
speaking and the other African, to investigate the
conditions under which the South African settlers
would live.

“In this way, South Africans will be able to get a
first-hand account of the situation.”

“My prime objective behind the emigration pro-
gramme is to strengthen ties between the two coun-
tries,” he said.
Labour attitude may change—prof

Industrial Reporter

THE DIRECTOR of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor J L Sadie, says the newly-independent homelands could prevail on the South African Government to change its image in the field of labour relations.

In an article in a new bureau journal, Studies in Economics and Econometrics, he said this could reverse the government's stance in labour relations.

Obvious changes resulting from independence would include the power of the homeland governments to levy recruiting fees on migrant labour or to require that a portion of wages be paid over to a central agency in the homelands by the employee.

**Same work**

The homeland governments could greatly increase the efficiency of the migrant labour system by organizing labour bureaux so that it would become normal procedure for a man to return to the same work after a period of rest in the homelands. They could also bring pressure on employers to raise wages and it was feasible for them to function as trade union organizations.

Professor Sadie warned, however, that excessive pressure would cause hardships including unemployment and the development of 'local industries would be stunted.

**Agriculture**

It should be a challenge to homeland governments to demonstrate that they could achieve greater success than the Department of Bantu Administration in generating a modern system of commercial agriculture. It would be equally worthwhile to improve on the results achieved by the public corporations in the stimulation of industrial growth.

Homeland family planning programmes stood a better chance of success than those initiated by the government of South Africa or white institutions, "since the popular indictment of 'genocide' cannot be had at their door".

Success in this would relieve the homelands of an impoverishing proliferation of numbers which could make a significant contribution to the welfare of their people, he said.
MIGRANT LABOUR - SA

1978
The Ministry of Broadcasting, Tourism and Development in Zambia is responsible for the promotion and development of tourism. The ministry aims to attract more tourists to visit Zambia and to promote the country's natural and cultural attractions. The ministry also works to improve the infrastructure and facilities in tourist areas, as well as to develop tourism-related industries.

In addition to promoting tourism, the ministry is also responsible for the development of broadcasting in Zambia. The ministry works to ensure that Zambians have access to a wide range of radio and television programming, as well as to promote Zambian culture and language through its broadcasts.

The Ministry of Broadcasting, Tourism and Development in Zambia is committed to promoting tourism and broadcasting in Zambia, and is working to make the country a more attractive destination for tourists and for those interested in hearing about Zambia through its broadcasts.
problems may arise. It may happen that a whole tribe may be living in a particular territory and because they become dissatisfied, they move to another territory. Now they may apply for citizenship of the new territory where they have settled. That can be considered under this measure, but a person of such a tribe must first obtain citizenship of one of the non-independent homelands in South Africa before he can obtain South African citizenship. If that homeland eventually becomes independent, he will, in terms of our agreement, obtain citizenship of that homeland. There must be no illusions about this, because if it is taken to its full logical conclusion as far as the Black people concerned, there will not be one Black man with South African citizenship. (Interjections.) I say this sincerely, because that is the idea behind it. Why should I try to hide it? That is our policy in terms of the mandate we have been given.

Mr W V RAW. It is a dream which will turn into a nightmare.

The MINISTER. We shall see. In other words, every Black man in South Africa will eventually be accommodated politically in some independent new state in this honourable way and there will no longer be a moral obligation on this Parliament to accommodate these people politically, so that argument falls away. I am being honest and am putting my cards on the table for our members. That is our policy and we shall try as far as possible to follow it and implement it. It is clear that at some point of departure as a philosophical basis, it is necessary when a Black man who was previously a citizen of Bophuthatswana or Transkei wishes to return for humane reasons and applies for citizenship of an existing non-independent homeland, for the Minister to be able to grant him citizenship on that recommendation. Then he automatically becomes a South African citizen as well. But we are not prepared to accept a Black man as a South African citizen if he does not simultaneously have citizenship of a territory of a territorial authority or legislative assembly of one of the non-independent homelands. I cannot put it more clearly than that. That is our point of departure and our philosophy of life. We shall have to agree to differ. The Opposition on this matter.

Question put. That all the words after "That stand part of the Question,

Upon which the House divided

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
No. R 2207 10 November 1978

GRANTING OF PERMISSION TO CERTAIN CLASSES OR CATEGORIES OF PERSONS TO POSSESS TEAR-GAS OR ANY ARTICLE USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED FOR RELEASING TEAR-GAS — SECTION 3 OF THE TEAR-GAS ACT, 1964 (ACT 16 OF 1964)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 3 of the Tear-gas Act, 1964 (Act 16 of 1964), J. James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, hereby grant permission to possess tear-gas or any article used or intended to be used for releasing tear-gas to all persons who possess it on behalf of the State, a provincial administration, the South West Africa Administration or a local authority.

Similarly, permission is hereby granted for the possession of tear-gas or any article used or intended to be used for releasing tear-gas in the Republic of South Africa to:

(a) mining companies providing accommodation in a compound for more than 300 employees,
(b) companies recruiting labourers and providing sleeping accommodation in a compound for more than 300 persons.
(c) any person who undertakes the supply of electricity and provides accommodation in a compound for more than 300 employees, and
(d) all persons who are employed by the companies referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) or by a person referred to in paragraph (c) and who in the execution of their duties and on behalf of such companies or person possess tear-gas or any articles used or intended to be used for releasing tear-gas.

Government Notice R. 2140 of 31 December 1964 is hereby withdrawn.

J T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE
No. R 2207 10 November 1978

VERLENING VAN TOESTEMMING AAN SEKERE KLASSE ODER KATEGORIE VAN PERSONE OM TRAANGAS ODER EINIGE ARTIKEL WAT GEBRUIK WORDOM TRAANGAS VRY TE STEL OF DAARVOOR BESTIM IS, TE BESIT - ARTIKEL 3 VAN DIH. WET OP TRAANGAS, 1964 (WET 16 VAN 1964)

Kragt en die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3 van die Wet op Traangas, 1964 (Wet 16 van 1964), verleen ek. James Thomas Kruger, Minister van Justisie, hierby toestemming om traangas of enige artikel wat gebruik word om traangas vry te stel of daarvoor bestim is, te besit aan alle persone wat dit besit ten behoeve van die Staat, ’n provinsiale administrasie, die Administrasie van Suidwes-Afrika of ’n plaaslike overheid.

STAATSKOERANT, 10 NOVEMBER 1978

No 6206 45

Insigelyks word toestemming hierby verleen vir die besit in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika van traangas of enige artikel wat gebruik word om traangas vry te stel of daarvoor besit is, aan—

(a) mynaamatskappe wat in ’n kampong huisvesting bied vir meer as 300 werknemers;
(b) maatskappe wat werewerf en in ’n kampong slaapakkommodasie vir meer as 300 persone bied;
(c) enige persoon wat die voorsiening van elektrieseiteit onderneem in en wat in ’n kampong huisvesting vir meer as 300 werknemers bied;
(d) alle persone wat in diens is van die maatskappe bedoel in paragraaf (a) en (b) of van ’n persoon bedoel in paragraaf (c), en wat by die nakoming van huile pligte en ten behoeve van dusdane maatskappe of persoon traangas of enige artikel wat gebruik word om traangas vry te stel of daarvoor besit is, besit.

Goeversmentskennisgewing R. 2140 van 31 Desember 1964 word hierby ingetrek.

J T KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.
We are not interested in blacks—Paulus

Vereeniging Bureau

"We know how to protect whites. We are not interested in black people," Mr Arrie Paulus, chief secretary of the S.A. Mineworkers' Union, told a jubilant crowd of about 400 Iscor employees in Vanderbijlpark last night.

His speech was part of the union's campaign to recruit members from the steel industries in Vanderbijlpark.

Mr Paulus launched a bitter attack on the 10 trade unions which had signed an agreement with Seisa (the Steel Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa) which effectively does away with job reservation, calling for the retention of job reservation.

He said the trade unions which signed the agreement, known as Section 38, tried to make out that it protected the white worker.

"But its basic principle is to promote and recruit according to merit, or to promote equal job opportunities for all groups of employees, black, yellow and pink," he said, and the crowd cried "Shame".

Mr Gert van der Berg, chairman of the local branch, which claims to have 1,000 members, said that no worker needed to fear discrimination against him if he joined the Mineworkers Union.

"If they fire you, we all walk," he said.
Exploitation of Fish in Capriví by Dr Ben C W van der Waal, Ag.

Some developing areas such as have established mostly traditional techniques in rivers, and floodplains or fishing techniques like fences traditional techniques have been innovations are to be found in.

CAPRIVI

Agriculture
Mining and quarrying
Manufacturing
Construction
Wholesale and retail trade
Government service
Domestic service
Other

(2) Bophuthatswana was not yet independent on 30 June 1977 and its workers could therefore not be classified as foreign workers.

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1977 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Basic Labour Act.

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

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Verwantskap aan werker

Ouderdom

Geslag

Woonplek

Skooljare voltooi

Nou op skool?

Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)

Werk wat vir boer gedoen word (b.v. gedurende skool vakansies)

Jaarlikse tydperk gewerk (dae of weke)

Jaarlikse betaling: kontant

ander
QUE
1. Name (first
2. Age.
3. Race
4. Home (town,
5. Work type
6. Schooling or
7. Team
8. Number in
9. How long ha
10. How did yo
11. Have you e
If yes, bri
12. Have you e
If yes, w
13. How much o
14. How many f
15. When you ar
What?

DURBAN — The Black Sash national congress yesterday came out in support of universal franchise.

Sash will go straight to papers

Own Correspondent.

DURBAN.— Members of the Black Sash decided yesterday to ignore the Press Council and complain directly to newspapers which they believe to be violating the Press Code.

Transvaal delegates to the Black Sash Congress had called on members to complain to the Press Council when "conservative" newspapers seemed to be getting away with frequent violations of the new Press Code.

"Some newspapers suffer horribly under the code, while others get away with flagrant viola-
tions," said Mrs. Jill Weid-
zel, chairman of the Transvaal region.

"Perhaps if the more conservative sections of the Press learned to hate the Press Code they would join others in oppo-
sition to it."

Members of the Black Sash in the Transvaal were divided on the issue because some felt that having anything to do with the Press Council implied approval of it in principle.

Mrs. Jean Sinclair, former president, said the Sash was totally opposed to censorship and told delegates: "They should have nothing to do with the Press Council."

"We don't want to run our reputation in the eyes of the people we work for and support. The principle of using the Press Council is wrong."

Despite warnings from past president Mrs. Jean Sinclair that supporting "one man, one vote" would split the Black Sash completely, only two of the 32 delegates did not vote for the policy statement.

"NO VOTE"

Mrs. Sinclair urged that a vote not be taken on the issue.

"The Black Sash has always taken the stand that it is not a political organisation. If we vote it will break the Sash completely," she said.

HEATED

After a heated two-hour debate, the congress replaced the words "one man, one vote" in its statement with "universal franchise" because it was a less emotionally charged phrase.

They voted 30 to 2 (abstaining) that "The Black Sash, believes that political justice cannot be achieved without a universal adult franchise."

But it was agreed that a universal franchise did not guarantee political justice as many so-called democracies clearly demonstrated.

Therefore any political system should also entrench the following:

• Absolute independence of the judiciary and the courts of law
• Absolute protection of the individual from arbitrary arrest and punishment through guaranteed access to the courts
• Freedom of the Press
• Freedom of assembly and speech
• A fixed period of time, which may elapse before the Government must seek a new mandate from the people
• Protection of the rights of minority groups.
Violence not the answer — Sash

The Black Sash's pleas for non-violence are likely to be ignored unless it is seen to be seeking and using effective non-violent means to bring about change.

Many people felt they had to either accept and submit to the armed might of the State or resort to violence, the Black Sash's national president, Mrs. Sheena Duncan, said at the movement's annual national conference in Durban last night.

The Sash was dedicated to non-violent means; she said. "Good and desirable ends were not attainable by the use of wrong means."

"We in the Black Sash have seen people this year who only know that their husbands, sons or brothers, sometimes their daughters and sisters, have been taken in by the security police."

"They were refused information over and over again. Those detained were being held."

"We have seen other people whose relatives have just disappeared, who do not know whether they have left the country, gone to jail in another area, been shot or taken ill. Or whether they are in solitary confinement in prison somewhere," she said.

HOUSING

A first paper presented to the conference suggested the Soweto housing crisis could be eased if those functions not normally handled by local authorities were taken away from the West Rand Administration Board.

Mrs. Duncan said the free-colonial title, or possession of an indefinite leasehold, or even acceptance of the competitive free enterprise system, proposed, and allowing free enterprise and the functioning of the community's initiative without restriction, could all materially improve the situation.

She said that administration boards administering influx control, housing and labour regulations in addition to all the normal functions of a local authority such as the Johannesburg City Council.
Mulder explains citizenship curbs

THE SENATE — South Africa could not allow Marxists and other enemies of the country to become South African citizens via the homelands, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, said yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Amendment Bill, he said this was why citizens of independent former homelands such as Transkei and Bophuthatwana could not be allowed automatically to regain their South African citizenship on request.

"I trust the homelands today but I have to look towards the future and ensure they do not get into a position where they can turn against South Africa and grant citizenship to people not well disposed towards us."

"I cannot allow this, it would be a crime against South Africa."

This was why citizens of former homelands who wished to regain South African citizenship would first have to apply to a non-independent homeland for citizenship and a recommendation from the homeland for citizenship and a recommendation from this homeland be approved by the South African Government, he said.

Dr Mulder said in reply to a question by Sen Eric Winchester (FFP) during the committee stage of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill that Transkei would be robbed of its citizens if South Africa granted citizenship to children born in South Africa of Transkeian parents.

Sen Warwick Webber (NRP) asked about the position of homeland citizens in South West Africa.

Dr Mulder said blacks in the territory were still South African citizens at this stage and the matter would be reconsidered after the territory's independence — SAPA
Citizenship law will be changed

EAST LONDON — Legislation allowing Xhosa-speaking people who lost their Ciskeian citizenship through the Status of Transkei Act of 1978 to regain such citizenship is to be promulgated within the next few weeks.

This was announced by the Minister of the Interior of the Ciskei, Acting Paramount Chief L. W. M. Maqoma, who said the South African Government had agreed to amend the Act which decreed that with the independence of Transkei, every Xhosa-speaking person not born within the Ciskei or from Ciskeian parents was a Transkeian citizen unless he could produce documentary proof he was a Ciskeian citizen.

Chief Maqoma warned all Ciskeians who had not obtained their citizenship certificates to do so immediately.

His department had already put several teams in the field to assist people in making their applications.

Ciskeian citizens could also approach their local magistrate, plural affairs commissioner or urban representative.

He had been informed that some people had been advising their people not to accept Ciskeian citizenship on the pretext they would lose their South African citizenship.

"I must make it clear that just the opposite is the case, and those Ciskeians who do not obtain Ciskeian citizenship will find themselves in all sorts of difficulties," he said.

They would be unable to obtain South African passports or travel documents, they would not be allowed to purchase property in the Ciskei nor would they be granted licences to carry on any business in the Ciskei and they would also not be given employment contracts.

Chief Maqoma drew attention to a statement by the Minister of the Department of Plural Relations and Development, Dr C. P. Mulei, who said "If a citizen of an independent black homeland who was formerly a South African citizen wanted to retain his citizenship, he would first have to obtain citizenship from a non-independent homeland."

"I would like to warn those people who encourage our people not to apply for Ciskeian citizenship that the time is approaching when the electorate will be called on to judge them," Chief Maqoma said.

He appealed to all employers of Ciskeians to assist them in applying for Ciskean citizenship certificates. — DDR.
State employs 680 000 blacks

CAPE TOWN — Nowhere in the world could there be a country which intended having so many foreigners working for its Government service, Sen Eric Winchester (PPP) said yesterday.

He was commenting on the reply he got yesterday from the Minister of Statistics, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, who said that apart from the Railways and Post Office, there were 680 379 blacks working for Government bodies last year.

The Minister said 14 952 blacks were working for the police in September last year, 137 000 for local authorities, 87 000 for provincial councils, 518 for control boards and 440 000 for other Government or semi-Government bodies.

He said the number of blacks working for the Defence Force was not available.

Commenting afterwards, Sen Winchester said “The Government can’t really be serious when it says that all Africans will become foreigners.

“With 680 379 Africans working today for these sections of the Government service, we will have a Government service dependent on foreigners.

“And the number will always be increasing. No nation on earth could put itself into such a position.

“The greatest threat with this policy will be those employed in the security forces who have to maintain law and order. How can we have so many foreigners working for our police force and our Defence Force?” Sen Winchester asked.

“These people were employed in essential services, particularly the police.

“The interesting thing is that everyone in the Government service has to swear an act of allegiance to the State President, but foreigners are excluded from this.

“It is the intention of the Government to make these people foreigners for all time. The point is surely that South Africa is going to need them in ever-increasing numbers and there will never be a time when their services can be dispensed with,” Sen Winchester said. — PC.
PFP accused of verkramtheid on black money clause

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party was yesterday accused of being paternalistic, of perpetuating discrimination and of being verkramp.

The unusual charge came from the government benches during the discussion of Clause Ten of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill.

PPF members, headed by Mrs Helen Suzman (Houghton), and Dr Alex Boraine (Pindlings), leapt up and down, as Nationalists resumed their seats, to deny the charge as “rubbish.”

The PPF pleaded for section 16 of the clause to be retained as it provided protection for Africans, particularly those who were alienate and were migrant labourers from neighboring countries.

The disputed section provides for employers of blacks to hold back certain moneys due to them, but only after permission has been granted by the Director of Bantu Affairs.

Nationalists argued that blacks were able to handle their own financial affairs and since whites were accorded this privilege, it would be discriminating against blacks to retain section 16.

In the forefront in the attack on the official Opposition was the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr Connie Mulder. The clause, he said, represented the emancipation of the black man, recognizing that he could conduct his own affairs.

“The Progressives show signs of paternalism which you won’t detect in our attitude.”

Mr Piet Marais (NP, Moorreesburg) said the PFP was verkramp and Mr Pietie du Plessis (NP, Lydenburg) said the PFP was pleading for the retention of a discriminatory measure. It was discriminating in the extreme to suggest that blacks did not have the brains to ask employers to deduct money from their wages.

Mrs Suzman hit back by challenging Dr Muller to abolish all discriminatory measures.

“I would be impressed by his argument if he abolished all discriminatory legislation I don’t see why a desire to maintain a protective device is paternalism.”

Farm labour was the most unorganized sector, providing no protection for Africans at all. It was too expensive for Africans to take matters to court, she said.
CAPE TOWN, 12 APRIL 1978
KAAPSTAD, 12 APRIL 1978

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 729
12 April 1978

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 41 of 1978 Designated Neighbouring Countries Act, 1978

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 729
12 April 1978

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 41 van 1978 Wet op Aangewese Buurstate, 1978
ACT

To make special provision for entry into, sojourn in and
departure from the Republic by citizens of certain
countries the territories of which formerly formed part of
the Republic.

(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 4 April 1978)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the
House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as
follows —

1. The State President may by proclamation in the Gazette
designate any country the territory of which formerly formed part
of the Republic as a country to which the provisions of section 2
apply.

2. The provisions of any law relating to entry into, sojourn in
and departure from the Republic shall apply in respect of a citizen
of a country designated in terms of section 1 only in so far as they
are not inconsistent with the provisions of an agreement entered
into between the Republic and such country concerning entry into,
sojourn in and departure from the Republic by citizens of that
country.

3. This Act shall be called the Designated Neighbouring
The scrapping of the clause in the Mozambique Convention dealing with Mozambican miners probably won't have much effect on mine labour recruiting in the short term — but it could have a long term effect.

The Mozambicans — who have been planning for the gold clause's abolition for some time — acknowledge that they are not in a position to stem the labour supply to SA mines in the near future. But they are apparently looking at ways of gradually phasing out the supply of this labour.

In terms of the clause, 60% of Mozambique miners' pay was remitted to the Maputo government in the form of gold at the "official" price. Maputo was then free to sell the gold at the free market price.

A Chamber of Mines spokesman tells the FM that the deferred pay system will continue in exactly the same way as at present — only the price of the gold will change.

Because of the uncertainty about the future of labour supply from Mozambique, as well as certain administrative problems, recruiting from Mozambique has dropped sharply — from 79,000 in mid-1976 to around 35,000.

The Chamber tells the FM, however, that "we welcome Mozambican miners. It's even possible that the miners will want to recruit more Mozambicans now that the clause has been abolished."

Certainly, the mines could manage if the Mozambique labour taps were completely turned off. But the Mozambicans are acknowledged to be among the most efficient and hard working miners and there's no doubting that their withdrawal would be a blow.

That's unlikely to happen in the near future. While the Maputo government has commissioned a study aimed at looking for long-term work alternatives for Mozambicans, government sources realise that it will be a long time before the flow of miners can be stemmed, let alone cut off completely.

The scrapping of the clause apparently came as no surprise to the Mozambicans. They have been expecting it for over a year now and have been allowing for its possible effects in their overall economic planning.
April 1978

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

As at 31 December 1977, the number was as follows:

(a) 817,684

(b) 37,410

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Foreign Blacks working in Republic

441 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(a) How many foreign blacks are present working in the Republic?
(b) From which countries do they come?
A SETTLED community of Africans in Greater Cape Town can be traced back to the late 1830s, writes Tos Wentzel, The Argus Political Correspondent.

SOME Western Cape Nationalist MPs are pressing for the concept of a 'white-coloured homeland' here. Behind it is the myth that blacks in the Western Cape are only temporary sojourners and that they only came here recently.

In an article in the latest edition of South African Outlook, an independent journal dealing with racial and communal affairs, Christopher Saunders of UCT's Department of history, says Africans' presence in Cape Town dates far back into the 19th century.

By the end of the century there were more than 10,000 living in Greater Cape Town and making a substantial contribution to the development of the city.

Mr Saunders maintains that a settled community of Africans in Cape Town can be traced back to the late 1830s, the time of the Great Trek. At that time a small colony of Mfengu were living and working in Cape Town, usually men employed in the harbour or as street cleaners.

After the last Cape Xhosa war in 1878, 4,000 Xhosa were sent to the Western Cape to work as farm hands and domestic servants. By 1881 there was a sizeable black population and talk of establishing an official 'location'. In the 1890s men were recruited in the Transkei and brought down as migrants. By 1900 there were 1,800 of them, housed by the Harbour Board in barracks near the docks. Some decided to settle in Cape Town.

There were no restrictions on their doing so and they either brought their wives from the Eastern Cape or married local women.

Towards the end of the century the number of Africans who made their way to Cape Town in search of work increased dramatically.

Driven from the reserves by increasing impoverishment, particularly in the aftermath of the disastrous rinderpest epidemic of 1896-7, they were attracted to Cape Town by the prospect of relatively high wages and good job opportunities.

The Cape Town Council, second largest employer after the Harbour Board, used Africans to clean the streets and work at the Strand Street quarry and the reservoirs on Table Mountain. Builders, coal merchants, brickfields and tramways also employed Africans, while many firms in the central business area had African cleaners or messengers by 1900.

Besides the migrants housed in the docks the greatest concentration of Africans at the end of the 19th century was in District Six, where they mostly lived in crowded tenements or lodging houses.

Some Africans built their shelters where they could or survived in caves or under bushes on the slopes of the mountain.

In February 1901 there was an outbreak of bubonic plague in Cape Town and within a month over 7,000 had been moved out to a specially-built location at Gtivling, on the Cape Flats.

After the plague, Africans found they had to remain in the location, now renamed Ndbakan. In this way whites, who were alarmed when the African population in the urban area reached perhaps 10,000 in 1900 hoped to be able to control the African influx.

When Langa was opened in 1937 it was hoped it would help solve the 'squatter problem'. But of course it did not.

World War 2 brought large numbers of Africans to the city, most of whom could not find accommodation in the location.

Mr Saunders says Cape Town has since the 19th century benefited from African labour, but has yet to provide them with adequate housing.
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966
BANTU NOT BORN IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister of Labour proposes to publish a notice under the powers conferred upon him by section 2 (5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966) withdrawing Government Notice 447 of 25 March 1966. Interested persons who have any objections to such proposed notice should submit their objections in writing to the Secretary for Labour, P.O. Box 1851, Pretoria, not later than 12 June 1978.

Note.—The purpose of the proposed notice is to restore the position to what it was prior to 1 April 1966, viz. that Bantu born outside the Republic of South Africa who are exempt from paying contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund will contribute to the Fund as from a date to be specified in the notice and that such Bantu will, subject to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, be able to obtain benefits from the Fund while they are residing in the Republic. The proposed notice will not affect the position of those persons who enter the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of carrying out contracts of service and who upon termination of such contracts will be required to leave the Republic, as they will remain non-contributors as at present.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID
No 952 12 Mei 1978
WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966
BANTOES WAT NIE IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA GEBORE IS NIE

Die Minister van Arbeid is voornemens om, ingevolge die bevoegdhede aan hom verleen tydens artikel 2 (5) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), Gouvernementeversameling 447 van 25 Maart 1966 in te trek.

Belanghebbendes wat teen die voorgestelde kennisgewing kw, waar wil maak, moet hul besware voor of op 12 Junie 1978 skryflik by die Sekretaris van Arbeid, Posbus 1851, Pretoria, 0001, indien.

Opmerking.—Die doel met die voorgestelde kennisgewing is om die posisie wat voor 1 April 1966 geheers het te herstel, d.w.s. dat Bantoos wat buite die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gebore is en wat van die betaal van hydrae tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds vyfgestel is, vanaf 'n datum soos in die kennisgewing gespesifieer tot die Fonds sal hydra en dat sodanige Bantoos, onderworps aan die bepalinge van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, in staat sal wense om voordele uit die Fonds te bekom terwyl hulle in die Republiek woonmag is. Die voorgestelde kennisgewing sal nie die posisie van daardie persone raak wat die Republiek van Suid-Afrika binnekom om dienskontrakte uit te voer en wat die Republiek kom, by bevinding daarvan moet verlaat nie, aangesien hulle, sowat tams, nie-bydraers sal bly.
Stop being negative businessmen told

DURBAN - Negative concepts such as white survival in South Africa must be eliminated, Prof E. Wiebahn told the Afrikaanse Handels-instituut's conference here yesterday. There was a need to be positive about the future, he said.

Survival concerns everyone — black and white — and a negative approach could have harmful effects on the economy and labour relations.

The future, he said was for all.

Prof Wiebahn, who is heading a commission of inquiry into labour matters, said a memorandum or report dealing with the broad principles of the Temple should be ready in October.

This will give the Government a basis on which to work.

He said it was not possible to move too fast on the labour question. There were delicate problems such as migrant labour from neighbouring states which were political problems.

But it was necessary to move forward as the tension from abroad was building up.

The institute's president, Mr. Anker Burger, said changes in South Africa were being made at the fastest possible tempo and the Press should do all in its power to improve the country's image abroad.

Mr Burger said he referred especially to the English Press.

'Sensational and slanted reports have done incalculable harm which we cannot afford. It is time the business world resisted strongly against this, as they are the ones directly concerned.'

-DDC-SAPA

Power cost attacked, page 5.
CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE UNDER THE CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPECT OF BANTU LABOUR ACT, 1972 (ACT 29 OF 1972)—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R 2210, DATED 28 OCTOBER 1977

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) and (5) of the Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act, 1972 (Act 29 of 1972), amend Government Notice R 2210, dated 28 October 1977, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule with effect from the first day of July, 1978.

W L VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(File A1/1/2/6)

SCHEDULE

1. Amend item 1 of the Schedule by the addition of the following at the end thereof:

"Provided further that the contributions for each employee in the administrative areas of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards for the Peninsula Area and the South Western Cape Area shall be as indicated in paragraphs 4 and 5.

Bydrael betaalbaar kragsens die wet op bydraes ten opsigte van Bantoe arbeid, 1972 (Wet 29 van 1972)—Wysiging van goewermentskennisgewing R 2210 van 28 Oktober 1977

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, wys hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, kragsens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) en (5) van die Wet op Bydraes ten opsigte van Bantoe-arbeid, 1972 (Wet 29 van 1972), goewermentskennisgewing R 2210 van 28 Oktober 1977 ooreenkomstig bystaande Bylae met ingang van die eerste dag van Julie 1978.

W L VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling

(Lêer A1/1/2/6)

1. Wysig paragraaf 1 van die Bylae deur die volgende aan die end daarvan by te voeg:

"Met dien verstande verder dat die bydraes ten opsigte van die werknemers in die administrasiegebiede van die Bantoesake-administrasieraad vir die Skiereilandgebied en die Suidwes-Kaapgebied, sal wees soos genoem in paragraaf 4 en 5."
2. Add the following new paragraphs after paragraph 3.

"4. R2.50 per month for each employee. Provided that in respect of the employees mentioned in paragraph 5, the contributions as indicated therein shall be payable

5 (a) 50c per month or R5 per annum if paid in advance, for each employee who is in the service of the agricultural or farming industry and who performs a service in connection with the production, cultivation and/or processing of agricultural and/or farm produce produced on the farm or holding concerned, the transportation of such produce and/or the erection of facilities on the farm or holding concerned directly related to such production, cultivation and/or processing by the producer and inclusive of an employee who performs garden, domestic or similar duties for the said producer on the said farm or holding. Provided that the provisions herein contained shall also apply to an employee in the service of a co-operative movement which is formed—(i) under section 4 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939 (Act 29 of 1939), with the objects referred to in section 6 or 7 of the said Act, or (ii) under section 53 or 55 of the aforementioned Act, and which renders any service as hereinafter mentioned on the farm or holding concerned, but only in respect of an employee in the service of such co-operative movement whose labour is applied directly or mainly to the rendition of such services. Provided further that the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to an employee whose labour is applied directly or mainly to any saw-milling activity on the farm or holding concerned;

(b) 50c per month for each employee who is in the service of an organisation registered as a welfare organisation in terms of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965), and whose labour is applied directly or mainly to the direct promotion of the objects of such organisation,

(c) 50c per month for each employee who is in the service of a natural person in the possession of a digger’s certificate enabling him to dig on an alluvial diamond as referred to in the Precious Stones Act, 1964 (Act 73 of 1964), and whose labour is applied directly or mainly to digging on such alluvial diamond,

(d) 80c per month for each employee at a gold- or uranium mine who renders service directly related to the operation of the mine, where the employer provides housing approved by a competent authority,

(e) R1.40 per month for each employee in respect of whom housing, approved by a competent authority, is provided by the employer, excluding the employees mentioned in subparagraph (f),

(f) R1.80 per month for each employee who performs garden, domestic or similar duties and who is in the employ of a private householder who occupies a house, flat, room or other residence.
GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE

Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, so as to extend the meaning of the words "reference book"; to amend the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952, so as to exempt certain persons who are in possession of certain documents from the obligation to be in possession of reference books relating to the particulars to be entered in reference books; to apply certain provisions relating to reference books and the persons to whom they were issued, also in respect of certain documents and the persons to whom they were issued; to penalize the refusal and, in certain circumstances, inability of certain persons to produce certain documents to authorized officers; and to prohibit the furnishing of certain false information by certain persons; to amend the Bantu Labour Act, 1964, so as to provide for the power to make regulations relating to the making of certain entries in certain documents; and to provide for a change of the names or official titles of certain institutions and the holders of certain offices and to substitute the word "Bantu" and derivatives thereof in all laws; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President)
(As enacted to 20 June 1978)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows—

1. Section 1 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition of "reference book" the following definition:


2. Section 3 of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the reference book Act), is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1)(b)(a) of the following subsection:

"(1)(b)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the reference book referred to in paragraph (b)(a) or the identity document referred to in paragraph (b)(a) as the case may be,

Amendment of section 3 of Act 67 of 1952, as amended by section 12 of Act 79 of 1957, section 15 of Act 36 of 1969, section 84 of...
may be, of the said subsection shall not be required of nor
shall such book or document be issued to a Bantu—
(a) who is in possession of a passport, permit, document of
identity or other travel document referred to in the
Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act,
1972 (Act No. 59 of 1972),
(b) who is not a South African citizen, and who enters or
has entered after the thirtieth day of June, 1963 entered the
Republic,
(c) who is a South African citizen and is in possession of a
document—
(i) issued to him in terms of any law of any legislative
assembly established under the Bantu Homelands
Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), and
(ii) whereby his identity and his right to be at the place
where he is, can be established.

3. The following section is hereby substituted for section 4 of
the reference book Act.

Amendment of
section 4 of
Act 67 of 1952

Particulars
in reference
books

4. There shall in such manner as may be prescribed, be
affixed in any reference book issued under this Act, to any
identity card issued to the Bantu concerned in terms of section
thirteen of the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act No. 30 of
1950) the prescribed particulars of the person to
whom it is issued.

Amendment of
section 5 of
Act 67 of 1952

(2) If at any time an authorized officer finds that a Bantu
is not in possession of a reference book as required by this
Act or is not in possession of a document referred to in
section 3 (1) or of a passport, permit, document of
identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission
of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, as the case
may be, or if such authorized officer has reasonable grounds
for believing that such reference book, document, passport,
permit, document of identity or other travel document in
the possession of such Bantu was in fact not issued to such
Bantu, he may bring such Bantu or cause him to be brought
before a Bantu Affairs Commissioner or an officer referred to
in subsection (1) in order that a reference book may be issued
to such Bantu or in order that such enquiry may be made
regarding the identification of such Bantu as such Bantu
Affairs Commissioner or officer may consider necessary.

Amendment of
section 6 of
Act 67 of 1952

(3) Whenever it comes to the notice of a Bantu Affairs
Commissioner or an officer referred to in subsection (2) that
a reference book has been issued to a Bantu—
(a) who is not a South African citizen and that such Bantu
is or is required to be in possession of a passport,
permit, document of identity or other travel document
referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic
Regulation Act, 1972, or
(b) who is a South African citizen and that such Bantu is or
was in possession of a document referred to in section 3
(1), he may request that Bantu to surrender such reference
book to him and canceled such reference book, and
thereupon the provisions of section 3 (1), (2) and (3) shall
mutatis mutandis apply.
6. Section 8 of the reference book, Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (7) of the following subsection:
"(7) For the purposes of this section, any reference therein to a reference book shall be deemed to include a reference to a document referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) and to a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972."

7. The following section is hereby substituted for section 8bis of the reference book, Act:
"8bis After the fixed date no person shall employ in the area to which such date applies any Bantu of a class to which such date applies who is not in possession of a reference book or a document referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) or a document of identification referred to in section 10 (1)"

8. Section 8ter of the reference book, Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:
"(3) For the purposes of this section, any reference therein to a reference book shall be deemed to include a reference to a document referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) and to a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972"

9. The following section is hereby substituted for section 11 of the reference book, Act:
"11. The Minister shall establish a Bantu Reference Bureau under the control of an officer of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to be known as the Director, in which all fingerprints taken under this Act or any other law and received thereon shall be classified and all such particulars as the Minister may from time to time determine which are contained in reference books or in documents referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) or in passports, permits, documents of identity or other travel documents referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) to the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, or in documents of identification referred to in section 10 or in certificates of citizenship referred to in section 5 of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act No. 26 of 1970), shall be recorded or otherwise dealt with in such manner as may be prescribed"

10. Section 12 of the reference book, Act is hereby amended—
(a) by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:
"(c) the transmission to the bureau of particulars recorded in reference books and in documents referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c)"

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:
"(e) the surrender, disposal or seizure of reference books relating to deceased Bantu or to Bantu departing from the Republic, other than Bantu who are South African citizens, or to Bantu in possession of documents referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) or of passports, permits, documents of identity or other travel documents referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972"

(c) by the substitution for paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:
"(f) the particulars which may be recorded in reference books or on documents referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) or on passports, permits, documents of identity or other travel documents referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, and the persons by whom and the manner in which such particulars shall be recorded,"

(d) by the substitution for paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

"(f) the periodical signing of reference books or of documents referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) or of passports, permits, documents of identity or other travel documents referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, by or on behalf of employers,"

The following section is hereby substituted for section 13 of the reference book Act

Substitution of section 13 of Act 67 of 1952, as amended by section 22 of Act 79 of 1957 and section 23 of Act 76 of 1963

13. Any authorized officer may at any time call upon any Bantu to produce to him a reference book issued to such Bantu under this Act, or a document referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) or a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, and issued to such Bantu.

Amendment of section 13bis of Act 67 of 1952, as substituted by section 24 of Act 76 of 1963

Section 14bis of the reference book Act is hereby amended by the addition of the following sub-section, the existing section becoming subsection (1)

Amendment of section 15 of Act 67 of 1952, as substituted by section 24 of Act 79 of 1957

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) any reference therein to a reference book shall be deemed to include a reference to a document referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c).

Section 15 of the reference book Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion after paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following paragraphs

Amendment of section 15 of Act 67 of 1952, as substituted by section 24 of Act 79 of 1957

"(aA) who is a Bantu referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) thereto whom a document referred to in that section was issued and who, having been requested under section 13 by an authorized officer—

(i) refuses to produce such document,

(ii) is unable to produce such document within 5 km from the place where he has been so requested,

(b) falsely holds himself out to be in possession of a reference book or of a document referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c)."

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

"(b) who resists or willfully obstructs an authorized officer in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by this Act or furnishes him with false information,"

(c) by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

"(c) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (a) (i) or (ii), (aA), (b), (f), (l), or (m) to a fine not exceeding fifty Rand and (a) to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months,"

(d) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection

"(4) For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, any reference therein to a reference book shall be deemed to include a reference to a document referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) or to a
14 Section 16 of the Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1962, is hereby repealed.

15. Section 100 of the Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1964, is hereby repealed.

16. Section 28 of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964, is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph \(a\) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

\(a\) the management and control of labour bureaux, the powers, duties and functions of officials appointed for the management or control of any such bureau, the forms to be used by labour bureaux, the voluntary or compulsory registration with a labour bureau of Bantu, the classes of Bantu to be dealt with by any such bureau, the classes of employers to whom Bantu may be made available by any such bureau for employment and the manner in which and the conditions under which such Bantu shall be placed in employment, the fees to be paid for any service rendered by any labour bureau, the registration with a labour bureau of all regular employees of Bantu, and the notification to such bureau by any such employer of vacancies in his service for Bantu, the seeking or taking up of employment by Bantu, the movement of Bantu from areas which are not prescribed areas to prescribed areas or from one prescribed area to another, the making of orders on such Bantu to leave any such area, the period and the manner in which particulars relative to contracts of employment and labour tenants' contracts and the other particulars referred to in section 8 of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act No. 67 of 1952), the date of termination of such contracts and the date of desertion from employment under such contracts shall be advised, the conditions under which a Bantu may be permitted to work on his own account in any lucrative activity or as an independent contractor, the maintenance of records, including records of Bantu desiring to take up employment and of persons requiring the services of Bantu, the recording of data and the rendition of statistical returns by labour bureaux, the manner or form in which a municipal or district labour officer shall exercise the powers referred to in section 22, the recording of particulars relevant to labour bureau matters and the making of entries in any reference book or document of identification referred to in the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952, or any document referred to in section 3 (1)(c) of that Act or in a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act No. 59 of 1972), the documents to be produced by a female Bantu wishing to take up employment, the duties to be followed when and the circumstances under which a Bantu (whether recruited or otherwise) may be introduced into the area of a local or district labour bureau from another area, which may include a condition requiring the labour agent recruiting such Bantu or the person desiring such introduction, to give security to the satisfaction of the municipal or district labour officer.
concerned that at the termination of the contract of employment entered into with or to be entered into with such Bantu, such Bantu will be returned to his home or last place of residence, the rendering by employers of Bantu or by owners, lessors or occupants of land, when so required by a Labour Board, of returns or statistics of or information relative to Bantu in employment or resident on such land, the conditions under which and the procedure whereby a Bantu who is not permitted to be or to reside or to be employed in any area may be removed from or be ordered to leave such area, and generally any matter connected with the proper maintenance and control and proper functioning of labour bureaux.

17 (1) In any law or document there are hereby substituted for—
(a) the words "Department of Bantu Administration and Development" the words "Department of Plural Relations and Development";
(b) the words "Minister of Bantu Administration and Development" the words "Minister of Plural Relations and Development";
(c) the words "Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development" the words "Secretary for Plural Relations and Development";
(d) the words "Bantu Affairs Commission" the words "Commission for Plural Affairs";
(e) the words "Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner" and "Assistant Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner" the words "Chief Commissioner" and "Assistant Chief Commissioner" respectively;
(f) the words "Director of Bantu Labour" and "Assistant Director of Bantu Labour" and "Additional Director of Bantu Labour", the words "Director of Labour", "Assistant Director of Labour", and "Additional Director of Labour" respectively;
(g) the words "Director of the Bantu Reference Bureau" the words "Director of the Reference Bureau";
(h) the words "Bantu Reference Bureau" the words "Reference Bureau";
(i) the words "Bantu Affairs Commissioner" and "Assistant Bantu Affairs Commissioner" the words "Commissioner", "Additional Commissioner" and "Assistant Commissioner" respectively;
(j) the words "Bantu Appeal Court" the words "Appeal Court for Commissioners' Courts";
(k) the words "Bantu Divorce Court" the words "Divorce Court";
(l) the words "court of a Bantu Affairs Commissioner" the words "Commissioner's Court";
(m) the words "South African Bantu Trust" and "Bantu Trust" the words "South African Development Trust" and "Development Trust" respectively;
(n) the words "Bantu Homelands" the words "Black states";
(o) the words "Bantu beer" the words "sorghum beer";
(p) the words "Bantu Affairs Administration Board" the words "Administration Board";
(q) the words "Bantu Trust and Land Act" the words "Development Trust and Land Act".

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section there is hereby substituted for the word "Bantu" wherever it occurs in any law as a reference to a person or persons, the word "Black", or "Black", as the context in question may require.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section there is hereby substituted for any compound word or any expression, of which
the word "Bantu" or any derivative thereof forms a part, whatever such compound word or expression occurs in any law, the corresponding compound word or the corresponding expression, of which the word "Black" or the corresponding derivative thereof forms a part. Provided that in all such compound words or expressions in the Afrikaans text of any law the word "Swart" shall be written separately from the other words of the compound word or expression.

18 This Act shall be called the Second Bantu Laws Amendment Act 1978 and sections 14, 15 and 17 shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the Gazette.
Migrant drain goes on

Pretoria Bureau

MORE than a third of South Africa's total of 1,517 resident immigrants during April came from Rhodesia, according to figures released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

When the 41 from Angola, 38 from Mozambique and 62 from Zambia are added, immigrants from southern Africa constitute more than half.

During April the population drain continued. The total number of emigrants was 1,808 against the 1,517 immigrants—a net loss of 291.

South Africans who left to settle in Rhodesia totalled 93. The largest emigrant total of 768 went to the United Kingdom, 115 went to the United States, and 106 to Canada.
The vacant position of the Cape in the years after the protectorate was left in a state of uncertainty, with no clear indication of what the future plans for the colony might be. The Cape government, with its long history of political intrigue and factionalism, was unable to provide a coherent vision for the region's development. As a consequence, many were left to wonder what the future held for the Cape and its inhabitants.

Despite these challenges, efforts were made to improve the living conditions of the Cape's residents. The government implemented various reforms aimed at reducing poverty and improving public services. These efforts were met with mixed success, but they did help to ease some of the tensions that had been building in the region.

In the meantime, the Cape continued to be a hub of political activity, with various factions vying for power. The Cape was known for its vibrant culture and its role as a gateway to the rest of the country, and this continued to draw people from all over to the region.

Overall, the years after the protectorate were a time of transition for the Cape. While progress was made in some areas, the region remained plagued by political turmoil and economic uncertainty. However, the Cape's resilience and its ability to adapt to changing circumstances ensured that it would continue to play a significant role in the history of South Africa.
CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE UNDER THE CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPECT OF BLACK LABOUR ACT, 1972 (ACT 29 OF 1972)—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R 2210, DATED 28 OCTOBER 1977

I. Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) and (5) of the Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act, 1972 (Act 29 of 1972), amend Government Notice R 2210, dated 28 October 1977, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule with effect from the first day of November 1978

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(File A1/12/6)

SCHEDULE

Amend paragraph 2 of the Schedule by the addition of the following at the end thereof:

"(g) 80c per month for each employee who is in the service of the National Parks Board of Trustees, in respect of whom housing, approved by a competent authority, is provided by the said Board"

BYDRAFS BETAALBAAR KRAIGHTS DIE WET OP BYDRAFS TEB OPSIGSE VAN SWART ARBEID, 1972 (WET 29 VAN 1972)—WISIGING VAN GOWERNEMENTSKENNISGEWING R 2210 VAN 28 OKTOBER 1977

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, wys hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, kragte die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) en (5) van die Wet op Bydraes ten opsigtse van Swart Arbeid, 1972 (Wet 29 van 1972), Gouvernementskennisgewing R 2210 van 28 Oktober 1977 oor enkoms tydens bygaande Bylre met ingang van die eerste dag van November 1978

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunct-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling

(Leeu A1/12/6)

BYLAE

Wysig paragraaf 2 van die Bylre deur die volgende aan die end daarvan by te voeg:

"(g) 80c per maand vir elke werknemer in diens van die Raad van Kurateurs van Nasionale Parke ten opsigtse van wêre ngaamde Raad huisvesting wat deur 'n bevoegde ouderheid geaditeer is, verskaf."
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Nat warns about foreign workers

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — A Nationalist speaker in the Assembly yesterday hinted that the Government might reconsider the position of half-a-million foreign blacks employed in South Africa if the black unemployment situation did not improve.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill, Mr H. J. D van der Walt (NP, Schweizer-Rheink) said that black unemployment in South Africa was steadily growing and if the situation did not improve the Government would have no option but to give preference to South African blacks.

There were about 500,000 black citizens of neighboring states employed in South Africa.

Mr van der Walt, who heads the National Party's finance group, said that generously providing jobs was not the solution to the unemployment problem.

He said the degree of training of black workers was the only guarantee that there would not be further unemployment in the future.

Earlier in the debate, Mr Harry Schwarz (PPF, Yeoville) said no single problem in South Africa needed more urgent attention than unemployment.

He likened the unemployment 'problem' particularly among black youth, to a volcano.

"More and more young blacks will be seeking jobs and failure to provide them may have disastrous consequences.

"If whites want to sleep at night they must ensure that blacks have jobs during the day," Mr Schwarz said.

"ACT NOW"

He said that young and educated unemployed were a seedbed for dissatisfaction, agitation and unrest as had been proved by the 1976 disturbances.

"The explosive potential of black unemployment is greater than that of terrorism from outside our borders," he said.

"I appeal to the Government to act now and to act quickly," he said.
The warning follows the recent figures tabled in Parliament that 372,000 people were arrested for pass offences last year — an influx soon after release of 100,000 on the previous year.

In a statement issued yesterday the SACC urged all people and organisations of goodwill to do everything they could to get rid of the "dompas".

"The influx control regulations are among the most humiliating of the many dehumanising laws and regulations applied to blacks in this country. These laws and regulations affect almost every sphere of life for blacks to an extent unimaginable to most whites," the statement said.

The statement added that because of the present economic climate it was inevitable many blacks would move to the urban areas in search of work. "In desperation to support their families they knowingly risk prosecution under these draconian regulations."

Referring to the fact that the number of women pass offenders had more than doubled in the last year, the SACC said this was an indication that the laws were being applied with greater stringency to women.
Call to give contracts

THE national conference yesterday resolved to call on all employers of migrants' workers, and especially those who have subscribed to a code of ethics, to adopt and make public their adoption of the practice of supplying each migrant worker with a copy of his contract at the beginning of each period of employment.

The call was made after noting that, contrary to normal procedure, involving written contracts between employer and employee, black migrant contract workers did not receive a copy of their contract.
State 'pretence' on black jobless

The Government was pretending that the unemployment crisis was under control by deporting African unemployed to the homelands, Mrs Sheena Duncan, the Black Sash's vice-president, said yesterday.

Unemployment, the organisation's national conference in Rondebosch heard yesterday, was the biggest problem facing the advancement offices throughout the country.

Mrs Duncan said the Government's solution was to deport Africans to 'Bantustans' as if those people living in rural areas were no longer the responsibility of the State.

She said there had been clampdown in the Johannesburg area on the recruitment of labour from the homelands, the number of African workers in 'white' areas was being reduced, and the authorities were totally unsympathetic to the problems of displaced urban Africans.

Refused

People were not allowed to leave the homeland to seek work without permission, and if they did, they were refused, registration and ordered back to the homelands.

The authorities had clamped down on employers of 'illegal' labour and unregistered workers. Employers were taken to court and fined for first offences.

The Athlone Advice Office said unemployment was also its biggest problem with the figure for January of 3 794 being about 1 000 more than the same month last year.
Koornhof calls for new life for black:

**Own Correspondent**

CAPE TOWN:—Dr. Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Plural Relations, yesterday called on employers to make better use of local labour and not to treat black states as "labour depots".

He was addressing a business luncheon of the SA Institute of Charted Secretaries and Administrators and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants in Cape Town.

He said it would take a combination of Government and private enterprise to supply opportunities to enable blacks to improve their quality of life.

Companies should stop trying to get black states into training and educating black children. An unemployed black child was a threat to the internal security of the country.

Dr. Koornhof called on businessmen to ensure that the way, orders and instructions were given to black staff was improved.

"If you've given him a housing and education, but not friendliness and respect, you haven't given him a good quality of life," he said.

He said his purpose was to improve the quality of life.

"If we concentrate our efforts on the cities only, we will have frustrated blacks living in the black states who will hate the cities for jobs," he said.

"The quality of life of the black man, wherever he is, must be improved and we will have to provide more job opportunities and more housing. So much more will have to be done," Dr. Koornhof said.

He had always been proud to see and appreciate all the different races in the country. "The sun shines on all of us, why can't the Venda and the Zulu and the Indians all have the good things they want? They're all part of our country," Dr. Koornhof said.

The data presented above, showing the effects of temperature on aerial and aquatic respiration and the rates of oxygen consumption during simulated tidal cycles for different-sized individuals, allow calculation of budgets of daily oxygen consumption (and hence respiratory energy losses) for the 3 limpet species. These are shown in Fig. 6, from which it is evident that metabolic energy expenditure in the mid-shore *Patella vulgata*, which experiences an abundant food supply, is much higher than in the other two species. The lower-shore *Patella graminaria* and the upper-shore *Patella vulgata* both have a much lower metabolic energy expenditure than *P. vulgata*, and this is especially evident in the larger individuals.

**Conclusions**

*Patella graminaria* occurs very low on the shore where algal growth is potentially high, but under conditions of intense intraspecific competition most algae are eliminated, leaving lithothamnion (which are heavily calcified and have a low calorific value) as the main food. Feeding occurs during submergence and is thus fairly prolonged. Territorial spacing and stacking of juveniles on the shells of adults diminish but do not eliminate competition (Branch, 1975b). Populations are very stable and longevity high: up to 30 years. These circumstances favour a low growth and low reproductive output.
Another disadvantage of analysis to the manager is that it appears to increase the complexity of problems, it introduces a number of factors or inputs into a problem which he was prepared to ignore or had not seen. In order to make his decisions under time pressure the manager is concerned to simplify the situation, to make it more manageable. Taking into account the factors of time and simplicity, the attraction of the classical school becomes evident. First, the principles of classical theory have about them an air of simplicity and order, they are generally few in number and are usually uncluttered by jargon. They have a directness which appeals to the manager. Secondly, the principles are often formulated in a prescriptive manner, they tell the manager what to do and provide him with the 'ten easy steps' which are so often deplored by other schools of thought. Analysis means that the manager has to do the work of problem examination before reaching a solution and initiating action. Prescriptive principles remove from him much of the need to think through the problem, they short-circuit the problem and let him move to the action stage.

Furthermore the principle appears to the manager to the development of different possible solutions to a problem in different ways has to make a decision. Principles and this principle are to be found in the so-called 'pure science' or social scientist, whose job is to isolate the manager from the rest of the organization and upon whose recommendations the manager depends. This may be seen as a defence of the manager and the theory.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

NAY 1979

1. How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1978 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act?

2. How many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana?

3. Dr A. J. BORAIN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development whether: (a) by the Black Labour Act, the Minister is empowered to prescribe 'the one best way' and (b) he has done so, and if so, in respect of what?

4. How many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana?

In contrast, analysis of the case of the manager’s resolution of the use of actions and he adherence to prescriptive "the one best way" has been a source of discomfort to him. The manager is from the manager's point of view, the manager's views are a reflection of his decision making, which is further compromised by the manager's limited and often unrelated scientific views of issues. The manager is a part of the managerial team and his views are not necessarily the views of the organization. The manager is a part of the managerial team and his views are not necessarily the views of the organization.
Govt unlikely to lift restrictions on blacks

From HELEN ZILLE
CAPE TOWN — The government is unlikely to accept the Riepert Commission's call for the lifting of the 72-hour deadline for black visitors in white areas without adding another time limit. There is a strong probability that the time limit will be extended — possibly to two weeks.

This emerged from informed sources yesterday after the guarded statement on the new influx-control proposals by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis.

The commission recommended a complete overhaul of the system controlling the migration of blacks to urban areas — including a proposal for the lifting of the 72-hour limit.

This restriction on black "visitors" in white areas is one of the central pillars of the influx-control system.

This provision, which holds a tight reign on blacks entering white areas without the necessary qualifications, was described by the Riepert Commission as "a great source of irritation and frustration to blacks."

In a guarded response to the commission's recommendation, Mr Heunis said "The lifting of the 72-hour provision and the exclusive application of the housing and employment criteria for influx control is one of the matters in respect of which the government will make its standpoint known in the white paper."

If the government lifted all restrictions on "unqualified" blacks entering urban areas, there would be no way of controlling migration to urban areas, they said.

The thrust of the new influx-control system would be to keep "unqualified" blacks out of white areas because no employer would take the risk of employing them.

The proposed new system places the burden of control on employers who face heavy fines if they employ blacks without the necessary documents.

But this provision is not regarded as sufficient to keep large numbers of blacks from coming to the cities and living there, supported by "legal" people with jobs.

For this reason, the time limit on "black visitors" could not be scrapped altogether, but extended to make it easier for blacks to enter urban areas.

The government has not made it clear how it intends to enforce the new influx-control system.

In terms of the Riepert Commission's recommendations, the demand for reference documents outside the employment situation would become "completely unnecessary," but if a time limit for black visitors in white areas remains essential to influx control, there will have to be a way of applying it outside the employment situation.

There has been speculation that this could be done through vagrancy laws.
Dr Piet Riekkert's 286-page report is a masterly analysis of the most complex bureaucratic system of labour control in the world. Riekkert was struck by the weaknesses of this highly institutionalised labour market — among them, imperfect horizontal mobility.

His recommendations aim to remove these and to streamline, to rationalise, and at the same time reduce overtly racially discriminatory measures.

The present web of laws and regulations on urban Africans is to be replaced by two new broad consolidating statutes — an "employment and training act" and a "black community development act." Certain jobs now done by the Department of Co-operation and Development (formerly Plural Relations) will be handed over to other departments, like Labour and Justice.

Influx control will also be retained, but enforced in a different and, Riekkert hopes, more effective way. Differential treatment of blacks with Section 10 permanent urban residence rights and "illegal" people from outside the urban areas will not only be retained, but reinforced. Thus, says Riekkert, the most important advantage of the black community development act will be the fact that it strengthens the position of established black communities in the white areas and will afford them new and much wider opportunities for decision-making, through community councils. Explicit provision will be made for the "social and economic development of urban and rural black communities in the white areas."

Crucial to Riekkert's thinking is a new form of influx control applied (theoretically, at any rate) to all races and linked to the availability of jobs and approved housing. "Controlled employment and controlled accommodation are the two problems on which the ordering of the urbanisation process and sound community development ought to rest."

Here are some of Riekkert's key recommendations and the thinking behind them:

**Influx control.** This is essential to obviate social problems, but it should be linked only to the availability of housing and jobs. Outsiders should be allowed into the urban areas only with the permission of the local labour bureau and then only if (1) there is a firm offer of employment, (2) approved housing is available, and (3) suitable workers are not available from the ranks of the urban unemployed.

The provisions should apply to all workers of all races who wish to move to urban areas from rural areas (including independence battalions). The "unlawful employment." This is widespread and "can undermine the whole system and doom it to failure."

It must be stamped out. Penalties presently aimed at black workers in unlawful employment should be replaced by tougher penalties against their employers.

Fines and prison sentences should both be increased. (Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof said in Parliament this week that he was considering increasing the maximum fine from R100 to R500.)

Fines should be in proportion to the period of unlawful employment, and proportional to the appropriate provisions of the Abuse of Dependence Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act applied in its place. The section of the Urban Areas Act providing for the removal of redundant blacks and those whose presence is detrimental to peace and order are superfluous and should also go. The night curfew requirement should also go.

**Registration of blacks working or remaining in prescribed areas without authorisation.** This section of the Act should be amended so as to provide for the registration of those found in unlawful occupation of accommodation together with their dependants.

**Section 10(4)(a) and (b) of the Urban Areas Act.** This too should be amended. In its present form it contains a general prohibition to the effect that no Afro-Cape may be present in a prescribed (ie urban) area for more than 77 hours at a time unless he fulfils certain stringent qualifications — birth there, 10 years' service with one and the same employer, or continuous lawful residence there for 15 years. The 77-hour prohibition should be replaced by one to the effect that no black person may remain in an urban black residential area unless he has both a job and approved housing.

**Families.** People with Section 10(4)(a) or (b) qualifications should not lose them. They should be able to change their jobs in another area at will, the only conditions being placed on the employer. Qualified people should be allowed to have their families join them if approved housing is available.

**Section 10 qualifications should be transferable from one urban area to another subject to the approval of the labour bureau and the availability of jobs and approved housing.**

Riekkert argues that the removal of the 77-hour prohibition will not only eliminate a great source of irritation, but also lead to a drastic decline in the number of (pass) arrests. It also maintains "that movement control that applies to all population groups and which is linked to employment and housing affords a far more acceptable and justifiable basis than the present set-up, and that it will no way yield poorer results, but rather far better results, since control will then be concentrated on a much smaller number of strategic points — ie on employers and owners of premises."

**Housing.** Where distances permit and the necessary transport is or can be made...
available, the present Act should provide for a black expenses the work, and rates should be adjusted to every dream each race in the lamp state.

At the same time, this Act would also be a boon to the rural areas. The Act should provide for a black man to own land, to build and own houses, subject to reasonable standards. Consideration should also be given to putting black housing subsidies on the same basis as those for other races. Sub-economic housing finance for blacks would not be appropriate for the first time in South Africa, if the Act is to be enacted. The Act must provide for the finance of houses to be made available for black people, and for the development of housing centres in the townships and in rural areas.

**Black Business**

The process of raising wages and setting standards should be left to the community. It should be a community council's responsibility to recommend whether, when and where wage levies should be allowed into the townships. The Act should also allow for some employment opportunities in the rural areas.

**Environment Planning**

The Act should give the community the power to decide on the use of their lands. It should provide for a community council to control the development of the land and to decide on the use of the land.

**Administration and Funds**

The Act should provide for the setting up of a board to control the development of the land. The board should have power to draft plans for the development of the land and to control the use of the land. The board should be able to control the use of the land and to control the use of the land.

**Reference Books**

These books are already being replaced by travel documents issued by the national government. The Act should provide for the control of these travel documents, and for the control of the travel documents of the local government.

**Employer Leave**

The Act should provide for the control of the leave of the employer. The employer should be able to control the leave of the employer and to control the leave of the employer.
Laagers round the towns

The Riepert Report is a sophisticated and ingenious piece of work. If government accepts its proposals, (and some are already being implemented), influx control in its present overly discriminatory form will go. It will be replaced by a system which is theoretically non-discriminatory, easier to implement, and cheaper — and more effective in achieving the same objective. In other words, apartheid will have its cake and eat it.

But it would be wrong to dismiss either the Riepert or the Wiehahn report as merely advocating cosmetic change. The change is real. It is central to the development of a replacement of crude racial discrimination against black South Africans by more sophisticated techniques of control. Also central to both reports is the idea of building up a privileged labour aristocracy among blacks in the urban areas.

In retrospect, it is clear that the introduction of the 99-year lease system was the first step in this process.

Insiders and outsiders

Riepert wants to introduce even greater differentiation between blacks with urban residence rights and those without. Government’s white paper on the Wiehahn Report (see next page), in excluding migrant workers from trade union rights — for the moment at any rate — reflects a similar approach.

In terms of Riepert’s proposals, Africans with urban (or, more correctly, “white” area) residence qualifications will be allowed to keep them. They will also have greater freedom to change their jobs, and be entitled to bring their families to live with them (but see Politics and Labour).

Finance for sub-economic housing will be available, while wealthier people will get larger plots. The rights of black businessmen will be expanded, and light service industries permitted in the townships. If local authorities agree, black businessmen may even be allowed to operate in white group areas and industrial zones. The Economic Development Corporation will become involved in township development.

So much for those Africans fortunate enough to have urban residence rights. The victims of Riepert’s blueprint are going to be blacks without these rights. For the implication of Riepert for them is that laagers are going to be erected around the towns to keep the outsiders out.

People from the bantustans or other rural areas are going to be allowed into the “white” areas only if (1) no labour is available locally, (2) the labour bureau gives permission, (3) they have been offered jobs, and (4) they can get approved housing. This is not a new principle, except that urban residence rights will now be made expressly conditional upon employment and housing.

What is new is that employers, willingly, are going to play a much greater part in enforcing influx control, because they will be much more severely penalised if they are caught employing unqualified blacks. Thus does Riepert hope to put a stop to the widespread practice of employing unqualified people and so enforcing stricter influx control.

One immediate effect of making housing a central aspect of a theoretically non-discriminatory system of influx control is that influx control may now operate against coloured people — say, those moving from the Cape to the Reef in search of jobs — because of the severe coloured housing backlog, which will not be eliminated much before 1982.

Even taking into account the greater funds for African housing announced this week (see Politics and Labour), SA will have a critical African housing backlog for years to come. So influx control against Africans will remain.

A key effect of the Riepert recommendations is that blacks who are outsiders will be cut adrift from mainstream industrial growth in the urban areas. Influx control does not prevent the development of slums and unemployment — it merely ensures that they occur out of sight and out of (white) mind in the bantustans rather than in the urban areas.

Says the Black Sash’s Sheena Duncan:

Riepert ... Insiders in, outsiders out

whose knowledge of the workings of influx control is every bit as great as that of Riepert himself. “Isolating a privileged group of blacks in the urban areas is going to take place at the expense of a vast number of people in the homelands, whose only safety net till now has been the inefficiency of the influx control system, which has enabled them to survive by getting jobs, albeit illegally, in the informal sector in the urban areas.”
The price of buying time

If government goes along with it, the Rieker Report will succeed in putting a stop to the illegal employment of Africans. One of Rieker's main aims will thus have been achieved. So argues Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, in an analysis of the report prepared for the FM.

The suffer penalties proposed for employers of illegal blacks “are so severe that there will be no more illegal employment,” argues Duncan. While it might sound good to abolish existing penalties on black workers in unlawful employment, these penalties have not been efficient in keeping them out of the states anyway.

The pass raids, arrests, fines, and prison sentences “have been worth the suffering in order to earn money.” Duncan says that most convicted people have merely been sent back to work on release and waited for the next time. The Black Sash has talked with hundreds of people who have no alternative. There are thousands of men and women all over SA who have been able to support children and aged and disabled dependents like this.

“Now even this will be taken away from them.”

Top of the pile

Turning to illegal Africans — those who have urban residence privileges under Section 10(1)(a) or (b) of the Urban Areas Act — Duncan says that this group “is the top of the black pile” and will now experience a considerable improvement in their everyday lives. For example, they will be able to bring their wives and children to live with them if housing is available (FM, last week).

They will also have the “advantage” of “relative freedom to move between one urban centre and another.”

But Duncan does not believe that this will lead to an increase in the overall number of blacks in “white” areas. A key element in Rieker’s thinking is his observation that “the black population in rural areas and towns seems to have doubled up, in other words there was a lack of mobility between urban areas.”

Thus, says Duncan, large numbers of employed people are living in small towns throughout “white” SA which have no growth prospects. Allowing them to move to other towns if they can get work and accommodation will reduce the number of workers who have to be recruited from the homeland.

Nor does Duncan believe that urban employers will be able to requisition much labour from “white” rural areas. Like the FM (Farmers round the towns) last week, Duncan believes that it is the people in the homelands who will be hardest hit if government implements Rieker’s proposals. She points out that there has already been a significant reduction in homelands recruitment because of the economic recession. And, indeed, registered black unemployment in “white” areas last year reached an all-time high of more than 500,000, according to official figures.

“The Black Sash has many cases on record of men from the homelands who have waited for months or even years to be ‘requisitioned’ for any kind of job anywhere. Their children are literally starving and they have no means of survival except illegal employment in so-called virtually none to those in the independent and non-independent homelands.

Duncan contends that Rieker’s recommendations are logical extensions of separate development forced upon government by urban unrest and economic stagnation. Contrary to what many white commentators have said, the claims, incorrect to see Rieker as a crumbling of the apartheid edifice. Indeed, Rieker’s proposals are now possible because the policy has gone so far towards fulfillment that there is no danger of such limited changes affecting the overall character of SA or altering its power structure.

The small group of privileged urban blacks whose quality of life will undoubtedly improve “may well become less urgent in their demands for political power and serve as the bulwark of revolution for some years to come.”

Duncan believes. But the price will be “dreadful human suffering in the homelands” and the less-privileged majority will inevitably become more inclined to reject the capitalist system and to turn to other ideologies for support and rescue.”

Shena Duncan: no change in the power structure

Black areas or by using their initiative to earn in the informal sector in cities where such activity is possible. It is not possible in the areas they come from because these communities are poverty-stricken. There are almost no consumers in such areas — merely pensioners and dependants.

The Rieker report, says Duncan, has not considered SA as a “political, economic, and geographical whole.” It has paid much attention to urban blacks but
A flurry of puzzlement swept through PFP MPs recently when Minister Piet Koornhof warned lyncal in Parliament about his 500,000 pendeleurs. "What on earth was a pendeleur?", the PFP taking part in the debate on Koornhof’s budget vote whispered to one another. None of them knew, so eventually they had no choice but to ask the Minister.

"A pendeleur is a commuter," beamend the boss of Co-operation and Development (CAD) across the floor, hastening to add that their number had risen from 291,000 in 1970.

But these pendeleurs are no ordinary commuters. As the men at CAD use it, "the term has a special meaning: people who work in a 'white' area by day and sleep in a shanty town by night." Commuters also engaged the attention of Dr. Riekert and Professor Wuitha.

The senior deputy minister at CAD, Ferdi Hartzenberg, told the FM that government’s first priority is to blackness to both live and work in their homelands. Where this is not possible because there are not enough jobs, priority number two is that they should be accommodated as daily commuters. The third and least attractive option is the migratory labour system under which workers are accommodated in the 'white' areas away from their families.

Hartzenberg says he would like to see daily commuting replace the migratory system where possible.

He adds that commuter earnings constituted 24% of homeland gross national income in 1974. Where the trade and services sector in the homelands could be expanded, this money could be spent on the infrastructure in the 'white' areas. Reducing the leakage of purchasing power from the homelands would, through a multiplier effect, stimulate homeland economic development.

Yet another advantage of the system, Hartzenberg adds, is that if the blacks live in their own country and travel on a daily basis, the political problem will be solved.

Explaines Lydenburg MP P. P. du Plessis, who is chairman of the Plural Affairs Commission and also of the central consolidation committee appointed by government earlier this year, "The white man must not govern the black man - that's when the trouble starts. We can bring the homelands within commuter reach of the growth points, you are solving the so-called problem of the urban blacks. You could accommodate them in a homeland where they can own property and govern themselves."

Commuting took off in the Sixties, according to Hartzenberg, "when the expansion of urban black residential areas in the 'white' area was curtailed in 1964, to remove settlement and town establishments to the self-governing states."

Boiputha and Tswana supplies a quarter of the present commuters, mainly to industries in Pretoria/Rosettenville and to a lesser extent, Randburg. A close to 10% (mainly to Pretorius and Pretoria). But KwaZulu, with half the total, is the largest supplier - although the increase in KwaZulu cities is to some extent artificial in that when Durban's of a homeland within 70 km of a growth point, you can accommodate the people there.

Why 70 km? Hartzenberg explains that government adheres to internationally accepted standards in applying the commuter policy. Under these rules, he says, a worker can be expected to travel 1.5 hours to and 1.5 hours from work each day. With present roads and transport in SA, this means 70 km. But better roads and faster trains could lengthen the distance without extending the time.

"In France, where I was last year, some people were commuting daily between Paris and Lyon by train in less than 1.5 hours," Hartzenberg says.

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**Footnotes**

1. Based on the information provided, it appears that the manuscript includes notes and comments related to the text. However, without clear indication of the context or specific references, it is difficult to extract coherent information from these footnotes.
He thus clearly believes the system can be expanded "Economic desegregation" can be used to distribute economic activities not only to the homelands but also to smaller "white" urban areas — for example, Pretoria, Durban, and Middelburg, which are within commuting distance of Johannesburg Tswana, the South Ndebele area, and possibly even Lebowa.

"Fights more Somewho will be needed by the year 2000. The best place to develop them is in the homelands," Hartzenberg tells the FM. Moreover, homeland towns and roads should be planned with a view to establishing "good connecting roads" with "employment points" in the adjoining white area.

The Reikert Report points out that commuting "makes very high demands" on the country's transport systems, and Hartzenberg stresses that costs must always be borne in mind.

To operate economically, he says, a train needs 26,000 passengers. Thus both the employment area and the settlement area must be concentrated enough. Hartzenberg adds that the SAR is constantly giving attention to this question, although at the moment nearly 60% of commuting is by bus. Trains carry 20% of the commuters, while private transport (including own cars, bicycles, and taxis) handles the remaining 20%. State subsidies for commuter transport have grown from R7.4m in 1971-72 to over R18m.

The Reikert Report recommends that where distances permit and the necessary transport is or can be made available, black workers should continue to be recommended to work in the same homelands as the white workers, so the commuter system should expand.

Reikert adds that the provision of facilities such as "public transport" in the "white" areas can no longer merely be regarded as a 10-year plan, since there after 10 years, even the most committed blacks will tend to demand better facilities and will want to live there. The question then is whether the FM's forecasts are based on the assumption that SA is simply a country of free men and women, and whether the assumption is correct.

The FM's answer is that it is. He feels that the FM's forecasts are not based on the assumption that SA is simply a country of free men and women, and whether the assumption is correct.

"Will commuting one day come to an end?" Soweto's Dr. I. K. M. is asked. Hartzenberg is rather skeptical of the FM's forecasts and says that it is not the government's intention to expand the commuting systems into the homelands.

"But eventually," he says, "we will have to consider this question again. But for the moment, we are not planning such an expansion."
THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 500,294 Transkeians were registered as foreign black workers in South Africa at the end of June last year. At the same time there were 1,348,070 registered foreign black workers in the Republic.

These figures were given by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Koornhof, when he replied to a question tabled by Dr Alex Boraine (PF, Transkei).

Dr Koornhof said 71,441 Transkeians (44.3 per cent of the total) were in agriculture, 154,815 (39.1 per cent) in mining and quarrying, 72,756 (40 per cent) in manufacturing, 41,670 (30.6 per cent) in construction, 29,147 (31.3 per cent) in the wholesale and retail trade, 44,397 (47.8 per cent) in government services and 17,519 (22.4 per cent) in other trades — PC.
Hope for black migrant workers

By RIAAN de VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

The Government is to grant selective exemptions to black migrant workers and frontier commuters to continue as members of black trade unions which apply for registration in terms of the new labour legislation.

This emerged yesterday during an important meeting in Pretoria between the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, and a top trade union delegation which included several black unionists.

The meeting was requested by the SA Coordinating Council of the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMP) to obtain clarification on the new legislation — including the position of black trade unions with migrant and commuter members who have been excluded from trade union rights.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the council said the Minister said it was not his intention to "upset the present situation" and that the problems regarding existing black union membership would be dealt with by means of exemptions.

But he said "the exemptions would be granted selectively depending on the origin and period of employment of the workers concerned."

The Minister foresaw fewer problems regarding commuters and indicated that exemptions for certain groups would be granted at the same time as the Bill was gazetted.

But migrant workers presented a greater problem and certain categories of migrant workers, who came to work specifically on one year contracts, would probably be excluded.

He said the matter would have to be discussed with other governments.
...
In the south-western areas of Zimbabwe Rhodesia it has become an accepted thing that the Matabele man should prove himself by travelling south to spend a part of his life working in "Egoli."

And for just as long as this influx has endured, Johannesburg housewives have smugly larded their tea and dinner party conversations with the merits of their domestic servants from the Plumtree area.

In recent times the official eye has focused increasingly on what has been a relatively unhampered flow of 'men going southwards to seek work and others travelling north to return home with the rewards and tales of their experiences on the Witwatersrand.'

The regulations have become stricter and, at the same time, the number of illegal Zimbabwe Rhodesian workers in South Africa has soared. Estimates vary between 20,000 and 40,000.

Now the South African and Zimbabwe Rhodesian governments agreed on a new system of regulating the flow of the Matabele migrant workers.

South Africa will admit 100 Zimbabwe Rhodesian workers a month, they will be allowed to work only in the areas administered by the West Rand or Eastern Transvaal Administration boards, they will be allowed into the country only after they have been requished by prospective employers and all the formalities have been completed in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and they will work on a 12-month contract.

Mr James Coetzee, attache (home affairs) at the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission in Pretoria, said in an interview that he believed fears that the new system would prejudice South African-born workers were unfounded.

Mr Coetzee explained the procedures for prospective employers and workers.

Those Zimbabwe Rhodesians in the area controlled by 'Witwatersrand' could work as servants in private homes, in hotels and restaurants in capacities other than 'chuck or steward on the Eastern Transvaal.' A bond of £500 would be made for every 'man year,' the 'people work in agriculture, where there is a particular need for somebody with specialised knowledge in a field such as tobacco.'

People wanting to employ in Zimbabwe Rhodesian apply to the appropriate administration board for a quota and category, such as 'gardeners or house servants,' in they could requisition for a specific person. 'The' administration board would then contact the Zimbabwe Rhodesian authorities, who would complete the formalities so that 'the worker enters' South Africa at the border. The only point of entry recognised under the agreement - he would be completely legal.'

The employer was obliged to pay the administration board a non-refundable repatriation fee of £30 and enter into a 12-month contract with the worker, who would have to return to Zimbabwe Rhodesia at that time.
Union rights for migrants

PRETORIA Migrant labourers and contract workers would get trade union rights in South Africa, Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower, said last night.

However, he told the Transvaal National Party congress that he was still conducting negotiations with the homelanď governments.

Mr Botha's statement will ease the controversy which has surrounded the question for some time. He said he hoped to announce the details soon.

One of the problems up to now has been the danger of "international" incidents about the possible arrest of outside workers by the South African Police during strike or other labour action.

However, Mr Botha told the congress it would be difficult not to give workers in a place such as Kwa Mashu union rights when they worked in a factory only a few kilometres away in the white area.

Earlier Mr Botha warned that there were already one million unemployed people in South Africa and in the next 20 years 8 million jobs would have to be created.

The economy would have to be able to cope with the situation and the workers would have to be properly trained, he warned, or labour unrest could develop into racial unrest.

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Elna Berr, Port Elizabeth

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APPLE TIME TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in 1/2 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1 large red apple, diced 1/2 cup dry bread crumbs
2 medium cucumbers, peeled and diced 1/4 cup sour cream
1 1/2 cups red wine vinegar 2 tbs salt and pepper
1 tbs Dijon mustard 1 dash cayenne
1/2 cup coarsely chopped parsley

In a large bowl toss all together. To serve, add dressing to salad.
A SIGH of relief and happiness went up yesterday when Mr Fanie Botha announced that migrant labourers would be able to belong to trade unions in the country.

Mr Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, made this announcement yesterday morning. Even workers from Bophutha-Tswana, Transkei and Venda land can now be long to trade unions.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, described this as a wonderful gesture.

"Mr Botha has bravely taken a stand to accept true realisations particularly for blacks. We are happy he has now realised the necessity of all black workers to belong to unions," she said. "And Dr Motlana, if this is carried out honestly and truthfully and there is no small print, we cannot feel unhappy but congratulate the minister. But people must not be forced into integrated unions and blacks must stand for themselves."

The bombshell announcement sweeps away the worst criticism of South Africa's 'new deal' for black labour — its denial of trade union rights to migrant workers and frontier communities.

In doing so it opens the door to a possible stampede for registration among black unions, many of whom were expected to make a face of the new legislation by refusing to register.

Even yesterday there was some initial confusion on whether the minister indeed proposed to include migrant workers in the new law's definition of "employee."

This was caused by his exclusion of "contract workers from foreign countries and persons who enter the country only temporarily to carry out a specific task after which they return again to their country of origin."

However, a spokes- man for the Department of Manpower confirmed that migrant workers would be part of the new deal.

"The only workers excluded from trade union rights will be workers from foreign countries which never formed part of South Africa," the spokesman said.

"Contract workers, or migrants, even from newly independent states such as Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana and Venda, will get trade union rights," he said.
MIG. LABOUR, S.A. General
1-1-80 - 31-12-80
There is a shared single-room hostel for the South African migrant workers.

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There is a shared single-room hostel for the South African migrant workers.

There is a shared single-room hostel for the South African migrant workers.
Mr. Smith is also a carpenter. He built our house in Crescent Park. He is a competent worker with a very steady hand. We have three kids, and they love him. He is a kind, gentle man, and we are grateful to have him as a neighbor.

The Smiths are a friendly family who are always willing to help out. We often have dinner with them, and they come over on weekends. Our children love their company and always look forward to their visits.

Living next door to the Smiths is a great convenience. Mr. Smith is always willing to lend a hand or offer advice. He is a man of great integrity and is highly respected in our community.)
ing to a homeland has to wait in the homeland for a recruiting officer to come and offer suitable employment. Recruiting officers never do this, because they claim there are enough skilled workers in urban areas.

To illustrate the difficulties facing skilled migrant workers, Ms Duncan quoted the case of Mr S M from Tsekl, near Witwatersrand in QwaQwa.

He has trained as a carpenter, but in the three years since he qualified, the tribal labour bureau has not offered him any kind of employment.

When he saw houses being built in Witwatersrand, he tried to get a job on the site. He always got the same answer - no vacancies.

Since last year he has been working illegally in Johannesburg, doing piece jobs.

Eventually he found a regular job in Johannesburg and went to Albert Street to register. He was immediately endorsed out and lost his job.

He must now return to a homeland where there is no work and his skills cannot be used.
'Golden chance' on migrant labour

THE gold boom has given South Africa the chance to move rapidly towards the elimination of migrant labour, says economist Professor Francis Wilson.

In the past, one of the main arguments had been that the country could not afford it. Now the country could and its elimination presented a challenge to the Government, industry and the Chamber of Mines.

Speaking at the University of Cape Town's Summer School course, Man's Inhumanity to Man, Mr Wilson, professor of labour economics at the university, said one could not talk about man's humanity without touching on the migrant labour system.

STARVING

'We are building a society where we are shattering the very basic unit of it — the family,' he said.

Professor Wilson said it had been estimated that there were some 70 million or two percent of the world's population today who were starving and 20 percent or one in five who were so underfed that they were vulnerable to illness.
Play probes migrant labour

The migrant worker situation in South Africa is examined through the eyes of the workers themselves in Zakes Mda's Amstel Award winning play, "The Hill," to be presented at the People's Space from Wednesday, February 27 at 8:15pm. There will be low-price previews on February 25 and 26, also at 8:15pm.

The play explores the situation of three migrant workers in Lesotho, two of whom have already been stripped of all dignity and hope by their experiences in the mines of the Reef, and yet still struggle to find it necessary to ensure that their contracts are renewed, because the deprivations and barbarity of the compound are still better than selling their blood to survive.

The third is young and in spite of the evidence before him still full of illusions about the riches he will be able to bring back from the mines to parade before his family. His gives a vivid portrayal of the moving, often comic confrontations between these three men, and of the whores of Maseru who play on their human weaknesses. Directed more at black audiences that at White, "The Hill" does not preach or harangue. It simply shows, with great power, the way South Africa's economic 'good nature' can turn the people of its citizens into worthless junk.

"The Hill" is directed by Rob Amato, chairman of the People's Space. Mda combines satire and heartrending realism, and in this play he takes everything to a very painful pitch.

The play demands enormous energy and subtlety from the actors. Chris Baskett, whose first appearance in Cape Town was in Fatima Dike's "The Sacrifice of Kreli" and who is currently appearing in "Panther" as Moses Tutu, is a very promising young actor who appeared at the Baxter recently in "Okondi". Jolto Scott, who was very successful in "Adventures of a Black Girl" plays the veteran miner stripped naked by the whores of Maseru.

The whores are played by Nombile, Nkonyeni, Siywe Kwebulana and Ntini Rula; who had, respectively, starred in Barney Simon's "Call Me Woman."
WHY IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE BUT NOT GAZANKULU, ASKS BLACK SASH

Skilled men are still endorsed out

SKILLED Black workers who have found jobs in Johannesburg, or who apply to re-register their old jobs under the call-in system, are being endorsed out of Johannesburg "in great numbers," Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash advice bureau said this week.

"The lock has entirely changed since last year when it was the unemployed who had problems," she said.

"Since January when industry started hiring again after Christmas break we have found that the people with permit problems are those who actually have jobs.

"But they are being ruthlessly endorsed out when they apply for re-registration under the call-in system.

"In many cases they don’t even get as far as being asked whether they have a permit — they are either given 24-hour stamps or just told to get out.

"When we query this, we are told the reason is that they must work in their homeland.

"It makes no difference whether the employer asks specifically for a particular worker to be re-registered. His application is refused and he is told to apply to the local labour board for work.

"Industry particularly the building industry, is seeing out workers. We are not knocking the impatience of many people, but why should a skilled worker, who has been allowed to come from Germany, be allowed to come from Germany, but not from Gazankulu?"

Another Black Sash spokesman said he had dealt with the case of a skilled metal worker and plumber who had been refused permission to work in Johannesburg although he had jobs available.

On this it was intending to commute daily from Sharpeville where he had a house and was refused permission although the Rocket Commission recommended that African Labour should be mobile.

Mr A. Steenhuisen, director of Labour for the West Rand Administration Board, said it was impossible to comment on the endorsements out as he had particulars of individual cases.

Every case is treated on its merits, but the general rule is that preference is always given to local labour, he said.

The call-in system by which a worker from outside Johannesburg who has been legally registered must return to his home every week and apply for re-registration periodically, was introduced last year during the three-month movement during which illegal workers were allowed to register but the registrations would be valid only for the current year.

By KEVIN NELSON

Work prospects are pretty grim

IF AN African artisan is endorsed out, what jobs are available — and at what pay — in the "Black areas" where the Government is trying to sell its services?

A Sunday Express investigation has shown that it is in many cases almost impossible to get in touch with the proper people in the homeland areas to inquire about jobs and even when they are contacted, it is often impossible to get a clear reply.

In the Lebowa homeland, Mr. P. P. Mathabane, Secretary for the Department of Works, said there was a need for "a few metal workers, plumbers and electricians".

"There were no jobs forasons, plasterers and others trained in the building industry.

"We have our own training programmes and trade schools, but find that many of the people we have trained leave us to get work with private contractors in Pretoria and other towns," he said.

Compared to the R400 or so a month that skilled Blacks in the building and allied industries could earn in the limited homeland jobs available to them, they could earn almost twice as much — more than R700 — if allowed to compete in White areas.

Mr Pretorius of the Master Builders’ Association said that Black workers were now earning only 10% less than Whites in comparable jobs.

Since the starting rate plus benefits for a skilled White was about R600 a month, this meant that qualified Black artisans working in White areas, if job reservation were done away with completely, would start at more than R700 — almost two and three times respectively what they could earn in the homelands.

Qwa Qwa Minister of Works and opportunities for skilled labour in Qwa Qwa were minimal. The homeland was still using White workers with Black frassembler working under them.

"But it's efficiency we are after. We do not concern ourselves with the colour of the man's skin," he said.

"The only homeland with a need for skilled workers is KwaZulu, where Mr. P. A. Johns, Secretary of Works, said there was a definite shortage and his department could take on 500 men right away.

"One problem is that where we can afford to pay a skilled worker, say a plumber, only R400 a month. He could get R600 from a private contractor in one of the many towns bordering on KwaZulu," he said.

"We have our own training programmes and trade schools, but we have trained try to get
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* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

DEAN
Kruger Park workers may be expelled

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

MOZAMBIAN workers employed by the Kruger National Park for up to 40 years face immediate expulsion from the Transvaal by the Nelspruit Administration Board because they are "illegally" employed.

This is believed to be caused by an administrative mix-up between the Administration Board and the office of the black affairs commissioner for the area.

The warden for the Kruger National Park, Dr U de V Pienaar, yesterday confirmed that the National Parks Board had been summoned for illegally employing 36 Mozambicans.

The park employs about 500 Mozambique citizens, most of whom have worked there for between 30 and 40 years. They make up a third of the park's total workforce.

"I cannot understand the board's attitude. Every year these employees have to renew their work permits through the Mozambique authorities and the administration board, and every year this has been done without problems," Dr Pienaar said.

The same procedure was followed this year, but there was some delay in the Nelspruit offices of the Maputo authorities.

"I informed the commissioner's office that there had been a delay, but my message does not seem to have been passed on to the administration board's officials," Dr Pienaar said.

"The problem seems to have come about because of a failure of communication between the offices of the commissioner and of the administration board," Dr Pienaar said.

He called on the commissioner and the administration board on Monday to explain the situation, and is hoping that the misunderstanding will be resolved.

However, he is still unhappy that the summonses had been issued at all. "What I do not like is that I was not consulted, nor informed, at any stage. The summonses were simply issued."

The park was given special dispensation to employ the foreigners at the time of the Frelimo takeover.

Neither the black affairs commissioner, nor the administration board in Nelspruit, could be contacted for comment yesterday.
Threat to game park workers

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

The Eastern Transvaal Administration Board is determined to press charges against the Kruger National Park for illegally employing Mozambican citizens.

This was indicated yesterday by the Chief Director of the regional administration board in Nelspruit, Mr. P. G. van Schalkwyk.

"Most of the 20 Mozambicans who face expulsion from South Africa have been employed at the park for 25 to 40 years, according to the park warden, Dr. U. de V. Pieterse," Dr. Pieterse told the Rand Daily Mail on Tuesday that the Mozambican workers, numbering about 250 of a total workforce of 1,500, had applied for renewal of their work contracts in the normal way.

Their documents are first processed by Mozambique authorities, then are passed on to the local black affairs commissioner for his authorization. However, this year there had been a delay in the offices of the Maputo authorities and the documents were not passed on to the commissioner on time.

"I informed the commissioner's office that there had been a delay, but my message does not seem to have been passed on to the administration board officials," Dr. Pieterse said.

"However, the administration board, which is responsible for enforcing contract permit regulations is not concerned about the delay by Maputo officials," Mr. Van Schalkwyk said yesterday. "The delay was not in our office and that is what counts." He added:

"My officials went out on an inspection and they found that 25 of the Kruger Park employees did not have the documents to be in the area.

"Therefore we decided to lay charges against the National Parks Board for illegally employing those workers.

"There could be no differentiation between the Kruger Park and any other employer who illegally employed unregistered black workers," he said.

"As far as I am concerned the Kruger Park's authorities have been summoned to appear before a Nelspruit magistrate on March 25 and that is all there is to it." Dr. Pieterse could not be reached for comment yesterday, but it is understood he has made representations to the Nelspruit prosecutor to have charges dropped.
Illegal labour dispute still on

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

THE case of 37 Mozambicans "illegally" employed at the Kruger Park and who face expulsion from South Africa, was still unresolved yesterday.

Despite urgent appeals by the warden of the Kruger Park, Dr U de V Piennaar, to the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board to drop charges, this has not yet been done.

The prosecutor at White River, Mr J Horn, said yesterday he had not yet seen the charge sheet and did not know anything about Dr Piennaar's appeal.

Dr Piennaar and another senior official at the park have been served summonses by the administration board to appear in the White River magistrates' court on March 23.

He has appealed for charges to be dropped because, he alleges, the workers in question have been in the park's employ for a long time and their work permits were being dealt with by the Mozambique authorities at the time of the administration officials' check-up on papers in the park.

Their papers were being processed at the offices of the Mozambique labour authorities in Nelspruit before being sent on to the black affairs commissioner there, Dr Piennaar said.

They were delayed in the offices of the Mozambique authorities and he had advised the commissioner's office of the delay.

Meanwhile administration board officials visited the park and found the 37 men without the necessary papers. Charges were issued against Dr Piennaar and the park's personnel manager.

Dr Piennaar said yesterday he had appealed to the administration board to drop the charges.

The chief director of the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board in Nelspruit, Mr P G van Schalkwyk, said on Wednesday the Kruger Park would be treated in the same manner as any other employer who employed unregistered labour.
Progress seen with migrants

EAST LONDON — The situation regarding black migrant workers in South Africa was improving, the National Council of Women’s sectional committee dealing with migration said here yesterday.

The committee commented favourably on the two model townships for married mine workers established by De Beers near Kimberley.

The NCW’s sectional committee on art said it believed that if the standard and quantity of black teachers were improved, more teachers would become available to teach art to black scholars.

Art courses were available at black schools, but the shortage of teachers made it more important to concentrate on the “three r’s”.

The acting chairman of the committee, Mrs B. Mulherbe, said it had also been suggested that handcrafts should be enforced as therapeutic medium at places of care.

In this way, the inmates might be helped to get rid of some of their frustrations, she said.

The council is to ask the Minister of Health, Dr L. A. Munnik, to appoint a commission of inquiry into possible amendments to the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975.

The conference decided here yesterday to ask that women of all races be appointed to the commission, as the manner in which the act was implemented was of deep concern to many.

A council survey showed malpractices by funeral agents were more prevalent in the Johannesburg and Western Cape areas than in the rest of the country.

The conference was told yesterday that malpractices occurred when unsophisticated people failed to read the small print in contracts and were exploited by dishonest funeral policy agents.

One of the malpractices was that contracts did not keep pace with the rise in the cost of living and the public should be made aware of this, the conference was told.

The council was also told abandoned refrigeration units which had not been stripped of their locking devices were a danger to children.

Publicity was necessary to express concern at the number of deaths and injuries to children trapped in refrigerators or deep freeze units.

Specifications were in force for new units which ensured that doors could be Easily opened from the inside. However, older equipment had no specifications for ‘inside locks, the conference was told — SAPA-DDR.
NAIROBI — South Africa and South West Africa must surely be next on God's agenda for the liberation of Africa, Bishop Desmond Tutu has declared in a speech to the church delegates here.

In a speech read on his behalf — his South African passport has been withdrawn — to an African regional World Council of Churches conference, Bishop Tutu said Soviet adventures in Afghanistan had given South Africa a temporary breathing space, but there was no doubt that the most serious challenge facing the world today was not communism but racism.

"We have had to tell our white fellow South Africans that for blacks the immediate concern is not with communism, however defined which is but for us a future and hypothetical threat."

He alleged that minority labour was deliberately destroying black family life that black populations were being dumped in resettlement camps to starve and that no death in the Government had yet repudiated the atrocity by Dr Konie Hulder, former Plural Affairs Minister, that the logical conclusion of the apartheid policy was that there would be no black South Africans.

"At the resettlement camps, Bishop Tutu claimed, children were having to drink water to fill their stomachs in a land that boasts because it can send more to starving Zambia."

The challenge of the '80s for South Africa, he said, was whether the whites hold on to a past that is dead — and that exclusive and dead. -
If only the Lions could see this...

BARRY LEVY REPORTS ON A UNIQUE OFFER TO THE BRITISH RUGBY PLAYERS

THE British Lions are in for a heartrending time if they accept an offer made by the Black Sash to spend a day in its Johannesburg advice office.

Even if they don't have the time for the "day tour", an hour in the office should be enough to weaken the knees of the tough Lions squad when they witness a few of the hundreds of Blacks who arrive every day at the advice bureau to find out what their rights are in their motherland.

"And," said Audrey Coleman, regional chairwoman of the Black Sash who last week extended the invitation to the Lions, "we will show them that the wonderful changes in South Africa which everyone is talking about have only been a change in one direction - for the worse!"

Mrs Coleman has written to the Lions inviting them to visit the Black Sash office "to see for yourselves the practical effects of apartheid!"

The invitation was sent out in response to a statement from London that the players would come to South Africa with specific off-the-field instructions to get out and meet the people, both Black and White.

This week Mrs Coleman and the Black Sash compiled a short list for the Sunday Express to show the Lions what they will hear and witness when they visit the advice office.

Afterwards, said Mrs Coleman, "I would like the British Lions to take what they hear and see back with them so that they can act as true ambassadors for this country."

This is the list:

- The Reekert report was hailed as a liberalisation of Government policy, but the way the report had been implemented had had the opposite effect. With the imposition of a R500 fine for employers who hire Blacks illegally, all loopholes for thousands to get needed work in the country's cities have been sealed.

- Richard Hovey's book, which has resulted in a housing shortfall, conservatively put at 28,000 for Soweto only.

- The effects of the Group Area Act, which has resulted in unnecessary evictions of thousands of Blacks, splitting up families and demolishing their homes without alternative accommodation.

- The enormous difficulties old Black people have in establishing their rights to a pension. A spouse of an aged person earns more than R40 a month that person is not entitled to draw a pension.

- The harassment of Blacks by the apartheid police and the bureaucracy has increased - often people in possession of all the correct papers are still sent by the administration officials to the Black Sash offices to swear affidavits to establish the truth of their legitimate papers.

- The break-up of family life because of the Government's homeland policy and urban residence qualifications.

That's the shortlist. But some things are going to be very hard to explain to the British Lions, who hail from a territory known for its social welfare services.

Many of the people whom the Black Sash sees daily have been offered jobs in Johannesburg but are not allowed to take them, either because of the Group Areas Act or because of the Government's stringent urban residential qualifications.

How, for example, are the British Lions going to understand the significance to Blacks of holding a 10(4a) or a 10(1b) or a 10(1c) or a 10(1d) urban resident permit?

In case you didn't know, the significance lies in his right to live in an urban area, and thus his right to work.

The chances of a Black man or woman working or living in an urban area decrease as he or she slides down the 10(1) scale.

The British Lions "tour" of the Black Sash office will not be an easy one for the "toughies" to handle.

Perhaps they will meet men in tears who don't want to go back to the homelands because there is no money or work there.

They will certainly see people who have lost hope.

They will see people who have been split from their families because of Government legislation.

They will see the great piles of paperwork that go into each case and the number of papers that Blacks cannot live without if they don't want to face jail.

They might even see the old man who, realising how important the Government has made these papers, comes into the office with his birth certificate, his wife's, and those of four children all in frames.

Also framed in his residence permit.

Mrs Coleman is sure of one thing. "Nobody goes away from our offices untouched!"

Well, let's see how brave the British Lions really are.
was told there was no place

February 27 this year, desper- 
work, Mr Makhanya took up
Elliot Protection Services,
security firm, at a wage
a month — R7 above the
minimum wage for night watch-
what he promised me,” said
Makhanya. “But then he only paid

I didn’t sleep in the hostel any
cause I wasn’t registered, so
I used to creep in after
my night shift and sleep
bed of another man I knew
was at work
Makhanya says that while he
looking for Elliot he was arrested
his pass book was not stamp-
Johannesburg.
the R26 fine,” he said. “But

now I’ve left Elliot. How can my
children eat when I’m in jail.

“I’m going to look for a job in
Durban again — there are no pass
problems there.”

The managing director of Elliot
Protection Services, Mr Charles Elliott,
told SUNDAY POST that Mr Makhanya
had deserted his post at the factory he
was guarding on April 14.

“This guy Ernest goes to the client
(factory manager) and says he’s
very hungry and he’s leaving. Can you
believe it?

“Two days of absence in a month
could easily bring a wage down to
what Ernest says he was getting.

“We employ about 180 people, and
I guarantee you, not everybody can
be happy at the same time. But for
every dissatisfied guy I can bring you
40 who are very happy indeed.”

Ernest Makhanya . . . the despera-
tion of the migrant worker.
HELP FOR THE
EXPLOITED
Msinga, land of bloodshed

The Msinga district of KwaZulu is a land of bloodshed where a death promise is not made to be broken. Here rival clans have been feuding for more than 80 years and hundreds of people have been killed. But the faction fighting is not confined to the Msinga area – the fighting often spills over to the streets of Soweto and Johannesburg.

The reasons for the fighting range from land grabbing, stock theft and the migrant labour system to domestic violence. Each case leads to a new outbreak of violence in which death squads ruthlessly hunt their “hit-list” targets and gun them down.

The latest flare-up, two weeks ago, was over a useless piece of land and the fighting between the warring Eikenda and Exanpu clans left 17 people dead. SUNDAY POST this week spoke to Msinga people... See Pages 2 and 3.

7 PAC MEN CHARGED WITH SIBEKO MURDER

Seven members of the banned Pan African Congress of South Africa (PAC) will be tried for murdering PAC leader David Sibeko in Durban last June, the Tanzanian government newspaper reported yesterday.

A trial date has not been fixed.

The Daily News and the Daily Sun report that the Director of Public Prosecutions, F. N. H. van der Walt, has decided to charge all 12 other PAC members who were detained since 4 August with murder. The judge, Mr. A. J. F. van der Walt, has rejected an application by the defence to release them.

Today, it is still the massacre of psychologists and sociologists to
necessities of attend to other business.

But beneath the surface of everyday activities runs a strong current of bloody tribal feuding which has lasted more than 80 years.

A local headmaster says: "This fighting started long before I was born. Since then we have never enjoyed peace."

meeting with the village elders in a bid to stop the fighting. We were too late with our efforts."

One of the people who died was a preacher and chairman of the school committee.

"These people are fighting for nothing. Their reward is only death or imprisonment," says the headmaster.

Stern warnings from the KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the Msinga member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Z Chonco have fallen on deaf ears.

The fear that is currently at the police station is heightenable "The situation is tense," he says, "and I cannot comment."

The local magistrate referred inquiries to the Legislative Assembly at Ulundi. Mr Chonco and Chief Buthelezi are not available.

The residents are suspicious of strangers says Chief Bhekabantu Mabaso, head of the feuding clans: "I wouldn't advise you to talk to the people about the fighting. It would not be safe for you to do that."

From speaking to a cross-section of the residents an ugly picture of the causes of the fighting emerges. Land grabbing, stock theft and fights over women are the main reasons for the feud. Also, the Msinga tribesmen working in urban areas like Johannesburg and Durban are involved in gun trafficking.

One trick the fighting clansmen use, according to a spokesman of one royal kraal, is that the men working in the urban areas form death squads.

The men usually hire special transport to bring the death squads to Msinga. This gives the clansmen the alibi that when the murders were committed they were at work. "Even the employers will stand by their employees," says the spokesman.

The people of Msinga are formed into four tribal groupings - the AmaChunu, Amabomvu, Abaka-Majani and ABAThe-

In the mid-1880s the friendly relations between the ABAThe-

mbu and the Mabaso clans broke into open hostility as the clans encroached on each other's land. This was the beginning of boundary disputes in the area which have led to killings up to this day.
Scrap, don’t modify pass laws, say leaders

ABOLISH the evil pass laws system and do not try to modify or improve the evil.

This was the clear reaction of black leaders yesterday after the Government announced the regulations on the “relaxation” of pass laws.

The leaders said this was not the time for modifying the pass laws.

An agitated Dr Nkhotelo Molina, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said: “I don’t want to hear it,” and continued: “I will only listen when the whole rotten system of pass laws has been abolished.”

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said the general move towards a change of the laws governing this country was welcome but that blacks now only wanted the pass laws scrapped not modified.

He said: “We are looking forward to the time when the pass laws will be abolished.”

UNETHICAL

The Rev Jeff Moselane said: “Much as we appreciate the cosmetic change, the dignity and rights of man should play a paramount role and should take precedence on his domicile, whether rural or urban.”

“The concession granted urban blacks is therefore unethical, unacceptable and immoral because it is based on the apartheid system,” he said.

The president of the Writers Association of South Africa, (Wasa), Mr Zwelethu Simulu said in a statement: “That is beside the point. The basic demand by blacks is the scrapping of the pass laws. You cannot modify or improve an evil, evil is evil.”

Mr Simulu further said: “In essence we see the pass laws as instruments of oppression and until the removal of pass laws and their attendant evils are complete, the Government has not started grappling with the real issue.”

Leader of the Mamelodi Civic Association, Mr Bernard Ndizani said nothing had been changed by this move and it left the question as to whether this will create job opportunities.

He said: “Influx control should be abolished.”
Stringent black workers regulations streamlined

By Arnold Kirkby
Pretoria Bureau

PRETORIA — Time-consuming regulations and Black Labour Bureau red tape have been curtailed and streamlined in conjunction with the recommendations in the Rietsert Commission Report.

Black labour matters will still control the influx of black workers into the country. The white paper to be presented before Parliament covers some of the following regulations as amendments suggested by the Rietsert Commission:

- Decentralisation of labour offices to black residential areas and labour assembly areas on the borders of black states.
- Labour bureaux will not only note employment opportunities, but will also check the availability of housing for employees.
- Enable employers to obtain registration of workers through writing and not having to queue up at labour offices.
- Established employees who fall under Section 10 (Influx Control Regulations) will only need register once and not every time they change jobs.
- Allow established workers to obtain employment in other areas provided they satisfy the Labour Bureau in that area that they have accommodation or are willing to commute back and forth.
- Administration boards in the black residential areas will still deal with the administration of the Labour bureaux for the Department of Manpower Utilisation.
- Scholars and students who comply with Section 10 and who have a note from their parents and heads of their educational institutions stating that they have no objection to their employment after school or at weekends will be able to take advances or credits by employees falls away. This means that blacks will be able to get housing loans.

Five jobs per applicant soon-prof

Pretoria Bureau

By December South Africa will have such a shortage of skilled workers that there will be five jobs for every applicant in certain fields, a Pretoria manpower expert predicted last night.

There would be industrial chaos, predicted Professor Martin Nasser, of the University of South Africa School of Business Leadership, who was delivering his inaugural lecture.

He said the fields with the worst shortages were in computer engineering and certain artisan trades. Professor Nasser deplored the fact that in spite of the critical skilled manpower shortage, only 10 percent was being spent on training and development.

"An average of R79 was spent yearly on training whites and R1 on blacks," he said.

His research had shown that the demand for skilled black in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area would rise from 7.5 percent of the qualified work force at present, to 40 percent by 1984.

There was only a slim chance that the country could keep pace with the training needed, and he urged companies to conduct black advancement programmes.

Professor Nasser said the second Wielahn report, published this week, opened further avenues for businesses to integrate blacks in their systems in
But influx retained Pass laws relaxed

Regulations published in the Government Gazette today following the recommendations of the Riepert Commission relax pass laws while retaining influx control.

The "special" — a work-seekers permit in the reference book — is scrapped.

People with Section 10 qualifications need report only once to the labour bureau and not each time they start in a new job or terminate one.

People with Section 10 qualifications may be employed in another prescribed area on condition that they can satisfy the labour bureau in the new area that they have accommodation.

It is now the duty of the employer to notify the labour bureau when he employs a person or terminates employment.

Workers who do not have Section 10 qualifications have to carry a certificate that shows they are employed. This certificate is obtained by the employer.

An official of the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday said these workers "would be well-advised to get to the labour bureau when they are registered so they can have the certificates transcribed into their books."

If the certificate is not in the pass, the worker has to carry both his pass and the certificate.

The regulations published today are amendments to the Black Labour Regulations of 1965. According to officials, they were drafted to make easy "the transfer of the administration of the labour bureau system to the Department of Manpower Utilisation in accordance with the recommendations of the Riepert Commission."

The bureau will still be run by the administration boards, but they will be doing some of their duties for the Department of Co-operation and Development and others for the Department of Manpower Utilisation.

The administration of the bureau will be the responsibility of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, but influx control that of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Among the amendments to the regulations are:

A temporary identification certificate — duplicate — will no longer serve as a reference book for purposes of recruitment and employment, except for people who already have records or have come to an area on a call-in card.

The spokesperson for the Department of Co-operation and Development said in the past many "illegal immigrants" had come into South Africa using these.

This prohibition will affect people who have never worked before and do not have a record of residence before turning 16.

Labour bureau will now be decentralised with employment offices in black residential areas and "labour assembly centres in the vicinity of national states."

EXAMINATIONS

Selection, orientation and medical examinations would be done at these centres under the supervision of administration boards.

Labour bureau "are not only to take cognisance of employment opportunities and of vacancies, but are also to take note of the availability of housing for employees."

Students will now be able to work after school or during weekends without having to register if...
Riekert: Like the curate's egg

THE implementation this week of the first recommendations of the Riekert Commission will mean substantial relaxations in the way of life of blacks qualified to live in urban areas.

But, like the curate's egg, the news is only good in parts, according to labour experts.

The most significant relaxation is that blacks with urban residence rights can now move from one urban area to another to take up jobs provided they have "suitable accommodation".

But therein lies the rub.

"In theory, the new regulations will give qualified blacks much more mobility," said a labour economist. "But I am highly sceptical of a big improvement in practice."

The problem lay in the requirement that the move from one area to another could only be made on condition that there was "suitable accommodation".

The Riekert Commission itself showed that there was a desperate shortage of accommodation in the urban areas.

The relaxation would benefit only those blacks who could afford to buy virtually nonexistent houses under the 99-year lease plan, or those so highly qualified that companies would regard it worthwhile to provide housing.

The problem will also apply to labour recruited from the rural areas.

Under the new regulations, labour assembly points will be created near the homelands. But it is a specific instruction to officials making labour bureau there that in selecting labour they must only take note of employment opportunities and vacancies but also the availability of housing.

Dr Alex Berane, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on labour matters, said the housing specification created a classic Catch-22 situation.

"How can you say a man can't look for a job until he has suitable housing?" he asked.

While there were aspects of the new regulations that were positive, there was also a sting.

"This doesn't change anything in terms of influx control and the pass system — it doesn't get to the root of the problem and until it does, it is only tinkering."

Overall, labour experts agreed that the new regulations would improve the quality of life of blacks who enjoy the precious Section 10(1)(a) and (b) status, which is the sole open sesame to the new relaxed regulations.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash in Johannesburg said:

"It is definitely going to be much easier for qualified people. All they need is that stamp in their pass books."

"Employers are going to take a much closer interest in that stamp from now on (because they now face stiffer fines for employing 'illegal' blacks)."

"If there is no stamp, they will say no jobs."

"On the one hand it improves the lot of 'qualified' blacks but it also puts up more barriers for those who are not qualified."

Mrs Duncan said the Riekert Commission had estimated there were 1.5-million blacks in South Africa who qualified for urban residence rights. This represented about 10 per cent of the total.

And the 1.5-million whose lives were going to be a bit more sunny would be a diminishing elite.

According to the current citizenship laws, the children of urban blacks would not inherit the right to be South Africans.

They would be forced to become citizens of independent homelands.

"It is not moving away from discrimination, or grand apartheid, or getting rid of the pass laws, or making influx control any more humane."

What is happening is that the Government is co-opting a small group of blacks into the central white core of South Africa by making things easier than they were before.

For those who do have the qualifications, the most important of the new regulations will mean:

- They can move to jobs from one urban area to another provided they have suitable accommodation.
- They do not have to report to a labour bureau if they change jobs. They can begin work immediately.
- Neither their nor their employers will have to appear at labour bureau personally to register; it can be done in writing.
Cities face black influx of 21-million

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

SOUTH African cities face an influx of 21-million black people in the next 20 years. And the only way to deal with them is to scrap Government racial restrictions on the use of land.

This was the conclusion reached in an in-depth report released this week after an international conference in Johannesburg last year on “Free Enterprise and the Individual.”

The report was compiled by Syncron, a private-sector organisation which develops scenarios, policy alternatives and action programmes for all fields of business and related environments.

Many millionaires, including two Ministers, Senator Owen Horwood and Dr Piet Koornhof, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr Justice J Steyn, Dr A M S Makwanye, Dr J H de Loor, Secretary for Finance, Mr Gavin Relay, of Anglo American, Dr Anton Rupert, Dr L L Sebe, of the Ciskei, President L Mmangoe, Professor Walter Williams, of the United States, and Mr Michael Evans, of Britain, contributed to the conference.

The report that emerged concludes that next to nuclear warfare and massive hunger, the influx of blacks to the cities is the biggest threat facing the country.

To build and maintain the cities for whites and blacks, about R140-billion would have to be spent over the next 20 years.

It was estimated that if 27-million urban blacks in the year 2000 were evenly spread over 27 cities the size of Soweto, they would roughly require 27 000 doctors and dentists, 250 000 teachers, 18 000 pharmacists and 50 000 city engineering staff, hospital staff, town planners and administrators, professionals, etc.

“The purpose of this (very rough) exercise is to demonstrate that the planned-urbanisation of this size over 20 years requires considerably more than civil engineering planning.”

Powers

The report includes a survey by Mr Leon Lown, executive director of the Free Market Foundation, of restrictions on land use.

He says a commonly expressed view at the conference was that the powers of the administration boards, and particularly the superintendent in black urban areas, created a sense of insecurity and resentment which pervaded the entire black community.

“It has a significant effect on the willingness of blacks to invest in homes or businesses,” he said.

He argues for immediate changes including:

- Substantially less Government intervention and participation in the economy
- The removal of virtually all statutory discrimination
- The legalisation and encouragement of informal sector (agriculture, industry and commerce)
- The transfer to the private sector of State economic activities, which are not of a special strategic nature
- The involvement of the private sector in strategic areas
- The fact that there is a universal correlation between the degree of free enterprise and the degree of socio-economic prosperity
FORTY-TWO meat workers who appeared in the Langa Commissioners' Court last week left the Peninsula under police escort last Thursday.

They were some of the 300 meat workers who went on strike last month. More than half of the workers are contract workers from the homelands.

The 42 workers were arrested for being in the Peninsula illegally. On passing sentence the commissioners, Mr W. Fousse, said the men should be sent back the homelands.

A spokesman for the Western Province General Workers' Union said the workers who had been sent back to the homelands would be called back if the meat dispute could be settled.
Inside Mail

Food Grows Hungry

The number of unemployment cases in 1959 was 2,000. In 1959, the number of unemployed men and women in 1959 was 2,000.

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citizens

civil rights act
Employers have to register vacancies with the local labour bureaux. They cannot employ migrant workers directly according to their needs but have to wait for appointments from the bureaux. This measure has been extended to include farm labour.

Workers may no longer transfer their contracts if they are dismissed during their terms of employment. This used to be possible where a recommendation was made by the previous employer.

Although a West Rand Administration Board official denies its policy has changed, he admits that the number of contracts renewed has been "greatly reduced."

In Cape Town, the number of contract workers has been reduced from 40,000 to 18,000 over the last three years.

Government has centralised the labour bureau system during the last five years and these new measures now give them greater control over black workers.

Although these negative effects on "migrant" workers were anticipated at the time of the Riekert report, it was hoped that certain recommendations would benefit workers with Section 10(a) and (b) rights.

Theoretically, workers with these rights, once they have been registered, need no longer report to a labour bureau to renew or change their work contracts.

They may also, theoretically, move from one area to another with less trouble — provided they are secure of a job and housing.

But, says Joyce Harris, president of Black Sash, these have not yet been implemented.

"The negative aspects of the report are being implemented but workers are not yet feeling the recommended benefits," she says.

Although the Department of Co-operation and Development demurs it has adopted a tougher line, labour experts say it is becoming increasingly difficult for workers to be registered for employment other than through the established labour bureaux.

A number of loopholes which previously allowed employers to "bend the rules" have been removed — leaving work-seekers at the mercy of the government-established labour offices.

Measures which restrict the employment opportunities of workers include:

- The R500 fine for employers of unregistered workers. The effect of this has been that employers are no longer prepared to carry the risk of an unregistered worker — frequently the case before the moratorium.
- The removal of "special requisitions" which allowed for "individual employment." Workers who found jobs and had the necessary forms from the local administration board and employers would return to their home areas where they would officially be recruited — but to the job of their choice.

With the removal of this concession, workers are at the mercy of formal recruitment. "This means that in areas where there is no recruitment, workers can no longer gain legal employment," says a labour expert.

INFLUX CONTROL

Tightening up

Indications are that government is tightening its hold on SA's black labour movements through stricter adherence to influx control measures.

Factory worker... closing the loopholes
Rural poverty that drives them to SA

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Northern Africa Edition

EVEN if crop production were doubled in Lesotho, the resulting income to farmers would still fall far below the poverty datum line, according to Dr E M Makhanya, of the University of Zululand.

Only 1% of adult Basotho farmers make an "adequate living" from agriculture and in most cases, a member of the household has to find paid employment to augment the income from crops, he says.

A former lecturer in geography at the National University of Lesotho and the holder of a doctorate on agriculture in Lesotho, Dr Makhanya makes these points in an Africa Institute publication "Flight of the rural population in Lesotho."

In it, he draws attention to another feature of Lesotho's rural population: the large number of landless families who are dependent on sharecropping for income.

Share-croppers are subject to even greater pressures to supplement their income by paid employment, which in most cases means trying to obtain work as contract labourers in South Africa.

Employment opportunities in Lesotho as a whole are limited and the shortage is felt most acutely in the rural areas," Dr Makhanya says.

According to the first Five-Year Plan, he continues, the distribution of the male labour force in 1966 was 7% in paid employment in Lesotho, 45% in paid employment in South Africa and 48% occupied in agriculture in Lesotho.

Dr Makhanya quotes figures to show that landless households are under the greatest pressure to supplement their income by contract work in South Africa.

"Among the migrants to South African mines, 40% were those who did not have land. 22% had one piece of land, 17.5% two pieces of land and only 10.5% had more than two pieces of land."

Two consequences of men having to seek work in South Africa are:

- Postponement of decisions relating to agriculture. Those left behind are often reluctant to proceed without consulting the absentee wage earner.
- Unbalanced sex ratios in the particular area. Dr Makhanya analysed, the ratio was 76 males to 100 females.

Dr Makhanya says: "In various publications, the churches, government and individual writers express concern about the migrant labour system, but there have been no positive steps either to halt or to discourage it, because migration to the mines results from various factors, over which there is no immediate control."

He notes that from 1921 to 1956 the rate of population growth in Lesotho dropped markedly from 2.4% falling as low as 0.4% during the decade 1946-1956 but never rising above 1.4%.

The reason was that during these years both Britain, as the colonial power responsible for Lesotho and South Africa, enforced the immigration of Lesotho into the western South African labour market.

"There was thus a free flow of people between Lesotho and South Africa that resulted in a net loss of population in Lesotho."

Since then, the movement of Lesotho nationals into South Africa has been restricted and there has been a marked decrease in the number of Lesotho absentees.

The population growth rate has consequently risen, reaching an officially acknowledged compounded rate of 2.2% a year.

Dr Makhanya does not specifically make the point, but it is commonly known that recruitment of Lesotho nationals to the mines has dropped sharply since the mid-1950s — which means it is increasingly difficult to obtain that all-important job to lift income above the PDI.
By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE migratory labour system would stay even if apartheid were to be scrapped, the head of Anglo American's gold division, Mr Dennis Etheredge, said this week.

Mr Etheredge reiterated remarks he made during an interview with SABC/TV earlier in the week that the migratory labour system was favoured by most black miners.

Mr Etheredge said although he viewed migratory labour as a negative system, it had some benefits to black workers and the country's economy.

He did not believe, he said, that the system was a political creation. "Migratory labour was existing even long before the introduction of apartheid and I cannot see how it can be eradicated.\"
Drought relief measures have helped at most one-tenth of the Ciskeian people. In the long-term, the total Ciskei budget this year is "a drop in the ocean" of what is needed to uplift the homeland nation. But the Ciskei government is committed to self-help.

JOHSE BROUARD reports...

**ZWEILITSHA** - The Ciskei Government is launching a R3-million manpower development programme, which has doubled the number of employed Ciskeian people in the past six months. The government is tackling the problem of the jobless in the homelands.

With staggeringly high unemployment in the Ciskei, the government has begun an extensive recruitment and training programme to white South Africa's improved Ciskeian workforce for the opportunities in the homeland. The programme is co-ordinated by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr. Mamedo L. Bodu.

Before it was launched there were about 12 000 jobs available in the homeland. Thirty two factories provide 2 500 jobs, government and public service employ 7 000 and an additional 1 000 have been created on three irrigation schemes.

**Assets**

Since January, at least another 12 000 people have been placed in jobs — BUT, outside the homeland.

One of the Ciskei's main assets remains its people. About 60 percent depend on the land to survive. The Ciskei has never exported food: its minimal agriculture is subsistence.

A small percentage of Ciskeians own land. A recent survey undertaken by the Department of Agriculture made the startling finding that only 27 000 Ciskeians have about two million ha of land rights, their average landholding being less than one hectare.

This says Ciskei's agriculture chief, Mr. Gary Godden, is not enough to feed one man, let alone the eight or 12 people most workers have to support.

**Computer**

Efforts have been made to attract and create industry in the homeland but the great bulk of the manpower programmes are aimed at agriculture.

Using a computer system to record workers' employment details, the Ciskei manpower development programme rolls 100 000 Ciskeians to South Africa's industries and industry as nearly as possible to an assembly line.

The criticism such a programme draws is that people are regarded as salable products. But the campaign, one which Mr. D. du Randt, programme head, and his experienced staff are proud of.

The programme is a firm step to alleviate unemployment and hunger.

The black state hospitals, with malnutrition running high, face starvation. Perhaps the end of the drought might allow the government to provide free food, bags of fortified meal.

A relief programme to provide fodder for cattle reached 80 percent of the cattle, Mr. Godden said.

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**Potential**

Ciskei's agriculture department has created 1 500 jobs at three irrigation schemes at Nyetha in the west, Koloksana in the centre and the Sukhiso scheme in the north, which have an irrigatable potential of more than 10 000 ha.

Mr. Godden says there is a potential for 20 000 ha in the Koloksana region alone, and that 5 000 ha of forests would yield another 400 jobs.

The R3-million allotted to the Ciskei's drought relief programme is being stretched taut as steps are needed to solve the drought crisis.

Rall has been allocated for work for those who work for income because of drought. Workers are being made more than the usual pay of R3 a day for building dams and growing vegetable gardens.

**Malnutrition**

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plans to sell a
abode force

The Ciskol Government cannot cope with the invasion of people in its settlement camps, which spring up like mushrooms. The lands have plains. These people have no facilities. But nurses and social workers try to reach the remotest rural areas.
Work at last (above and below) for some of Ciskei's needier people. The wage: R2 a day. Thousands of people have been employed to do drought relief work since the homeland was declared a drought disaster area in April.

Mr B du Randt, secretary of the Department of Manpower Development: "Our client is the Ciskeian labourer."
Van Ons Korrespondent
KORALBAAT
Gebraakte in "hout- en
crackeractiviteit, vannieuwswaarde aanval van Mosselbaai, "Saagmeule" maak
In "hout- en


Saagmeule maak
groot deurbraak

die houtbedrijf is, om
zich een weg in 'n
energiebron wat meer-
lik in Saagmeule te
bevindt.

De maatrappe be-
trokke in Searle's Timber
op Great-Britain, Art
Wieling van Mosselbaai
en Carbolite Systems van
Kaarastad. Die aanleg ver-
wees daarbij energiewer-
houdende moet hou en
houtstof een teken pro-
ces, van ammoniak tot
houtstof, stoom en houtstof,

Die houtstofproces is moeilijk verkoopbaar en vind toonaangebieding in U.S.A. en ander lande van deur
'n houtstofproces verha-
nder verband. Dit het egter tot groot omge-
vingsverandering geleid vanuit as reuk


Volgens Jan
Swampeel van Searle's Timber, is die firmas oor-
beooging op diesel-


Daar was slegs 'n paar
alternatiewe, naamlik om
aanleg tot slot, om die
bestaande houtstof met 'n
meer moderne rooilwoord
model te verwyder. Dit
is, om alles in 'n
 productie om te
omslag tot een produk-

Lees: Groen emmer of...
Change laws for urban black women

A call for reform of laws that affect the urban black woman, has been made by senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand, Carmen Nathan, who has studied extensively the court ruling abolishing lodgers' permits for urban blacks.

SUE GABRIEL reports.

CARMEN NATHAN

Customary marriage cannot function properly in an urban setting because it was never designed for it nor developed for it. The Government must recognize this fact and reform the laws that affect the status of the urban black woman, especially those that affect her status, and this includes civil marriage.

This call for reform has been made by Mrs Carmen Nathan, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

She has studied the Willem Kommissar judgment and questions whether or not it applies to "wives".

In terms of the Appellate Court judgment made in August it is believed that thousands of wives and children married with monogamy resident in South Africa and other black unions would from now on be able to do so without restriction.

"THE LAW"

But this in Mrs Nathan's opinion applies only to couples whose marriage are registered as legal in the eyes of the law. Customary law wive, she argues, do not fall into this category, only civil law wives.

"The rights of a customary union wife in traditional law may be enforced in the Commissioner's Courts, but only in matters which are black and where the matter is not involving customary law," said Mrs Nathan.

This means that a customary union wife living in South Africa would not be able to mandate them in terms of the Kommissar judgment according to Mrs Nathan.

"CANNOT STAY"

"Influx control and the immigration system are, in the present era, the greatest single factors that militate against family life, say the law, and against every person's right to a family life," said Mrs Nathan.

She pointed out that the majority Labour Party's one of the main causes of the "black mother family" and its extended family consisting of a man and father, their daughters and grandchildren, but no sons-in-law.

"STANDARD"

These families had developed out of necessity and did not conform to Western or other standards and values with consequent prejudices against the women concerned, and society as a whole.

"Everything possible ought to be done," said Mrs Nathan, "to encourage the nuclear family headed by a father and a mother."

A civil marriage, designed to avoid unnecessary prejudice for other races, supported by the various national black organizations, is the ideal, said Mrs Nathan.

She feels that the section of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 25 of 1945, which allows the husband and father who is qualified to be in an urban area, ought to be extended to include the husband of a woman who is so qualified.

"The present law discriminates unfairly against men," said Mrs Nathan.

She said there must be a large number of customary unions in South Africa, and a large number of men who have "black wives" in their homes. She suggested they be married under civil law.

PROBLEMS

"Problems will obviously arise where there is more than one customary union wife," said Mrs Nathan.

"For the reason alone, a permanent commission of inquiry ought to be established to investigate all laws relating to black family life," said Mrs Nathan.

The commission, in her view, ought to consist of people well versed in the law of the balance and understanding the need for law reform, and to be guided by the desire to prevent or reduce prejudice and to make the law more just and humane.

"ENTITY"

"Every person's right to a family life," said Mrs Nathan, "must be the aim, and at least half of the total number of members ought to be considered as an entity," said Mrs Nathan.
Free enterprise must ‘involve blacks’

By MARJA TUIT

BLACKS must be involved in the private enterprise system — or they will choose socialism, Mr Dennis Etheredge, chairman of Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company, said on Monday.

He was speaking at the opening of a new shopping complex at Vaal Reefs No. 5 Shaft, designed to serve the nearby hostel's 5,000 black miners.

Mr Etheredge said there had been a spectacular growth of the mining industry, and "although there still remains a lot to be done, there has been a great improvement in the quality of life of black employees in the last 10 years".

Referring to the migrant labour system, he said the mines would remain "stuck with it".

It had its bad aspects, such as the breakdown in social values "I don't like the idea of separating families, but gold mines are where they are and cannot be moved".

But the migrant Labour system was not "all evil".

"It has been an important factor in spreading the wealth of the mines to other countries."

There had been an improvement in wages and also accommodation, and "we have also managed to stabilise our work force, which has brought about a close association of loyalty between man and mine", said Mr Etheredge.

The mines were concerned about the leisure time and amenities of their employees, and because of the increasing interest in shopping facilities, a new concept of shopping had been introduced to take the place of the old concession stores, which were "definitely out of date and unmagazine".

Mr Etheredge said both Frasers — the company which built and runs the new centre — and Vaal Reefs "represent capitalism, and private enterprise is the only way a developing country can progress".

It was important to involve blacks in the capitalist system.

The worry was that private enterprise had been the "white man's privilege".

"If blacks do not become involved, we face the possibility that capitalism will be overthrown here in the years ahead."

Blacks should see themselves as part of the system.

"It is important that we turn our minds to these matters as quickly as possible."
Computer plan to control workers

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

The Government is considering a vast national computer network to give it far-reaching control over the lives and work of urban black people.

Computers in all the areas now controlled by the main administration boards, linked to each other and to a central computer in Pretoria, would enable the Government to combat unemployment by providing instant information on where jobs are and where workers are who can do the jobs.

The system would also enable the Government to tighten up severely on influx control. A wide array of personal details—including "relevant" criminal offences—would be fed into the computers.

This system could have some important benefits for black people. However, there are fears that the system could be abused by the authorities and that it could give the Government unprecedented control over the lives of black people in urban areas.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs and civil liberties, warned today that the introduction of such a system might result in South Africa entering an era of bureaucratisation which will make the real system seem like child's play.

Mrs Suzman said that while the system might have some important benefits for black people, it could introduce a degree of labour control which she doubted existed anywhere outside Russia.

Sources say that if the system is introduced, and it is being contemplated by some senior Government officials, personal details will be fed into computers, and such information will include:

1. Educational qualifications and results of aptitude tests
2. A lengthy record of previous employers
3. Records of "relevant" criminal offences. It is understood that the system could provide for a "message input" into the computer by the police if a poison is required for questioning
4. Ethnic origins of urban blacks
5. Their status under influx control laws
6. Labour law qualifications
7. Detailed information about accommodation and employment
8. The system also provides for extensive information about employers to be fed in.

Excluding

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg, said today the system would be in line with the part of the total strategy expressed in the Bekkers Report. It could lead to a severe tightening up of influx control. She feared that it would intensify the rate at which people in the homelands are being totally excluded from their rightful share in the wealth of the resources of this very wealthy country.

She pointed out that the use of computers in the administration of blacks was already causing problems. The Black Sash office had already had to deal with difficulties caused by incorrect information being fed into computers.
hit out at control by computer

By Craig Charney and Mike Derry

Black leaders have slated the proposed new system of computerised control over black workers' jobs and personal histories.

The proposal, disclosed in The Star yesterday, would give employers and government officials a complete file on any black worker — including his movements, work history, employer recommendations, and even police record — at the press of a button.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said: "I find it very sinister.

"While there will be peripheral advantages, the worrying aspect is that it will give the authorities major control over the movements of blacks. Therefore, I think the churches and other interested bodies will have to ask the authorities to have another think."

While some people had said the proposals amounted to the coming of Big Brother to South Africa, Bishop Tutu said: "Big Brother is here already. It's just getting worse."

"DISTURBED"

Inkatha's principal urban representative, Mr Gibson Thula, said he was "very disturbed" at news of the proposed computer system.

"The Government has been using computers for some time in influx control," he said.

"Obviously now they plan to link up and keep a stricter watch on black people's movements."

Mr Thula said there was no doubt the new computer-system would be used to tighten up influx control.

The introduction of the proposed system could mean that "bad elements" in the black community could be singled out, warned Mr George Wauchop, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation.

"If you're found guilty of any crime — from a pass offence to a political offence — you'll fall victim," he said.
two men are deported from banastaran

there's the story of two cross speaking men

Sunday Post, October 12, 1986
'No black labour for SA' plan

LUSAKA — Seven black Southern African states have formed a labour ministers' commission where the meeting was also attended by representatives of Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. Mr Lumma was appointed as one of the commissioners.

Before Zambia's independence in 1964, thousands of black workers used to be recruited from this country by the then Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (Wenela) for work on South African mines and farms. Although illegal recruitment of Zambian labour still goes on, the country has legislated against it, but countries like Malawi and Mozambique have not banned recruitment.
Big bid to curb labour for SA 'a countermove'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Southern Africa Editor

The attempt by seven Southern African states to stem the flow of migrant labourers to South Africa should be seen as part of their bid to establish a "counter- constellation" of states, Dr Leon Geldenhuys of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

Dr Geldenhuys was commenting on the announcement in Lusaka by the Zambian Minister of Labour, Mr Joshua Lumina, of a decision by seven black-rulled states to set up a joint labour commission to seek the export of labourers by their countries to South Africa.

The decision was taken at a recent meeting in Swaziland by representatives of Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The last five of these are substantial exporters of labour to South Africa.

Describing the export of labourers to South Africa by these states as an issue of symbolic importance, Dr Geldenhuys said: "They simply could not ignore it. But to set up a committee to end migrant labour does not mean that they will succeed."

Since the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, committed himself to the establishment of a Pretoria-centred constellation of states, black-rulled Southern African states have held three major conferences at which ways and means of lessening their economic dependence on South Africa have been discussed.

The conferences were held at Arusha in Tanzania, Lusaka, and, most recently, Salisbury. The Swaziland conference seems to have been a smaller affair but may be significant as a pointer to a new field of activity in the bid to lessen economic dependence on Pretoria.

The first three conferences seem to have concentrated more directly on diminishing trade ties with South Africa, and building an alternative African-controlled network of communications. Zambia and Angola excepted. The member states of the new labour commission have been dependent on South Africa as a provider of work for thousands of their citizens. As underdeveloped regions, they have been characterised by large-scale unemployment and underemployment.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines, which recruits migrant workers from neighbouring countries, yesterday put the proportion of foreign migrant workers on South African mines at 40% (of 470,000 workers).

The mines are the chief but not the only employers of foreign blacks. In June 1978 there were more than 327,000 foreign black workers in South Africa, of whom more than 258,000 were on the mines.
Migrant labour block denied

By CHRISTIE BREDSON
Southern Africa Bureau

The Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Mr. Felix Nhlandza, has denied that his country is considering a ban on the migration of labour from other Southern African states to South Africa.

He believed the Zambia Labour Minister, Mr. Joshua Lumana, who was reported to have made this statement in Lusaka recently, was misquoted.

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

Mr. Lumana was later reported to have announced that the seven states had formed a commission of Labour Ministers whose main task would be to curb the recruitment of labour by South African companies.

Mr. Nhlandza said it was economically impossible for most of the states to cut their labour ties with South Africa.

The commission would look into the co-ordination of recruitment and service conditions for labourers who worked in South Africa, he said.

Although Zambia has outlawed the recruitment of labour by South Africa, more than 250,000 workers from the other six states are employed in this country.

They generate more than R10-million a year in deferred payments and family remittances sent back home.

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in particular are heavily dependent on the South African mines for employment. In 1979 the figures were Botswana 18,000, Lesotho 112,000 and Swaziland 9,000.

Editorial comment
Migrant labour won't be stopped

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

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

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

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

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

Although Zambia has outlawed the recruitment of labour by South Africa, more than 250,000 workers from the other six states are employed in this country. — DDC.
Prof: labour laws hurt migrants most

GRAHAMSTOWN — Black migrant workers from outside the urban areas had no rights of negotiation in the labour market and were last in the queue for jobs, said Professor Simon Bekker, of the Rhodes University Institute of Social and Economic Research.

Delivering his inaugural lecture as Stella and Paul Loewenstein professor of development studies, he said that in accordance with the government's own adherence to the principles of a market economy and racial equality in the labour market, there should be such rights for this group of underprivileged workers.

Their representatives should be involved institutionally in negotiations over labour matters if their dispossession was to be counterbalanced.

Speaking on State control over the Labour Market, Prof Bekker said that as the modern South African economy developed, so the rural black economies underdeveloped.

"The privileged flourish as the underprivileged suffer. And the more efficient the system of control over labour supply becomes, the more these differences will be exacerbated."

If one focused solely on the permanent urban black community, then the government's stated policy of doing away with restrictions on the mobility of skilled labour offered many rewards.

"It offers, more than before...opportunities for employment, for advancement, and for shared decision-making in the labour market and the work place."

"These opportunities accord more with merit and experience than with race."

What the policy did not offer was political involvement in national issues, except in "alienated nation states."

Seen from the perspective of the labour market, the government's policy towards urban blacks seemed to be one of offering permanent status and a decent standard of living without political rights."

"If the Republic's labour policy offers the urban black permanent status and a decent standard of living without a vote, it offers the black in a national state the vote without bread in that state and a place in the job queue behind workseekers from the Republic."

Prof Bekker said that influx control had not stemmed the flow of workers to the urban areas.

"It remained discriminatory in a number of areas and the decentralisation policy — the other side of the influx control coin — had failed to live up to its political promise of creating viable regional development, or its political promise of creating viable national state economies." — DDC.
Towards a labour Opec?

Attempts by seven African states to sever their economic links with SA by reducing — and ultimately stopping — the migrant labour flow across their borders could have unexpected local benefits. For one thing, mining houses sources appear confident that recruitment in SA could fill any gaps.

The countries involved in setting up the commission to investigate the migrant labour situation are Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Malawi and Zambia. This development is merely an extension of the declaration drawn up at the conference in Arusha, Tanzania, last year where a nine-nation southern Africa economic summit pledged to "combine measures to co-ordinate development projects with steps to reduce economic ties with Pretoria."

In the long term, the states clearly wish to force change in SA. The feeling against apartheid within black Africa still runs very high. Although many experts suggest their economic battle may prove fruitless, they will not abandon the fight. They are doubtless fully aware that it is in SA's political interests to keep them as economic dependants.

The greatest irony about a policy banning migrant labour to SA would be that the labour suppliers would have greater readjustment problems than the mining houses themselves. Says a mining house spokesman, "Mining houses would have little to worry about. There is no doubt that there is the availability of labour in SA and that foreign labour could be recruited locally. The greatest loss would be that of experienced workers who are turning their backs on SA."

The spokesman states that the situation cannot change overnight and that, over a period of time, mining houses would be able to adjust. Clearly recruiting exclusively within SA's borders would incur greater costs initially, but the Chamber of Mines agrees that the mining industry could successfully survive without foreign labour. Severe unemployment, particularly in the homelands, would mean no shortage of recruits even if, as is often argued, SA blacks have a "traditional dislike of mine work.

SA's mining industry has virtually 100% of its workforce. Fifty-five per cent were recruited internally, including the homelands, last year compared with 45% in 1975.

Whether the seven states could survive without the income from selling their labour is a moot point. Last year the Chamber of Mines' recruiting arm, The Employment Bureau of Africa, (Tebo) paid out R1.16m in deferred pay and remittances to the families and relatives of migrant workers. Some 19% of their total earnings. Tebo's Mozambique, and Zimbabwe benefited particularly as they made that 60% of the wages earned by their citizens be paid out in their home countries.

Lesotho, on the other hand, has less reliance on SA mining, which employs 113,000 Basothos according to the Chamber of Mines — as it has scant resources other than labour. Although it is committed to doing so in theory, a government official has noted that it would be impossible to break all links with our neighbour.

Similarly, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Swaziland would also find it extremely difficult to end their employment dependence on SA. They are faced with grave unemployment problems, as well as soaring energy costs and falling world prices for their primary export commodities.

In this light, a 'counter-constellation' of states appears to be some distance away. Until they operate as healthy economic states, their hopes of regional co-operation and determination to bring pressure to bear on the 'skim of the south' are bound to remain unfulfilled.

Despite this, political observers feel the labour commission plan, although a difficult one, still makes sense — not only for the foreign countries, but for SA as well.
No more labour

SALISBURY. Contracts made between South Africa and previous Rhodesian governments under the Weslaid migrant recruitment programme will not be renewed when they expire, said the Labour Minister Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

He said his ministry did not approve of "emigrat labour to the Republic," but individuals who wanted to continue working there were free to do so, as there was no law barring people from getting jobs abroad.

The Minister also said more industrial relations officers were to be employed in Zimbabwe to protect indigenous workers and speed up black advancement - Sapa.
The bureaucratic system is effectively blocking the right of black wives to live with "qualified" husbands in urban areas in spite of a court judgment that they may do so. MARION DUNCAN reports.

In practice, however, things have never been that straightforward - particularly for anyone claiming a 10(1)(c) right. Administration board and government officials (backed by the Bantu Commissioners' courts and the Supreme Court) have been insisting that wives can stay with their husbands only if they are on the husbands' lodgers' permits.

It has been an effective blocking mechanism: township superintendents have usually refused to add the women's names to the permits.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the main Johannesburg Black Sash advice office, "The 10(1)(c) rights have been sore points for years."

"Dr Piet Koornhof (Minister of Co-operation and Development) complicated the issue further with two of his famous promises. He said that as many people as possible would be housed in the area "continuously and lawfully" for 15 years without being employed outside the area.

"The wives of men who live in their fathers' houses could get an automatic 10(1)(c) endorsement (on the theory that the son would eventually take over the house)."

"But over the years an enormous number of women have come to us because they have been endorsed out when they tried to get 10(1)(c) rights. We opened this advice office in 1962, and this issue has been one of the major problems throughout the time since." The whole messy issue is summarised in the story of Mr Veli Komani, a Cape Town man who has worked and lived in the city since 1950. In 1974 his wife went to the Cape to be with her husband in Guguletu. She was given a visitor's permit, which was renewed for a few months until January 1975 when the administration board ordered her to leave her husband and go back whence she came.

Mr Komani sought legal advice. The case went to the Supreme Court, which refused to acknowledge that Mrs Komani had any right to stay with her husband. It went to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein on August 19 this year. This is the highest court in South Africa ruled that she had a right to live with her husband in Cape Town as a 10(1)(c) qualified person. It was an important judgment, with far-reaching implications for thousands of black families.

Chief Justice Mr C J Rumpff handed down a 41-page judgment that went into a detailed analysis of Section 10 of the Consoliation Act and the Residential Regulations issued in Government Notice R1036 of June 14, 1968.

The judge reached a major conclusion, that the regulations (which fore people to have lodger's permits to live in rooms in black township houses) were "ultra vires" - in other words, they were not lawful.

"It is a breakthrough, but the whole thing is very complicated and it will take weeks before all the implications are understood."

"What is, however, without doubt is the fact that it is now illegal (for administration boards or community councils to insist that wives have lodger's permits) to live with their 10(1)(a) or (b) husbands."

"Now, Pretoria should have issued a circular on this ruling and sent it to the chief bantu commissioners throughout the country. They in turn should circulate it around their particular areas to other bantu commissioners and to the administration boards."

"There is no excuse for officials to pretend that they do not know about the Komani judgment."

"And yet petty bureaucratic officials are still endorsing wives out of urban areas when they try to stay with their husbands, and still refusing to give them what is now a proven legal right to live with their 10(1)(a) and (b) qualified husbands."

"It is disgraceful. It is indefensible. It is absolutely disgusting."

"And it is heartbreaking. Here are the stories of just three women who are fighting a battle of paper and will with the authori-
narily resident” with him — ever since. On July 1 this year she applied to the Chief Bantu Commissioner for a 10(1)(c) classification. On August 29 (10 days after the Komani judgment) she was notified of the commissioner’s refusal and was endorsed out. The case has been referred to a lawyer.

Mrs Duncan of the Black Sash comments: “We have referred a couple of cases to a lawyer who got on the phone to the Administration Board and threatened Supreme Court action. The only result was a panicky call from an official who said he could not overrule a commissioner’s decision, but who said he would give the women concerned two-month permits while referring the cases back to the commissioner.

“We are worried about this delaying action. When Parliament convenes again soon there are going to be changes in the pass laws. This “loop-hole” provided by the Komani judgment might well be closed and administration board officials engaging in delaying tactics could well be banking on just this development.”

One woman has already had a 10(1)(c) application refused since the Komani judgment on the grounds that the house where she and her husband were staying was grossly overcrowded. A legal decision on this particular instance is expected soon.

Said Mrs Duncan: “Women applying for 10(1)(c) endorsements are being asked to bring evidence of accommodation — which means a letter from the township superintendent stating that the house is not overcrowded, that the registered tenant is prepared to accommodate the family and that the superintendent himself has no objection.

“This, of course, gives the superintendent a big say in the matter.

“We’re waiting on this one at the moment, to see if any sort of pattern emerges.

“But we are definitely getting strong indications that the authorities are doing everything they can to slow down the recognition of 10(1)(c) rights. It is an appalling state of affairs.”

...nowhere to go but out.
PM says labour pool is basis for constellation

By David Breier, Pretoria Bureau

Southern Africa already has a common labour market on which the constellation of states should be built, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last night.

"Addressing a banquet in Pretoria organised by the Manpower 2000 campaign and attended by about 2700 guests, Mr Botha said the common labour market effectively existed and formed a sound basis for mutual co-operation and economic interdependence.

This could provide the cornerstone for a constellation of states, he added.

Mr Botha said the common labour market could be extended on a wide variety of fronts. These were:

- The movement of workers across common borders,
- The training and re-training of workers who moved across common borders,
- The protection of the health and safety of workers,
- The negotiation of rights for workers;
- Machinery for industrial peace.

Mr Botha's concept of a common labour market follows the announcement by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, earlier this month of a plan to engage the help of neighbouring countries to curb illegal strikes.

Under this plan, neighbouring states which send workers to South Africa will have to agree to withdraw any workers who take part in illegal strikes. Any country which refuses to sign such an undertaking runs the risk of having its workers excluded from South Africa.

The Prime Minister also warned employers who carried out unfair labour practices that they were harming South Africa's sources.

See Page 9.
Minister outlines Govt labour plans

BY STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

THE MINISTER of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday spelled out a concerted manpower strategy on which his department has embarked.

And he made it clear that labour issues are set to play a key role in the Government's total strategy and constellation of states' concepts.

He added that wide-ranging labour agreements with homelands and neighbouring states were being sought by the Government.

This would form part of a total strategy in South Africa and eventually a Southern African constellation of states, he said.

Mr Botha was opening the congress of Manpower 2000 in Pretoria yesterday.

An important leg of this strategy he said would be programmes for co-operation between the Government, homelands and Southern African states on training retraining and labour relations.

He recently announced that the Government would seek bilateral agreements with homelands and neighbouring governments providing for the deportation of workers who take part in illegal strikes.

Mr Botha said yesterday that the Government wanted homeland and neighbouring governments to accept a common responsibility with it for maintaining industrial order.

He added that arrangements in connection with liaison and negotiation with the states concerned are underway.

His speech follows an address on Tuesday night by the Prime Minister in which he also spelled out the importance of labour issues in the Government's constellation plans.

Mr Fanie Botha said his department had already begun developing a concerted manpower strategy in consultation with the private sector and other groups.

An administrative and organisational structure for such a strategy had already been built in important respects.

Specific programmes which would play an important part in it were:

- Training and retraining programmes including programmes for school leavers and the unemployed. 
- Mr Botha said he hoped to make important announcements on this issue soon.
- Job creation programmes which were being investigated as well as improved employment placement services.
- A campaign to improve productivity.

- A programme to maintain labour peace which would include training in labour relations, the extension of the official industrial council system and the creation of dispute settling machinery.
- Programmes for co-operation with homelands and neighbouring states.
- Health and safety programmes for workers.

Yesterday's convention was dominated by a series of papers calling for reforms along the lines suggested by Mr Botha.

Discussing labour guidelines for the future, Mr Botha emphasised the Government's commitment to union autonomy, but said it could never deviate from its determination to fight illegal strikes.

He also welcomed an announcement by the public and private sectors that they would invest R92 000 million over the next 10 years to create half a million jobs.
Trekarbeid: 'drie keuses'
SA homelands are ‘just labour camps’

The homelands are little more than ‘labour camps’ for white South Africa, says an article in the Black Sash’s official mouthpiece.

Despite recent findings that the homelands could never become economically viable — with or without consolidation — Nationalist policy had not been deterred in any way, said Ms Prué Crosser in the latest issue of “Sash”.

“Government leaders have stated again and again that the homeland policy is not negotiable,” she said.

Ms Crosser stressed, however, that long before the Nationalist Party came to power, South Africa had been divided 86% for whites, 14% for blacks.

Various means had been used to coerce blacks off the land to work on the mines and farms, and now there was an oversupply of unskilled labour and an increasingly mechanized production economy.

“Today the homelands are little more than labour camps for white South Africa. The worker may return to white South Africa as a migrant, but his family must remain behind in the homeland,” she said.

Referring to the pressure placed on the “non-independent” homelands to become “independent” — and to independent homelands receiving more financial backing than the non-independent ones, she quoted the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntwanana, as saying: “This smacks of political bribery and political blackmail. It is an attempt to persuade non-independent states to sell their birthright as South Africans for a bowl of soup.”

Ms Crosser said blacks were never consulted when South Africa was carved up, and the validity of the elections which resulted in the independence of the three homelands had been challenged by many political observers.

“The Government’s total strategy is that South Africa will be surrounded by nine ‘national states’, economically unviable and dependent on South Africa, but drawn into a constellation of states with her so that they can sell her their labour and provide a market for her manufactured goods.”

White South Africa could then shag off all responsibility for the poverty and overcrowding in the homeland because the people there would no longer be South African citizens, she said.

Dealing with the cost of forced population removals, Ms Crosser said it was impossible to estimate the cost in human terms.

“Communities are broken up in the move, and so are families, as fathers and mothers are usually forced to become migrant labourers — if they can find work.”

This often led to a second family in the city, so that the country family was forgotten.

The conditions in the new areas were usually grossly inadequate, particularly for the first few years.

The conditions of living in rural areas were highlighted by the infant mortality rates 12% in white South Africa, 26% in black rural areas, and 37% in the Eastern Cape.

“Relocated people are generally removed from places where they were managing to survive, with varying degrees of prosperity or poverty, into places where they become entirely dependent upon jobs offered to them,” the article said.

Hundreds of thousands had no possibility of ever being offered work, and were not allowed to leave the homelands to look for work for themselves, or to establish themselves in communities of their own, the report said.

“ ‘We are too difficult to obtain Government figures in financial terms for the cost of removals’, Ms Crosser said.”
MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. — GENERAL

Aid migrants' plight union asks homelands

JOHANNESBURG — The Municipal Workers' Union has sent a memorandum to all homeland leaders detailing the plight of recalled migrant workers in South Africa.

The union's president, Mr. Joe Masi, said yesterday that the memorandum was sent to Transkei, Ciskei, KwaZulu, Venda, Bophuthatswana, Griqualand West, Lebowa and Namaqualand, through their union representative offices, on the 30th last month.

The memorandum includes:

1. The contract of the migrant worker must be transferable from one employer to another at the time of his dismissal or resignation.

2. That their representatives' offices in South Africa be empowered to renew workers' contracts without them having to return to their homelands.

3. That migrant workers be allowed to renew their contracts with existing employers themselves, and to draw salaries.

4. That migrant workers are paid on a par with other workers.

An assurance be given that all contract workers be paid on a par with other workers.

Mr. Masi said the fact that migrant workers had to return to their homeland to renew their contracts meant unnecessary expense and they were often subjected to harassment and lack of protection from officials.

The majority of the migrant workers are often told by labour officials that they are not citizens of South Africa — although most of them were born here," said Mr. Masi.

"Another factor is that there is a tendency by manufacturers to sacrifice such workers whenever they find employment on their own. This often results in criminal affairs such as robberies because workers and people who are hungry, will find all possible ways of feeding themselves and their families."

---

Professor (Emeritus) RTM

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J. H. Kenne

D. P. Wekere

J. C. Armstrong

J. L. MacMillan

D. J. Stevenson

P. J. MacMillan

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Miss N. C. Davison

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G. C. Littlewood

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each Corporation subject

Faculty of Engineering
FRIDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 1981

154 Mr R J LORIMER asked the
Minister of Transport Affairs (200)

(1) Whether the Breakwater Prison is being used to house contract workers employed by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, if so, (a) how many are housed there and (b) for how long has it been so used;

\[ \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 15 \]

(2) (a) (i) how many workers are accommodated in former (aa) dormitories and (bb) cells and (ii) what are the sizes of such dormitories and cells, respectively, (b) how many (i) showers, (ii) baths and (iii) toilets are provided and (c) what facilities are provided for (i) cooking and (ii) recreation;

(3) whether he intends to re-house these workers in alternative accommodation, if so, how long will it take, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) An average of 802 per month were housed during the calendar year of 1980

(b) Since 1927.

(2) (a) (ii) (aa) 343

(bb) 339

(a) Dormitories

1 \times 495.56 m^3

7 \times 513.56 m^3 each

Cells

2 \times 112.56 m^3 each

18 \times 111.45 m^3 each

1 \times 229.78 m^3

1 \times 346.35 m^3

1 \times 313.64 m^3

1 \times 454.68 m^3

1 \times 112.69 m^3

12 \times 22.71 m^3 each

8 \times 82.52 m^3 each

4 \times 97.91 m^3 each.

(2) (b) (i) 50

(ii) Nil

(iii) 76.

(c) (i) Inmates are departmentally fed and meals are prepared by properly trained cooks. The fully equipped kitchen line also contains five gas-jacketed electric cooking pots with a capacity of 223 litres each and two of 135 litres each, one electric fish frier, one electric potato peeler (12 kilogram capacity) and one fridge of 1.08 m^3.

(a) One recreation hall for fish shows, etc (films are shown at least once per week), one fully equipped beer hall and one boxing ring complex with boxing equipment.

(3) Matter under consideration
South African foreign Black workers

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

1. How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1980 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act.

2. How many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana.

3. (a) What were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Workers find it difficult to better their positions

Korapetse Jonathan Mfulwane has been offered a job as a dispatch clerk at R50 a week. The West Rand Administration Board has told him he must stay in his R25-a-week dry cleaners' employment or get work with a building contractor or as a gardener.

As a Bophuthatswana citizen, Jonathan falls into a certain work category: he can only do one of those three jobs and nothing else. He has never worked on a building site or as a gardener.

He can take a step down in his employment category, but he may not improve his position.

In a country crying out for skilled labour, critics point out the situation seems ironic.

Ephephani Skosana is in a similar position. He is registered as a waiter but works as an armature worker in Johannesburg. His boss says he must be the highest paid "waiter" in Johannesburg.

William Matowe, Rampala, who has three children, he is registered as a waiter. Although he has been in Johannesburg since 1965, he has not had a permit for all that time so he is not qualified in terms of Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1938.

Like the previous two workers, he comes from an independent homeland and is registered as a yearly contract worker.

He had been earning R100 a month as a waiter in a northern suburb hotel; when he was offered a chance to increase his skills, and his wages by R30 a month more, by working for an automobile engineering firm.

However, the WRAB would not permit him to change his job category, and he was given the red stamp giving him 72 hours to leave the city and return to Soweto.

"It's a serious distortion of the free enterprise system where people with ability can't do better. There is a fear of an enormous labor market if there aren't controls, but that is not to say the present system is being administrated as efficiently as it could be.

Professor Roux van der Merwe, head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of Port Elizabeth, said such a system promoted dissatisfaction and frustration among such people.

"There is a serious distortion of the free enterprise system where people with ability can't do better. There is a fear of an enormous labour market if there aren't controls, but that is not to say the present system is being administered as efficiently as it could be.

Professor van der Merwe condemned the charade of passbook stamps contract workers go through every year. The worker is in effect, living permanently in the urban area, but has to return to his tribal area, he said.

"The only solution is to improve the system in which the worker only comes to the urban area to work. They should be able to improve their skills and live in the urban area permanently."
Black Sash says influx law hides social evil

GRAHAMSTOWN — Influx control laws did not prevent overcrowding and poverty, they merely hid it in the rural areas far from the eyes of whites, the Black Sash national conference here said in a statement.

The government and most whites believed that if there was no influx control and the towns were swamped with work seekers living in shanty towns, this would present a social evil.

"Black Sash believes it is a far greater social evil that poverty and malnutrition exist in frightening proportions out of sight in rural areas."

The Black Sash resolved to collect information to ascertain whether blacks who enter cities and towns were in fact as badly off as they were in the rural areas.

National vice-president, Mrs Jiji Wentzel, said she believed blacks who came illegally to urban centres experienced a real improvement in their living conditions.

"Too many whites still cherish the myth that blacks have left behind a lush smallholding only to secure more material advantage."

"This moral argument for splitting families by migrant labour is based on a belief in an idyllic rural life, with picturesque huts, green fields, home-grown food, a healthy open-air environment for the children," said a fact paper presented by the Transvaal region.

The media was blamed partly for propagating the myth through lack of information, because reporting tended to be about "homeland politics, grandly announced development projects — even glittering hotels — and perhaps a little corruption every now and then."

The Black Sash sent a telegram to Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Information, telling him that when he said there was no hunger in South Africa, he meant there was no hunger among whites.

The telegram said starvation in rural areas was one of the country's greatest problems and that children were dying daily of malnutrition.

Other resolutions taken were:

- Grave concern at the increasing engagement of South African military forces beyond the country's borders, and in particular, the recent raid into Maputo. The resolution said "South Africans must remember that their fellow South Africans have been driven to armed struggle by institutionalised violence of apartheid."

- A call on the government to extend prisoner-of-war status to all people involved in the escalating guerilla war in South Africa and become signatories to the 1977 Protocol of the Geneva Convention.

- To observe June 16 as a day of mourning to express solidarity and show respect for the schoolchildren who died or were imprisoned during and after the Soweto Uprising in 1976. — DDC

**Table 38**

## Distribution of workers by schooling completed and cash wage

**Schooling completed.**

Finally, cash wages were plotted against level of schooling completed, with a regression analysis on the data. The distribution of workers by schooling completed and cash wage appears in the table below.

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<td>Wage per Employment</td>
<td>0-2,50</td>
<td>2,51-5,00</td>
<td>5,01-7,50</td>
<td>7,51-10,00</td>
<td>10,01-12,50</td>
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Finally, cash wages were plotted against level of schooling completed.
Migrant labour criticised

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The migrant labour system was one of the most undesirable elements of the South African industrial scene, the chairman of the giant Premier Group of companies, Mr Tony Bloom, said in Guguletu at the weekend.

He was speaking at the official opening of a hostel to house 300 of the group's contract workers from the Ciskei and Transkei.

Mr. Bloom said it was a matter of sadness to him that many of the people present were not able to have their families with them.

He told the workers: "We appreciate your sacrifices and are aware of the difficulties and hardships imposed on you."
THE HOMELANDS

Juggling the numbers

In the period 1969-70, the homelands had a net immigration of 2m people as a result of incentives, disincentives and administrative controls, according to a report of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU). This figure does not account for those blacks still in the common areas but officially counted as European citizens.

SALDRU notes that the ratio of blacks in the homelands to the ‘white’ areas has been tilted in favour of the former. In 1960 it stood at 4:1, but by 1969 it had changed to 5:1 due to keeping with NP policy to redistribute population in an attempt to make white preserves out of the urban areas. But the homelands remain as unviable and politically unattractive as ever.

Of the 2m uprooted (2.5% of 1.25m) were ejected from the rural areas, mainly the white farms. These areas however experienced a net immigration of young people of working age. Only 38.5% of the net immigration to the homelands came from the metropolitan areas, mainly through the operations of influx control.

The proportion of economically active men and women in metropolitan and homeland areas is yet another grim pointer. There are 78% economically active men in the metropolitan centres against 44% in the homelands, while for women the figures are 63% and 50% respectively. Many of the men in the metropolitan areas are migrants.

Clearly the homelands are being sapped of the strength to shoulder development. The process of relocation might involve vast numbers, but indications are that this is really a self-defeating exercise in terms of bolstering the ethnic states. The homelands still serve as centres for labour recruitment, while receiving ‘surplus’ people from mainly the farm areas where mechanisation is replacing farm hands.
Court’s ruling may add to worker power

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

The bargaining power of hundreds of thousands of migrant workers - particularly in key industries such as the mines - have been increased markedly by a recent decision in the Natal Supreme Court, lawyers say.

They say the decision means that employers cannot evict fired contract workers from their compound housing without a court order.

This would make it virtually impossible for an employer to replace workers before winning such an order.

Last week, Mr Justice Pape granted an interim order against a Natal sugar mill, Union Co-Operative Mill, instructing it to restore the compound housing of Mr Cyprian Ngewu, whom it dismissed after a recent work stoppage.

After the stoppage, the company fired workers and sent them back to KwaZulu.

The applications of 44 other workers for this relief were dismissed on a technicality, but will be reintroduced in court later this week - with those of 140 others.

The case - which has attracted widespread employer interest - is continuing, though the order reinstating Mr Ngewu’s housing is only temporary.

However, a lawyer involved in the case said it set a legal precedent which meant that employers of contract workers "will not simply be able to evict workers from their accommodation unless the workers leave voluntarily."

If a company wanted to evict a contract worker from a compound before his contract expired, it would need a court order.

Lawyers and unionists point out that this new increase in the bargaining power of contract workers is particularly during a strike. It would make evicting workers difficult, they say.

Employers argue that this would increase pressure on employers to allow them to evict workers, since eviction will still be possible.

This, unionists argue, will increase pressure on employers to negotiate rather than simply evict.

It is understood that the decision has caused widespread concern and interest among Natal employers, such as those in the sugar industry, who employ migrant workers.

It would also have implications for industries such as the mines.

Observers also point out that the circumstances of the Union Co-Operative case are remarkably similar to those in last year’s municipal strike in Johannesburg.

A lawyer acting for the Union Co-Operative Workers said that though Mr Ngewu was evicted only on an interim order, the decision had "far-reaching consequences."

He based this on the fact that Mr Justice Pape had granted the interim order in the face of "sirens" of opposition from the mill’s lawyers. The judge had also said that Mr Ngewu had a strong chance of winning his appeal. He would have to win a court order and would thus have to cause why a contract worker should be evicted.

This would "presumably" apply in the case of individual workers who were dismissed, as well as strikers, he added.

In the action brought before the court, Union Co-Operative workers have asked for an order declaring that the stoppage was a lockout, and one to order the mill to restore housing for workers without allowing them to remain in the compound housing.

The workers also asked for an interim order reinstating their housing until the court delivered judgment on the other point.

This was granted to Mr Ngewu, who is now once again occupying his compound housing, though the company no longer employs him.

Meanwhile, about 300 former Union Co-Operative Workers have returned to face charges of trespassing housing from the strike. The charges were dropped in court on Tuesday, but they are still in Maritzburg.

According to the Federation of SA Trade Unions, the workers are being housed temporarily in a hall in the Maritzburg area.
African States want to end migrant labour

'Mall' Africa Barrens
SALISBURY - Representatives from seven Southern African states and three 'Liberation movements' are meeting in Salisbury to discuss ways of ending migrant labour to South Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is estimated that Zimbabwe, which is least dependant on migrant labour for income, stands to lose about $40 million a year from the exchange of its maize labour to South Africa.

The remaining Zimbabwean workers in South Africa will be sent home when their present contracts expire.
Urban drift 'makes sense'

By John Murray
Chief Court Reporter

A migrant labourer can improve his living standard by more than 700 percent by working illegally in South Africa for nine months and spending three months in jail as a result, a judge was reminded yesterday.

Professor Marthinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa's Department of Constitutional and Administrative Law was giving evidence in a R17.8 million civil action in the Rand Supreme Court. He appeared as an expert witness in defence of a claim by the West Rand Administration Board against Santam Insurance for payment of damages caused during the 1976 Soweto riots.

Professor Wiechers recalled the ideology represented by Dr Hendrik Verwey's apartheid policies and the problems that evolved.

"Regardless of what the law provided, they were unable to stem the townward movement of poorer rural people for whom illegal employment at the risk of a fine or imprisonment makes greater economic sense than remaining in the rural area," the professor said.

Professor Wiechers quoted from a work by Professor David Walsh, Professor of Southern African Studies in the Department of Comparative African Government and Law at the University of Cape Town.

Professor Walsh had shown, said Professor Wiechers, that there is a 70.7 percent improvement in living standards for a worker from the Cape who works illegally in Maritzburg for nine months and spends three months in prison as a result.
For over a century, SA has drawn its mine-workers from as far north as Malawi and Zambia — and nearly a quarter of a million foreign blacks still make their livelihoods on the mines in "apartheid" SA. Their home economies benefit, on the one hand, from the foreign exchange, and, on the other, from reduced unemployment.

But, as the new states which have come into being since the collapse of the Portuguese empire have made plans, migrant labour is anathema to them — it is seen as a degree of system which they wish eradicated. This raises the question who stands to suffer most?

It is a pertinent question in the wake of the recent meeting of the seven-nation Southern African Labour Congress (SALC) in Salisbury. Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe formed the commission three years ago along with Swaziland and the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress. Their intention is to reduce and ultimately halt the flow of migrant labour into SA.

Zimbabwe has set the example by sharply reducing its contribution to the system. There are now fewer than 8 000 Zimbabweans working on contracts in South African mines compared with 10 000 a few years ago. Zimbabwe has refused to allow The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), the Chamber of Mines black labour recruiting arm, to continue recruiting in the country.

Could SA’s mining industry cope if all SALC members abruptly halted the migrant labour flow? Production would be disrupted but not crippled, claim mining industry sources. SA, with some readjustments, SA could cope.

Such a reply would not have been forthcoming five years ago. At that stage, SA relied far more heavily on foreign migrant labour for its mines. When President Kamuzu Banda stopped recruitment from Malawi in 1974, the number of miners coming from Mozambique dropped drastically in 1975 due to chaos in that country. The industry was hard-put to make up the shortfall. The position remained serious for a while.

"They could have held us to ransom then," admits a South African mining industry source.

The reason why SA is now in a much better position to deal with the threat of a "labour Opec" lies in recent changes in the pattern of migrant labour. Until a few years ago, about 60% of the black workforce on South African mines consisted of blacks from SALC member countries, with 40% from inside SA and the independent homelands. That ratio has now been reversed.

The main reason for this is that South African blacks, traditionally reluctant to work underground, are being attracted to mining by sharply rising wages as well as better working conditions. Zulus, for example, have in the past shunned underground jobs. But there are now more than 15 000 of them working on the gold mines and Teba is geared to recruit thousands more.

The vast majority of migrant workers in SA work on the mines and more than 235 000 — out of 415 000 — are recruited in SA and the independent homelands. If local recruitment increases, what do for their lot to be repressed.

Although Botswana (17 000 migrants in the gold mines), Malawi (13 500) Swaziland (3 000) and Zimbabwe (5 000) are in a better position to cut the labour flow, such a step would definitely affect their economies.

Zimbabwe’s Labour Minister Kambuzi Kangwa admits that his country’s recent recruitment has resulted in increased unemployment. It has not been possible to find jobs elsewhere in the Zimbabwe mining industry, to accommodate returning migrants. Still according to Kangwa, "it is necessary to reduce the pressure of people who are suffering under the oppressive and inhuman South African yoke."

How hard-line in fact is the "vote?" Black miners pay has risen by more than 30% in the past year. A man now gets a round R100/month. Ignoring the value of other benefits, this is well below SA pit levels. But even this low sum is vastly more than that paid in the past when the gold price was pegged — and more than most migrants could earn at home. The current round of wage increases should help make work on the mines more attractive.

Local employers point to free accommodation, food, entertainment, medical care and other benefits extended to migrants — though how else could migrants work if they did not have these facilities? A Chamber of Mines spokesman goes so far as to claim that average disposable income is now close to R200/month.

If there are many migrants who earn less than this figure, the very fact that they continue to come indicates they need the work.

Some mining houses do concede that the migrant labour system is far from ideal, and that greater attention should be given to the possibility of providing family housing to avoid the social dislocations which are an integral part of the system. However, any such solution would be extremely costly. Providing black family housing on a large scale (with a finite life) would mean creating a black township for about 200 000 people. According to a study commissioned by Anglo American, it would...
cost the SA gold mines about R1 300m to provide family housing for all black workers in the gold mining industry.

Some critics of the migrant labour system believe the answer might lie in providing informal site-and-service schemes for black miners close to their places of employment. However, given the SA government's obsession with influx control, and its attitude towards this kind of development, such a proposal at present belongs in the realm of wishful thinking.

Government's attitude towards foreign blacks employed outside the mining industry appears to have hardened in recent years. The agreement with the old Rhodesian government which provided for the registration of Rhodesian blacks illegally employed in parts of SA, has been scrapped. South African employers cannot renew the contracts they have with these blacks, who now have to return to Zimbabwe. The Black Sash office in Johannesburg gets many pleas for help from Zimbabweans trying to stay in SA.

Sheena Duncan, head of the Sash's advice office in Johannesburg, says there has been a noticeable tightening up of regulations governing foreign blacks in SA. Estimates of the number of foreign blacks (not counting citizens of independent homelands) in employment in SA outside the mining industry vary considerably — from about 70 000 (according to official statistics) to three times this figure. However, almost all sources agree that this represents a considerable reduction from the position 10 years ago.

In the long term, attempts by neighbouring states to cut the migrant flow could make sense for both them and SA. It is difficult to defend a labour system which causes men to be separated from their families for long periods of time. They live in hostels which are breeding grounds for a variety of social evils. And no nation likes to be dependent on a system which results in thousands of its citizens working beyond its borders, although several of the poorer European countries have had to accept it.

Local recruitment

At the same time, a reduction in foreign migrants could encourage recruitment efforts inside SA, thus helping to curb local unemployment. But the Chamber will have to jack up what it has to offer. Competitive pay scales and moves towards family housing for black miners would be the key factors. It could be done — the industry is surely in a position to apply pressure on Pretoria, which after all owes a good deal of its current prosperity to mining taxes.

However, the way in which the SALC is going about what it sees as its task threatens to further damage relations between SA and its neighbours. SA investments in black Africa are being scrutinised as closely as the labour links. So while the Zimbabwe move will not have adverse implications for SA, it does underline the continuing deterioration in cross-border political and economic relationships. Zimbabwe government thinking is reflected by PM Robert Mugabe who recently said in China, “Let it not be forgotten that although they (SA) think they can squeeze us economically we can bring more investments from SA in our country than there are Zimbabwean investments in SA.” In spite of his rhetoric, Zimbabwe’s economic leverage against SA is mounting while the Republic’s ability to hurt Zimbabwe economically is great.

Some SA companies are aware of their potential vulnerability in Zimbabwe. The Nampak group, for example decided to sell off its controlling shareholding in Zimbabwe’s Human Holdings group to a Dutch concern. There are signs that some other South African companies are reducing their direct investments.

No one seriously anticipates action by the Mugabe government against South African groups and investments at this stage of the game. But relationships are likely to worsen between Salisbury and Pretoria and businessmen like the migrant workers are certain to be caught in the economic crossfire.
Ratios and reason

The presence of blacks in the western Cape is the focus of a special report by Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research, commissioned by the Department of Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

According to Professor J. L. Sade, director of the bureau, black workers should be placed on the same footing as those in other urban areas of the country, and those qualifying as permanent residents should be relieved of the special limitation presently applying to them. This is a reference to the restriction placed on employers to prove that a coloured or white cannot be found to fill a job, and at present applies to those with permanent residence rights.

The same black/non-black worker ratio should be permitted in the Cape as in the PWV area, the report suggests, and improved facilities for prolonged visits by wives should be provided.

The report adds: "in the interests of the whole SA economy, it is felt that the continuation of the migrant labour system should be reformed to enable it to make a worthwhile contribution to increased productivity." To achieve this, those "factors which differentiate the system from an orderly system of settled labour must be removed."

Black contract workers should also be entitled to work continuously for the same term, enabling them to move upward in the skills hierarchy and earn increased wages.

The report questions the validity of maintaining the western Cape as a coloured labour preference area and whether it is still necessary to protect coloured workers from competition. Figures based on manpower surveys by the Department of Labour show that the majority of coloured workers are presently employed in skilled and semi-skilled jobs. Black migrants will only be filling vacancies at the lower skilled levels avoided by the brow labour force.

Ultimately, the report suggests, "the migrant worker should be a settled worker in all but legal definition," adding that restrictions on migrant workers are only to prevent them acquiring citizenship and that is necessary for them to return to their "homelands" for an annual short holiday.

Sade's aims are plain: "I am not interested in changing the system in a constitu-
CARLETONVILLE, 300 FM 7th August 1981

Bellwether of change

In countless towns spread across SA’s mining strongholds, the recently announced increase in miners’ wages comes as more than mere news. It is a vital fact of life. Carletonville, in the western Transvaal is one such place. About 30,000 whites mostly Afrikaners live in the town, with about 20,000 blacks in the nearby township. More importantly, about 120,000 black miners work in the area’s 11 mining facilities and live on their compounds. And the town’s commerce is dependent on those miners for its survival.

Last month, black miners’ wages were increased by an average of about 18%, with the minimum raised 15% from R140 a month to R151.50. But the bulk of black miners make well above the minimum — though mining houses are loath to reveal the actual statistics.

One mining house reports that a few of its underground black workers earn as much as R1 240 a month.

Carletonville shopkeepers — whose livelihoods depend on black pay — say the average miner now makes between R230 and R220 a month.

Not all of that stays in Carletonville, of course. About 45% of all black miners in SA come from neighbouring countries, with about 28% from Transkei and 3% from Bophuthatswana. Most of those countries require that the Chamber of Mines’ Employment Bureau of Africa send out stipulated share directly back to the homeland Lebowa, for example mandates that a reported 60% be remitted back.

Nevertheless, that leaves a lot of disposable income in Carletonville and a casual stroll through the town’s shopping district reveals just how crucial that purchasing power is. Shops blare American soul music, attractive black women pose seductively outside, windows are full of clothes, luggage and African blankets — all to lure the miners.

And just as the black miners’ wages have crept upward, so has the town’s reliance on them for its viability. President of the local Chamber of Commerce, Mike Bantshuch, who runs a hardware store, says that “black expectations have increased” as wages have risen. Local merchants, in turn, are stocking higher quality goods.

That may be an understatement. Some shops carry R400 stereos, others sell stereos. Still others capture the foreign miner’s purchases of food and household staples not available at home.

“When I first came 23 years ago, this town was small. Where these buildings are now,” Bantshuch says, “the expansion wave of his hand,” “was just a desert. Now look at it.”

Induuna: A massive shopping centre was recently erected. Banks have opened branches, stores with placards sign each other for attention. The downtown area shouts growth and newness.

The boom has attracted the entrepreneur. One of them, 22-year-old Paul Barlow, set up his Induna shop about three months ago with the express purpose of going after black custom.

Before that, he parked his van near the town’s black bus station and sold directly from there. He even tried selling at the compounds until he saw “security threw me off.”

He is not reticent about his motives. He says that “this is where the future is and I want to be part of it.”

Now, his shop has a turnover of about R12,000 a month and he expects it to be up to R30,000 a month next year. Both to keep costs down and because white housing is in short supply. Bantshuch lives in the shop and sleeps behind the counter.

His experiences are typical of many of the local merchants. He says that “many insist on high quality, but can be haggled into buying more than they might have planned for. Because many are from rural backgrounds in the surrounding states, they often lack knowledge of cash transactions and the value of currency.”

Indian traders are also busy in the town. About five years ago they started to sell in Carletonville, circumventing restrictions by working through nominees. Now, at least half of the Carletonville shops are Indian-run.

Despite resistance from the white mining unions, it seems inescapable that blacks will increasingly fill more and more skilled positions at SA’s mines. One reason, no doubt, is that the supply of foreign labour may dwindle if Zimbabwe, for example, carries out its pledge to reduce migrant workers in SA.

Meanwhile, most of the mines around Carletonville are generally expected to keep producing for years to come. Gold Fields’ massive merger of the eastern East and West Driefontein and the inclusion of the new North Driefontein are in the area.

New towns such as Induna are being built to house coloureds, blacks and Indians. White housing remains under-supplied. Extensions to schools in the present black township, and talk of building a hospital there are all indicative of the by-products of wealth.

For Carletonville, that means more black purchasing power. Says a Portuguese cafe owner, with a touch of hyperbole: “Without the blacks, this town would dry up. And in a few years they’ll do all the spending.”

Carletonville, a mining town like countless others, is gearing up for the changes that seem to be sweeping across SA.

Induna’s Borendae and friends: “where the future is.”
The emphasis on self-sufficiency has severely limited the sources of income which may be exploited for investment in social services, to the pockets of the location residents themselves. On the one hand it has led to the creation of artificially high rentals which cover not only the immediate costs of accommodation, and interest redemption, but also part of the general costs of location administration. On the other hand it has led to the creation (peculiar to South Africa) of a consumption sector, as a source of income for urban finance. The state has established liquor outlets and breweries in the black areas, and imposed a state monopoly on the sale of liquor and petrol to black consumers. The profits are used to supplement income from rentals.

Location finance therefore places a premium on consumption - the more a community consumes, the better its services will be. It is not surprising that such income sources can be supplemented is through location of the same consumers, who have taken the form of the creation of a number of associated enterprises: liquor, sport, school, etc., and are subject to charging for associated enterprises. The provision of these services is therefore harvested by the state and subject to risks. Deficit accounting is an institutional aspect of location finance.

Prior to the creation of the BAsa, several local authorities balanced the deficits of their BAsa revenue accounts from their general rates funds. As local authorities were largely autonomous, this aspect to which the revenue was not subject was varied from area to area, meaning regional disparities in the quality and quality of service and accommodation there. Assessing the conditions under which labour was being allocated and reproduced, nationally.

Child abuse in the Zulu Village is a problem of multiple causation. It is not only a rural phenomenon, but it is also present in urban areas. The problem is not confined to the Zulu tribe, but is present in other tribes as well. The problem is not only limited to the Zulu Village, but is also present in other locations as well.

One of the main forms of abuse is physical abuse. This can be defined as any act or threat of force that causes physical harm or pain to a child. Physical abuse includes hitting, kicking, burning, or starving a child. It can also include forcing a child to ingest substances that are harmful or dangerous.

Another form of abuse is emotional abuse. This can be defined as any act or threat of force that causes psychological harm or pain to a child. Emotional abuse includes belittling, isolating, or neglecting a child. It can also include threatening or punishing a child in a way that is not appropriate or necessary.

Sexual abuse is another form of abuse. This can be defined as any act or threat of force that causes sexual harm or pain to a child. Sexual abuse includes any form of sexual contact with a child, including fondling, kissing, or touching.

Not all cases of abuse are detected, but those that are are often not handled in a way that is appropriate or necessary. A child who is being abused may not have the ability to express their feelings and needs. They may be isolated from others and may not have access to a support system.

There are some differences in the types of abuse faced by children. Children who are in poverty or who are part of a family that is not well-off may be more likely to experience physical abuse. Children who are in poverty or who are part of a family that is not well-off may be more likely to experience emotional abuse. Children who are in poverty or who are part of a family that is not well-off may be more likely to experience sexual abuse.

Children who are in poverty or who are part of a family that is not well-off may be more likely to experience multiple forms of abuse. This is because they may not have access to the resources that are needed to protect them from abuse, such as education, healthcare, and legal services.

In conclusion, child abuse is a problem that is not limited to any one location or tribe. It is a problem that affects all children, regardless of their race or ethnicity. It is a problem that requires a coordinated effort to address. We must work together to ensure that all children are protected from abuse and that they have access to the resources they need to live healthy and fulfilling lives.
The Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) How many hostel buildings are (i) under construction or (ii) being planned at present for the period ending December 1985 and (b) how many men of each race group will be accommodated in such hostels?

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<th>Whites</th>
<th>Coloureds</th>
<th>Indians</th>
<th>Blacks</th>
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<td>Nd</td>
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<td>(iii)</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Nd</td>
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Fixed Assets

Shareholders' Interest

Less: Accumulated Losses

Issued: 150,000 7% Preference Shares of R100 each

Issued: 250,000 Ordinary Shares of R100 each

Authorized: 400,000 Ordinary Shares of R100 each

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1981

Try-Again Textiles Limited

The balance sheet of the company as at 31st March 1981 is as follows:

This represents the limit of their resources.

They wish to avoid withdrawing more than R400 into the company, as they wish to enter into a sale and leaseback agreement on the land and buildings.

They have been unable to find any long-term finance, and do not wish...
All the facts on black earnings

Dr Piet Koornhof

In Lobowna 47 327 people work inside the area and there are 190 000 migrant workers and 57 800 commuters.

The GDP is R11 362 000 and the GNP R482 109 000.

In Rangwana 7 767 work inside the territory and there are 35 000 migrant workers and 23 200 commuters.

The GDP is R13 471 000 and GNP R38 395 000.

Domestic income per capita is R95 and national income R572.

Qwaqwa has 6 872 working inside its borders while there are 33 900 migrant workers and 2 900 commuters.

The GDP is R12 747 000 and the GNP R52 900 000.

Domestic income per capita is R109 and national income R527.

and this forced interest rate upward-MEI

schedule, hence, a sign that raise in interest rates

is investment can be easily interest elastic. As the

interest rate falls, investment increases considerably.

On graph 3, this is where when investment is shown by the new aggregate demand function N, AD. Physical in case this is created by a huge amount.

Keeses did not agree with this view, and felt that a change in the money supply would have little effect on the interest rate, as the demand and supply curves for money were relatively.

elastic. While the MEI curve was fairly elastic, Keeses felt that the small increase in AS and AD brought about by changes in supply of money and the consequent change in interest rate would be minimal.
THE WASTELAND: WHERE THE WORK IS SOURCED FROM WATER

Seekers from the Wasteland

Black people are drawn by abject poverty and not the wanton pleasure of city life.
It is not clear what the document is about. The text is not legible and cannot be accurately transcribed.
Industry must help own workers, not wait for Govt—Bifsa

By Frank Jeans

BUILDERS have been left in no doubt about their future role in new deals for their 300,000-strong workforce and as providing homes and supporting infrastructures, the new president of the Building Industries Federation (Bifsa), Leon Glaser, told delegates at the annual congress in East London.

"The time is long passed when we can afford to sit back and wait for the Government to do something about the appalling conditions in which some of our workers are expected to live and still turn out a decent day's work."

And the speakers at the congress who touched on the "thorny question of labour relations thumped home the message to delegates — in close harmony with the black majority — and learn from others about trade union development, otherwise "it will be at our peril".

Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, who opened the congress, handed out the challenge.

"In view of our expected population growth and rapidly increasing living standards, the uninterrupted provision of housing on a large scale in urban areas is one of the great challenges of our time."

"It requires careful thought, bold planning and the most effective marshalling of financial, physical and human resources imaginable."

"South Africa is living in a period of change in which new methods and techniques are frequently being introduced."

"The need for change is also apparent to many in the building and construction industry, but there is also some doubt as to precisely what is required and the steps that should be taken to promote greater efficiency and increased productivity in such an important sector of the economy."

On the question of homes for blacks, "serious consideration should be given by the Government to providing individual employers with greater financial assistance in the form of a tax rebate or additional depreciation allowance."

"Furthermore, tenure of land will be an added incentive to employers and employees alike and the apparent official inertia in this regard is to be regretted."

"Black communities in many instances were at the mercy of small businessmen who are more opportunists and rate low both in skills and integrity," said Mr Matsuneyama.

The Naboec president said the denial of property rights deprived blacks of an opportunity to invest and to participate in the development of a capitalist or free enterprise society in South Africa.

"Capitalism will never survive where a vast majority of the population is compelled to live without basic rights and under intolerable conditions of poverty and dependency."
Mail Reporter

IN RESPONSE to an urgent plea to assist the plight of millions of migrant workers who contribute significantly to South Africa's economic buoyancy, the Catholic Bishops' Conference has called for recognition of a charter of rights for them.

"The Church cannot condone any social, political or economic system in which the full dignity of persons is not respected, the fulfillment of married life denied, profit and productivity pursued regardless of human cost and the totality of the worker's life controlled," a spokesman for the bishops said.

They referred to migrant workers as men and women who, to make a living, left home for another place and were unable to take up permanent residence there because they were legally barred from doing so.

The bishops said: "In principle we consider it unjust that people are prevented from taking up permanent residence at their place of work for they should have the right to live where they contribute to the good of the community by their work."

However, realizing that in Southern Africa the practice of migrant labour will not be easily abolished we call for the recognition of the following Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers:

- Migrants should have the right to live wherever they please according to their means.
- Migrants have the right to be decently housed and to maintain their families and bring up their children in comfort and security.
- Migrant workers, like all other people, have the right to a just and human condition of life materially and spiritually.
- They have the right to be seen and treated in their full humanity and not merely as instruments of production.
- Migrants should have the right to compete in the open labour market and to do so freely under take or enter professions as opportunity occurs.
- Migrants should be free to enter or form trade unions with the accompanying benefits and obligations and,
- In regard to conditions of work, migrants should enjoy the same rights and benefits as other workers."

After a special meeting, the Bishops' Conference also reacted to the De Lange Commission's report on its recommendations for the future of education. They said its implementation could remove the causes of the student unrest in the last five years.

The bishops said it would be a tragedy if the excellent work of the commission were rendered ineffective and if recommendations which could provide a solution to many of our country's ills were unheeded because of blind adherence to an outdated ideology.
Bishops call for charter to protect workers

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—In response to an urgent plea to assist the plight of millions of migrant workers in South Africa who contribute significantly to the country's economic buoyancy, the Roman Catholic Bishops' conference has called for recognition of a Charter of Rights for them.

The Church can never condone any social, political or economic system in which the full dignity of persons is not respected, the fulfilment of married life denied, profit and productivity pursued regardless of human cost and the totality of the worker's life controlled, a spokesman for the conference said.

The conference refers to migrant workers as men and women who, in order to make a living, leave home for another place and are unable to take up permanent residence there because they are legally barred from doing so.

Recognition

In principle we consider it unjust that people are prevented from taking up permanent residence at their place of work for they should have the right to live where they contribute to the good of the community by their work.

However realising that in southern Africa the practice of migrant labour will not be easily abolished, we call for the recognition of the following Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers:

- Migrant workers, like all other people, have the right to a just and human condition of life materially and spiritually.
- They have the right to be seen and treated in their full humanity and not merely as instruments of production.
- Migrants should have the right to compete in the open labour market and in so doing undertake work or enter a profession as opportunity occurs.

Same rights

Migrants should be free to enter or form trade unions with the accompanying benefits and obligations.

In regard to conditions of work, migrants should enjoy the same rights and benefits as other workers.

Migrants should have the right to live wherever they please, according to their means.

Migrants have the right to be decently housed and to maintain their families and bring up their children in comfort and security.

The bishops' conference has also reacted after a special meeting to the De Lange Commission's report on its recommendations for the future of education in South Africa.

Concern

The implementation of the recommendations of the report could remove most of the glaring injustices and inadequacies of our present education system, and eliminate the causes of the widespread student unrest which has disrupted so many communities over the past five years.

This decision could undermine the whole value of the report which would be reduced to a costly but useless exercise.

The conference also said it would be a tragedy if the excellent work of the commission was rendered ineffective and...
Opponents of South Africa's migrant labour system see it as a buttress of apartheid and have devised a scheme to destroy it with financial aid from the United Nations.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A R2 200-million plan to end South Africa's migrant workers system and speed up the collapse of apartheid has been put forward by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva.

If successfully implemented, it would take 15 years to withdraw the workers from the Republic. It would take another eight years to complete a resettlement programme to minimize financial loss, either to the workers or the countries to which much of their earnings were remitted.

And the whole project would be underwritten by a R200-million United Nations backup plan which could be used to plunge the South African economy into a recession by immediate withdrawal of all migrants if the South African Government refused to cooperate.

The plan, which concludes a lengthy report on black migration to South Africa edited by W. B. Bogning — is the boldest yet advanced to end migration to South Africa without plunging the migrants themselves into poverty.

The whole project, as envisaged by Mr. Bogning and Mr. C. W. Stehle, depends on securing the R200-million back-up fund financed by all but the poorest of the United Nations member countries.

With this in hand, an association of home countries of migrants could either secure the co-operation of Pretoria by threatening to use it to finance an immediate withdrawal of migrant labour, or to cope with any retaliation by the South African Government in the form of holus-bolus repatriation of migrants to their homes.

Once financed, the report suggests:

• Immediate control by the association of migrant labour to South Africa.

This could be accomplished by a system of keeping arrangements, as well as passport controls. The association would then be in a position to control the number of migrants leaving for South Africa, as well as the length of their contracts there.

• The imposition of an employment levy on South African companies relying on migrant labour — largely the South African Chamber of Mines. This in turn would help finance the project and would mean the UN backup fund need never need to be activated.

• An orderly withdrawal of migrants should begin, spread over 15 years. This would allow an equally orderly resettlement programme, as well as a chance for South Africa to return to domestic labour. Since South African labourers tend to avoid mine work, larger salaries would have to be offered South African miners with a commensurate increase in standard of living.

The report suggests that the association should also use its power to control over about 367 000 workers now in South Africa — to negotiate a compensated withdrawal.

The "big stick" threat is: an overnight withdrawal could be supplemented by other pressures on South Africa, such as asset confiscation in supplier countries.

The plan, says the ILO, "would not only lead to a greater degree of economic independence in supplier countries, but their political independence from South Africa would also be reinforced."

"It would also strengthen the hand of South African blacks in dealing with apartheid," the report adds.
Charter to guard rights of migrant workers

By ANNE SACKS

A CHARTER to protect the rights of the huge number of migrant workers in South Africa has been drawn up by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

The eight-point charter — the first to be devised by the conference of Catholic churches in South Africa, Swaziland and Botswana — was prompted by a need to protect the rights of migrants, who have no trade union. Thousands of workers flock from their homes in the rural areas and in Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique to work in South Africa, where they are not allowed permanent residence.

Migrants are debarred from having their families with them and have to live in single-sex hostels and compounds.

The charter's preamble says: "In principle, we consider it unjust that people are prevented from taking up permanent residence at their place of work for they should have the right to live where they contribute to the good of the community."

"However, realising that in Southern Africa the practice of migrant labour will not easily be abolished, we call for the recognition of the following charter of rights for migrant workers."

The charter says migrant workers:

- Have the right to a just and human condition of life materially and spiritually;
- Have the right to be seen and treated in their full humanity and not merely as instruments of production;
- Should have a big enough income to maintain a sound standard of living;
- Should have the right to compete in the open labour market and in so doing undertake work or enter a profession as opportunity occurs;
- Should be free to enter or form trade unions;
- In conditions of work, should enjoy the same rights and benefits as other workers;
- Should have the right to live wherever they please, according to their means;
- Have the right to be decently housed and to maintain their families and bring up their children in comfort and security.
The Government is set to scrap a 12-year-old law which limits the number of places city colleges can offer—potentially opening up thousands of places. The new measures are aimed at bringing up the college intake.  

New measures will

Replace influx law

By Steven Friedman

While in opposition, the Liberal party said it would scrap the idea but is now looking to implement a new system. The government is considering a new system that could introduce a new quota system that would be based on merit.

The move comes as an attempt to increase the number of places available at city colleges. The government has been under pressure to increase the number of places available in order to meet the needs of the growing population. The new system is expected to be more flexible and responsive to the changing needs of the community.

The new system will be implemented in phases over the next few years. The government has already begun consultations with members of the public and other stakeholders to ensure that the new system is fair and equitable.

The government has indicated that it will continue to review the system and make changes as necessary to ensure that it meets the needs of the community.
The completion of the project can be enhanced through the integration of additional resources and improved planning. This approach would ensure a more efficient use of resources and facilitate the timely completion of the project.

Cost

The cost of the project includes the expenses associated with the project, such as labor, materials, and equipment. It is important to carefully plan and manage the costs to ensure that the project is completed within the budget.

R email

Please provide the details of the project and the budget for further discussion.
By Garmer Thomson

LONDON: A £3 000 million plan to blackmail South Africa into submission over its controversial migrant labour policies has been put forward by the International Labour Organisation.

The message is: cooperate in a 15-year planned withdrawal of migrant labourers from South Africa or we will plunge you into an economic recession by pulling them out overnight.

At the moment, the ILO estimates there are about 370,000 labourers in South Africa from neighbouring black countries. The gold mining industry is almost totally dependent on these migrants to fill jobs unpopular with black South African labourers.

So far, all attempts to solve the migrant labour problem have failed. Not only do many of the countries which provide the labour lack opportunities for their workers at home, but some are greenly-dependent on the money remitted by migrants from South Africa.

BLACKMAIL STRATEGY

Now, however, the ILO believes it has the answer. According to a project envisaged by C. W. Stahl and W. R. Boining, an association of home countries of migrants would be established.

The association would seek a "back-up fund" of £300 million from the United Nations, funded by all the poorest member nations.

Then immediate control of migrant labour should be seized by the association. This could be done by a system of passport controls and visas to take up only contracts of an approved duration.

At the same time, South African employers would be called on to pay a levy on each migrant employed as well as to co-operate with a 15-year phased withdrawal of all foreign labour.

Compensation should also be sought for South African employers for the withdrawal, and this, together with the employment levy, would be enough to re-settle the migrants in their home countries and to provide them with work.

Should the South Africans refuse to cooperate, or retaliate by driving all the migrants back in their own countries, without warning, the back-up fund would be activated. This would then finance withdrawal and resettlement.

The researchers point out that if South Africa co-operated over the 15-year period employers would be able to readjust to local labour and incidentally, probably improve the wage levels of black South Africans by having to offer incentives. If not, the effect of an overnight withdrawal could be disastrous to the South African economy.
SA official confirms illegal UIF deductions

UMTATA - Employers in South Africa are making Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) deductions from Transkei contract workers illegally.

This was confirmed by the assistant UIF commissioner in PortElizabeth, Mr C J Veurneelen.

He was commenting on a report in a Johannesburg newspaper of a row between Transkei and South Africa over UIF benefits which sparked Transkei Minister of Education and Finance, Mr S Mqaba, to say that South African authorities had been refusing to pay unemployment benefits to Transkei workers who had left the country for Transkei.

"They want the money paid out in South Africa but our people are not allowed to live in South Africa while unemployed," Mr Mqaba said.

"Most of them live in compounds in South Africa and even if they wished to remain in South Africa to draw their benefits, they cannot because compound accommodation is reserved for their families that remain in Transkei."

The police are instructed to stop these workers from being deducted UIF from their wages.

Mr Mqaba had said they were negotiating with South Africa over the matter and advised Transkei workers not to have UIF deductions made from their salaries.

Mr Mqaba was not available for comment yesterday.

According to estimates, there are 450,000 contract workers from Transkei in South Africa. According to a report by the African Interpreters in 1979, there were about 350,000.

Mr Veurneelen said Mr Mqaba's advice was entirely correct and he hit out at the more than 100,000 South African employers he said had been informed not to deduct UIF from Transkei contract workers.

"We informed them through pamphlets and through the media but they continue to make these illegal deductions. Of course when a worker claims from us, we pay out because it is money that rightfully belongs to the worker."

Asked if there was no way of checking when deductions were made, Mr Veurneelen said, "That is impossible and would be one hell of a job to do. The employer merely tells us he has so many workers and pays the amount. We don't know where they come from."

Mr Veurneelen confirmed that the fund was prevented from paying out in a foreign country.

"We had a Supreme Court ruling on this matter when a woman living in England claimed from us, but the court decided we could not pay it in England."

"But I must point out that in cases of death we do pay out to the dependents living outside the borders of South Africa. But if a man worked 30 years in South Africa and he decide to go back to Transkei, we do not pay him UIF benefits in Transkei."

"I am very proud of our workers," he said, "but people must understand own is a benevolent fund for the worker in times of need and need only if a worker is without a job or the government is to aider them over their period of need."

"Our priority is to get them suitable employment and the emphasis is on the word suitable."

"It is better that a man lives off his earnings than live off the 45 per cent of his last earning which the fund pays."

Of course we do not have control over workers in foreign states where we cannot place them in suitable or temporary employment."

This is where some of the problems are.

Mr Veurneelen sketched the background to how the agreement was made with Transkei at independence and said it had been agreed that no UIF contributions would be taken from contract workers from the day of independence.

However, a three-year period had been granted whereby workers could still be paid out.

He said this did not apply to Transkei's living permanently in South Africa under section 10 rights.

"These things to remember about UIF is that we accept contributions from Transkei workers in South Africa, we don't accept contributions from contract workers and we don't pay out in foreign countries."

A Transkei Government official said the matter was still being investigated. - DDR
THE Supreme Court, yesterday upheld the appeal of a Nyanga woman who was convicted of living "illegally" in the Peninsula with her husband and five children.

Mrs Virginia Yapi, 37, was found guilty, in the Langa Commissioner's Court, on February 8, of remaining longer than 72 hours in the Peninsula without the necessary permission.

The commissioner's court heard that her husband, Mr Gilbert Zwelinyane Yapi, had worked in Cape Town as a chef since 1983 and qualified to live in the Peninsula in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act.

Mr Justice Burger said there was "no logical reason", why the residence of a woman whose husband qualified to live in the urban area should not be deemed to be lawful, even though the woman could not prove lawful residence at any specific site within a black residential area.

The judge said this conclusion only concerned the removal of black people from the prescribed area and commented: "It will prevent the enforced separation of families so that they are not compelled to reside apart at great distances."

Mr Justice Burger said black people would still have to comply with the law that their occupation of any particular site should be lawful.

Mr P van Zyl appeared for the State. Mr D G Scott, instructed by Sydney Goldstein, appeared for Mrs Yapi. Mr Justice Burger and Mr Justice Van Heerden presided.

2.6.12 C-CYCLE PARAMETER

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Black Sash: SA ridding itself of ultra blacks.
Migrant Labour - SA

General

1982

Jan. - Dec.
Section 10 decision

By MZIKAISE EDOM

THE East Rand Administration Board (Erab) will meet on February 25 to give its final decision on whether or not to appeal against the outcome of the Section 10 test case.

Three months ago, Mr. Mehloko Tom Rikhotso, a contract labourer from Gazankulu, won his case in the Supreme Court to remain in the urban areas in terms of Section 10 (1) b of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

The judgment handed down by Justice O'Donovan in the case of Rikhotso vs Erab, found that Mr Rikhotso was legally entitled to reside in the Germiston area having worked continuously for one employer for over 10 years.

A month later the East Rand Community Council's Liaison Committee which represents all community councils in the East Rand appealed to Erab's executive committee at a special meeting to review their decision to appeal against the Supreme Court judgement.

The board committee promised members of the liaison committee to review the matter with a possibility of withdrawing the appeal.

Mr E E Marx, Erab's chief director said yesterday the board would sit next month to make a final decision on the matter. He said he could not say at this stage whether the board would drop or go ahead with the appeal.

If the board rescinds its appeal, hundreds of migrant labourers who have worked for one employer for at least 10 years will qualify under Section 10 (1) b of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act, to stay in the area.

According to the judgement given by Justice O'Donovan, Mr Rikhotso is now entitled to reside in the Germiston area.
Journey of no return for blacks sent back to Zimbabwe

By Rob Davis

Most of the estimated 35,000 Zimbabweans working in South Africa a year ago have now returned to their country. In terms of present policy, it is a journey of no return.

On February 8 last year Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, told no more recruiting of workers for the South African mines would be allowed.

The South African Government interpreted the announcement to include all Zimbabweans and in a notice handed to workers the home was put on the Zimbabwe Government.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said, "We applaud the ruling," "But we do not recognise Zimbabweans whose contracts expire in South Africa are exempt."

A spokesman for the Secretary of the Interior said, "White Zimbabweans were given work permits, but no jobs were available."

"But I must emphasise that as far as our department is concerned, no exemption can get a work permit provided a work is available."

He said because the Secretary for the Interior had no dealings with black Zimbabweans, "only a written application was required, in which the person employed in South Africa must state the reason for such an exemption."

The notice, dated in terms of the Department of Co-operation and Development, reads in part:

"When your contract or permit to work in South Africa expires, you will have to leave the labour market of South Africa and return to your home country, Zimbabwe."

"This is not a decision taken by the South African Government but is the wish of the Zimbabwean Government."

"We thank you for your co-operation and we are glad that, on our part, we could contribute to the livelihood and welfare of your people at home."

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said he did not know how many black Zimbabwean workers, other than miners, had been repatriated since the announcement by the Zimbabwean Government.

A spokesman for the Department of Mines and the 5,000 Zimbabwean workers in employment last year had been reduced to 1,400 and by the end of April this year all 5,000 would have been repatriated.
SA to send home Zimbabwe workers

RECRUITED Zimbabwean contract labourers in South Africa have been told they would all be repatriated once their contracts expire, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday. Zimbabwe last year called for the termination of all labour relations and recruitment agreements between the two countries and for the closing down of South Africa's recruiting agency in Zimbabwe.

The spokesman said the repatriations should not be seen as retaliation on South Africa's part; South Africa had no choice.

Letters had been sent to all Zimbabwean workers in South Africa telling them they would be repatriated when their contracts expired.

— Sapa
Labour recruiting procedure changes

CAPE TOWN — New procedures have been introduced for the recruitment of black workers for employment in South Africa.

The Department of Co-operation and Development said in its annual report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, that the licensing of "runners" in the white areas of South Africa had been discontinued.

In future only salaried labour agents of employers or employer organisations would be licensed to recruit labour in the white areas of South Africa.

The department said labour agents would in future have to make their own arrangements for the conducting of recruited workers to their places of work "without the conductors having to be licensed."

It said that in June 1980, 4,005,909 "registered South African blacks" were employed in the Republic.

Of these, 554,967 came from Transkei, 613,416 from Bophuthatswana and 89,894 from Venda.

There were also 295,628 "registered foreign blacks" working in South Africa at the time, most of them on the mines.
Bags of mealie meal are stacked next to a wagon at the train station. The men are preparing to leave for a long journey.

In the scene from Johannesburg's mines, thousands of men are boarding the train. They are carrying their bags of mealie meal, which they will use as food during their long journey. The men are dressed in their traditional clothing, and the station is bustling with activity.

Direct appeal

Mandela began his appeal by reminding the audience of the sacrifices made by those who had fought for freedom. He emphasized the importance of unity and urged the audience to join in the struggle for a better future.

In his speech, Mandela spoke of the need for education and the importance of literacy. He reminded the audience of the need to provide education for all, and that this would enable the country to move forward.

Long trip

The speaker noted that the journey ahead would be long and arduous. He urged the audience to remain united and to support each other in their struggle.

The audience responded with cheers and applause, and the excitement was palpable. The speaker concluded his speech with a call to action, urging the audience to continue the struggle for freedom and justice.

Invisible

And that night, as he was waiting at the station, he felt a sudden surge of hope in his heart. He knew that the battle was far from over, but he was confident that the people of South Africa would rise up and fight for their rights.

The audience responded with cheers and applause, and the excitement was palpable. The speaker concluded his speech with a call to action, urging the audience to continue the struggle for freedom and justice.
Migrants are an economic elite in their own countries.

**Migrant labour is a phrase that is often used to describe the movement of workers from one country to another for economic reasons.**

In Africa, a majority of men have left their home countries to find better opportunities. Many have gone to other African countries, but some also travel to Europe and the Americas. 

The movement of labour is a complex issue that affects both the countries of origin and destination. While it can provide a source of income for migrants, it can also have negative consequences for their families back home.

Poverty and unemployment are major factors that drive migrants to seek work elsewhere. Many are forced to leave because of political instability or lack of economic opportunities.

In December, Chief Justice Dadoo said that the issue of contract labour must be addressed. He noted that the minimum wage in South Africa is set at R2,000 per month.

The writer argues that the issue of contract labour is complex and requires a multi-faceted approach. He suggests that government policies should be focused on creating more opportunities for workers at home.

The writer also argues that the current economic situation in Southern Africa, with its high levels of unemployment, is a major factor driving migration. He believes that governments need to take action to address the root causes of poverty and inequality.

**In conclusion, while migration can provide opportunities for individuals, it is important to address the underlying issues that drive people to leave their homes.**
160. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(2) How many such workers in each category were as at that date granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Statistics in this regard are not kept. The following approximate figures were, however, obtained from available records:

(1) (a) 2,085
   (b) 3,028
   (c) 70
   (d) 390
   (e) 3,085.

(2) (a) 2,158
   (b) 632
   (c) 33
   (d) 467
   (e) 1,309
NON-South African citizens, the majority of whom are blacks turned non-residents by the Government's homeland policy, are barred from participation in the Defence Force Bonus Bond Competition, according to a notice in the Government Gazette of February 1980.

Clause 3 of the notice, appearing in the Government Gazette of February 29, 1980, says only individual, naturalised persons, excluding non-residents, may invest in or hold the bonds for own benefit.

This means that blacks, who have been classified as citizens of the Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, may not hold bonus bonds.
South Africa\'s economy is in trouble. The country is facing a severe recession and high unemployment. The government has implemented austerity measures, but these have not been enough to prevent the economy from slipping further. Business confidence is low, and investment has fallen significantly. The country is also facing challenges in its relations with neighboring countries, particularly with Zimbabwe, which has been destabilized by political and economic crises. The situation is likely to worsen in the coming months, unless strong action is taken to address the root causes of the problems.
Contract workers count up

THE journey to and from home has become so much for contract workers that they have decided to ask for longer Christmas holidays and the Federation of South African Trade Unions' (Fosatu) shop stewards are busy discussing ways of solving the problem.

Workers say that many employers on the Rand give them only two weeks' annual leave together with the public holidays over Christmas. This adds up to 14 working days altogether. Contract workers who live as far as the Ciskei and Transkei complain that many of their holidays are wasted because of the time they spend travelling.

A worker from one rubber factory, who did not wish to be mentioned, said: "I live 30 kilometres from Idutywa in the Transkei. I got 15 days' leave last Christmas but spent seven days travelling. I only see my family once a year and there are too many jobs to do when I get home. Because I rush to sort out all problems, I have little time with my family and no time to rest."

Committees in several factories are discussing the question. Many feel that at least three weeks plus public holidays should be given, as happens, for example, in the engineering industry.

Contract workers in the engineering factories say that the three weeks given to them is still too little, a month would be more appreciated.
Mineworkers sent home

MORE than 5,000 black Zimbabweans working on South African mines have been repatriated over the past year, according to a spokesman for the labour recruiting organisation, Weneba.

The men have been returning home at the rate of 150 a week on buses chartered by the organisation.

Mr Harry Pinch, manager of Weneba, said the only Zimbabweans remaining in South Africa were those who were unable to travel for reasons such as illness.

Many of the repatriated mine workers could now face difficulties in getting jobs in Zimbabwe, which already has an unemployment problem.

South Africa announced about a year ago that the Zimbabweans would be repatriated when their contracts expired because of their government's ban on the recruitment of further labour for South Africa.
**THURSDAY, 22 APRIL 1982**

Indicates standard version

For written reply on Monday, 23rd April 1982

275 Dr. A. C. RONAYNE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1981 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act.

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana.

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

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Humanity cultivated in Mr X’s garden

23/4/82

Chief Reporter

The Department of Community Development is preparing to consider humanitarian grounds applications from Zimbabwean black workers to remain in South Africa instead of being repatriated.

A spokesman for the department which carries out the government's policy of repatriating Zimbabwean contract workers in South Africa said this week that employers or employees could write to it for such exceptions.

So far none had been made.

The South African authorities say its five-year labour agreement with the old Rhodesian Government ended last year. Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean prime minister, declined to renew it the estimated 20,000 migrant workers from Zimbabwe in South Africa last June must be repatriated, the spokesman for the department said. The labour agreement with Wenela mine labour recruiting organisation had also ended.

"RACISTS".

Wenela, in Zimbabwe, said more than 5,000 Zimbabweans have already been repatriated but the last official statistics provided by the South African Government earlier this year showed only 2,065 had.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Security, Mr. Kumburakagashe, described the decision to repatriate as a provocative one taken by a bunch of racists in South Africa.

Officially Zimbabwe is welcoming its returning workers but there is great concern in the country that the economy, especially the depressed mining in-

About R200 a month doing gardening for various householders and sent R500 to his family in Zimbabwe. This was their sole income.

"I can't get money in Zimbabwe because there is no work there," he said.

"I feel sad if the Zimbabwe Government wants us all to go back. There is no money, no food," he said.

His wife, three daughters aged 10, four and three, and a son aged eight depend on his work in South Africa.
Delay on urban black laws

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — There are growing doubts whether Dr Piet Koenhorst’s Bills affecting millions of urban blacks will be passed by Parliament this session.

A spokesman for the Department of Cooperation and Development said two of the long-awaited measures have not been fully drafted yet.

These are the Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill, which is aimed at changing the influx control system, and the Black Communities Development Bill, which will determine the future role of the administration boards in the development of black communities.

The third measure — the Black Local Authorities Bill — was brought forward earlier this session but was referred to a select committee.

Lisbon military aid for Machel

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Seven years after its ignominious withdrawal from Mozambique the Portuguese military is going back to help its former enemies in their war against "freedom fighters.'

In a deal signed in Maputo yesterday, Portugal has agreed to train Mozambique military personnel and provide technical assistance to the Mozambican armed forces, the official news agency AIM said here.

The deal is the first Mozambique has made with any Western country and was signed by Portuguese General Sousa Meneses and the Mozambican Security Minister Major-General Jacinto Veloso.

Today in The Star

Brink dissects his latest novel

Andre Brink tells of the triumphs of his latest novel, "Chain of Voices."

The novel is Brink's latest and most controversial — and is The Star Woman Book Choice of the month.

Health and beauty editors Maya Kari and Gita Obeig discuss vegetarianism PLUS.

How I lost 40 kilos and learned to love myself.

The story of two young South Africans who sailed their yachts up Africa.

ALL IN STAR WOMAN

PICK OF THE BOX

David Attanborough looks at Java’s man-made cosmic mountain at 9.30 pm Full TV programme in Tonight.

TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow, partly cloudy and mild, with isolated showers. But scattered over the southern and western parts. It will become colder over the southern parts tomorrow.

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period ending 8 am today.

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ROUND THE WORLD

Temperatures at 8 am. Today, yesterday.

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PHAL, with a thiefs police 20 se been more pecto. The parker the curtained them.
Splitting black families 'evil' — Russell

Families have a God-given right to live together, and State policy which enforces their separation is "evil," the Most Rev. Philip Russell, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, says in his monthly newsletter.

Archbishop Russell quoted Matthew 7:12, "Whosoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them, for this is the law and the prophets."

He added "If I, as a Christian, wish to live with my family then I must do all that I can to make it possible for others too."

"I must declare quite unequivocally that the policy of the State in enforcing families to live apart because they are black, is evil."

"And I must help others in this land to see this too."

Archbishop Russell rejected the argument that the alternative was "un-

restricted migration" to the cities.

"Nowhere, as far as I know, is an attempted solution found by restricting the movement of only one part of a population — and that, according to skin colour.

"To South Africa the whole thing has been aggravated by its being part of the programme which many Christians here and most Christians elsewhere in the world declare to be incongruous with the mind and will of God — the policy of apartheid."

Archbishop Russell
The Repatriation of a foreign Black worker is undertaken only when such a person has been identified as a national of a foreign country. Thereafter he is granted the opportunity to withdraw or collect all money belonging to him from private institutions or persons. As far as his personal belongings are concerned he is allowed to either take it with him or to dispose thereof. When a Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development is satisfied that such a foreigner has been granted the abovementioned opportunities the latter is requested to complete a certificate to the effect that he has been informed of his repatriation and the opportunities referred to above have been granted to him. A rail ticket to his place of origin and sufficient rations are issued and he is escorted to a border post.

(b) The South African born wife of a foreign Black and her children born in the Republic of South Africa have a legal right of residence in the Republic of South Africa and they cannot be removed or ordered to leave the country if the man is repatriated. If they wish to accompany or follow him to his country of origin they are granted the opportunity of doing so. In such a case they are provided with the necessary travel documents, rail tickets and rations.

Repatriation of Mr. Philemon Sithole

Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police was involved in the repatriation of Mr. Philemon Sithole to his country of birth recently, if so, (a) why and (b) to what extent.

(2) Whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) and (b) Apart from transporting this person at the request of the Commissioner (Co-operation and Development) between the latter's office and the prison and to and from Mr. Sithole's place of residence, the South African Police was not involved in his repatriation.

(2) No
Two years at hard labour if you are ‘idle’

Reports by MIKE CADMAN

Top South African academics and lawyers this week slammed the continued enforcement of Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act, 1945, and called for the law to be abolished.

Designed to deal with the control of ‘idle and undesirable’ black people in urban areas, Section 29 has come under serious criticism over the past few weeks with even the Reukert Commission recommending it be repealed.

Billed as ‘unfair, discriminatory and ridiculous,’ Section 29 has been described as “one of the most scandalous laws affecting blacks.”

Lawyers and legal academics spoke this week were unanimous in their condemnation of Section 29 and called for it to be scrapped.

“It should not be law at all — it is ridiculous,” said Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. “It can see no reason for it.”

“Blacks are punished for being unemployed,” Prof Dugard said. “There is no justification for this.”

Mr Ramanamu Monama, a lawyer at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and an expert on Section 29, told the Sunday Express that Section 29, in effect, makes being ‘idle’ a criminal offence.

“This becomes clear if one looks at what happens to some body found to be ‘idle’ by a commissioner,” Mr Monama said. “An order may be made whereby that person can be detained at a work colony or similar institution for two years.

“That person is being punished, and the order bears no relation to his progress towards rehabilitation.”

Officially, anyone found to be ‘idle’ has not committed a criminal offence.

A Durban attorney said anybody found to be ‘idle or undesirable’ could also be banned from returning to the place where he was found.

“Even if he has lived there all his life he could be banned forever from returning home,” she said.

“One must also take into account the effect on his family,” she said. “They have to cope with the trauma of having a loved one taken away, even if he has committed no crime.

“The fact that somebody can be arrested without a warrant under Section 29 because he is suspected of being ‘idle or undesirable’ is also shocking,” she said.

“How many people have been kept in prison until they see a commissioner and can prove that they are not ‘idle or undesirable’? And the person is on the accused to prove his innocence.”

Professor David de Vilhena, head of the Institute of Labour Relations at Unisa, said in the light of the government’s acceptance of the Reukert Commission report the existence of Section 29 was nonsense.

Efforts by the Sunday Express to obtain figures relating to the number of people arrested and found to be ‘idle or undesirable’ from the Department of Co-operation and Development were proved futile.

“Unfortunately we do not keep an up-to-date record of these cases and would have to contact every court around the country to get the latest figures,” said Mr Johan Oosthuizen, a lawyer for the department.

“Taking several staff shortages into account we feel this would be a totally unproductive task.”

Professor David Mqond-Mason of the University of Natal law faculty, said that the excuse provided by the Department of Co-operation and Development was poor.

“We are dealing with an extremely harsh law and it should be made known how many people are subjected to this sort of treatment,” he said. “In the light of the Reukert and Wethana Commission reports the time has come for this law to be changed.”

Only figures the Sunday Express could obtain concerning Section 29 were provided by Mr Monama at Wits who said the discrepancy between those arrested and those found to be idle raised interesting questions.

“The figures were quoted in Parliament in 1976 by Dr Conrie Mudder, the then Minister of Labour Relations and Development. They are only from the main centres.”

They are

- Pretoria: 314 arrested
- 314 found to be idle

- Witwatersrand: 3,101 arrested
- 267 idle, 15 undesirable

- East London: 1,251 arrested
- 1 idle, 1 undesirable

- Durban: 3,005 arrested
- 20 idle, 3 undesirable

- Mafikeng: 4,322 arrested
- 20 idle, 3 undesirable

The PPP spokesman on civil rights, Mrs Helen Sisman, expressed dismay about the matter.

“I am most surprised to hear that Section 29 is still used, and that people are sent to work colonies.”

On Friday Mrs Suzman received these answers to her questions about Section 29.

There were no up-to-date records on Section 29.

In the first three months of this year 35 people were sent to work colonies — 40 to Vichtena and 15 to Voortrekkerhoogte, the only two work colonies in the country.

On March 31 there were 111 Section 29 prisoners at Vichtena and 84 at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Mr Donald Milongo and husband John — died their son Tshulani. Mrs Mahla Mungoni (left) in the Durban ‘idle and undesirable’ section of the city.

Mr Donald Milongo and husband John — died their son Tshulani. Mrs Mahla Mungoni (left) in the Durban ‘idle and undesirable’ section of the city.
Fearing law banishes unwanted people to potato colonies.

EXPRESSCOPE

LOOKS AT A LAW THAT BLACKS HATE

Sunday Express May 9, 1954

200
Mugabe to meet Thatcher for talks over SWA

LONDON - The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, met Mrs. Margaret Thatcher yesterday on the first day of his official visit to Britain. Mr. Mugabe will meet Mrs. Thatcher again today for talks expected to concentrate on Zimbabwe's economic situation and the South West Africa settlement dispute.

His main objective on his state visit since Zimbabwe's independence two years ago is to press for increased economic aid, particularly to meet land resettlement programmes.

He is also expected to be questioned by Mrs. Thatcher and her Foreign Office Ministers on the state of Zimbabwe's internal politics since the ousting of Mr. Joshua Nkomo from the coalition cabinet.

The Zimbabwean leader is expected to ask for more financial aid in addition to the 850-million already pledged for land resettlement.

Education Reporter

EVE: Wonders what it is like to be a migrant worker?

Now you can step into his shoes with a board game devised by a 22-year-old Fine Arts graduate of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Ms Joanne Schmulian drew up the game - EQUAL, to be played with dice, special cards and a board.

EGUL players begin by drawing character cards which cast them in one of three roles: a young man from the highlands seeking adventure rather than money; a young woman who has a family to support and seeks money rather than adventure, and a Zulu tribesman who has come to the mines to raise kolas and prove his manhood.

The board, fraught with the thrills and dangers of city and compound life, takes players from their arrival in the Golden City up to the point where they receive their wages and sign a new contract.

Vegetarians ‘lack energy and weight’

CAPE TOWN - Medical scientists in Cape Town have found that men and female vegetarians have an insufficient intake of energy and vitamin B12.

It also found that women vegetarians had “insufficient intake of iron”.

It said “both males and females had lower levels of vitamin B12 in the blood and males had lower iron levels.”

However, the calcium status and protein intake of vegetarian was satisfactory and “they had a lower cholesterol intake, which reflected in lower serum cholesterol levels,” the institute said.

These findings were reported after a study of the diet and nutritional status of a group of “lacto-ovo vegetarians - those who eat eggs and milk, and a controlled group of non-vegetarians.”

The institute said there was little information on the
Black worker wins test case

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

IN A JUDGMENT which opens the way for hundreds of black workers to bring their families to the city, the Cape Supreme Court has granted a contract worker the right to permanent residence in the Western Cape.

Mr Totosi Stanford Boot, who was at the time of his application for permanent residence in the Cape, had worked for 10 years as a fatis and monis worker. He had been granted a contract by the Western Cape Administration Board and had lived in the area for more than a decade.

The court ruled that the worker had established a case for permanent residence and that his application should be granted.

Little success

According to Mrs R N Robb, director of the African Food and Housing Union, to which Mr Boot belongs, and which employs the Legal Resources Centre to fight the case on his behalf, this is the first time that a black worker has been successful in a case before the court.

Board appeal

However, the East Rand Administration Board has appealed against the judgment and is now appealing to the higher courts.

Reported SA acceptance on SWA doubted

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — Senior British sources are sceptical of reports that South Africa’s government is considering allowing independence for SWA-Namibia.

They were responding to a report in The Times of yesterday which quoted South African and Namibian sources as saying that the South African government was inclined to accept a United Nations plan for independence.

The sources were quoted as saying that the South African government had been considering the issue for several weeks.

Twelve Swapo killed in week

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA-Namibia have killed 12 Swapo insurgents in the northwest in an operation that began last week.

SWA Territory Force headquarters said in Windhoek yesterday that security force patrols had been boosted because of recent deaths of SWA-Namibian soldiers.

A Mitchell Plain family narrowly escaped a carjacking, according to a report in the Vehicle News. As the family left their car, they were attacked by bandits who demanded money.

A trial of a man charged with raping a 12-year-old girl in a Mitchell Plain Township was adjourned to Thursday.

The trial is being heard by Judge M. V. Rossouw at the Regional Court.

From DAVID FORREY

HARARE — One armed bandit was killed and four others were repulsed after they broke into a house in the Gwyn farm area in Matabeleland and opened fire on the white occupants.

The farm owner, Mr Harry Steffen, 60, and his 25-year-old son, Dean, fought off the armed intruders in a life-and-death struggle that began after the bandits cut through a security fence at their Umkumbo ranch in Dete (formerly Dettie) near the Wakwe National Park on Monday night.

Mr Dean Steffen, a professional game-hunter, said last night that his father and son, who were out hunting, had been alerted to the presence of the bandits by their neighbour, Mrs Maggie Breidenbach, from Johannesberg, and her mother, Mrs Marie, 50, who were working in the kitchen.

He said he grabbed a rifle which he had been using to hunt elephants that afternoon, and was ‘‘at the ready’’ when the first bandit entered the lounge.
Worker wins fight to live in Cape

Labour Reporter

MR Stanford Booit, a Fattus and Mopus worker is a happy man after being granted rights to remain in the Cape area permanently.

Mr Booit may now live with his family legally in the Western Cape and will not have to travel back to the Ciskei once a year in terms of his contract.

In a judgment in the Supreme Court on May 11, Mr Justice Schock declared Mr Booit was entitled to remain in the Western Cape permanently in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

He ordered the labour officer to stamp his passbook accordingly.

TURN DOWN

The African Food and Canning Workers' Union of which Mr Booit is a member, applied to the Administration Board early last year for permanent rights in Cape Town for 35 Fattus and Mopus workers. The application was supported by the Fattus and Mopus.

The application was turned down and the union took the Administration Board to court on behalf of one worker, Mr Booit.

DIFFICULT

Mr Booit, who has two daughters, aged nine and five, said his family was very happy that they would now live with him.

"I managed to see my family for only two or three weeks a year and looking after them so far away is very difficult," he said.

It took six days to travel to and from Ciskei, where his family live, and this had been very inconvenient," he said.

MR Stanford Booit smiles at his victory.
Ruling gives hope to 5,000

Weekend Argus
Reporter

ABOUT 5,000 black workers could have the right to permanent residence in the Western Cape as a result of a recent "test case" in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

They could, subject to certain conditions, work for whom they like, change jobs freely and, most importantly, earn some normality in their personal lives by being allowed to bring their families to the Western Cape from the "homelands".

HISTORIC

In an historic judgment only the second of its kind in South Africa — Mr Justice Shack ruled that Mr Teiwe Stanford Boo, a worker for Fattus and Monis since 1969 — was entitled to remain in the Western Cape permanently in terms of section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

The respondent, the Western Cape Administration Board and the Nyanga labour officer did not contest the action and were ordered to pay costs.

The chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud told Weekend Argus: "I would say a safe figure of those who could be freed permanently would be about 5,000 workers. The results can be very dangerous.

The pressure for housing, with a current waiting list of 4,000 would become greater — particularly for family housing — and workers would be inclined to sell their labour more cheaply.

"I will study the order in depth as soon as I have received it officially. If the court has decided thus, we will have to legalise workers in similar cases," Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union — to which Mr Boo belongs, and which instituted the court action on his behalf — said "We welcome the decision because the people who will benefit have permanently in the Western Cape."

The union had informed its members in about 50 Western Cape factories more than a year ago that it intended instituting the test case and would now be informing them of the result.

"Workers concerned will now be able to bring their families to Cape Town when previously the only chance to see them was during their holidays," Mr Theron said.

In the only other similar test case so far, a Transvaal Supreme Court judge ruled last year that a Germiston contract worker was entitled to permanent residence rights because he had worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years.

But the East Rand Administration Board appealed against that judgment and its application to thousands of workers on the Reef has been frozen pending a decision from the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein.
A game that's no laughing matter

MARTIN FEINSTEIN looks at "Egoli" - a board game that puts you in the shoes of a migrant worker in Johannesburg's mines.

LATE last year a group of fine arts honours students from the University of the Witwatersrand visited Crown Mines, just outside Johannesburg, in "to get the feeling" of the dusty, sweaty job of digging up the earth's riches.

For 22-year-old Joanne Schumann, "time-travel" revolved around the men whose music makes it all possible, the thousands of black migrant labourers who flock to the mines of Egoli, the Golden City, from all of South Africa's most underprivileged groups - usually housed in single-sex hostels.

And, to express what she saw, she chose not ask, "Are you a war hero?" or "Are you a war hero?" - but an amazing Monopoly-type board game that lets you "experience all aspects of a migrant worker's day".

Called Egoli and played with dice and special cards, the game takes up to six players through the day and night of a migrant worker's life in the city.

The migrant labour system was entrenched in 1948 when the Black Urban Areas Act prohibited any blacks from being in an urban area for more than 72 hours, unless they fell under one of four exempting sections.

These "section 10" rights exempted those who were held in farms and lived there, or had worked there continuously for a same employer for 10 years, or worked on a yearly contract.

The wives and children of people in the first two sections were also exempted.

As far as contracts and workers are concerned, these regulations eliminate the possibility of legal family ties, unless workers - sometimes described as South Africa's most underprivileged group - usually housed in single-sex hostels.

Their contract status also severely affects their job security and bargaining rights, and some researchers see the entire urban labour system as dependent on those contracts.

Recently, court decisions have re-instituted certain section 10 rights which workers won back but then lost again.

The board, bought with the dangers of city and compound life, takes players through the day in the Golden City, shebeens, medical examinations, hostels, underground mining shaft and, if they are lucky, finally back to the study where they receive their card against a new contract.

Some of the perils along the way include being caught sleeping in the streets by police (lose six happiness points), being sent back to the hostel (lose one happiness point), dying of an accident (lose all happiness) or being caught in a mine collapse (lose all happiness points).

The board has two faces: one for miners and the other for contractors, who can also be caught in a mine collapse (lose five happiness points), left alive (lose three happiness points) or killed in a mine collapse (lose five happiness points).

The board was created to bring awareness to the situation of migrant workers and the hardships they face.

Once a character has taken over the game, they are given a mission card and a city map, which they must use to find their way back to the starting point.

The board is a game about life in the mines, combining the history and reality of migrant workers in South Africa, allowing players to experience and understand their challenges.

Egoli is not just a game, but a tool for raising awareness and promoting social change.
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(2) Unfortunately statistics in this regard are not available.
Bill may defuse UIF issue

Staff Reporter

In terms of a bill released in Parliament last week, Ciskeian and Transkeian contract workers could regain their unemployment insurance rights lost when those states became independent.

The Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill extends the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to workers from neighbouring states, if the South African Government and the governments of those states have agreed to it.

The Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said yesterday he hoped the bill would go some way towards defusing tension over the issue.

Lost rights

With the independence of Transkei in 1976 and Ciskei last year, all contract and commuter workers from those homelands lost their rights to membership of the South African UIF. Permanent residents in the urban areas were not affected.

Transkei workers had already been phased out and Ciskei workers are still being phased out. Benefits are preserved for three years after independence. In Transkei the benefits expired in 1979 and in Ciskei workers can still claim unemployment insurance until 1984.

This means in effect that workers in the independent homelands — including Venda but not Bophuthatswana (where an internal UIF has been set up) — will have no security if they lose their jobs. This includes virtually the entire migrant workforce of Cape Town.

All workers permanently resident in South Africa contribute 0.5 percent of their wages to the UIF, with employers contributing 0.5 percent of their employees' wages to the fund. The fund is further bolstered by a government subsidy.

Worker anger over the issue in East London — where about 80 percent commute to work daily from Mdantsane in Ciskei — has led to uneasiness among employers and fears that the loss of UIF rights could spark strikes.

At a mass meeting called by three trade unions earlier this year, workers elected to approach their companies and demand a refund of contributions they had paid into the fund.

The principal objection of the workers was that many of them had been contributing to the fund for a number of years, but would now never benefit from their contributions. There was also dissatisfaction that an important decision affecting their lives had been taken without consulting them.

First stage

“[The bill makes provision for agreements between the South African Government and those of the neighbouring states which will permit contract workers to contribute to the UIF fund inside South Africa.”] The agreement possible is only the first stage in enabling workers to contribute to the fund,” Dr Van der Merwe said.

“The details would have to be hammered out with the respective countries” be said. Workers from other countries such as Lesotho could be included as well.
Govt warned: Riots will recur

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Urban Foundation has warned the government that unless it accepts that black people are permanently resident in urban areas outside the homelands, incidents like the 1976 Soweto riots are likely to be repeated.

In a memorandum to a parliamentary select committee tabled yesterday, the foundation said no system of black local government was likely to succeed if black people were not accepted as permanent inhabitants of the urban areas.

The Urban Foundation submitted the memorandum and gave evidence to the select committee investigating the Black Local Authorities Bill.

It urged that black local authorities have the same powers and authority as white, coloured and Indian authorities.

"Historically the idea that blacks would not be permanently in urban areas has shaped the laws dealing with black administration, including local government laws, and has led to the concentration of powers in a single government department which is today the Department of Co-operation and Development."

No system of decentralized local government for black people had been allowed to develop.

The community councils which had been introduced in 1977 were required to operate within this framework. But, the foundation said, for effective decentralized government to exist there had to be a large measure of independence and collective responsibility as well as the economic and financial means to act independently.

"The fact that government for blacks was inadequately financed and was made subject to the control and supervision of administration boards was one of the main reasons for the lack of support given to community councils by the black community."

"The acceptance of the permanence of the urban black population is crucial to the trilogy of which the Black Local Authorities Bill forms part."

"If the laws remain directed to the proposition that blacks will not live permanently in urban areas they will continue to have a destabilizing effect on urban black communities and the patterns of the past which gave rise to incidents such as the Soweto riots of 1976 are likely to be repeated."

The foundation urged the committee to accept the permanence of black people in the urban areas as a fact and then to adopt an approach to the three bills on that basis.
Influx bill clamps down on majority

By John Battersby

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government’s long-awaited bill on black influx control, which was published in Parliament yesterday, will relax restrictions for blacks who qualify to be in the cities, while tightening measures to keep those who do not qualify, out.

The implications of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill are that it will make the lives of a relatively small percentage of black South Africans easier while fortifying the barriers that keep the majority of blacks banished to impoverished rural areas.

The influx control bill is the third in the trio of “Koornhof” bills which were originally introduced by the Ministror of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in October 1969, with the claim that they heralded a new dispensation for urban blacks.

The bill, together with the Black Communities Development Bill which provides for the replacement of administration boards by “development boards”, has been referred to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution.

Following extensive amendments to the Black Local Authorities Bill during its passage through an all-party select committee, there are wide expectations that extensive improvements could still be made to the other two bills in the trio.

In terms of the new bill on influx control the category of permanent black urban residents will be recognised for the first time. Those who have been resident in cities continuously for 10 years will qualify for this new category.

Mr Nic Olivier, director of the PFP’s research department and a recognised expert on laws affecting blacks, said that in ideological terms this was a “tremendous advance” for the government.

“However, I will have to study the bill more carefully to determine whether all people who currently qualify under section ten rights to reside legally in the cities will be included in the new definition,” Mr Olivier said.

In terms of the bill, the base of influx control will be whether a person has approved accommodation and has been provided authority to remain in an urban area.

The implications of the bill are that, once authorised, a black will have permanence in the cities and will no longer be resident there on ministerial sufferance.

However, it is clear from those sections of the bill dealing with the removal of unqualified blacks that the application of the pass laws is likely to be ruthlessly tightened.

The bill provides for:

- “The minister to declare any area an unemployment area which will mean that no unqualified person may seek or take up employment there.”
- “The minister may summarily order blacks to vacate land if he believes that their settlement there is calculated to canvass support for a campaign to repeal any law or to endanger the maintenance of law and order, or threatens their own health or welfare.”
- “Inspectors of the department appointed by the director-general to enter any premises where blacks are accommodated, at any time of day or night, and question or demand information from them in connection with the Act.”
Employers will face R5 000 fine

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

EMPLOYERS of "illegal" blacks face fines of up to R5 000 or a year's jail if draft legislation read for the first time in Parliament this week becomes law.

This represents a ten-fold increase over the present fine of R500.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill also provides for a fine of R50 or six months' imprisonment for giving accommodation to "illegals", plus an additional fine of R20 a day for every day for which the "illegal" continues to be accommodated.

In terms of the Bill, a black person will be unlawfully in an urban area if he or she does not have "approved accommodation" in the area, or has not been granted the authority "by a designated officer" to stay in the area, or if such authority has expired.

The Bill has been referred to the Select Committee on the Constitution (SCC) which becomes a commission of inquiry when Parliament rises.

The commission can hear evidence from interested parties and may suggest amendments to the Bill, which is expected to go before Parliament again early next year.

Observers reacted with alarm yesterday when told of the proposed new measures.

"Mrs Sheena Durnnau, in the Black Sash said "This is absolutely dreadful!" She said the present penalty — which was usually levied as a R100 admission of guilt fine — was quite effective. Employers of "illegals" usually paid the fine then sacked their worker.

Even if the SCC suggests amendments it is unlikely to make the fine less than R2 000 "which will still be horrifying", she said.

The Bill appeared to be very much in line with the recommendations of the Rudert report — it tightened up influx control, but made life slightly easier for "legal" urban blacks.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said last night the proposed fine was "bizarre and ridiculous".

"But it is, of course, in line with the philosophy of this Government that any social or economic problem can be solved by punitive measures. "Government policy promotes rural poverty and it is inevitable that blacks faced with a choice between starvation and employment will continue to move to the cities," he said.

In such circumstances it seemed harsh to punish employers of people who found work without having the necessary authority.

"This measure will clearly not promote harmonious race relations, but exacerbate them as blacks will inevitably see it as a measure aimed at subjecting them to poverty in the rural areas," Prof Dugard said.

Professor Nico Olivier of the Progressive Federal Party said the proposed fine was "disturbing".

However, he wanted to study the Bill thoroughly before commenting fully.
The Cape Times,

Illegals

Heavy fine proposed

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Employers of "illegal" blacks face fines of up to R5 000 or a year's jail if draft legislation read for the first time in Parliament this week becomes law.

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it raids on black's foreseen
Massive night raids on blacks
PAB refuses permits after court finding

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

A CONTRACT worker's breakthrough in being granted permanent City residence rights by the Cape Supreme Court has not changed the Peninsula Administration Board's attitude to hundreds of similar cases.

On May 3, Mr Totosi, you are registered (g B.A., B Sc)

Subject: ECONOMICS
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination)

Paper No
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column of the block on this cover the number of question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable.

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ECONOMICS

STANFORD BOOT, a Fitz's and Mon's worker, was granted a court order by Mr Justice Schook entitling him to permanent residence rights in Cape Town because he had worked for one employer for more than 10 years.

This was seen as an important test case opening the way for hundreds of contract workers with the same qualifications to gain Section 10 (1) (b) rights, enabling them to live with their families in the City and change jobs freely and move from town to town.

But the PAB has been refusing to grant permanent residence rights to the flood of workers whose hopes of gaining these rights were raised by Mr Boot's court victory.

Mrs Neel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, says the office has had contact with more than 500 workers who qualify for permanent residence on the same basis as Mr Boot.

In addition, several major employers and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, which took Mr Boot's case to the Supreme Court, have made numerous applications on behalf of workers.

Study

The chairman of PAB, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said the board was carrying out a study of the matter and would decide later what to do with the applications.

He said one factor they were considering was the case of a Germiston contract worker, Mr Meloio Tom Rikhoto, who, in a similar case, was granted Section 10 (1) (b) rights in the Rand Supreme Court last year.

It was held that Mr Rikhoto had worked "continuously" for one employer for 10 years, even though in terms of a government regulation he had to renew his contract yearly. It is this regulation which has enabled administration boards to systematically refuse permanent residence rights to contract workers.

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ECONOMICS

APPENDIX

The East Rand Administration Board, however, is still up in the Appeal Court.

Mrs Robb said the PAB was making a "mockery of the law" by ignoring the decision in the Boot case.

She said employers had been co-operative in providing evidence of the men's work records.

Mrs Di Bishop, Progressisve Federal Party MP for Gardens, who has interviewed many of the applicants, said she was enormously impressed with the men's long-term loyal service to many firms in Cape Town.

"Their hopes have been raised and the government's delaying strategy is creating enormous resentment and unnecessary bitterness," she said.

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ECONOMICS

This is not the entire text. The document contains a table and the remaining text is not fully visible. The table is not clear enough to transcribe accurately. The text continues with a focus on economic studies and Appendices.
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 housed 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 Seshgo at 3.45 am to carry realway workers to Pietersburg.

From 4 am to 7 am more than 48,000 passengers are moved from a single bus depot. Rush hour is over by 9 am.

Six years ago a fleet of 58 buses carried just under half a million people a distance of 305,000 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 1.8 million passengers being carried more than a million kilometres a month.
Worker permits: Black Sash reacts

The Black Sash today reacted strongly to an announcement that the West Cape Administration Board would delay dealing with applications from contract workers to stay permanently in the Peninsula.

The board received applications from workers in the wake of two separate but similar cases heard in the Cape and Rand Supreme Courts earlier this year.

The courts granted permanent residence permits to two contract workers on the grounds that they had worked for one employer continually for 10 years.

A spokesman for the board confirmed today that applications had been received from workers, but said they would not be dealt with until the outcome of an appeal against the judgments was known.

Mrs. Sheena Duncan, national president of Black Sash, said the court's decision in the Cape was quite clear and the Government was legally obliged to grant the permits.

"In the Cape there was no appeal against the case, so the Supreme Court decision is now law," she said.

The board spokesman said those workers who had made applications for work permits would have their contracts lengthened until the Appeal Court decision was known.

"This is a straightforward truth," Mrs. Duncan said. "People in the Witwatersrand who have lost their jobs are not having their work permits renewed."
Meeting on new urban blacks bill

Chief Reporter

The "more stringent" implications for urban blacks of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Blacks Persons Bill are to be discussed at a public meeting to be held at Rondebosch on Monday night.

The meeting has been called by the Cape Western Region of the Black Sash and the speakers will be Professor Nic Olivier, MP, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on laws affecting blacks, and Ms Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash and also an authority on laws affecting urban blacks.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has, with the Black Communities Development Bill, been referred to a parliamentary select committee.

It will have the effect of replacing the Urban Areas Act of 1945 as amended and in doing so, says a Black Sash analysis, "it will control the lives of urban blacks even more stringently."

In terms of the new measure, no unauthorized person shall at any time during the hours 10pm to 5am, be present in an urban area.

The Black Sash analysis, conducted by Mrs N. Robb, says "This will not apply to commuters traveling to or from work, or in using public transport - including a licensed taxi - to a destination outside the urban area."

"It would appear that between 10pm and 5am, streets and premises in white and black areas will be combed to make sure that unauthorized blacks are not present."

"This will surely mean the stopping of every black during these hours to separate the authorized from the unauthorized, as well as the searching of houses at night."

Mrs Robb says it would also appear that no Ciskeians or Transkeians, who constituted 90 percent of the black population of Cape Town, would in terms of the bill become permanent residents here, nor would the children of permanent residents born after the date on which their States became independent.

She sums up her analysis of the bill by saying "It would appear that there will be no recourse to the courts. The decision of the 'designated officer' seems to be final."

"No security"

"It (the bill) finally prevents future generations of blacks from having any security in urban areas. Ciskeians and Transkeians will only be able to come into urban areas on contract for a specified period and their years with one employer will no longer give them the right of permanent residence - since they are not South Africans."

"Surely this bill will make KwaZulu and others who have not yet taken independence all the more determined to refuse to do so."

The meeting on Monday night is to be held in the Rondebosch Congregational Church Hall, in Belmont Road.
Contract workers may soon contribute to UIF again

By JOSHUA RAROROKO

CONTRACT workers from "independent homelands" may soon become contributors 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 on 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 dependants 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.

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.
There is a need to arrest the trend of increasing urban poverty and to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are shared equitably among all citizens. The government has introduced several measures to address this issue, including the provision of affordable housing and the creation of job opportunities in urban areas. These initiatives are aimed at reducing poverty and improving the living standards of the urban poor.

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of people living in poverty in urban areas. This trend is driven by a variety of factors, including economic inequality, lack of access to basic services, and the impact of globalization on the local economy. To combat this problem, the government has implemented a number of programs designed to support vulnerable communities and promote social inclusion.

The government has also recognized the importance of education in reducing poverty and promoting economic development. It has increased funding for education initiatives and is working to improve the quality of education in urban areas. These efforts are aimed at ensuring that all children have the opportunity to receive a quality education and to develop the skills they need to succeed in the modern economy.

In addition to these programs, the government is also working to address the issue of poverty among marginalized communities. This includes the provision of support for indigenous peoples and other communities that are particularly vulnerable to poverty.

Overall, the government is committed to addressing the issue of urban poverty and to promoting social inclusion and economic development in urban areas. Through its various initiatives, it is working to create a more equitable and prosperous society for all citizens.
New pension benefits for black, coloured and Indian policemen

Crime Reporter

Improved pension benefits for coloured, Indian and black members of the police force who have reached retirement age and have attained the top salary scales in their respective ranks make it worth their while to "washby" while the Government narrows the wage gap with their white colleagues.

Last year the pensions issue blew up in commerce and industry when speculation was strong that a controversial new pensions Bill, which would freeze pension contributions until retirement age, would be rushed through this year's Parliamentary sitting.

An outbreak of strikes around the country led to the shelving of the Bill.

There were work stoppages at several factories in Port Elizabeth as workers resigned to get out their pension contributions because they feared it would be frozen.

The Evening Post today obtained details of the new pension benefits for coloured, Indian and black policemen.

There are three periods of pensionable service — for members appointed before June 24, 1955, who retire at 55, for members appointed after this date but before January 1, 1956, who retire at 58, and for members appointed on or after January 1, 1956, who retire at 59.

The period of pensionable service is from 16 years plus one year for each completed period of four years after the initial 10 years of service.

The gratuities and monthly pension payouts for policemen of different ranks who fall within the three categories of service follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coloured and Indian members</th>
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New urban black Bill is ‘far worse’

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

BLACKS living in urban areas would be subjected to far greater “control, surveillance, and interference” under the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, than they were under present legislation.

This was said by the head of the PFP Parliamentary Research Department, Professor Nic Olivier, when he addressed 100 people at a public meeting held in Port Elizabeth last night on the “Koornhof Bills”.

Apart from “one or two” positive aspects, he concluded that the control measures proposed by the Bill were “10 times worse” than those under the existing Urban Areas Act.

While blacks could now spend 72 hours in urban areas in terms of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, they would be prevented from doing so unless:

• They had the required authorisation or were “deemed to have the required authorisation”;
• They had approved accommodation in that urban area;
• Staying in the area meant being there between 10pm and 5am;
• This implied a black person could only be in an urban area between 5am and 10pm, Prof Olivier said.

And the only way to police the qualifications would be to hold massive night raids between these hours.

“I fear the Bill will open the way for this kind of action,” he said.

Though the concept of “permanent urban resident” signified an important departure from traditional National Party ideology, it was clear only a relatively small additional number of blacks would fall into the category.

In terms of the Bill, the following people would be classified as “permanent urban residents”:

• Those who at the commencement of the Act had Section 10 rights (People born in the area who have permission to live in the area permanently);
• Registered owners of fixed property in any urban area;
• Those who were South African citizens and who had been legally resident in an urban area for a continuous period of at least 10 years;
• A person born in an urban area and whose parents were persons referred to above.

Prof Olivier spelled out the implications of these requirements:

The fundamental approach in the Bill was that blacks did not have an inherent right to stay in urban areas, and that their stay was permitted by way of special authorisation.

With the implementation of the Act no citizen of an independent state could qualify for “permanent urban residence.” He would need a permit.

Even a visitor wishing to stay overnight in an urban area would require special authorisation.

Permanent urban residents had to be assured of accommodation approved by a competent authority.

It would also be an offence for any person to prevent a black to be present in the urban area between 10pm and 5am.

And it would be an offence for any person to provide accommodation to a black person between 10pm and 5am if such a black was not a “permanent urban resident.”

Blacks who entered the urban area could only legally remain there for that one day (until 10pm) without permission. If they stayed after 10pm, they would be committing an offence.

No urban employer would not be allowed to employ a black person unless the person had approved accommodation and had been granted authority by a designated officer to “stay” in that urban area.

Prof Olivier warned that the Government was trying to use employers to implement Government policy regarding the entry into and presence in urban areas by blacks.

The penalties for contravention would be increased to R500 or to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 months.
TB figures in SA ‘appalling’

Staff Reporter

STATE policies and capitalism in South Africa directly affected the incidence of tuberculosis (TB) in this country, Dr Dave Webster, a senior lecturer in social anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand, said this week.

He was speaking at the three-day conference of the UCT Medical Students’ Council, which has the theme “TB in South Africa — Consumption in the Land of Plenty”.

He said “Our appalling TB disease statistics are primarily due to the discrimination and oppression to which the mass of our people are subjected. Without fundamental social and economic change, and the key to bringing about change — political power — the scourges of TB and other such diseases will not be successfully overcome.”

Dr Webster said the incidence of TB in South Africa was paralleled by and usually linked to the process of proletarianization — the creation of a labour force.

“South Africa is a Third World country with an unevenly developed capitalism. Our history is one of concomitant development and underdevelopment, with increasing profits on the one hand and poverty and malnutrition for the mass of the population.”

He said early records showed that there was little or no TB in pre-colonial times. Since the turn of the century, however, the incidence of TB in South Africa had steadily increased, in spite of the production of drugs in the 1950s to combat the disease.

Web of causes

“Tuberculosis is a disease which springs from a web of causes. Primary among these are underdevelopment, with attendant poverty, malnutrition, poor housing, low wages etc.”

Dr Webster said TB first became prevalent among black people in South Africa at the turn of the century and later reached “epidemic proportions” in rural and urban black communities.

Responsible

He said the mining industry was the “main agent” responsible for the spread of TB among black people, particularly in the homelands. Mines produced the physical and social environment in which diseases such as TB, phtilus and silicosis were nurtured and spread. Workers who contacted these diseases were repatriated to the homelands and prevented from returning to the mines, he added.

“The effect was to spread highly-infectious diseases into communities already in crisis from overcrowding and poverty. The homelands, from the earliest stages, were the dumping grounds for the rejects of a crippling industry,” Dr Webster said.
TB, migrant labour linked at conference

Staff Reporter

THE abolition of migrant labour, a more equitable distribution of land and the provision of adequate medical care were the minimum requirements effectively to combat tuberculosis in South Africa, delegates to the University of Cape Town's Medical Students' Council conference were told yesterday.

Mr Saul Dubow, a graduate assistant in UCT's Department of History, was speaking on "Consumption and underconsumption — the effect of population resettlement on TB".

He said TB was a "social disease" which was endemic among the black population of South Africa. Overcrowding, stress resulting from the migrant labour system, lack of medical facilities and malnutrition were factors which contributed to TB being "rife" in the rural resettlement areas.

Mr Dubow said the reasons for population resettlement included the removal of people from the "black spots" — land owned by blacks before the proclamation of the 1913 Land Act and now falling in white areas — and the arbitrary redefinition of homeland borders.

Researchers had estimated that more than two million people had been forcibly resettled in the past two decades. Mr Dubow said the physical impact of resettlement on communities was "devastating". Many resettlement camps experienced epidemics of typhoid, cholera, TB and other diseases directly related to "abysmal social conditions".

Dr W Shasha, former medical superintendent at Caia Hospital in Transkei, said drugs to fight TB were not readily available in clinics and hospitals throughout Transkei.

"Even if they were available, we would only be able to make a small dent in the high incidence of TB in Transkei."

Factors contributing to the high incidence of TB in the homelands included the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, which crowded people into small areas of land, the advent of the mining industry, unemployment and the migrant labour system.
The DEPARTMENT of Community services would like to inform all residents that a new initiative is being launched to address the needs of the community. The initiative involves the establishment of a task force to identify and prioritize the needs of the community, followed by the development of a comprehensive plan for addressing these needs.

The task force will consist of representatives from various community groups, including local businesses, community organizations, and government agencies. The purpose of the task force is to work collaboratively to identify the most pressing needs of the community and to develop strategies for addressing these needs in a sustainable manner.

The comprehensive plan will be developed based on the recommendations of the task force. It will outline specific actions that can be taken to address the identified needs, including measures to improve access to essential services, such as healthcare, education, and housing. The plan will also outline strategies for increasing community engagement and mobilizing resources to support the implementation of these actions.

The DEPARTMENT of Community services recognizes the importance of involving the community in the development and implementation of this initiative. We welcome feedback and suggestions from all residents and encourage you to participate in this important process. Your input will be valuable in ensuring that the initiative is effective and meets the needs of the community.

Thank you for your commitment to our community. We look forward to working together to make our community a better place for all.
"It will force illegal workers back to their homelands and increase the numbers of children who die before they reach the age of five.

"I can't really see any employers being able to face up to a penalty of R5,000 or a year's imprisonment."

She said when the fine was increased to R2,000 there was panic on part of employers and large numbers of illegal workers were fired but at least people had been able to remain in the urban areas and seek employment in the informal sector.

The effect of this new bill will be to make them lose their shelter. The punishment for giving accommodation to those illegally in the urban areas is so great that most black families will probably have to turn away friends and relatives. Most black house-holders can't afford to cough up R500 and if they go to prison for six months they will probably be unable to pay the rent and so will lose their house anyway.

The penalties are so great that it will turn us all into policemen.

"Urban blacks who are qualified will not notice a great difference in their rights but it will put a total stop to future emigration and create rural ghettos."

She said it was a myth that blacks who are able to assist in the homeland "if you take the Ciskei bill the people are farming and half, are not. But because the farming land is so over-populated a large number of those who are farming cannot grow enough food to provide for their own families. So a very least you have three-quarters of the homeland population with either no land at all or who have land that is not sufficient for their own needs. They have to work or they will starve" (See Starvation Diet, Page 13).

She said there were many similarities between blacks being forced to move to poverty-stricken homelands and Jews being deported and forced into ghettos in Nazi Germany.

"I don't think this is being deliberately carried out. I can't believe people can be so evil. But I think the Government has had enough information put in front of it to know and understand the effects of their policy and the fact that they are prepared to go on pursuing it and making it even more rigid."

Means they...
They believe the situation must deteriorate to the point where things will explode. The Government is playing into the hands of that viewpoint.

"There is nothing more dangerous than people who have nothing to lose," said Koorhof promised in a statement. "Once this legislation goes through any last year to join guerrilla great difference in their rights but it will put a total stop to future urbanisation and create rural ghettos."

She said it was a myth that blacks were able to subsist in the homelands. "You tell the politician that half the people are farming and half are not. Because the farming land is so overpopulated a large number of those who are farming can't grow enough food for their own families. So at the very least you have three-quarters of the homeland population either have no land at all or who have land, that is not sufficient for their own needs. They have to work or they will starve." (See starvation Pet., Page 13).

She said there were many similarities between blacks being forced to move to poverty-stricken homelands and Jews being deported and forced into ghettos in Nazi Germany. "I don't think this is being deliberately carried out - I do believe people can be so evil. But I think the Government has had enough information to understand the effects of their policy and the fact that they are being prepared to go on pursuing and making all the more rigid means they are culpable. But I also think that as in Germany and occupied Europe everyone has a share of the blame if they don't do everything in their power to stop this. We must really build up some kind of loud voice that says: 'No!'"

A parliamentary select committee is sitting on the new Bill and representations can be made to it by any interested organisation or individual before August 31. You must make 20 copies of your representation and send it to The Secretary to Parliament, PO Box 18, Cape Town. Make it clear that you are writing about the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill as the committee is sitting on two Bills.

Mrs. Duncan said people should ask that their church synods and assemblies make representations on the Bill as a matter of urgency. Writers could express their dissent to their MPs, write letters to the newspapers and ask organisations like the National Council of Women and the Union of Jewish Women to lobby on their behalf.

The Federation of South African Women's meeting will be held on August 8 at 12.30 pm in St. Francis House, Rammantina Road, Crawford, off Lawrence Road opposite the Crawford bus terminus.

All are welcome.

LINDA VERNAN.
Bill on blacks — petition planned

A PETITION protesting against the drastic measures of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is to be drawn up following a meeting yesterday organised by the Federation of South African Women to commemorate National Women’s Day.

A motion rejecting the Bill out of hand was passed at the meeting attended by more than 200 people.

The motion was supported by the Black Sash and the Women’s Movement for Peace. A meeting to organise the petition will be held at the Nyanga Art Centre tomorrow at 7 pm. All interested organisations were invited to attend to draft the petition and get it underway.

Mrs Amie Selma, one of 20,000 women who marched on Pretoria on August 9, 1956, protesting against the pass laws, urged women to unite and fight the new Bill.

SERIOUS

"This new Bill is fierce and not child’s play. All black women must think about it very seriously," she said.

She warned women not to sit around drinking tea and coffee when the new Bill meant they wouldn’t know where their children would be sent in future.

Speaking from the floor, a community worker drew attention to the plight of the Nyanga bush people who were facing a September 20 deadline for a decision on their fate.

She pointed out that the deadline could be extended.

"It seems clear now that once this law is
At the United National Women's Day meeting held at the Botanical Gardens, Alice Bronson, the chairman of the United Women's Organisation, made a special appeal to women to fight for equal rights and opportunities. She said, "We still need you!" She said, "We need the introduction of a special status for women who are lagging behind in education and employment. We need a women's movement that would address the issue of women's rights and give them the right to participate in public life."

A FOCUS ON FIGHTING GENDER INEQUALITY

"We have come to fight!" By Anne Bronson, we have to fight. We are not going to sit down and do nothing. We need you, the women, to stand up and fight for our rights."

The focus is on fighting for gender equality and women's rights. The text talks about the need for a women's movement that would address the issue of women's rights and give them the right to participate in public life. The emphasis is on fighting for equal rights and opportunities for women. The text also mentions the special appeal made by Alice Bronson, the chairman of the United Women's Organisation, to women to fight for equal rights and opportunities. The text concludes with a call to action, encouraging women to stand up and fight for their rights.
fight'

now of our country
the letters read. They
also spelled out the
grievances of the
people of South Africa
— passes, group areas
and Bantu education.

But the ministers' of-
ices were locked and
they placed the protest
letters carefully on the
doormats. They then
filed into the amphitheat-
tre where they sat
in silent protest.

In 1956, although the
first passes were being
issued, there was a
strong resistance in
towns and cities.

At a Federation of
SA Women meeting
one night someone
said that it wouldn't be
2,000 that marched to
Pretoria that year but
20,000 and this time
they would see the
then Prime Minister
Mr. J. G. Strijdom.

Mrs. Joseph and
Bertha Mashaba went
on a national tour cov-
ering nearly 10,000 kms
rallying women togeth-
er. Their menfolk
wanted to join them
but they were told to
stay home and look
after the children.

As they predicted,
20,000 women arrived
in Pretoria with babies
on their backs, baskets
of food on their heads
and blankets to keep
them warm for an
overnight stay in church
halls and neighbouring
townships.

Mrs. Joseph and fel-

Nationally a thousand women, men and children celebrated the 26th anniversary of National Women's Day on Sunday at the Bonteheuwel Civic Hall.

low marchers managed
to get through a police
block, they ducked be-
hind the front seat of a
motor car while a
friend drove them
through Pretoria.

Slowly they marched
through the Union
Building gardens and
while the eight leaders
went to the Prime
Minister's office the
women waited.

They were told that
the Prime Minister was
out but they left thou-
sands of protest letters
all over his office on
chairs, his desk and
the floor.

In the name of the
women of South Africa
they once again
opposed the pass sys-
tem and pointed out
that it had brought
raids, arrests, long
hours at the pass
office, weeks in the
cell awaiting trial and
forced farm labour for
their menfolk.

The resistance of
those women delayed
the total issuing of
passes for almost sev-
en years. But the mis-
eary that passes brought
hasn't changed and to-
day, 30,000 women are
arrested every year for
pass offenses.

What is inspiring
They arrived in Pre-
toria, 20,000 women
with babies on their
backs, baskets of food
on their heads and
blankets to keep them
warm.

now is that since 1980
when National Wom-
en's Day was once
again celebrated, a
force of women has
been emerging among
different organizations
in Cape Town, Johan-
nesburg and Durban.

They have gained a
strength from those
women who 26 years
ago showed that they
were not divided by
their differences but
united by a common
purpose.
HELEN JOSEPH (77) is the elder statewoman of South African politics. Visiting politicians and professors beat a path to this ebullient woman’s door and her views are regularly reported on overseas radio and television programmes. Yet in South Africa she is a listed person and nobody may quote her.

A former vice-president of the Congress of Democrats and national secretary of the Federation of South African Women, she received a standing ovation when she spoke at a Cape Town meeting to commemorate National Women’s Day this week.

The first person in South Africa to be placed under house arrest, this former social worker was repeatedly banned. She received death threats, she was fired at her house and a bomb was once tied to her gate.

Yet as soon as her later banning order expired she began fearlessly campaigning again for future South Africa based on the Freedom Charter.

Her friend Amy Thornton says: “Helen Joseph is a very remarkable woman with tremendous staying power; she never hesitates for a word — that strain is being used all the time. She has a tremendous self-discipline which she combines with a lot of warmth – people respond to her.

“She is a committed Christian, certainly not a martyr, yet she has never hesitated about working with people more radical than she as well as people to the right of her. Her integrity has never been in question.”

“The most obvious thing that will silence her will be the opportunity to put forward her message of a future South Africa run by the people, by the people.”

Another friend says Mrs Joseph is forcing at the new Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

“I know she finds the resurgence of women so heartening and encouraging. But it saddens her that there is not unity amongst different women’s organisations.”

Meeting Helen Joseph is like meeting a favourite grandmother. She is immensely cheerful and positive. Even when talking about the years under banning and house arrest she concentrates on the tremendous love and affection that sustained her.

Friends rallied around young people bought her advice and prominent overseas visitors made a point of seeing her.

A leader in her own right she is a living link with the people who forged the massive protest movement of the late fifties and early sixties. An accused in the marathon treason trial she is a close friend of the jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Although she has not seen him for 20 years she still writes to his wife Winnie. Mandela is like the daughter she never had and Zinn and Zeno like her grandchildren.

Once vice-principal of a girls school in India, Mrs Joseph spent ten years living the life of a Johannesburg socialite before going into full-time work as an information and welfare officer. Later she became a social worker, but it was not until she was almost 50 that she became politically involved.

One of the high points of her life came in 1966 when she helped lead the great anti-pass law protest of 20,000 women of all races at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. As she stood looking out over a sea of silent women with their arms raised in the Congress salute, the tear down her cheeks. She regarded the march as a triumph, although it did not succeed in stopping the government from issuing passes to all women.

The other high point was the treason trial that disrupted her life but it meant four and a quarter years of intense interaction with black leaders.

After being acquitted with all the other accused she wrote a book on the effects of the trial called If This Be Treason.

Her first five year banning order was served in 1957. At dawn of the day the order expired Mrs Joseph and Joe Mortimer set out from Johannesburg to visit banished people all over the country.

Mrs Thornton says: “The Human Rights Welfare Committee found out where the banished people were, written to them and sent them parcels of clothing. These people had been banished for not bowing to the Bantu authorities. They were sent into isolation and poverty, into oblivion.

“Sometimes even their wives were not aware of their whereabouts and if they were banished to Well Helen and Joe travelled something like 12,000 kilometres to see them — going to really isolated spots.”

“I was moved to tears when I heard about one old man whom they visited in the Eastern Transvaal. He had been sent a letter, food, clothing and an overcoat by the committee. He wrote back saying: ‘Since we got your letter, now we are made people again’.

“When they visited this ancient man, they had the coat hanging up covered with paper. He had kept it clean and dusted it off but had never worn it.

“He said it was the first sign he had that anyone knew he was alive, that anyone knew he existed. He told them he would be buried in it.”

During her first five years of house arrest she wrote an autobiographical book about the banished people. Tomorrow’s Sun.

It was smuggled out of the country just before restrictions on any further writing was placed on her. Neither of her books may be sold in South Africa.

The eight and a half years under house arrest were lonely. She was barred from receiving visitors at home and initially had only her Siamese cat for company.

Her banning and house arrest order was suspended in 1971 while she was in hospital after a cancer operation. For this reason the suspension was that the government did not want the embarrassment of having her dying while in detention.

Emotionally, she recovered she accepted invitations to speak all over the country. Everywhere she was received with standing ovations.

At home however she had to cope with shotgun blasts in the night. The first time shots were fired at her house she sat down on her hands and knees and crawled to the telephone only to discover that she did not know the number of the flying quad. She had to crawl back to the room to find her telephone directory.

In 1980 at the age of 73, she was banned again.

When her banning expired last month, the indomitable Mrs Joseph began campaigning against the youth who seek her out for they regard her not as a voice from the past but as a spokesperson for the future — a future of freedom justice and equality.”

LINDA VERGANNI
New contract protects domestics, employers

Legal protection for domestic servants is now available in the form of a contract for worker and employer.

The contract, which will record the terms and conditions of domestic employment, was drawn up by a Pretoria committee.

Prominent organisations such as the Pretoria Citizen's Advice Bureau and the National Council of Women were represented.

"We plan to educate South Africans about the rights of domestic servants," said the committee chairman, Mr. Brian Currin.

"At the moment black domestics have no protection under the law."

The contract, printed in English and Afrikaans, suggests guidelines for wages, increments, leave, accommodation and transport. For more details, telephone (012) 26-8820.
Economic
‘recipe for
disaster’

Staff Reporter

THE INCOME redistribution process practised in South Africa was a recipe for disaster, Professor Brian Kantor of the UCT said yesterday.

He cited influx control as an exercise in income redistribution and the Group Areas Act as an exercise in wealth redistribution – regrettable popular among voters for just that reason.

Professor Kantor said this in evidence before the President’s Council Committee for Economic Affairs. He is one of several economists who will be giving evidence this week as part of an investigation into laws which restrict the free enterprise system.

He said interventions made by governments in the marketplace were seldom if ever intended to promote efficiency, though they were invariably camouflaged as such. Rather, they were exercises in income redistribution.

“They are also often intentionally complicated procedures for taking from some to give to others,” he said.

Whites in South Africa had benefited from income redistribution in kind, by restricting the access of the poor – who could be identified by their colour – to public amenities.

By excluding coloured people and Indians, the Group Areas Act caused neighbouring property to become considerably more valuable.

“It is of interest to note that given the growth in coloured and Indian incomes and consequent demand for land and houses, a decision taken today to transfer a Group Area from white to other uses would in most cases enhance land values,” he said.

Black migration

Influx control had also been an exercise in income redistribution and the migration of blacks might accelerate if restrictions on their right to sell their labour were reduced.

“The income redistribution process is divisive enough where societies are relatively homogenous. It is a recipe for disaster in South Africa.”

The only way out of the impasse between blacks and whites was a mutual agreement to limit drastically the powers of central government so that there was nothing left to fight over, he said.

See leading article, page 10
A 19-year-old youth, who spent four days in police cells with 13 younger children, was acquitted in the Langa Commissioner's Court today on charge of being in the Western Cape illegally.

Mr Makatini Mnyana, 19, was found to be in possession of a legal pass and work contract.

The 13 children were referred to a children's court by the Commissioner's Court of the Department of Co-operation and Development today. Their ages range from 10 to 16.

The Children's Act prohibits the publication of proceedings in a children's court.

The children were among about 60 people arrested in a police raid at the Milnerton Turf Club on Monday. They appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court later in the day and were placed in police cells "for safekeeping" when their cases were postponed until today.

Mr P J Berthold, who appeared for Mr Mnyana, said his client had a valid pass and work contract but did not have the documents with him at the time of the raid.

He was acquitted of having contravened Section 10.4 of the labour control law.
MASERU—The Lesotho Government has opened negotiations with the South African Government for the establishment of a system enabling the income tax of all Basotho workers in South Africa to be collected on behalf of the Lesotho Government, it was reported yesterday.

Announcing this, the Minister of Finance, Mr. K. T. J. Rakhetla, said Basotho in South Africa would pay income tax in the same way that those living in Lesotho paid their income tax.

Details of the tax collection system have not yet been announced, but it is expected that the taxes will be collected from October 1 this year.

There are more than 200,000 Basothos working in South Africa's gold and coal mines, industries and on farms, and the collection of income tax from these people will help boost Lesotho's meagre revenue sources.

Mr. Rakhetla also announced that a shopping complex would be established in the Makhunoane area of the Northern Butha Buthe district, to facilitate shopping for Basotho living in this area.

Basothos in this part of the country rely on shops in the neighbouring Free State.

The minister said the shopping centre would comprise essential services, such as a clinic, a police post and a mill.

SAPA
It's always women who bear the brunt

In the past 25 years, the whole system of influx control has become more oppressive, more drastic and more crippling to human life. Most of you know only too well how these laws affect your lives personally - and that is horrifying enough.

But when you look at influx control over the whole country, you really begin to see the rotten heart of apartheid, you see what it is all about - cheap labour, the exclusion of blacks from any rights outside the homelands, in short, a white South Africa.

In 1968 the contract labour system was introduced with a labour bureau to control every area. It is a system which aims at trapping the unproductive and unemployed in the homelands who are starving and willing to accept employment at any wage.

So oppressive are these laws that they can control what a person's job is and where the job will be. All choice is eliminated to create a supply of workers who are forced to accept whatever work is offered them.

And it is the women who bear a large brunt of this system. For instance, it is the women who are forced to wait in the homelands. One visit to the Commissioner's Court in Stanger Street will show you what happens to women who come into Durban without permission. I have even seen women, endorsed out, for the second time, for trying to get to hospital.

An average of 2,500 "idle" and "unemployed" cases are heard in Durban every year. It is women who bear the brunt of the law.

IN South Africa, influx laws simply mean any law that controls the movement of black people, said Jillian Nicholson, director of the Black Sash Advice Office in Durban, at a conference recently. These are some of her comments.

They have first to obtain the permission of the Director of Black Labour and of their guardian or parent or husband before they may leave their homeland and come to town to work.

It is women who are always first hit by any tightening up of regulations.

In Durban, for example, there is a total embargo on women entering the area to work. They have to wait at their labour bureau to be recruited.

In fact there are places in Natal where a woman has not been recruited for years.

In Inlands, where 60 percent of the people are threatened with eviction, the Commissioner has said that the women and children must go back to the homelands and the men must take up accommodation in hostels.

Dr. Constanul Mulder, the former Cabinet Minister, was not joking when he said that there would soon be no blacks in South Africa and it is Mr. P.W. Botha and his so-called reformist government that are seeing this come into effect.

On look at Durban and you will see that every township that has been taken over by KwaZulu is now regarded as part of a rural homeland. All residents have lost their urban rights.

In effect, all those women who suffered exploitative employers for 10 years to obtain Section 10 qualification have lost them. They have all become workers, and that is according to the grand plan.

In addition, any black child who is born after the date of independence of his or her parent's homeland can never have urban rights.

So, over a period, half the black people of South Africa have been turned into foreigners in their own land. They have not rights outside the homelands. In Durban, no Transkeian who entered the area after 1976 can be registered for work.

Lastly, I would like to mention new legislation in the shape of the Ordinarily Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. This represents the ultimate stage in the formulation of a white South Africa. Only those who are owners of fixed property will have any urban rights. By controlling the availability of accommodation, the Minister concerned will be able to control the flow of people to urban areas.

An example of the extent of this control is the last house built in a black urban area around Durban was in 1968.

The law aims at wipping out and returning to the homelands thousands of people who survive by living and working illegally in the cities.

This will be achieved by imposing heavy penalties for employing unauthorised persons and accommodating such persons.

The public in general has been asked to comment on this new Bill.

I believe we should not only comment but protest about it with every form of protest that is available to us in this country.
New ruling on contract workers

JOHANNESBURG — The Department of Co-Operation and Development has instructed the West Rand Administration Board to refuse black contract workers permission to change their jobs.

This means that among the growing number of contract workers being retrenched, more will have to return to the "homelands" — in spite of the fact that they have found new jobs.

Yesterday, the Black Sash president Mrs. Sheena Duncan warned that the instruction could condemn thousands of workers, some of whom may have worked in the area for years, to starvation and a fruitless search for jobs at the homeland labour bureaux.

In terms of the Black Urban Areas Act, contract workers can work in the cities only with permission from a government labour officer. If they change jobs, the officer must decide whether to register them in the new job.

Contract workers are those city black workers who do not have permanent rights to live and work in the cities in terms of the Act and many of them have worked in the cities on annual contracts for years.

According to Mrs. Duncan, the East Rand Administration Board has not allowed contract workers to change jobs while the Wrab has.

It did so, she said, if they had written permission from their previous employer to take up the new job and if the work was in the same job category as that prescribed by their contract.

Wrab's director of labour, Mr. Arman Steenhuizen, said the instruction was now the "general rule."
MCCANN TO GOVT: ANTI-GOD LAWS NOT BINDING
together is immoral and should not be tolerated.”

Cardinal McCann stated it was wrong to deprive people of citizenship and to treat people born in this country as if they did not have the right to full citizenship.

“I find this whole system of influx control oppressive and disregarding the dignity of the human person. It amounts to a ‘labour pool system’ which treats the individual merely as a unit in the economic machine, without his or her rights.”

Dealing with specific clauses of the Bill, Cardinal McCann said Section 7 (1), requiring a person to report to the authorities even if visiting for one night, was an excessive requirement. It treated black people as “a lesser breed.”

He told the committee that the penalty clauses — providing a fine of R5000 for any person who disobeyed this law — should be reconsidered.

Cardinal McCann quoted from the 1963 Papal encyclical of Pope John XXIII, Pacem in terris, on “the rights of human beings and limits on state authority.” Among the paragraphs quoted were the following:

- “The family, grounded on marriage, must be considered the first and essential cell of all human society.”

- “Since the right to command is required by the moral order and has its source in God, it follows that if civil authorities legislate for or allow anything that is contrary to that order, and therefore contrary to the will of God, neither the laws nor the authorizations granted can be binding on the consciences of the citizens, since “we must obey God rather than men.””
Churches condemn new Bill

 Own Correspondent
 CAPE TOWN.—A major Church-State confrontation has developed over the proposed Labour Bill, with Church leaders warning the Government that Christians may be 'called by God' to disobey its provisions if it becomes law.

 The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would enable the Government to designate areas in which blacks could not seek employment and which would be disruptive of black family life.

 The Bill as it now stands provides for a fine of R5 000 for those who break the law by seeking or giving employment to blacks in conflict with its provisions.

 The Anglican Church said at the weekend that the Bill's provisions were in conflict with Christian conscience and "in no way binding on Christians.

 The Rev Philip Russell, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, said all Churches should adopt the same stand.

 This Bill has brought the Government under the strongest theological fire since Dr H F Verwoerd was told that Christians would disobey the Native Urban Areas Act if he enforced provisions enabling him to restrict open, multiracial worship.

 The Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Owen Cardinal McCann, last week released his memorandum to the parliamentary select committee on the Bill, saying that State laws in conflict with the will of God "cannot be binding on the consciences of the citizens.

 In Cape Town last night Archbishop Russell said he had sent a similar memorandum.

 And at Crossroads yesterday the Rev Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches, said "We cannot obey this law.

 At the Cape Town Diocesan Conference of the Anglican Church at the weekend only two voices were heard opposing a motion put to the 350 clergy men and lay delegates by Archbishop Russell:

 This 'diocesan conference record its strongest objection to the Bill termed 'The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill."

 "The treatment of people envisaged in this legislation will add to the violence being done to their dignity and basic rights."

 "The Bill will bring suffering to millions of South Africans and increase the likelihood of civil war."

 "We also object to..."
SA dilemma 'spiritual, not political'

THE problem of South Africa was not political but spiritual, the president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, said at Crossroads yesterday.

Addressing about 300 people on the windswept dunes, he said people had to learn to love and to have hearts of justice.

In an impassioned plea to the Government he said "Why do you persist in moving ahead with apartheid? You can stop today. Where are your eyes and your ears that you cannot see and hear people suffering?"

A REMINDER

Apartheid and the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill should be scrapped and "illegal" in the Western Cape granted legal status, Mr Storey said.

One day there would be a museum in South Africa to remind people of apartheid and one day apartheid would be dead and "God's law will again be law in this land."

In an interview after this address Mr Storey said that if the Government did not grant about 900 Nyanga squatters and 4000 Crossroads residents legal status in the Western Cape today it would be a monstrous breach of the trust which a small group of people had, with restraint and answers.

The respect shown in making Red or green a most fundamental plea, underlining, erasing, redrawing, putting the names of their wives and children on the examination paper.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of the block on the right of the trust which is a question you are answering.

2 Blue or black felt pen, with restraint and answers. The respect shown in making red or green a most fundamental plea, underlining, erasing, redrawing, putting the names of their wives and children on the examination paper.

3 Names must be in capital letters. In the final analysis, every law was tested according to the way in which it treated the ordinary human being. Any claims by the Government to humility would be killed today if it decided to resettle or repatriate the people of Crossroads and Nyanga.

PART of the crowd of 300 people who attended a meeting on a sand-dune in Crossroads yesterday to pray that 900 Nyanga squatters and 4000 Crossroads residents be granted legal status in the Western Cape. The Government has promised to make the future of the Nyanga people known today - the day Crossroads residents' temporary permits to stay in the Western Cape expire.

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator in which case a written statement shall be accepted only for examination purposes.

3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination. Any dishonesty will be liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
We are object to the exclusion of the Christian from the Bill. We protest against the Bill as a violation of the Christian's rights and freedoms. The Bill must be amended to provide for the inclusion of the Christian in all aspects of the law.

The Christian has the right to live in peace and without fear. The Bill has caused great stress and anxiety among the Christian community.

We call for the immediate withdrawal of the Bill and the drafting of a new Bill that respects the rights of all citizens.

Sincerely,
The Christian Community

First sitting of
influx inquiry

Political Correspondent

THE commission investigating draft legislation to
tighten controls on the influx of black people to urban areas holds its first
meeting in Pretoria tomorrow.

The commission on the constitution under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Reums, sat as the parliamentary select committee on the constitution during the last parliamentary session.

It is considering the last two of the three measures introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as a "new deal" for black people. The first, the Black Local Authorities Bill, was passed by Parliament after numerous amendments were made by the committee.

The other two are the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which has aroused major protest, and the Black Community Development Bill, which opposition members believe negates some of the positive aspects of new legislation on local authorities.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill would make it even more difficult for black people to enter and remain in urban areas, and proposes fines of up to R5,000 for employing "illegal" black labour.

Numerous organizations have already submitted memoranda registering vigorous objections to its proposals. The commission, which will make recommendations to Parliament on the draft bills, has yet to consider whether or not to hear oral evidence as well.

Two Progressive Federated Party members of the commission, Mr Colin Eglin and Mrs Helen Suzman, meet in Johannesburg today to discuss their approach when the commission meets. The third PFP member, Mr Nic Olivier, is overseas.
Call on UIF benefits for contract workers

Labour Reporter

The SA Boilermakers Society expressed concern at the Tusa conference in Cape Town yesterday that South African officials should administer Unemployment Insurance Funds (UIF) inside the independent homelands.

Opposing a motion welcoming amendments to the law allowing extension of UIF benefits to contract workers from independent homelands, Mr J Oosthuizen of the Boilermakers' Society said it was wrong to impose conditions of employment — for workers in South Africa — which were not administered in South Africa.

He said South Africa should ensure that contributors from outside South Africa received the same benefits as those inside South Africa.

Mrs Lucy Mubelo, the general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, said "some of these States are not very efficient."

The motion was passed by an overwhelming majority.
'Migrant labour' ad angers union

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A REFERENCE to migrant labour in an advertisement for BMW motor cars has drawn an angry response from the general secretary of a major Tucsa-affiliated union.

Mr Athol Margolis, of the Garment Workers Union, has lodged a written complaint with the Newspaper Press Union, charging that the advertisement makes "detrimental" use of the term "migrant labour".

In a letter to the NPU, Mr Margolis said the advertisement referred to the "horrendous" and "pernicious" migrant labour system in a "flippant" way and asked that "prompt action be taken to amend or remove" it.

But yesterday Grey Philips, the advertising agency which devised the ad, said it had appeared in papers throughout the country over the past few months and no complaints had been received.

"We did not mean anything derogatory and I believe this is clear from the ad," an agency representative said.

The advertisement, for a leasing scheme at a BMW dealer, Auto Bavaria, is headed "BMW presents the Executive Mobility Plan: The end of migrant labour".

It suggests the scheme "could well mean the end of the wandering executive".

In his letter, Mr Margolis said his objection "arose from the detestable use of the term 'migrant labour'.

The term is generally understood to refer to the pernicious system which inhumanely governs the daily existence of millions of black South Africans.

An NPU representative said the letter had been received and Grey Philips would be approached for its response.
Poll tax: many face prosecution

EAST LONDON — Thousands of black men face prosecution for not paying their poll tax — even though the tax was abolished four years ago.

"Despite us not levying the fixed tax from 1978 people can still be held liable for their arrears," a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday.

Poll tax — scrapped when the Finance Act was revised in 1978 — taxed R2.50 from all black males between 18 and 65, for the development of homelands and "facilities for blacks".

When it was abolished, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said it would mean a loss of R9 million for the state.

"Today, a large amount of tax is still in arrears," the Co-operation and Development spokesman said.

From Pretoria, "People in arrears may be forced to pay whatever they owe...

No statistics were available on the amount involved, the spokesman added, but it could involve thousands of people — including those living in homelands which only attained independence after 1978.

His statements followed an incident earlier this month when a journalist living in Ciskei, Mr Bafo Mkefa, was fined R10 for being in arrears with his poll tax from 1967 to 1973.

Mr Mkefa — who is employed by Invo Zabantu and lives in Zwide and works in Mdantsane — however, while on assignment in East London he was arrested and charged in the Commissioner's Court.

Yesterday the Co-operation and Development spokesman said Basothians were "not yet independent" when the Finance Act was revised.

"They are therefore still liable for those debts," he said.

The spokesman added that he was "unsure" of arrears owed by Transkeians, as Transkei had been granted independence before the revision of the Finance Act.

- Last week the annual congress of the South African Legion heard of reluctance among black war veterans to register for pensions — partly because they were in arrears with their poll tax and feared being caught.

The legion's Natal contact officer, Mr P Zulu, said the organisation had paid these arrears in some cases to enable pensioners to qualify for their benefits — DDB.
Bill 'endorses pass system'

By Lance Skeem

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Blacks Persons Bill violates the rights of the individual to freedom of movement — to choose his job and to decide where he lives — says the Institute of Race Relations.

In its submission to the parliamentary commission on the Bill, the institute objects strongly to the measure on the grounds that it will create and aggravate tensions between race groups and within race groups through unnecessary and humiliating practices.

The institute says the Bill entrenches influx control to which it is totally opposed.

The living of urban residents to approved accommodation must be condemned on the strongest grounds. This requirement not only abrogates the rights mentioned above but, because of the acute shortage of housing for Africans will make it impossible for thousands of people who would otherwise qualify to be in the area to remain there, it is argued.

The Institute says the Bill would restrict the category of people who could gain permanent residential rights in urban areas.

"Descendants of permanent urban residents may gain such rights only if both parents are permanent urban residents," the institute adds.

It charges that the Bill would turn members of the black and white communities into law enforcement officers if they were obliged to refuse to offer accommodation to unauthorised people.

"Epitomises also become policemen," the submission says. "For the first time they will have to satisfy themselves that the people they employ have approved accommodation as well as authorisation to be in the area before they may give them jobs."

Failure to do so would render an employer liable to a fine not exceeding R5,000 or up to 12 months’ imprisonment or both.

The institute says the Bill far from abolishing the hated pass system, endorses it fully.

It adds its belief that the Bill can only increase bitterness and outrage among blacks and fuel an already explosive situation.
Govt may shelve urban black Bills

Chief Reporter

The Government might scrap two Bills which propose a further intensification of Verwoerdian ideology into statutory governing of urban blacks, some observers believe.

The commission of inquiry investigating the Bills holds its first meeting in Pretoria today to consider a mountain of evidence opposing the proposed legislation.

The Bills are the Black Communities Development Bill and the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill which were drafted by right-wing legal experts in the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is believed to be severely embarrassed at the nature of the draft laws emanating from his department from hardline officials.

He could choose to shelve the Bills through a web of procedural complexities, or else the commission could recommend a drastic overhaul of the Bills, observers say.

The drafts are in direct conflict with the spirit of the recommendations of the Riebeek Commission and the Groenkop Committee which recommended easing the effects of influx control.

Instead, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill set out to harden influx control.

Its provisions include placing an onus on black people born in urban areas after the law is passed, to prove that both parents were classified as permanent urban residents.

Without this proof, black children will not qualify as permanent urban residents.

The Bill also proposes a maximum fine of R5,000 for people employing unauthorised blacks and introduces a curfew between 10 pm and 5 am for blacks not entitled to be in the urban areas.

At present they can be in an urban area for 72 hours.

The objections to the Black Communities Development Bill are that it negates the positive effects of the Black Local Authorities Bill which was passed by the last session of Parliament.

This law enhanced the powers of black local authorities, but the Black Communities Development Bill sets out to give greater prerogatives to the Minister of Co-operation and Development and to development boards which will replace the present administration boards.

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1. Enter at the top of the block on this cover number the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

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Bishop slates influx Bill

Mail Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — No white South African would accept limitation of movement in his own country similar to the restrictions imposed on blacks. Archbishop Philip Russell, head of the Anglican Church in southern Africa, said in an interview yesterday.

Archbishop Russell was commenting on the Government's proposed new labour Bill, the Orderly Movement of Persons Bill, and said it would cause a "tremendous increase in suffering among black people", if it became law.

He described the proposed new Bill as "a harsh extension of an old principle".

"Up to now, illegal black people have been able to make something of their lives in the metropolitan areas," he said. "If the severe restraints proposed by the new Bill become law, these people will be effectively banished to die of poverty in the rural areas.

"Odd jobs, which do not exist in rural areas, can be found near the cities. These opportunities enable people to keep their bodies and souls together."

The incredibly harsh violation penalties proposed in the Bill will mean a more stringent application of influx control — a measure which has already disrupted the lives of thousands of South Africans," he said.

The Anglican Church said at the weekend the Bill's provisions were in conflict with the Christian conscience and "in no way binding on Christians."

Archbishop Russell has sent a memorandum condemning such "un-Christian" laws to the parliamentary select committee dealing with the proposed Bill.
Heunis shelves new influx Bill

THE controversial new influx-control measures for blacks have effectively been shelved for at least a year to enable proposed black local authorities to have a say in their final drafting.

Informed sources this week confirmed that this was the background to a short statement by the Minister of Constitutional Development.

Mr Chris Heunis, head of the commission of inquiry investigating the remaining two Department of Co-operation and Development Bills in the original three-Bill package to establish a "new deal" for urban blacks.

The commission, which includes Co-operation and Development Minister Dr Piet Koornhof, five other Ministers and 14 MPs from the four parliamentary parties, met in Pretoria this week to discuss the order of business and procedures to be followed.

According to Mr Heunis' statement, it was decided that the less controversial Black Communities Development Bill would be dealt with first.

Only thereafter would the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill -- the influx control measure -- come under consideration.

"The final completion of the Bill will take place after the black local authorities have been established in accordance with the Black Local Authorities Act," Mr Heunis said.

He said that, according to available information, this would take place during next year.

According to one source, this means that new influx control legislation is unlikely to come before Parliament before 1994.

The influx control measure has been savagely criticized because, once again, it has been drafted in such a way that the situation for blacks would be materially worse.

Informed sources said the intention behind putting the Bill on ice was twofold.

First, the Government wants to examine its entire strategy on urbanization -- a task it has delegated to Dr Flat Smut of the CSIR, a recognized authority on the subject.

Secondly, the Government also wants to enable the black local authorities to be established so that organised black opinion can make representations to the commission.
Farmers fear labour snags in new scheme

Farmers, the country's most powerful voting bloc are strongly opposed to certain sections of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Farm Bill.

Not only will farmers have to endure pass raids if the bill becomes law — a feature of urban life in the rural areas have been spared up to now — but the bill will also allow for the curtailing of the number of workers a farmer may have, through the operation of farm tenement boards.

The controversial bill has become the subject of a commission of inquiry, chaired by the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Chris Heunis, which sat for the first time this week. Mr Heunis said the committee looking into the bill was only “technically” a commission. He said that it had received hundreds of submissions about the bill from organisations and individuals.

Johan Willemse, chief economist of the South African Agricultural Union, criticised the section of the bill pertaining to farm labour.

“We already have problems recruiting labour in some areas — nothing to do with wages. ‘The Government will create an impossible situation if movement is further restricted — sheep shearsers move over a wide area, so do season workers. We should be increasing work opportunities, not curtailting them. If this happens farmers will be forced to mechanise, which will push up food costs, and create more unemployment.”

Problems

However, a leading Komatipoort farmer, Jan Lourens, said much of the bill had been “in force” for the past three years. Mr Lourens, chairman of the Lebombo Farmers' Association and vice chairman of the Onderstepoort Agricultural Union, said problems with obtaining local farmworkers meant that many came from Mozambique.

“Our recruiting permit stipulates how many we can employ. But we are not really restricted. I would like to see how the Government determines the number of workers we may employ — it differs from farm to farm.”

The new bill also has a provision compelling farmers to remove any “surplus” black population living on their land. Failure to do so will make a farmer liable to a fine of R100 or six months imprisonment.

Criticism of the bill has been wide and far-ranging. Most trade unions and organisations such as the Black Sash, the University of the Witswatersrand Centre for Applied Legal Studies, the Black Lawyers Association, the Federation of Cape Civic Associations and the Institute of Race Relations have condemned the bill as called for it to be scrapped.

They warned the bill would introduce the most rapid influx of black workers into the country.
a taste of the classics ... from the London Philharmonic Orchestra

LONDON: THE STRAINS of Johann Strauss's Blue Danube waltzed over the dinner plates. Later came a Strauss march rechristened for the occasion. "A Symphony for the Afternoon Shift!"

There were a few cacophonous clunks of cutlery on china but the audience, Ford car workers, did not seem to mind.

They were delighted that culture — in the shape of the London Philharmonic Orchestra — had come to deepest Dagenham in Essex.

At the end of the lunchtime concert, they were yelping for more.

Supervisor Mary Wheatley, 53, said: "I just wish we could have something like this every day.

The orchestra, under conductor Harry Rabinowitz, was paid R7500 for its first concert in a canteen.

It has already been booked to go back.

The orchestra was paid by the Greater London Council as an experiment to try to widen the audience for classical music.

settlement bill

been wide and farting. Most trade unions and organisations such as the Black Sash, the University of the Witwatersrand Centre, Applied Legal Studies, the Black Lawyers Association, the Federation of Cape Town Civic Association and the Institute of Race Relations have damned the bill and lobbied for it to be dropped.

They warned the bill would introduce the "muddled influx policy yet again."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said the proposed resettlement was "so appalling, it must either be planned by bureaucrats who do not understand what they are doing, or by bureaucrats who understand very well what they are doing, but are prepared to sacrifice the principles of Christian Justice the Government claims to base its policies on."

Pressures:

"It is difficult to imagine that such discriminatory, outrageous and unworkable legislation has been presented to parliament with the serious intention of making it law."

She sketched some of the pressures forcing rural blacks to migrate to cities — a worldwide phenomenon as rural poor move to squat in the generous lap of urban areas.

"In KwaZulu, 330,000 of the people must be shifted to urban areas where agricultural land is to be used productively."

"The picture is as bleak in Venda where the optimum number of families who can live off the land is 14,000. In 1980, 24,739 families were living off a living on the land."

"Absolute poverty forces people to leave the homelands and come to town. The Cape Peninsula, as an example, has, according to official figures, 42 percent of its black population illegally squatting there."

Mrs Duncan said resettlement, which would dramatically increase if the OHSBP Bill became law, had meant an increase in homeland populations of 55 percent since 1970.

Increased:

"In that decade the populations of KaNgwane, Qwa Qwa and KwaNdebele increased between 300 percent and 500 percent."

Henry Kanemeyer, secretary of the Federation of Cape Town Civic Associations, which represents more than 40 organisations and thousands of mostly coloured people, said: "There is no point to the President's Council reforms or the new labour dispensation when the rights of the masses are ignored."

"It makes the Prime Minister's reforms look like an attempt to buy off certain sectors of the black population."

Ramuramo Monamo of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said jail populations — already the highest in the world — would increase.

The Institute of Race Relations warned that the new bill would worsen unemployment. A spokesman said that already only one in six workers could find employment in the homelands.
Pass law ‘reform’ is unlikely before 1984

BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government’s bogged-down efforts to reform the pass laws are not likely to be translated into legislation before 1984 at the earliest, say informed sources.

The sources said it is the Government’s intention that blacks, coloureds and Indians should all be given a say in reforming the pass laws, through newly established black local authorities to be set up during 1983 in terms of the Black Local Government Bill.

At a meeting in Pretoria on Thursday the commission appointed to gather evidence on the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill and the Black Community Development Bill decided that the less controversial Black Community Development Bill would receive precedence over the influx Bill.

The commission was appointed earlier this month to gather evidence on the two Bills on behalf of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution.

The next meeting of the select committee is scheduled for January, shortly before the 1983 season of Parliament, to consider evidence and comment from a wide variety of organisations.

Parties wanting to make representations on the Bills have been given an extension until October 31 to do so. The original deadline was August 31.

The commission, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heurns, decided that the highly contentious Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which contains proposals for the drastic tightening of influx control, would be dealt with only once black councils had been established in terms of the Black Local Government Act — probably during 1983.

It is reliably understood that the reason for the postponement of the influx control Bill is that the Government wants to use the weight of black opinion, expressed through revamped black local authorities, to counter ideological resistance in its own ranks.

However, allowing black local authorities to make an input into the revamping of influx control could itself become a protracted process of negotiation and horse-trading.

The Black Local Government Bill was the first of the “Kromheuvel trilogy” to be passed by Parliament this year after a lengthy passage through the Select Committee on the Constitution, during which fundamental changes were made to the Bill.

The Bill, sharply criticised by the official Opposition before it went to the select committee, emerged with Opposition support.

Even if the Government managed to hold elections for black local authorities next year — elections in KwaZulu scheduled for September 18 this year were postponed indefinitely — it is considered highly unlikely that a new deal on influx control could be translated into legislation before mid-1984.

If the Government sticks to its timetable for implementing the new constitutional dispensation the job of passing the new deal would fall on the tricky national Parliament.
Harsh Bills, land gaffe stir it up for Dr Piet

By David Breier
Chief Reporter

The Department of Co-operation and Development, which has obstructed reform and embarrassed the Government, faces a major restructuring as the P W Botha Administration tries to push through changes for urban blacks.

The Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, has ascribed impending changes in his department to the general rationalization of the public service which began two years ago.

However, the current row over Koornhof's department coincides with a low ebb in its relations with the Government. These involve:

- The handling of the Ingwavuma and Katikwangane land issue in which it has been reported that an in-depth investigation ordered from the department was not conducted.
- The investigation was calculated to spare the government the severe embarrassment which has resulted from the issue.

The commission of inquiry considering the two controversial Bills will meet again in January shortly before the next session of Parliament.

Reformists hope the department will have undergone a clean-up by then to remove obstruction to reformist moves in line with the recommendations of the Grosskop Commission.

A weekend report stated that the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha had criticized Dr Koornhof for the attitude of his department.

The report included among obstructive officials in the department, Mr Jan Serfontein, director of constitutional development, and Mr Jan Lambrichts, chief director of administration.

Mrs Helen Sumser, opposition spokesman on co-operation and development, said today that it was well known that there had been obstructionism in the department.

She said the publication of the Bills and more notably the Orderly Movement Bill was inexplicable as it was in direct conflict with the recommendations of the Grosskop Commission appointed by the Government.

She said the Bills were an counter to Dr Koornhof's own announcement several years ago that the dumps (reference book) would be abolished.

Both Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof have rejected the weekend report that the Minister's knuckles were rapped.

Dr Koornhof, who has been in the forefront of white moves by the Government is believed to have been severely embarrassed by the attitude of some of his senior officials.
Influx control on Cape Nats’ agenda

asked that the tightening-up of influx control should be considered. Another resolution asks the Government to give attention to the problem of layabouts, particularly in urban areas.

The Government will also be asked to change the constitution so that a constituency automatically falls vacant if an MP or MEC changes his political affiliation.

In Cape Town alone during 1981 about 175,000 days of imprisonment were imposed for influx control offences. The Athlone Advice Office said in its latest monthly report: “That is 684 years of imprisonment for the crime of attempting to work and live together as a family.”

FINES PAID

The advice office said influx control caused endless suffering and misery. In 1981 alone 13,694 people were arrested in the Cape Peninsula, excluding the 3,666 Nyanga deportations.

In 1981 a total of R410,261 was paid in fines R283,576 by individual pass offenders and R126,685 by employers.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Pieter Koenndt, has estimated that 42 percent of the black population in Cape Town is there illegally. Four out of every 10 prisoners in South Africa are influx control offenders.

“If this is the level of suffering caused by current influx control what can we expect under the increased penalties of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill?” the report asks.
Soon, a new lifestyle for Miguel

Working Conditions

Development
migrant workers

and families and provide them good families, said Harding.

Transport.. recently before recently

there will be encouraged to visit their families regularly in the new hostels and stay with them for a few days at a time in blocks specially built for them and containing furnished double rooms and full cooking and ablution facilities, he added.

Mining houses are also spending millions to upgrade old compounds and put them on a par with the new generation hostels as well as building new complexes at costs of R20-million and more.

"The people aspect is all important," says Mr. David Morgan, group labour consultant for Rand Mines.

"They work for us and we have a social responsibility towards them and must provide the best accommodation and treatment we can afford," said Mr. Aubrey Pitt, group deputy managing director of LTA Construction, said his group was taking over hostels from administration boards and upgrading them. It was also building its own modern hostels which also compare with the new era accommodation being put up by the railways, he added.

Millions will be spent on 'super hostels'

Part of the architect's model of the Umlazi hostel shows two of the seven soccer fields that are planned.

Tens of thousands of black migrant workers live in compounds and dormitories built during the early 1990s. Blocks — intended for more senior workers — will be both single rooms and rooms for families.
Tens of thousands of black migrant workers live in compounds and dormitories built decades ago without much deference to human comfort.

The plight of these men and women, who may spend a working lifetime in a dismal dormitory, accorded little response from the authorities and employers in the past.

But now a new approach to worker accommodation is slowly gaining ground.

New generation hostels that will give workers greater privacy, comfort and a full range of recreational facilities are either being built or planned in several of South Africa's largest centres to accommodate thousands of workers.

MILLIONS

Heading the drive for better single-worker housing is SA Transport, which, as one of the country's largest employers of black labour, is spending R1.00 million in the next decade on new hostel and flat complexes.

A block of flats to house 1,000 coloured workers and six hostels for blacks — to cost about R141 million — are already under construction for Sats.

In addition to these developments, work has started on a single accommodation complex at New Canada near Soweto and another at Vryheid. The cost of these two projects will come to well over R300 million.

BUDGETS

The almost R300 million needed for another four hostels to accommodate 10,500 black workers is expected to be allocated from budgets between 1985 and 1987, according to a Sats spokesman.

One of these "super hostels," to house 6,048 workers, is planned for Palmietfontein on the East Rand.

Taking a first look at progress and accommodation, the board of directors met with enthusiasm to plan the first of these blocks — intended for more senior workers — there will be both single rooms and rooms for a maximum of four people each. A far cry from the old dormitories.

Each floor in these four-storey blocks will have ablution facilities and each sleeping area, storage space and sitting room in these blocks is designed to become, if necessary, a family flat with one or two bedrooms.

Underground parking and a fully-equipped workshop is also being built into the Umhlanga hostel.

One of its most striking features is the huge amphitheatre and athletics soccer stadium situated alongside the complex. Dominating the amphitheatre will be a 45 m by 9 m cinema screen for open-air shows.

Seven soccer fields and a rugby pitch make up the outdoor facilities. Inside a canteen will supply food 24 hours a day and provide seating for 4,000 at any one time.

SHOPPING

A community centre will be laid out for the senior workers staying at Umhlanga hostel and will consist of a shopping, terrace library, meeting room and recreation hall.

Once completed the entire hostel area will be landscaped and all roads will be tarred, giving it the impression of a self-contained village complex.

Much of the bricklaying, plumbing and wiring of the new hostel is being done by black workers trained on site by the contractor.

"The new generation of hostels will make it possible for us to provide proper and decent accommodation and to help those who have never had the chance to live in a more modern situation," said Mr Harding.

"Many migrant workers, when they come to us, do not know what to do with their leisure time and have to be shown all their lives they may work and seven days a week."
Stelcor's pension policy is to change

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — The iron and steel giant Stelcor has decided to drop its pension fund's "freeze" clause and will pay out discharged employees' contributions from the beginning of next year, the group's personnel manager Mr C J M Prinsloo said yesterday.

Pension "freeze" clauses, which prevent workers withdrawing their contributions before they reach retirement age, have been attacked by independent trade unions since the wave of strikes last year which forced the Government to back down on a move to legislate pension preservation.

And Stelcor's pension fund has come under fire from the Natal-based Black Allied Workers Union for the past year.

Bawu's general secretary, Mr B E Khumalo, said more than 500 discharged employees were still waiting to be paid out — including three who had since died.

Mr Khumalo said they had received a letter from Stelcor earlier this year suggesting that company representatives meet the union to discuss their "future relationship" but "we are not going to talk until these workers have been refunded."

Mr Prinsloo said yesterday the decision to drop the preservation clause taken at a recent board meeting was followed approaches by Stelcor employees, "not only through trade unions but also through existing liaison committees."

He said the board's decision had also been influenced by the present economic climate.

Although employees would now be paid out their pension contributions at the termination of service, Mr Prinsloo said, attempts would be made to persuade them to leave their money in the fund with a view to a better sum paid out at retirement.
Dr K’s red-faced record

FOLLOWING his reformist coup in the rescue of Crossroads in 1979 there were signs that all was not well in Dr Piet Koornhof’s Department of Co-operation and Development.

- Early in 1980 Dr Koornhof’s efforts to phase out the 72-hour curfew regulations for blacks on an experimental basis ran into major trouble with obstructionist officials and Right-wing Nationalists and had to be abandoned. This lost Dr Koornhof much support within his own party and caused him considerable humiliation and embarrassment.
- In October 1980 his much-publicised “new deal” for urban blacks was exposed as a retrogressive step which fell far short of the tame Reobert proposals accepted by the Government in a White Paper in 1978.

There were strong indications that reactionary elements in the department involved in the legal drafting of the Bills deliberately sabotaged Dr Koornhof’s intentions.

- As early as 1980 it became clear that obstructionist bureaucrats in the department were sabotaging the implementation of the 99-year-leasehold scheme for blacks by thwarting surveys and the registration of leases.
- In 1981 the ill-fated administration boards were sharply criticised by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts for maladministration and inefficiency which could have serious political consequences.
- The failure of the West Rand Administration Board to implement an Appeal Court ruling that the wives of urban blacks did not require permits to lodge with their husbands, led to a reprimand from a Supreme Court judge and, indirectly, further humiliation for the Minister.
- His silence on the harsh and inhumane treatment meted out to desperate black squatters in the Western Cape in the cold and wet winter of 1981 lost him much credibility with sympathetic blacks, opposition politicians, and church and community workers.
- His inability to confront Nationalist resistance to the discredited policy of retaining the Western Cape as a coloured labour preferential area further alienated sympathisers in the private sector.

*The drastic revision of the Black Local Government Bill by the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution under the chairmanship of Mr Chris Heunis was a major humiliation for him.*

*His disastrous handling of the abortive land deals with Swaziland has led to sharp criticism from fellow Nationalists. The Minister has been held largely responsible for the lack of consultation with parties in KaNkwaane and Ingwavuma and the resultant humiliation and embarrassment for the Government.* Again it is believed that obstructionist officials, who were opposed to the deal for ideological reasons, played a role.
Skydiver goes

Own Correspondent

BRISBANE — A 29-year-old parachutist Rick Collins leapt from an aircraft and promptly shot up 2,000 metres while practicing for today's Commonwealth Games opening ceremony.

He was meant to drop down and land in the middle of Brisbane's athletics stadium where Prince Philip will be on hand at 3pm today to declare the games open.

But Rick, one of a nine-member skydiving team, went into a violent thunderclap after his main parachute during Sunday's practice. A number of Civil officials described him as a "one-in-a-thousand" chance.

As he was dragged by the thunderclap turbulence he was hit by hailstones as big as and lightning flashed past him.

"I knew these conditions, but I didn't think it would be this bad," said Collins, who was hospitalised.

"I thought I'd be fine, but then it started to rain and I couldn't see anything. I just hit the ground and I'm just glad to be alive."

The team's training session was disrupted by the unexpected weather conditions, which made it difficult for the athletes to practice.

"We had planned to practise in the open air, but it was impossible to do so with the thunderclaps," said Collins. "We had to change our plan and do the training indoors."
Third hospital chaplain to be appointed

Religion Reporter

MORE than a third of the coloured in-patients at the Peninsula's eight major hospitals are Stellenbosch members.

The Ned Gereif Stellenbosch synod, meeting at Bolitar, heard yesterday that the needs of the sick alone required the appointment of a third full-time pastoral officer.

The synod was given the following figures of the total coloured admission at Peninsula hospitals last year and the percentages of these people who were Stellenbosch members:

Tygerberg, 41 280 admissions, of whom 75 percent were Stellenbosch members. Karl Bremer, 5 119, 50 percent. G F Jooste, 5 040, 45 percent. Groote Schuur, 32 180, 40 percent. Conradi, 14 651, 40 percent. Woodstock, 4 500, 40 percent. Red Cross, 10 320, 30 percent. And Somersdal, 8 216, 20 percent.

The Stellenbosch's first hospital chaplain was the Rev D J A Jordan, who retired in May after a ministry of 47 years.

UNIVERSITY

Since January 1980 the Rev B V Appollis has been full-time hospital chaplain at Tygerberg Hospital. At the end of last year he completed a course in medical pastoral at Stellenbosch University, becoming the Stellenbosch's first qualified medico-theologian.

A second hospital chaplain, the Rev H F Dwyer of Claremont, is now chaplain to hospitals in the southern suburbs.

The church has now decided to appoint a third full-time chaplain, specifically for the country area.

The Ned Gereif Stellenbosch has joined other churches in declaring the Government's proposed new labour Bill to be immoral and 'not binding on Christians'.

"A man has a right to say, I refuse to allow my children to be taken away from me," Dr Allan Boesak, Stellenbosch assessor, told the church's synod in Bolitar yesterday.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has already been rejected by leaders and synods of the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist churches.

The Stellenbosch synod adopted a motion by the Rev A van Wyk, of Bishop Lavis.

Commission

The synod referred an additional motion of support for people who disobey the law to a synodical commission dealing with the object of civil disobedience.

The motion is substantially the same as that adopted 10 days ago by the Cape Town diocesan conference of the Anglican Church.

The Stellenbosch synod recorded its strongest objection to the Bill.

"The treatment of people proposed in this legislation will make further inroads on their dignity and basic rights," it said.

"The Bill will bring suffering to millions of South Africans. "

"Synod also objects to the large fines designed to force people to comply with this law.""The Bill will bring suffering to millions of South Africans. "

"We regard this Bill as immoral to the extent that obedience to its provisions cannot be regarded as binding on Christians. "

"On the contrary, the provisions are in direct conflict with Christian conscience.""On the contrary, the provisions are in direct conflict with Christian conscience." Calv in

The Rev G J Retief, of Swellendam, said "Calvin told us we cannot obey a law which is in conflict with the Word of God.""Calvin told us we cannot obey a law which is in conflict with the Word of God." Dr Boesak, who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said the name of the Bill was "cynical and misleading"."Dr Boesak, who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said the name of the Bill was "cynical and misleading".

"This measure seeks to entrench by an even more severe measure the fact that the majority of people are not seen as citizens of our country."

"It would make it more difficult for people to seek work, or to live with their families.""It would make it more difficult for people to seek work, or to live with their families.

"So it attacks, in its very nature, our Christian faith.""So it attacks, in its very nature, our Christian faith."
Backyard industry moves to the front

The first black-owned industrial park in South Africa was opened by the Urban Foundation in Katlehong, on the East Rand, yesterday. Mr. Jan Steyn, executive director of the UF, disclosed their plans for getting regulations changed to encourage black economic activity, and outlined the UF's attitude towards black local government for many aspects of black community development.

Mr. Jan Steyn: "Role of the local authority is critical"

The UF welcomed the decision by the Government to consider the Ordinance Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill only after it had considered the Black Community Development Act and after black local authorities had been established in accordance with the Black Local Authorities Act. The UF said that the Government had in the past failed to provide a mechanism for generating the necessary financial resources, the way seemed to be clear for the "emergence of a cadre of black representative leadership" which could play a real role in the future constitutional and socio-economic development of South Africa.

Mr. Steyn said: "Quite apart from the very extensive powers conferred by the Black Local Authorities Act on the elected representatives of the people, the Government's decision to hold back any legislation controlling influx until after the election of local authorities, demonstrates the standing authority and real negotiating platform which these leaders may well have. "This will be even more so if a real devolution of power is also to take place."

If the Government could provide a mechanism for increasing black businessmen's access to finance and expertise in the private sector to this end the UF had worked with the various Chambers of Commerce, the National African Chamber of Commerce, the Small Business Development Corporation and the major banks.
Steyn welcomes shelving of bill

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Johannesburg. — The Urban Foundation yesterday welcomed the government's decision to defer consideration of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

Speaking on the East Rand at the opening of the new black-owned Katlehong industrial park, Mr Jan Steyn, the executive director of the foundation, said it welcomed the decision by the government to consider the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill only after it had considered the Black Community Development Bill and after black local authorities had been established in accordance with the Black Local Authorities Act.

Inference

"A reasonable inference is that this highly contentious issue will be negotiated with the black leadership that assumes the responsibility and accountability generated by a viable, truly representative system of local government," Mr Steyn said.

"Quite apart from the very extensive powers conferred by the Black Local Authorities Act on the elected representatives of black local government's decision to hold back any legislation controlling influx until after the election of local authorities demonstrates the standing authority and real negotiating platform which these leaders may well have.

"This will be even more so if a real devolution of power is also to take place."

Financial resources

If the government could provide a mechanism for generating the necessary financial resources, the way seemed to be clear for the "emergence of a cadre of black representative leadership" which could play a real role in the future constitutional and socio-economic development of South Africa, Mr Steyn said.

He said business development, housing and education were the three most important areas of urban foundation activity. In housing it had launched some 60 projects at a cost of R18-million in education some 236 projects worth R14-million and in business some 25 projects worth R25-million.

The foundation had also researched and worked for the removal of barriers which inhibited the growth of business in black communities and had tried to create channels of communication to increase black businessmen's access to finance and expertise in the private sector, he said.

Row continues

STAFF REPORTER

The controversial orderly movement and settlement of black persons bill is still causing a storm of protest in spite of the decision by the parliamentary select committee on the constitution to delay consideration of it.

Churches, trade unions and community organisations have said they will not be satisfied until the bill is scrapped in its entirety.

The parliamentary committee, which falls under the chairmanship of Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of constitutional development, has decided not to look into the bill until it has considered the Black Communities development bill.

Both bills were referred to the committee after they were introduced to parliament this year by Dr Piet Bothman, minister of co-operation and development.

The United Women's organisation (UWO) said yesterday the postponement showed the government was "retreating in the face of opposition from those who have taken up the campaign against this venal bill."

"Like donkeys"

"The government is trying to hide the bill away, hoping that the people will forget it so they will be caught unprepared when the bill is suddenly made law," said the UWO. "The government treats us like donkeys that are unshielded with covered eyes and made to work blindly but through our opposition we have shown that people do not accept this kind of treatment."

"We do not want it shelved until the government think we have cooled down. We will not stop fighting until the bill is totally removed."

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, said "I hope by the time the bill comes up for consideration the government will have thought it over and scrapped it."

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell, said the deferring of the bill did not alter the objections to it. "One hopes in the interim period that sanity will prevail and that it will be scrapped," he said.

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, said postponement of the bill proved protest to be worthwhile. She called for a positive plan for the urbanisation of black people in place of the bill.
Grosskopf report on urban blacks shelved

Advisers ignored in new Koornhof Bill

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

The new Bill governing the movement of blacks ignores major recommendations of an advisory committee appointed by the minister responsible for blacks, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The report is that of the Grosskopf Committee which reported to Dr Koornhof in May last year. Details of its recommendations were published in the Financial Mail this week. The Rand Daily Mail also has a copy of the report.

Disclosure of details of the report could land Dr Koornhof in a political storm. They come at a time when he is reportedly under fire in Government circles because of alleged “obstruction” of Government reform plans by senior officials of his Department of Co-operation and Development.

A study of the report, produced by a committee chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf, reveals its proposed extending for greater freedom to urban blacks than Dr Koornhof’s Bill.

And it also reveals that Mr J H T Mills, then director-general of Dr Koornhof’s department, submitted a minority report objecting to some of the reforms proposed by the committee.

The Bill is closer to Mr Mills’ views than to those of the Grosskopf Committee. In the report, compiled more than a year ago, the committee urges Dr Koornhof to publish its findings but until now he has not done so.

The committee also says that, although legislation putting into effect its findings would be “very difficult and time-consuming”, it was confident it could complete the task “well in time for the next session of Parliament.”

The committee, which included Dr Fiet Riebert, author of the 1979 Riebert report on urban blacks, and Dr Nic Wiehahn, chairman of the Wiehahn Commission on labour laws, was set up after the furor over Dr Koornhof’s three Bills on urban blacks in late 1980.

It was given the task of improving the Bills and making them more acceptable to organisations critical of them.

Since then Dr Koornhof has introduced a new Bill drastically curtailing the freedom of movement of black people. It has been dubbed the “Genocide Bill” by critics and churches have vowed to defy it.

The Bill has been referred to Mr Chris Heunis’ commission on constitutional affairs and is unlikely to be reintroduced until 1984.

Although the Grosskopf Committee endorsed the idea of higher fines for employers of “illegal” black city residents and those who allowed them to stay on their property, it also suggested that the number of blacks who could qualify to live legally in the cities be increased significantly.

The committee also suggested scrapping the curfew on blacks in the cities that contract workers be allowed to stay in the cities to look for jobs and other key reforms.

Yesterday, the FFP spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Souza, said acceptance of the Grosskopf recommendations by the Government “would have made life a good deal easier for blacks in both the cities and towns.”

A spokesman for Dr Koornhof’s office said he would not comment on reports detailing the Grosskopf findings.
Koornhof bill ignores report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Piet Koornhof's new bill governing the movement of black people ignores major recommendations of a high-powered advisory committee he appointed — and whose report he has never published.

The report is that of the Grosskopf Committee, which reported to Dr Koornhof in May last year. Key details of its recommendations were published in the Financial Mail this week.

Disclosure of details of the report could land Dr Koornhof in a new political storm while he is reportedly under fire in government circles because of alleged "obstruction" of reform plans by senior officials of his Department.

Proposed greater freedom for blacks

A study of the report, produced by a committee chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf, discloses that it proposed extending far greater freedom to blacks already in the cities than Dr Koornhof's proposed bill.

Since then, Dr Koornhof introduced a new bill drastically tightening up on the freedom of movement of black people. It has been dubbed the "Genocide Bill" by critics, and churches have vowed to defy it.

Although the Grosskopf Committee endorsed the idea of higher fines for employers of "illegal" black city residents and those who allowed them to stay on their property, it also suggested that blacks who had lived in cities for five years be allowed permanent rights and be allowed to bring their families with them. It also said these rights should apply whether or not the black people concerned were citizens of "independent" homelands.

- The 60,000-member Council of Unions of SA yesterday issued a statement attacking Dr Piet Koornhof's proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

"The bill seeks only to further restrict and control the movement of black people," it said.
THOUSANDS — perhaps tens of thousands — of black people in the cities would have won the right to remain there permanently with their families if Dr Petie Koorhof had accepted the report of a committee he himself appointed.

But Dr Koorhof largely ignored his committee — he did not even publish its report despite the fact that it urged him to do so.

Instead he introduced a Bill which critics have dubbed the "Genocide Bill" because, they say, it will condemn all but a privileged minority of blacks to poverty and possible starvation in the rural areas.

The committee's findings were roughly in line with those of the 1970 Reuter Commission a major extension of rights to city blacks and a tougher crackdown on those in the country who wanted to come to the cities.

Thus the committee says that "economic and social realities require some curb on the settlement of black persons in urban areas."

Like the Reuter report it says employers who hire "unauthorised" workers should be "seriously punished."

People who have "illegal" workers on their premises should also be prosecuted and possibly evicted if they have leased their property.

These measures apparently found favour with Dr Koorhof. The new Bill suggests a R500 fine for employers of "illegals" and a R500 fine for those who "harbour" them.

But the Groskopf committee's other influx control recommendations are likely to conflict with the Bill. The committee found that "construction work" should be regulated but cannot be halted.

It stressed that the existing rights which some blacks have to stay permanently in the cities under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act "should not be taken away."

All black people who have the right to stay in the cities should retain them. It adds that "it is the essence of permanent residence that a person is entitled thereto even if he be unemployed or loses his employment."

It recommends, however, that a large category of other workers "in the cities should also acquire these rights."

Firstly, that "a person who wishes to stay permanently in the cities should be able to maintain himself and his family adequately because this is an essential attitude with "above average skills, experience and ability" with "adequate accommodation."

Mr Justice E M Groskopf, who headed the committee, should be allowed to stay permanently in the cities.

A suitable criterion would be that person's financial ability to buy "immoveable property."

Secondly, people who live legally in the cities (as temporary "contract workers") should, after a time, be regarded as permanent residents if they wish.

Thus its most far-reaching recommendation, the committee urges that all people who have been living legally in one or more urban areas for "a substantially continuous period of five years' lawful residence" should qualify for permanence.

The wives, husbands and dependants of permanent residents should also be entitled to these rights.

The five years' rule should apply retrospectively. Thus all persons who have been lawfully resident in urban areas for five years or more at the inception of the new Act will immediately become entitled to permanent residence.

The recommendations are important: they will be the first time a government has admitted "illegal" workers into the cities as contract workers and so acquire these rights even if they returned to the countryside to renew their contracts or for a brief period while out of work. Citizens of "illegal" homelands would also be entitled to these rights.

There is an exception — workers who have been working under contract and are in "inadequate accommodation supplied by their employer" mainly mine workers, some in the civil service and some construction workers.

The committee is also opposed to the present rule whereby people with criminal convictions cannot acquire city rights.

"The failure to acquire permanent residence rights should not be added as, in effect, a further penalty."

People who acquire these rights would be able to move freely from city to city and to the countryside without losing their rights. They would not need official permission to take up a job.

The committee accepts that allowing thousands of city workers to take the first time would place a strain on housing in the cities and urges all parties to provide this housing.

Temporary residence in the cities should be granted only to contract workers who are not allowed to change jobs with the permission of a labour bureau.

The committee also proposed a major extension of contract worker rights — if these workers are unemployed, they should be allowed to stay in the cities for "a reasonable period (say six months) to seek new jobs."

Black workers who have lost their jobs should also be allowed into the cities for up to 90 days a year without a permit.

It would be up to the host to tell the authorities of the visit within 24 hours.

Hospital patients, school-children and hotel guests would also be entitled to temporary residence.

The committee urged that blacks who applied for city rights but were refused them should be able to appeal to a magistrate's court merely by noting an appeal and further appeals could then be made to the Supreme Court. Like the Reuter Commission, the committee says influx control must be enforced "at the place of work and the place of residence, and not on the streets."

This would be done through the higher fines and by compelling employers to keep a register of all their workers and details of their urban residence rights. Employers would have to produce these to inspectors within 24 hours.

Rents on houses to discover "illegals" would continue — but a search warrant would be required.

If workers not having housing or employment, they would not escape the influx control net, the committee said. They would be subject to arrest and removal under anti-squatting legislation.

The committee also recommended the scrapping of curfews for blacks. This system would remove the need for blacks to carry passes.

"If, as we recommend, the mere presence in any area is not subject to control, there can be no purpose in any legal provision which requires a person to produce an identification document on demand, and these provisions should be repealed."

However, documents would still be needed at the place of residence.

In sum, the recommendations would still make it extremely difficult for black people to come to the cities and would tighten control on those who could not qualify for city rights — as the Reuter report did.

But it would open up important new opportunities for hundreds of thousands of workers already in the cities and sharply increase the number of people allowed to remain in them — something Dr Koorhof's Bills certainly do not do.

STEVEN FRIEDMAN

Labour Correspondent
African detectives are investigating the murder of a black woman, who was found dead with a bullet in her head. The police believe that the woman had been dead for several days. The murder is the latest in a series of violent incidents in the area.

Rewards for winning hints
The Randburg Town Council has decided to implement a scheme whereby its employees can win up to R3,000 for suggestions which are not only original but also of significant benefit to the council. The scheme is open to all employees, and winners will be announced monthly.

Today's lucky number:
TAKEN YOU TO THE EAGLE
A lucky number for a lucky day.

Bless your furry hearts
TAKE YOUR PETS TO THE EAGLE DOGSHOP AT 1201 EAGLE ROAD WHERE THEY CAN BE EXAMINED BY A VETERINARIAN.

Benoni sings for the aged
The Benoni City Orchestra will present a programme of golden classics tonight in the Benoni Town Hall. The programme will include works by Beethoven, Mozart, and other composers.

The kirkings of the chief
The kirkings of the Springs Caledonian chief, Mr. Robert Watson, will take place tomorrow at the Springs Cathedral, where a service will be held in his memory.

China displays 3 800-year sweat glands can be seen in the skin.

PEKING - The burial of a Chinese woman 3 800 years ago did not affect the treatments given the pharaohs of Egypt. The desert climate kept her so well preserved that today even her sweat glands are clearly visible.

The official Xinhua News Agency, announcing the public exhibition of the mummy, also divulged that all the carcass was that of a woman who died between the ages of 40 and 50 at an altitude of 3,000 feet, and that she suffered from anemia.

BIARRITZ - The battle for world bridge titles opens in January when 55 nations compete in the world contract bridge championships.

Inga, the World Bridge Federation's executive council will debate this month whether South Africa should be suspended.

US to base 50 jets in Washington - The United States and Russia agreed to base 50 jets in Washington.

New Panamanian canal celebration
WASHINGTON - The United States and Russia agreed to base 50 jets in Washington.

OAU summit no go
NAIROBI - A communiqué issued after a meeting of African leaders in Nairobi is expected to set the stage for the First African Union summit.

Prince treated for 'emotional stress
THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Prince Claus, husband of Queen Beatrix, is being treated for 'emotional stress.'

Sino-Soviet border talks
MOSCOW - A communiqué issued after a meeting of Russian and Chinese leaders in Moscow is expected to set the stage for the First Sino-Soviet summit.

Jamaica debates death sentence
LONDON - A convicted murderer was executed by a hangman in Jamaica.

'Ambushed' sent to insane asylum
PARIS - A French psychiatrist said yesterday that an insane asylum patient had been 'ambushed' in a hangman.

Aeroflot crash pilot arrested
LEXINGTON - The pilot of a Soviet airliner that crashed in Lexington was later arrested and charged with murder.
Labour chief criticises Grosskopf

THE Director-General of Manpower Dr Piet van der Merwe has criticised the Grosskopf committee report on pass legislation for failing to recommend permanent residence rights for platteland blacks.

In a memorandum to the committee, also signed by Professor Nic Weihsah, Prof Van der Merwe suggested that blacks from independent homelands be allowed into the country only if they had work permits approved by the Department of Immigration.

The Groenkop committee in another memorandum, Mr M B Kuma, also a committee member, criticised the report for excluding certain categories of migrant workers from the right to live permanently in the cities and suggested that some migrants be exempted.

In their memo, Dr Van der Merwe and Prof Weihsah said that blacks from independent homelands be allowed into the country only if they had work permits approved by the Department of Immigration.

They should also be able to sell their labour freely on the urban labour market.

Black people from independent homelands should be allowed into "white areas" in the same way as immigrants from other independent states in that the Department of Immigration would issue temporary work permits after consulting the Department of Manpower.

A leading Stellenbosch academic Prof S P Colliers has added his voice to criticism of Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which largely ignores the Groenkop findings.

In a study of the Bill released to the Sunday newspaper Rapport, Prof Colliers said the Bill would force hundreds of thousands of black people, who qualify to live in the cities, to leave, leading to widespread squatting.

He said certain aspects of the Bill were more restrictive than the Black Urban Areas Act, which is now in force, and that it could also lead to widespread raids in white farming areas.

The Bill would sharply increase the potential for conflict and lead to further polarisation between white and black, Prof Colliers said.

It would be in the country's best interests if the Bill was withdrawn, he said.
Prof says influx bill must go

A NOTED Stellenbosch University academic, Professor S P Cilliers, has called for the "Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill to be scrapped "in the best interests of the country".

According to the Afrikaans Sunday paper Rapport, Professor Cilliers has issued a study of the bill warning that the harsh new influx control measures envisaged — which would lead to hundreds of thousands of people who qualify to live in the cities immediately losing these rights — could drive black people to violence.

His warnings come amid mounting opposition to the bill and new evidence that it bypasses the recommendations of the Groskop Committee which was set up Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, himself to advise on the three "new deal" bills for black development.

Large-scale squatting and trespassing

Rapport quotes Professor Cilliers as saying the bill would either lead to large-scale squatting in the homelands — where there is even less housing available than in the cities — or a large-scale trespassing of the law by people who are regarded as "illegal" in the cities.

He said that in several respects the bill was more stringent than the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. A large number of children at present in the cities would not qualify for permanent residence status, nor would citizens of the independent homelands be able to qualify as permanent urban residents.

A form of job reservation, which was in conflict with current labour legislation, would be introduced.

There would be stringent restrictions on the movement and residence of blacks in the rural areas and Professor Cilliers argued that "the possibility of the widespread dumping of these people in the homelands cannot be excluded."

Visitors to the city would be allowed in for only 14 days a year — and then only if they could satisfy the department that they had approved accommodation.

This would place serious restrictions on social relations and responsibilities.

Professor Cilliers believed the controls envisaged in the bill rested on a negative premise — the denial of any basic right of existence for blacks in white-controlled South Africa. The bill would not lead to the removal of discrimination against blacks or the development of a democratic system of government for all.

The envisaged permit system could only be monitored by inspections and night raids leading to a sharp intensification of the potential for conflict.

In the light of the housing crisis, the requirement that blacks must have approved accommodation to acquire the right of residence is seen as totally unrealistic and impractical.

The outcome of all these measures "has serious implications for relations between black people and the maintenance of family and social life" and would lead to a further alienation between the black population and the authorities. It was contrary to the goals of the Riekert Commission as subscribed to by the government.

Professor Cilliers called for a national strategy for urbanization, to be part of a comprehensive development plan to meet the reasonable aspirations of all South Africa's inhabitants.

"Freedom of movement and residence should be the ultimate goal to be worked towards. Without this, no effective political participation could be achieved."
Urban blacks 'lose out' on report

Owen Correspondent

Johannesburg — It is possible that tens of thousands of city blacks who had the right to remain there permanently with their families if Dr Piet Koornhof had accepted the report of a committee he himself appointed.

But urban blacks 'lost out', because Dr Koornhof, largely ignored his committee — he did not even publish its report — in spite of the fact that it urged him to.

Instead he introduced a bill, which critics have dubbed the 'Geheime wetsboring', because, they say, it will condemn all but a privileged minority of blacks to poverty and possible starvation in rural areas.

The committee was chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf and was appointed to review Dr Koornhof's three bills which provoked an outcry when they were released in 1980.

Riekert's report

The committee's findings were roughly in line with those of the 1979 Riekert Commission — a major extension of rights to city blacks and a tougher crackdown on those in the country who wanted to come to the cities.

Like the Riekert report, it said employers who hired 'unauthorized' workers should be 'severely punished'. People who had 'illegal' workers on their premises should also be prosecuted and possibly evicted if they had leased their property.

The measures apparently found favour with Dr Koornhof. The new bill suggests a R5 000 fine for employers of ' illegals' and a R1 000 fine for those who 'harbour' them.

But the Grosskopf committee's other influx control recommendations are in sharp conflict with the bill. The committee found that 'continued black urbanization should be regulated but cannot be halted'.

It emphasized that the existing rights which some blacks have to stay permanently in the cities under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act "should not be taken away".

It recommends, however, that a large category of other workers in the cities should also acquire the rights.

'Maintain himself'

Firstly, that "a person who wishes to live in an urbanized life and is able to maintain himself and his family adequately (in the cities) should be entitled to do so".

Secondly, in its most far-reaching recommendation, the committee urges that all people who have been legally in one or more urban areas for a substantially continuous period of five years should qualify for permanent residence.

The wives, husbands and dependants of permanent residents should also be entitled to the rights.

The five years rule should apply retrospectively. "This will mean that all persons who have been lawfully resident in urban areas for five years or more, at the inception of the new Act, will immediately become entitled to permanent residence."

Qualifications

The people who qualified this way would have worked in the cities as contract workers and should acquire the rights even if they had returned to the countryside to renew their contracts or for a brief period while out of work.

Citizens of "independent" homelands would also be entitled to the rights.

The committee also proposed a major extension of contract worker rights — if the workers were unemployed, they should be allowed to stay in the cities for a reasonable period (say six months) to seek new jobs.

Black visitors who had no jobs should also be allowed into the cities for up to 90 days a year without a permit.
Too many blacks ‘offensive’

Reform body told to tighten influx control

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A COMMITTEE set up to improve the pass laws was urged by the former head of the Department of Co-operation and Development Mr J H T Mills to prevent large numbers of blacks coming to “white” areas — because this would offend white voters.

He said the Group Areas Act was unable to stop “other races and undesirable elements” from coming to “white” areas and other measures were necessary.

Mr Mills also warned against allowing blacks property rights in “white” cities because, “private property is not indigenous to Bantu law or customs”.

These views were contained in a harried memorandum by Mr Mills on the report of the Groenkop Committee, of which he was a member. The committee was set up in an early 1981 to attempt to meet criticisms of Dr Piet Koornhof’s three laws affecting urban blacks.

The committee reported last May and urged substantial pass law reforms. But its report was never published and most of its suggestions were ignored in Dr Koornhof’s Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

Last week the contents of its report were revealed in the Press.

In his memo, Mr Mills opposed most far-reaching reforms urged by the committee. He was then head of the department which controls black affairs and is now Commissioner-General of KwaNdebele.

Dr Koornhof’s Bill is closer to Mr Mills’ views than to those of the committee.

Mr Mills opposed the committee’s suggestion that blacks who had worked “temporarily” in cities for five years be allowed to live in them permanently.

This would grant permanent city rights to “a very great number of black people”.

Mr Mills also opposed allowing blacks unfettered access to the Western Cape because, he said, this was against Government policy.

He also opposed recommendations that jobless contract workers be allowed six months in the cities to seek new jobs and rural blacks be allowed to visit the cities for 90 days a year without permission.

Mr Mills had doubts about the committee’s view that influx control could be enforced at the work place and place of residence only and not on the streets.

Mr Mills said the committee glossed over the residence of blacks in white areas, and added “The concern among the white electorate is precisely over the question of blacks in white areas”.

On freehold property rights, Mr Mills said blacks had always regarded private property ownership with “suspicion” and attempts to introduce it in black areas had little success.
Threat to rights of urban black wives
GWU slams detention vote

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE Trade Union Council of SA's affiliates that opposed a controversial resolution at the federation's annual conference dealing with detentions without trial have come under strong criticism and blamed for damaging the image of the federation.

The criticism comes after a resolution that called for detentions to be charged or released without trial was narrowly debated after a ballot had been held at the conference.

The editorial says that unless the delegates paid lip service to an ideal they do not support, there is no madness on this principle.

The difficulty over the issue of the detention of trade unions was on how to solve the problem. The delegates were firm on the issue of human rights, and the subject was debated.

A resolution passed at the conference called for a code of conduct for the treatment of the workers. The delegates said unions affiliated to it have pledged to make every effort to eradicate non-human influx-control legislation which seeks to control the black worker.
Govt. plan to keep wives out

The Government is set to introduce legislation to circumvent a 1980 Appeal Court judgment affecting the rights of the wives of blacks qualified to be in white urban areas to stay with their husbands.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Koornhof, today referred to the Komans case, in which the Appeal Court ruled that the wives of black qualified for work in the urban areas would stay with their husbands.

After that judgment, the Government said it would accept the court decision.

Today Dr. Koornhof told the Cape National Party Congress this court decision and another influx control case were creating problems.

Parliament

It had therefore been decided to introduce legislation during the next session of Parliament to deal with the matter.

This was being done because a proposed influx measure, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, was being delayed until local urban black authorities had been established.

The congress was discussing a resolution from the False Bay constituency calling for stricter influx control.

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Govt. plans to keep wives out.

From page 2:

At present there were only 1,100 housing plots available for blacks in the Peninsula. Apart from the 85,000 legally present there were 28,000 known "illegal" blacks but the actual figure was probably far higher, he said.

By the year 2000 there would be 50,000 blacks in the Western Cape. Mr. Morrison said since providing housing for only 85,000 would cost R600 million the uncontrolled influx of blacks would be too costly to be allowed.
Koornhof: Homeland urbanisation is answer

Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — The only effective way of limiting the flow of blacks to the cities was by redirecting urbanisation to the black homelands, the Minister of Co-operation and Development said yesterday.

Dr Piet Koornhof — replying to a Cape National Party congress resolution requesting stricter application of influx control measures, particularly in the Western Cape — said the Government had tried all measures suggested by delegates.

These were border controls, roadblocks on routes to the Western Cape and firm action in the area itself, but the most effective way was by stimulating homeland development to create jobs and conditions there that the people sought.

Dr Koornhof said there was "no alternative" and this was why the Government was emphasising deconcentration, decentralisation and regional development.

If the regional development programme succeeded, there would be black urbanisation in all black homelands. There was a push and pull factor in urbanisation, he said, and the answer for the Western Cape was to attract blacks to their homelands, coupled with firm action to prevent an illegal influx.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said the number of blacks legally in the Western Cape had increased from 80 000 20 years ago to 107 000 now. And the official number of 20 000 illegals in the Western Cape was far too low.

By the end of the century it was estimated there would be more than half a million people in the Western Cape.

"Unacceptable and astronomical amounts" would be needed to house them — to provide houses and infrastructure for 80 000 people would cost R900 million, Dr Morrison said.

To applause from some delegates, Dr Morrison said development of the planned 2 400-site Emfuleni area at Knysna River had been frozen, but this reduced the number of sites available in the Western Cape to around 1 100.
Dismay over pass law announcement

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr. Piet Koornhof's announcement that the Government would create legislation to counter the effects of court decisions which softened influx control has been greeted with dismay.

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said at the Cape congress of the National Party yesterday that the Appeal Court's decision in the Komani case was creating problems.

In this case the court recognised the right of wives and children to stay with men who had the right to live in urban areas.

CONTRACT

He also referred to another court decision causing problems.

This was "apparently the Rikhotso case" in which the Rand Supreme Court recognised that contract workers could receive residential rights after 10 years.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said "Coming from a man who has undertaken to soften the impact of the pass laws, this is all the more disgusting."

She said Dr Koornhof's statement that he would amend the pass laws to oblige the Komani decision "is one promise you can be sure he will keep because his own job is threatened."

"INSTABILITY"

"If the government had set out deliberately to create instability and violence, it could not have done better than prevent black families from living together," she said.

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre said that in more than 100 cases the centre had to approach the authorities to reverse administrative decisions so that wives and children could live with their husbands or fathers in terms of the Komani decision.

Mrs Joyce Harris, national vice-president of the Black Sash, which was largely instrumental in pursuing the Komani case, said Dr Koornhof's statement "goes right in the teeth of the Government's promise to reform and leaves one absolutely speechless."

"As the Government professes to be God-fearing and to follow the teachings of the Bible, it would seem to be going completely contrary to these teachings in its determination to enforce its policy and to break up family life," she said.

"COLONIAL"

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, compared the Department of Co-operation and Development with the colonial empires of Africa and Asia which considered themselves above the law.

"It has never given full effect to the Komani decision and in a recent case in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court a member of the West Rand Administration Board told the court that it was his board's policy not to give effect to the Rikhotso decision."

"Dr Koornhof's new announcement that legislation will be introduced to overrule Komani reflects an arrogance and an unhumanity which has characterised that department for many years. There can be no reform in South Africa until that department is abolished," he said.
Deaf boy, 9, killed by train

BY ANDREW DONALDSON

A NINE-year-old partially deaf Philippa boy was knocked down and killed by a train yesterday afternoon when he stopped to pick up some spilled tomatoes while crossing the railway line between Nyanga and Philippa.

Randall John Karoulas, who sustained multiple injuries probably had not heard the train coming, his distraught mother, Mrs Frances Karoulas, of the farm Houtfontein said last night.

He was bringing home boxes of fruit and vegetables for his mother when the one with tomatoes in it broke.

"He knew he had to bring all the food home because his mother would have been annoyed with him otherwise," said Randall's sister, 18-year-old...
urban blacks in jeopardy

Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — The government is considering overriding recent landmark court decisions allowing urban blacks to live permanently in the cities with their wives and children.

This shock announcement, which could dash the chances of millions of blacks leading a family life in the cities, was made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at the National Party's Cape congress in East London yesterday.

Addressing the congress, Dr Koornhof referred specifically to the Appeal Court ruling in the Komani case which granted wives and children of urban black workers the right to join them.

He said provision to "deal with the case" had been made in his controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

But the Bill was being postponed and "we will therefore have to come with amending legislation to deal with the Komani case because it is causing problems," Dr Koornhof said.

His statement immediately caused an angry reaction from civil rights workers, lawyers and the opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman.

'Scant respect'

Mrs Suzman said it showed "scant respect for the courts".

Dr Koornhof said in an interview after his speech that no decision had been taken by the government and the matter was merely "under consideration".

But another senior government source said the clear intention of amending legislation would be to restore the status quo before the Komani ruling and the Rikhotso and Boo judgments which established the right of contract workers to permanent city rights in terms of Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act.

"These rulings defeat the purpose of government policy: Contract workers were not meant to get Section 10 rights," the government source said.

'Housing'

Unless the law were amended, millions of "illegal" blacks would gain the right to live in cities. "This would double the backlog in black housing to more than 300,000 units," he said.

The Komani ruling nullified a regulation that blacks could live in cities only if they obtained lodgers' permits from the authorities. This prevented many wives and children of qualified blacks from staying in the cities.

A clause in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would give the minister the power to remove rights granted by influx control laws and thus override court rulings.

Mrs Suzman and a leading lawyer said that because Parliament was supreme, it would be "easy" for the government to override the court judgments.

In this system an unscrupulous government can always override the courts. In other systems they would have to win if they tried. Mrs Suzman said.

Outrage at Koornhof's influx move

By David Breuer, Chief Reporter

Dr Pet Koornhof has drawn strong criticism for his announcement that the Government will frame legislation to counter court decisions which have softened influx controls.

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, told the Cape congress of the National Party yesterday that the Appeal Court's decision in the Komani case was creating problems.

In this case the court recognized the right of black wives and children to stay with men who had the right to live in urban areas.

He also referred to a second court decision, apparently the Rikhotso case, in which the Rand Supreme Court recognized contract workers could receive residential rights after 10 years.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on co-operation and development, said today, "Coming from a man who has undertaken to soften the impact of the pass laws, this is all the more disgusting."

She said Dr Koornhof's statement that he would amend the pass laws to obliterate the Komani decision is 'one promise you can be sure he will keep because his own job is threatened.'

"If the Government had set out deliberately to create instability and violence, it could not have done better than present black families from living together," she said.

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre said that in more than 100 cases the centre had had to approach the authorities to reverse administrative decisions so that wives could live with their husbands and children with their fathers in terms of the Komani decision.

Mrs Joyce Harris, national vice-president of the Black Sash, which was largely instrumental in pursuing the Komani case, said Dr Koornhof's statement "goes right in the teeth of the Government's promise of reform and leaves one speechless."

"As the Government professes to be God-fearing and to follow the teachings of the Bible, it would seem to be going completely contrary to those teachings in its determination to enforce its policy and to break up family life," she said.

"It is surely immoral to make use of people's labour and then to deny them fundamental rights as human beings."

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, compared the Department of Co-operation and Development with the colonial powers in Africa and Asia which considered themselves above the law.

"It has never given full effect to the Komani decision and in a recent case in Johannesburg Magistrate's Court a member of the West Rand Administration Board told the court that it was his board's policy not to give effect to the Rikhotso decision.

"There can be no talk of reform in South Africa until that department is abolished," he said.

To Page 3, Col 1
Unionist urges change in movement bill

JOHANNESBURG — The general secretary of the country's biggest trade union, the 54,000-member SA Boilermakers' Society, yesterday lashed the planned bill to tighten inflow control and said industrial action from his own union could not be ruled out if the government pressed ahead with it.

"Mr Ike van der Watt told a personnel management convention in Bophuthatswana shop-floor unrest was likely if the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Persons Bill, released earlier this year, was not changed significantly.

"He said no union could "afford to ignore" the bill and urged management and labour to get together to prevent it being passed unchanged "before there is any question of wildcat industrial action.""

"The legislation contains the seeds of industrial unrest if not changed extensively we can expect trouble on the shop-floor."

The Boilermakers were not against "planning and discipline in population movements" but only if the people affected agreed to the process of curtailing the rights of individual, without their consent being totally unacceptable to us."

The bill has been referred to a commission of inquiry headed by the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis — DDC
Not planning law to nullify court ruling

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said this week it was presumptuous to claim the Government wanted to override recent court decisions on influx control by means of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

He said in an interview with the Nasionale Koerante group that a select committee would examine the Bill, but it would not be considered until black local government authorities were instituted next year.

In answering a question at the National Party Cape Congress about the Komans appeal ruling, which gave the wives and children of black workers the right to live with them in urban areas, he had drawn attention to the Bill.

He had said the Government was busy with the matter, but that no decisions had yet been made.

"I never said there would be legislation over this case," he added.

It was also nonsense that it had been decided to scrap the Bill, said Dr Koornhof.
NEW SA BASED ON TOUGH INFUSION PLAN

...
Industrials strike action as a means of opposing the new proposed legislation on influx control cannot be ruled out, says the 54,000-strong, multiracial South African Boilermakers Society.

Addressing the Institute of Personnel Management Convention this week, the van der Watt, general secretary of the Boilermakers Society, the country’s largest trade union, said the proposed legislation was an issue no trade union or employers’ organisation could afford to ignore.

"On a purely practical level we believe that the proposed legislation will also have the effect of undoing much of the good that has been done by labour law reform,” he said.
SA friends overseas 'desperate for reform'

Political Staff

The chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's executive, Mr. E. M. Elsworth, has been overseas again this week.

He spent a day in London meeting with Conservative Party leaders and other groups, including academics, businessmen, and politicians. He also spent a day in Paris, where he met with French officials and discussed ways to improve relations between South Africa and Europe.

FEARS

He also spent a day in Brussels, where he met with European officials. He expressed concerns about the impact of the economic sanctions imposed by the EU on South Africa and the impact on the country's economy.

SPEECHES

He also gave a speech at the University of Cambridge, where he discussed the importance of democracy and human rights in South Africa.

Events in South Africa

In its annual report, the fund stated that only 180 new applications had been received from South Africa, compared to 300 in previous years. This was due to the political situation and the impact on education in the country.

Mr. E. M. Elsworth, trustee of the fund, said: "We are deeply concerned about the situation in South Africa and the impact on education. We will continue to support the fund to provide assistance to students in need."
Opposition would preserve the family life of workers

The Government has come under fire recently for suggestions that new legislation might have to be considered to "overcome" a court ruling that Black workers in the urban areas are entitled to have their families with them.

Clearly the Government sees the opening wedge in the argument for the start of an even greater flood of blacks away from the impoverished homelands to the urban areas and the start of a new generation of squatter camps.

Strong in its criticism of the Government has been the Progress,ive Federal Party, the closest thing we have in South Africa to an elected alternative Government.

How would it handle the tricky question of influx control in a more humane manner if it came to power?

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, says quite directly he would adopt a completely different approach to that of the Government which he says does not reckon with reality.

"There is in illusion to believe that influx control has closed the gaps between the different areas and that there would be a significant increase in their numbers and the 10 various measures which make up influx control were dropped," he said.

"As a head of a new government I would immediately stop resettlement, all forced removals and anything which prevented family life.

"It would not have a significant impact on the number of urban workers but it would have an impact on quality of life if families were allowed to be together.

"Though the laws would be dropped, one would attempt to get the people to where the best opportunities existed for work and housing.

"It seems a fact of life that if people do not have a job or proper housing in the rural areas they will look for them elsewhere.

"What makes it more dramatic to have the jobless and homeless in the urban areas than in the rural areas? It is just that people can't see them in the rural areas that makes them feel better about it.

Disproved

Dr Slabbert rejected the urban crime rate would increase if more people were allowed into the urban areas with their families.

"The Crossroads squatter camp, where there are families living together disproves this. The crime rate there is lower than in the Langa and Nyanga townships," he said.

"Nowhere in the world was influx control more successfully managed and it was time people realised this.

"We will have to accept the inevitability of urbanisation and there will have to be a policy of planned urbanisation," said Dr Slabbert.

"This means we will have to look at deploying our resources in a way to accommodate a growing number of people in the urban areas rather than, as under the Nationalist Government, forcibly trying to keep people in the rural areas through means of poverty in the rural areas.

In an interview with political commentator ORMONE POLLOK, the leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert outlines the PFP attitude to influx control and says: "We would not have any laws preventing people from moving about and offering their services on the best labour market.

But, while urbanization was accepted, it would have to go hand in hand with the deconcentration of industries to ensure a proper ratio between people and land in the metropolitan areas.

"We would have to project into the future and plan to release more land for residential purposes at a certain tempo," he said, pointing out that it had already been estimated that by 1988 South Africa would need another 10 'Sowetos' in the future.

"It is naive to believe that the state can provide sub-economic housing for everyone," he said.

"In conjunction with the planned urbanization policy, we will need a dramatically revised housing policy in which the state would make land available and provide essential services to assist people to build homes. "As people's economic position advances with agricultural development so will their houses improve.

"If we resist this we are only going to compound the existing problems for future generations.

An important aspect of the urban policy would be the deconcentration of industries. But, he warned, it would be foolish to believe that this could be directed by political and ideological considerations rather than by economic needs.

"It has been shown that deconcentration could be successful only when new industrial areas were formed with 50,000 or existing metropolitan areas.

"While the realities of urbanization had to be faced, the need for rural development would also have to be tackled.

One of the problems at present was that nobody...
Fosatu rejects ‘divisive’ Black Settlement Bill

Labour Reporter
THE central committee of the 100,000 strong Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has condemned the Internal Movements and Settlement of Blacks Persons Bill as further curtailing the rights of workers and weakening the worker movement in South Africa.

In a statement after a central committee meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend Fosatu said the Bill was clearly aimed at dividing workers between those who live in the rural areas and those who live in the towns.

“The influx control system must be condemned not only as a way of retrenching minority rule but also as a way of weakening the worker movement which aims at a better life for all South African citizens,” the statement said.

Fosatu reaffirmed its commitment to a non-racial, democratic trade union movement as its contribution to a future South Africa.

dedicated to operation of the majority by the minority

SA envoy injured in smash

Medical Reporter
THE first secretary of the South African embassy in Ciskei, Mr George Stroebel was flown to Cape Town in a Red Cross air ambulance yesterday after injuring his spine in a road accident.

Mr Stroebel, who was accompanied by his wife, was taken to Conradi Hospital Pinelands.

Mr Stroebel and a Mrs van Greuning were admitted to the intensive care unit of Frere Hospital, East London after the car in which they were travelling overturned in King William’s Town on Sunday morning.

new deal for conscientious objectors

Mr Binnie is a member of the United Board of Free Churches of South Africa’s Defence Force and several Protestant churches.

He told the assembly that the Chaplain General had given the board an assurance of what was to be presented to the Government next year as a basis for new legislation.

One of the main differences between the proposal and existing provisions he said was that the allowance would be made for conscientious objection based on the religious views of the individual rather than on the views of the church to which he belonged.

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Special Board

Any religious conscientious objector would have the right to apply for CO status Mr Binnie said. The objector would have to prove his bona fides to a specially constituted board.

It was proposed that there be three categories of objector non-combatants within the SADF who would serve for 1-1.2 times as long as the normal, non-militarist, and non-militarist outside the SADF who would serve for twice as long.

The third group would be provided for by the Department of Manpower.

“Political conscientious objectors”, said Mr Binnie, would fall outside the ambit of the proposed provisions. They would be tried by civil authorities.

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Let more families in, say mines

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The mining industry did not believe that the total replacement of migrant workers with settled black marred communities was economically feasible at this stage, the Chamber of Mines told the economists committee of the President’s Council yesterday.

The assistant general manager of the Chamber, Mr Tom Main, and the chamber’s chief economist Mr M F Brown, gave evidence on factors inhibiting the effective functioning of the free enterprise system.

In response to questions, they said the industry was nevertheless pressing the Government for permission to increase the percentage of black workers who could be housed and settled permanently.

Statutory limits allowed only three percent of the black labour force on mines to be permanently settled.

Although the industry still felt it was economically desirable for migrant workers to be available to it, mines were eager to stabilise their work forces as far as possible.

No on the wasteful asset of whites even though blacks could be trained to fill the posts.

Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Do not write in the left hand margin.

Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.
Church attacks movement bill

Staff Reporter

THE Reformed Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa has attacked the "so-called governmental move towards reform", and said it viewed it as nothing more than the "tightening up of old apartheid policies."

In a statement yesterday, the Church criticized the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, the President's Council, the handling of the disturbances at Fort Hare University and the impending forced removal of people from Mgwali near Stutterheim.

They said many people in South Africa and abroad had watched with "approval and appreciation even the slight move Mr Botha made in removing some public places from discrimination signs" but apart from that nothing had changed.

"The policies which the government has introduced since then under the cloak of the so-called 'reforms' — for example the President's Council and Dr Koorhof's recent Orderly Movement Bill, prove that the heart of the government is not changing, but is hardening."

Describing the President's Council as an "un-Christian and unloving attempt by the government to perpetuate and ensure white prosperity and domination", the Church asked how the council was solving the problems of tension between white and black races, what it was doing about exacerbating conditions of black poverty, unemployment and malnutrition, and how it was dispelling the fear of the "swart-gevaar" amongst whites.

The representatives of the Church condemned the Orderly Movement Bill and said it was "merely increasing" the hate, frustration and alienation of the black people in South Africa.

They appealed to the government to reconsider its proposal to move people from Mgwali, one of the oldest mission stations established by the Church of Scotland, to the "barren dry land of Frankfurt".
Doubt about idea for migrants

Mercury Reporter

OPPOSITION spokesman were yesterday sceptical about an idea of Co-operation and Development Minister Dr Piet Koornhof to replace the country's migrant labour system.

Dr Koornhof said in a statement yesterday that workers should commute between the national States and South Africa. This would allow them to live in their own States yet work in South Africa on a daily basis, he said.

Mr Ray Swart, provincial leader of the FFP and spokesman on Natal homelands, said he doubted whether Dr Koornhof's idea would provide an alternative to the migrant labour system because it had been shown that existing major growth points would still be pivotal in the process of urbanisation.

Transport

"As far as Natal is concerned, while certain of the existing black urban development areas such as KwaMashu and Umlazi are part of KwaZulu, but also conveniently happen to be close to the Durban industrial area, the same cannot be said for other black areas in Natal.

The problem of transporting tens of thousands of people each day is a monumental one, particularly at the present time when even existing transport services are totally over-burdened economically as a result of the whole apartheid ideology."

Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said commuting to work and back every day for people living in national States would be feasible only if they lived less than about 70km from their work place.

"Travelling longer distances would be tiring for workers, and would affect their productivity and would cost a fortune."
Contract bombshell for SA employers

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

BLACK contract workers who are retrenched before their contracts run out can sue their employers, lawyers have told the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation.

This news will come as a bombshell to scores of employers who have already retrenched contract workers this year. Trade unions say thousands of workers have been laid off in the past four months.

At a meeting yesterday, a spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre also said the SLC was hearing a number of cases pending in which retrenched contract workers are demanding damages from employers.

The interpretation means employers who want to retrench contract workers must do so before the end of the contract period and not renew it.

The advice to Sefa is contained in redundancy guidelines it has circulated to member companies.

The guidelines point out that migrant workers are entitled to live in the cities permanently in accordance with control laws – work on fixed contracts with their employers, which last a minimum of one year.

Legal opinion given to Sefa is that an employer may not unilaterally retrench an employee before the end of the contractual period and that if he does so, the employer will have to pay the full range of remedies available to the worker.

A legal source pointed out that, in terms of the Black Labour Act, workers from the rural areas can only work in the cities if they sign a 12-month contract with an employer.

Regulations in terms of the Act laid down grounds on which a contract could be ended, including the employer's "failure or inability to provide regular employment."

No precedent suggested this referred to retrenchment, he said, adding: "Even if it does, this does not stop a worker suing the employer has contracted to provide a job for a year if he doesn't the worker has a claim.

See Page 2
FINES totaling R2 450 were imposed at the Langa Commission's Court yesterday for past law offenses.

There were 57 cases heard in the court following a raid on the single quarter zone in Langa yesterday.

Five were charged under regulations for harbouring people illegally.

Three were found guilty and fined R20 each and two were discharged.

PLEADED GUILTY

Most pleaded guilty to being in the area without the necessary permission and said they had either come for medical treatment for themselves or for their children.

Noyena Landzela 25 told the court her child suffered from fits.

The magistrate Mr L van Wyk asked her if there was no clinic at her home in Transkei.

She replied that her child was born in Cape Town.

Mr Van Wyk said "Is that so?" and fined her R70 for being in the Peninsula without permission and R10 (or 10 days) for not producing a reference book on demand.

A suspended sentence imposed on Noyiso Wonke was put into operation.
The heartbreak stories of those who try to make it in the city of gold

The great trek north to hardship

BY SYLVIA Vollenhoven

A YEAR ago Mr Weldon Alexander of Wynberg went job-hunting in Johannesburg. His family never saw him again. He disappeared without trace after an unsuccessful search for work.

With unemployment in South Africa topping the three million mark, Mr Alexander, a plumber and pipeliner, was one of thousands of people — mainly coloured artisans — who joined the trek north in search of better prospects.

His wife, Mrs Maurreen Alexander, says the only clue they had was his toolbox, found in a cloakroom at Johannesburg’s railway station.

“My only hope now is to ask the SABC to screen his picture and the details on Police File and hope that someone will come up with something,” she said this week.

Mugged

Her husband had been working at Sasol and was on his way back home when he was mugged and robbed of his money and rail ticket.

Although his wife sent him another ticket, he was not on the train when it arrived in Cape Town.

There are many heartbreak stories of people from smaller towns and cities trying their luck in Johannesburg. This week economic experts, trade union leaders and several hapless “trekkers” warned others not to follow the move to the north unless they first secured jobs, housing and schooling there.

Professor Joubert Botha, of Witwatersrand University’s economics department, said the “widespread fear of Capetonians to pull out their tent pegs and move to Johannesburg” was a worry for Capetonians.

Tunnel

“The economy is in a tunnel and until it gets better work opportunities will get less and less everywhere.”

Also the cost of moving and living here in Johannesburg is very high. Housing is an enormous problem,” he said.

Professor Botha predicted that the downturn in the economy and the resultant joblessness would continue for the foreseeable future.

An Athlone bricklayer’s wife, Mrs Ronell W — she did not want to be named — said their stay in Johannesburg had almost ended in divorce.

Problems

“I don’t want my personal problems all over the newspapers, but I agree that one should warn all those other people who might think that things are easy up there,” she said in an interview this week.

Her husband Raoul lost his job when the Cape Town building firm he was working for completed a large contract and was forced to lay off some of their workers.

“He tried to get another job but it was just impossible. We have friends in Jo’burg and Raoul went to live with them for a month to find work there,” said Mrs W.

She stayed in Cape Town with their four children, but hoped to join her husband who was staying with a family in Coronationville.

Out of work artisans, especially in the building industry, face bleak job prospects but trying your luck on the Johannesburg job market could be disastrous.

“Towards the end of the second month the letters got scarcer and I was so worried. One of the men who told me not to come to Jo’burg but I left two of the children with my mother and went.”

Mrs W said she feared they were becoming estranged and was anxious to know if her husband “had somebody else”.

“We had not seen each other for such a long time but from the start we did nothing but argue and fight.”

The source of their troubles was that her husband was feeling inadequate and depressed. He had been unable to find a job and the family was staying with relatives who were not prepared to house his wife and children as well.

Mr W took a low-paying job at a store for a while, thinking he could still look out for better prospects.

Unemployed

“But, after a while of living like that we decided we’d much rather struggle in Jo’burg. That place is horrible,” said Mrs W, who has since found a job with a city department store. Her husband is still unemployed.

The general secretary of the Building Workers Union, Mr Bob Simmons, said: “At the beginning of the year many people in the building industry were going to Johannesburg but the men are now coming back here and telling us of all the problems up there,” he said.

Mr Gregory Goede, an unmarried Capetonian living in Milnsburg, said all the coloured families he knew were struggling with either unemployment or lack of housing.

Put her peace of mind back.
Those who built the wealth discarded

Labour Reporter

INFLUX control has become a mechanism to prevent all further black urbanisation in white areas, according to Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash.

In a recent paper on influx control, she said it could no longer be described as a mechanism to "regulate" urbanisation.

Mrs Duncan said the new Orderly Movement and Settlement of Blacks Persons Bill was a further attempt to "whittle away" the urban rights of people.

Under the intended legislation, a person born in an urban area would have to prove not only his own place of birth, but would have to show that both his parents were permanent urban residents.

"The fact that 60 per cent of births in Soweto are illegitimate is one indication of the extent to which rights are to be limited," said Mrs Duncan.

The proportion of blacks living in white rural and urban areas fell from 63 percent in 1960 to 46 percent in 1980.

- The desire to have enormous pools of unskilled labour readily available was giving way to a more capital-intensive type of development requiring fewer workers.

- "As this process continues, the country discards the men and women on whose work the wealth of the economy was built," she said.

- "Compulsory..." Since the Government's 1968 labour regulations no migrant worker has been allowed to enter into a contract with an employer for more than one year at a time.

- "The Department of Co-operation and Development maintained the compulsory annual return to the home area constituted a break of the continuous 10 years' employment of 15 years' residence required for permanent urban status.

- Research at the University of the Witwatersrand had indicated that "tens of thousands" of migrant workers had been in their present employment for 10 years or more but had been denied section 10 (b) (residence) rights."
Banker warns on ‘free market’

Staff Reporter

PROMOTION of an effective free market system in South Africa would be difficult without simultaneous changes to the country’s political structure, one of the Republic’s leading bankers told the President’s Council yesterday.

The chairman of the Nedbank Group, Dr Frans Cronje, also told the council’s committee for economic affairs that all attempts to “sell” capitalism to blacks would be ineffective so long as influx control was applied as strictly as at present.

Dr Cronje said “publicity campaigns to convey the advantages of the free market system to the less sophisticated members of the public will either have no effect or else they will be counter-productive”.

‘Stumbling blocks’

Propaganda campaigns to “sell” capitalism would be seen by many blacks as a “justification by the government and ‘big business’ of the existing (unjust) system”.

A large section of the black population would reject a campaign which was seen to be coming from the government, “unless that same authority has already removed the largely political stumbling blocks which stand in the way of a completely free economic system”.

“The same credibility gap would apply to a campaign which is carried out by the mainly ‘white’ private sector,” Dr Cronje said.

Blacks would simply see such a campaign as a protection and defence of the status quo.

Dr Cronje said this situation would not change until blacks perceived that educational and training facilities had become equal and restrictions on black business, one-man concerns and hawkers had been removed.

Mobility

Furthermore, “so long as the geographical mobility of black workers is curbed any propaganda campaign coming from the authorities and which propagates the advantages of the free market system, could be presented as false and could lead to a counter-campaign.”

He emphasized that he was not debating the merits and demerits of, for example, influx control or the education system, but was merely pointing to factors which could influence black South Africans against a free market.
Black Sanj Slams Diplomat

US Man's nod to cons-strutional proposals "Remarkable"
Blacks — the Purs
South Africa's Jews

**MEET:**
NOW (WANT FOR IT)
AND PLUSALS — BUT
APRIGANS, BANTU
NATIVES. THEN
FIRST IT WAS THE

"BEARDLESS" PROBE
THE DAILY TOWNSHILL... IVISE

**By Earl Le May**

**Resident Reporter**
FIRST IT WAS THE NATIVES, THEN AFRICANS, BANTU AND PLURALS — BUT NOW (WAIT FOR IT) MEET...

A NEW category of person will soon join the natives, Africans, Bantu, plurals and blacks who have figured in the small print of South African statutes over the past few decades.

The new nomenclature is Purs — Permanent Urban Residents.

Purs feature prominently in Dr Piet Koornhof’s controversial new pass law, the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill, which has been shunted from committee to commission during the past two years.

Now, for the first time, the impact of the Orderly Movement Bill on the lives of blacks has been put into layman’s language in a booklet — ‘You and the new Pass Laws’, published this week by the Black Sash.

Purs are defined in the Orderly Movement Bill which, to a large extent, will replace the provisions of the present Blacks (Urban Areas) Act.

This is part of what the booklet says about Purs:

“People who live in towns will have some rights but they now do not. Under the new law, Section 10 (of the Urban Areas Act), which ensures that blacks live in towns, is taken away altogether. But a new group of people who can stay in urban areas is made.

“These people will be called Permanent Urban Residents (Purs).”

“People who have Section 10 (A or B) rights will be Purs.

“A person who owns a house under 99-year leasehold in a black township will be a Purs provided he is a South African citizen or a citizen of an independent homeland.

“People who are South African citizens who have been living legally in a town for 10 full years can apply to be Purs.

“People from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei cannot apply after they have been in a town for 10 years. People who come to town from independent homelands under this law will never be able to be Purs.

“People who were born in a town who are South African citizens or citizens of an independent homeland will also be Purs only if both their parents are Purs.”

By JEAN LE MAY

Political Reporter

Mrs Sheena Duncan explains new pass laws

Under the new law it will be impossible for a black person to stay in a town without a permit.

“People who want to be in a town at night between 9pm and 6am or in a house in a black or white suburb — will be arrested if they do not have a permit to live there.

“People who come to town from rural areas to look for work will suffer very much because people will be afraid to help them by letting them stay overnight.

“Anyone, black or white, who allows a black person to

She referred to waves of pass raids during the past few weeks in Cape Town during which thousands of people had been arrested. This month it has also been reported that hundreds of blacks are being arrested.

She also referred to automatic disqualification for the Senate.

The only area in which the OK was slighted under the new minimum, he said, was in the use of sales assistants — the more qualified third, fourth and fifth years of experience. But that affected only a small percentage of the population.
Tutu condemns ‘apartheid’ bill

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill was the final solution of apartheid just as the nazis found a final solution', the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was speaking on a motion condemning the bill at the triennial provincial synod of the Church of the Province of South Africa here yesterday.

The motion before the synod says the bill will bring "increased suffering to millions of South Africans and add to the violence being done to their dignity and basic rights".

‘Immoral’

It states it believes the bill to be immoral and calls for support to be given "to those who find themselves called by God to disobey any provisions of the bill should they be made law, and so give witness to the Law of Christ".

An amendment, which was debated, requested the synod to "ask the archbishop to communicate to the government authorities that if this bill is passed in the form as drafted he will call on all Anglicans to disobey it." "You don't need gas chambers, you don't need death camps when you have these things," Bishop Tutu said.

"The effect of this legislation when it does come to be promulgated will be to put a steel ring around white South Africa and constrain God's children into outer darkness. They will be thrown away like rubbish."

"Knocking"

Bishop Tutu said that when it came to implementing the bill "they will come as they have always come, knocking on doors in the middle of the night."

Supporting the motion, the Rev David Russell said the bill was the "most heinous piece of legislation ever to come before Parliament."

Mr Deon Irish of Cape Town, criticizing the amendment asked at what point did the church enter the realm of civil disobedience.

He said the amendment suggested the archbishop be used as the "scapegoat" and the synod was "telling the archbishop to break the law."

"I challenge this provincial synod to state what the penalties are for Section 19 (1) of the bill are, or for Section 23 (1)," he said.

"I find it utterly hypocritical that this synod can take such a decision."
no money. I come because we have not eaten the money I have. I come because I have no money. I have no money to eat. My little baby is half so cold.

I have no money to eat. I have no money to buy food. I have no money to buy clothes. I have no money to buy clothes. I have no money to buy clothes. I have no money to buy clothes.

My sister told me that is best for the kids to live in Cape Town now.

Vegetables once a year.

I eat fresh fruit and fresh vegetables once a year and meet once a quarter.

The Argus, Friday-November 26 1982
Staff Reporter
POLICE in four-wheel-drive vehicles are continuing the search for a missing yachtsman, Mr Jurgen Schmidt, who was swept overboard by a small wave shortly before the yacht he was on anchored off Muizenberg on Friday night.

Mr Schmidt, an engineer, was crewing on the 36ft yacht, which was on a race from Table Bay to Bok Point on the West Coast.

The NSRI called off their sea search early on Saturday morning, but a spokesman for the Boland police said yesterday that a contingent of policemen was still combing the area. By late last night “nothing had yet been found”.

The yacht’s owner-skipper, Mr Manfred Beck, of Johannesburg, and two other crew members, Mr Christopher Bouver, of Alberton, and his son Kevin, 17, managed to reach shore safely.

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Pilots Staff
THE influential security arm of the government had a major say in the drafting of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill and was responsible for the most contemptuous aspects of the bill, according to informed sources.

Before the controversial bill was published in its present form in May this year, it was laundered through the cabinet committee on constitutional development (then internal affairs), where the departments of law and order (then police), defense, the national intelligence services, and internal affairs had a major hand in its drafting.

According to sources, it was in this cabinet committee, under the chairmanship of the minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis, that many of the original intentions of the Richter Commission and subsequently the Groenkloof Committee were frustrated.

It is understood that the need to ensure the effective combating of urban terrorism was given in the committee and played a major role in the redrafting of the bill.

It is also understood that the highly contentious 10pm to 5am curfew for “unemployed” blacks in the urban areas and the blanket curfew clause conferring wide powers on law enforcement in the urban areas into operation and development were introduced in this cabinet committee.

It is also likely that key aspects of the bill were scrutinized by the powerful State Security Council before it was referred to the cabinet committee on constitutional development.

The bill, which deals with influx control and the rights of urban blacks, was referred to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution after its publication earlier this year, and further comment from interested parties was invited.

Outcry
The measure evoked an outburst of criticism from a broad spectrum of expert opinion.

It has been dubbed a “very dangerous” piece of legislation, which would make the lives of blacks in the cities intolerable and invite “massive police action” that would amount to a state of perpetual martial law.

Although the select committee on the constitution, under the chairmanship of Mr Heunis, has agreed subsequently not to deal with the measure, black local authorities have been set up in terms of the new Black Local Government Act, pushing for the measure to be scrapped have continued unabated.

Although the Department of Co-operation and Development, which has borne the brunt of the criticism, has accompanied the bill, bears ultimate political responsibility for the bill, the Ministers of Labour, Justice, and Foreign Affairs were also represented on the committee.

The Orderly Movement Bill was already a re-draft of legislation introduced by Dr Koornhof in 1985, as part of a “new deal” for urban blacks.

It was one of three related bills dealing with...
The influential security arm of the government had a major say in the drafting of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, and was responsible for the most contentious aspects of the bill, according to informed sources.

Before the controversial bill was published in its present form in May, it was laundered through the cabinet committee on constitutional development (then Internal Affairs), which included the departments of Law and Order (then police), Defence, the National Intelligence Services, and Internal Affairs had a major hand in its drafting. According to sources, it was in this cabinet committee, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, that many of the original intentions of the Riverton Commission and subsequently the Groskopf Committee were frustrated.

It is understood that the need for effective combating of urban terrorism was given in the committee and played a major role in the redrafting of the bill. It is also understood that the highly contentious 10pm to 5am curfew on "unqualified" blacks in the city, and the blanket curfew clause conferring wide powers to the Minister of Cooperation and Development were introduced in this committee.

It is also likely that key aspects of the bill were scrutinized by the powerful State Security Council before it was referred to the cabinet committee on constitutional development.

The bill, which deals with influx control and the rights of urban blacks, was referred to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution after its publication earlier this year, and further comment from interested parties was invited.

Outcry

The measure evoked an outcry and sharp criticism from a broad spectrum of expert opinion.

It has been dubbed a "defense measure which would make the lives of blacks in the cities intolerable and invite "massive repressive measures" that would amount to a state of perpetual martial law for blacks.

Although the select committee on the constitution, under the chairmanship of Mr Heunis, has agreed subject to the open- and not to deal with the measure until black local authorities have been set up in terms of the new Black Local Government Act, public calls for the measure to be scrapped have continued unabated.

Although the Department of Cooperation and Development, which bore the brunt of criticism that has accompanied the bill, has ultimate political responsibility for the bill, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, like other ministers on the committee, has been bound by decisions which are taken on a consensus basis.

Other departments

In addition to the five departments already mentioned, it is understood that the departments of Labour Justice, and Home Affairs were also represented on the committee.

The Orderly Movement Bill was already read a third time when it was introduced into the house in October, 1980, as part of a "new deal" for urban blacks.

It was one of three related bills introduced respectively by the Ministry of local government, administration boards and community development and influx control.

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As you can see from the picture of the yacht Pte, an agreement in heavy seas off Melkbosstrand on Friday night, Mr Schmidt, a Johannes burg engine, was crewing on Pte, one of the competitors in the Roehmans Week Class II mid distance race from Table Bay to Bok Point on the West Coast.
Black Sash issues warning

Workers could be exiled

IN A RACE against time to beat the implementation of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill the Black Sash has appealed to all those who qualify under Section 10 (1) (A), (B) or (C) of the Urban Areas Act to have their urban rights recorded in their reference books.

Without these rights they could be denied the opportunity to live and work in an urban area, and they could be refused permission to have their families living with them.

"It can make the difference between stability and security on the one hand and banishment to a poverty-stricken, workless rural area on the other," the Black Sash writes in an urgent newsletter to employers of black labour asking them to ensure that all those affected by the proposed new legislation are aware of its implications.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has been temporarily shelved while it is considered by a select committee, but it is believed to be unlikely that the bill will be withdrawn in its entirety.

The Black Sash believes that there are many people, men and women, who are entitled to urban qualifications but are either unaware of this, or do not know how to set about having their rights endorsed in their reference books.

Qualifications must be applied for at the offices of the administration board in the area where the person lives.

There are no Section 10 rights for people living within a bantustan, or on a white-owned farm outside the prescribed urban areas.

Section 10 (1) (A) qualifications are given to those who have lived continuously in one town since birth. A birth certificate and proof of lawful residence is usually required in order to claim these rights.

A person is entitled to Section 10 (1) (B) rights if he or she has worked in registered employment for the same employer in the same town for 10 years, or has lived lawfully and continuously in the same town for 15 years.

Section 10 (1) (C) rights are granted to the wife, unmarried daughter or son living with a man or woman who has 10 (1) (A) or (B) qualifications.

The tens of thousands of contract workers in the country are denied urban rights, even if they have worked in their present jobs for more than 10 years or lived legally in hostels for more than 15 years, because they are required to return to the rural area each year to renew their contracts.

Their reference books are endorsed with the section 10 (1) (D) stamp.