MIGRANT LABOUR, SA - PASS LAWS - GENERAL

1988 - 1989
Influx control: discrimination exists — report

by GAYE TAYLOR

EAST LONDON — Many citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC states) have not benefited from the 1986 repeal of the influx control laws because their presence in so-called white areas in South Africa is regulated by other legislation.

This is one of the findings in Quarterly Countdown, a publication of the South African Institute of Race Relations, which monitors political reform, in its analysis of the last quarter of 1987.

"Discrimination against citizens or residents of the TBVC states, though ostensibly on a non-racial basis, is one of the less well-known aspects of apartheid," the report says.

The magazine points out that a national of Transkei, for example, who wants to continue working in Johannesburg has first to obtain permission from the Transkei consulate-general to work there.

Thereafter a worker would have to seek a permit each year from the immigration section of the department of home affairs.

The publication points out that this entails two visits by the applicant in order to obtain permission to work — one to Germiston to obtain the first permit and then a visit to the department of home affairs in Johannesburg for the other.

"This is a ponderous procedure," a spokesman for the institute said. "It seems as if the government is sending out mixed signals on the Group Areas Act."
The situation of the Newfoundland member is not clear. The Minister in his opening referred to the situation of the Newfoundland member as "not clear" because the member was not present when the situation was discussed. The Minister stated that the situation would be clarified when the member returned. The Newfoundland member had not been in the House since the situation was discussed.
Blacks will dominate the Western Cape by year 2010

by Ruth Golembo

The Western Cape — once a so-called coloured preference area — is becoming "blacker" since the abolition of influx control.

The simple answer is yes, but it is difficult to say exactly how far or how fast the process has gone.

One thing is clear: lifting influx control has not led to a flood of black migrants into the Western Cape; some people predicted. Indeed, recent indications are that there has been a leveling-off of the influx.

Nevertheless, a leading Cape academic forecasts that the black population in the Western Cape will increase tenfold in the next 20 years.

**Trends**

Professor Philip Spies, head of the Institute of Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch, said the migration from rural areas to the cities was a natural phenomenon which law could not prevent.

"This flow of people from poor communities to larger urban areas is a natural and unavoidable tendency, in keeping with trends in other Third World countries."

At the beginning of this decade there were about 20,000 black people in the Western Cape. Projections to the year 2010 put the number at close to two million.

The fact that migration took place in spite of the influx control laws (now repealed) made no difference to the great numbers involved.

Even the prosecution and removal of people back to the rural areas in an attempt to limit the growth of Crossroads and other squatter areas could not deter the migrants.

The influx gained momentum at the end of 1986 and beginning of 1987. At one stage estimates held that 30,000 black people were entering the Western Cape every month.

Most newcomers were squatters living in makeshift homes in areas such as Crossroads, Khayelitsha and the KTC camp.

"By repealing the influx laws, the Government did not encourage this influx; it merely gave recognition to an existing situation," says Professor Spies.

"Doing away with the law removed a measure of fear of being caught and clashing with the law, but it had little effect on actual numbers."

Professor Spies said the actual number of blacks in the Western Cape for 1989 was given as 180,000, but 1987 estimates placed the figure at 202,000.

"My projections for the year 2010, based on comparative studies done in South Africa and elsewhere, are that there will be around 2 million black people in the Western Cape metropolitan area."

The black population will be the dominant group, compared with 1.6 million coloureds and 679,000 whites.

"The same projections for the PWV area, including the Bophuthatswana peripheral area, is that 850,000 blacks of 1989 will grow to 174,000 by 2010."

The professor said there was no alternative for South Africa but to spend a lot of time and effort on developing a cultural, educational and industrial system, along with housing, for communities of this nature.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Planning and Development, said in Parliament last week that 1,667 hectares of land had been set aside for development at Khayelitsha, 30.3 hectares at Nyanga and 42.2 hectares on the Cape flats.

He said a plan for the housing, recreational and educational needs of black people in the Cape Peninsula was already being implemented.
THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Pursuant to the provisions of the Legal Aid Act, 1972, the Minister of Law and Order, having considered the representations made by the Director of Legal Aid, is pleased to direct that the Legal Aid Act, 1972, be amended to provide for the establishment of a Legal Aid Council to be known as the Legal Aid Council of Canada.

The amendments to the Legal Aid Act, 1972, are as follows:

(a) Schedule I to the Act shall be amended by the insertion of the following new sub-sections:

(1) The Legal Aid Council of Canada shall consist of a chairman and such other members as the Minister of Law and Order may from time to time appoint.

(2) The chairman of the Legal Aid Council shall be appointed by the Minister of Law and Order and shall hold office for a term of five years.

(b) The Legal Aid Council of Canada shall have power to make such regulations as it thinks fit for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(c) The Legal Aid Council of Canada shall have power to require such information as it thinks fit from any person or body of persons, and to require such information to be given in such manner as the Council may direct.

The amendments to the Legal Aid Act, 1972, shall come into force on the 1st day of January next following the date of the passing of this Act.
Police brutality claims: Vlok hits out at Van Eck

Political Staff

THE independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, had used the privilege of Parliament to propagate untested, biased and exaggerated allegations against the police in a speech about a crime-prevention operation in Stellenbosch, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

"A wrongful impression has been created by a Member of Parliament and I feel obliged to put the record straight," Mr Vlok said in a statement.

Mr Van Eck had claimed that heavily armed police and defence force members, with dogs had barged into homes and arrested residents, including women dressed in skimpy nightdresses, for not having so-called "bed cards".

He had also claimed that a number of babies, including a five-day-old, were kept in jail without food or water. They were expected to drink toilet water.

Some babies had fainted, Mr Van Eck had said.

Mr Vlok said he regarded these allegations in an extremely serious light and he had asked for a detailed report which he had now received.

Mr Vlok said that before the operation, police received numerous complaints of serious crimes in Kaya Mandi, including murders, serious assaults, robbery, theft, drug abuse, prostitution and the possession of firearms and dangerous weapons.

"The situation had become unbearable for law-abiding residents and on one occasion police had even been fired upon while attending to a complaint.

"As a result, a crime-prevention operation was launched and more than 400 people were arrested. "All were allowed to clothe themselves decently and were taken to the Stellenbosch police station where all but 12 people were released after paying admission-of-guilt fines.

"Some of those held had been sought in connection with offences including drunken driving, possession of stolen property and stolen firearms.

"At no time were those arrested held in a prison. They were not denied food or water.

"Running water was available to them at all times, and mothers with babies were given food and were the first to be released after paying admission-of-guilt fines."

Mr Van Eck said last night that he stood by his allegation that men, women and children, including a five-day-old baby, were terrorised by heavily armed members of both the police and defence force when the hostels in Kaya Mandi were raided between three and four on Monday March 25.

"I reject his statement that this was a crime-prevention operation, in view of the fact that 445 of the 449 people arrested that night were only charged with the crime of illegally sleeping in the single-sex hostels, including women who were sleeping with their husbands.

"To use the South African Police and the South African Defence Force's so-called 'Dad's Army' for this kind of operation is contemptible and an act of provocation."

Mr Adriaan Vlok
New ID proves a leopard never changes its spots

Last year, Themba Ngwenya took out the new ID which the Department of Home Affairs assures us differs from the dompas and "is for everybody."

Today, he asks what good it did him. It did not prevent him being taken off the streets and into the back of a police van. He then spent a night in police cells before ending up in the Johannesburg courts where pass law suspects used to be tried, now renamed the Aliens Court.

Mr Ngwenya, born in Kagiso on the West Rand in 1967, is a gardener and domestic worker employed in Johannesburg.

He was on his bicycle, returning from church on Sunday June 19, when a police van drew up behind him and hooted.

"They searched me and took out my ID book. They said it was forged. I refused (to agree) but they put me in the back of the van and took me to Fairlands Police Station."

"At Fairlands a black policeman beat me with his fists. He said I am from Zimbabwe. I demed it." Mr Ngwenya said he was then taken to Newlands Police Station where he spent the night in a cell with six others held in similar fashion.

The next day they were all taken to the Aliens Court in Market Street. There, "a man took our passes, went away and checked something. Then came back and said we can go home."

Mr Ngwenya made his way back to Fairlands to collect his bicycle. He completed his interrupted journey from church almost 24 hours after starting out.

He is consulting lawyers about a claim for unlawful arrest.

Whatever their advice, he is clear about one thing. "It seems this new ID is nothing. It is just the same as the old pass book."

Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieutenant Pierre Louw confirmed that Mr Ngwenya was arrested because it was suspected he was an illegal immigrant.

Lieutenant Louw said police, usually arrested suspected illegal immigrants on the basis of information received, as in the case of Mr Ngwenya.

Black Sash Advice Office worker Mrs Beulah Rollnick said she had dealt with several cases where South Africans had been summarily arrested as suspected aliens and the circumstances of their arrest "lead me to think the police have picked up people arbitrarily."
Bill ‘makes inroads into SA’s judicial liberties’

The newly tabled Slums Bill is deceptively similar to the existing Slums Act, but its implementation will help local authorities speed up the removal of “nuisances”, legal experts say.

The Bill empowers local authorities to investigate and take steps against slums. Property owners who ignore instructions from a local authority can be fined R4 000 (or one year in jail or both).

Legal experts say the Bill also ‘makes fundamental inroads into judicial liberties, enabling a local authority to act “virtually as a court” and to “grab and sell” a property, whereas at present it must follow legal procedure.

The Slums Bill, like the Group Areas Amendment Bill and the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill, is another means of controlling the influx of blacks into urban areas, says Actstop, the organisation which campaigns against evictions.

Reign of terror

Actstop fears that once these Bills become law, they will herald a reign of terror against the hundreds of thousands of people living in slums or “illegal” housing in the Pretoria-Vereeniging-Witwatersrand area.

The legal experts say that in terms of the existing slums law, a medical officer of health (MOH) can remove a “nuisance” following a ruling from a slums court under a magistrate.

This Bill achieves all the same objectives, but without due process," said a Johannesburg attorney.

In terms of the Bill, the official empowered to investigate a “nuisance” no longer has to be a MOH, but could be “any designated official”

Another important feature of the Bill was the definition of “nuisance”, the attorney said.

In terms of the new Bill, a “nuisance” could be anything a local authority considered to be a nuisance, there was no longer a schedule of objective criteria.

Although this would be limited to health and structural safety, it was not subject to the scrutiny of a court and represented the “opinion” of the local authority.

The Bill also excluded the necessity of obtaining a court order to seize a property.

Another lawyer asked why a local authority should be in a better position than a building society to sell a property and recover costs.

If a homeowner failed to pay his mortgage, a building society had to serve a summons and obtain an order of attachment before the deputy sheriff could give notice of sale, the lawyer said.

If a property owner failed to remove a “nuisance” and the local authority acted to clear it, the property could be seized without a court order.

The wording of the Bill meant that local authorities would be required to take action against a nuisance if they received a request from the Minister.

An Actstop spokesman, Mr Cas Coovadia, said overcrowding in places like Hillbrow was prevalent because there was no available accommodation.

Reducing the flow

Now that the Government had done away with influx control, it was creating another way of drastically reducing the flow of people to urban areas.

The Group Areas Amendment Bill will make provision for the automatic eviction of any illegal occupant on conviction under the Act without the need of a court order.

The Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill will give the Government wide-ranging powers to deal with illegal squatters countrywide. Other features of this Bill are the increase of penalties for landowners who permit squatting to a fine of R10 000 or 10 years imprisonment or both.

BY CLARE HARPER

The Slums Bill was designed as “another means of controlling the influx of blacks into urban areas”, according to Actstop, which campaigns against evictions.

The Slums Bill was designed as “another means of controlling the influx of blacks into urban areas”, according to Actstop, which campaigns against evictions.
Dompas March Lives In Song

South Feature

206

South August 11 to 17 1988
Regulation R322 to be scrapped

By STAN MHLONGO

A REGULATION related to the influx control laws which has frustrated scores of Evaton standowners' freehold rights is to be scrapped this year. Evaton town clerk J Myburgh confirmed in an interview with City Press this week that the law was to be scrapped "sometime next month".

The scrapping of regulation R322 is likely to be welcomed by the estimated 3 000 standowners among Evaton's population of about 100 000.

In terms of the regulation the Evaton Administration Board and later the Evaton Council expropriated land from owners, even those who had freehold title.

Under Regulation R322 inhabitants were also been forced to pay for residential permits to stay on land owned by individual standowners.
A KAYA MANDI hostel resident arrested for trespassing with 449 others during a pre-dawn raid on the Stellenbosch township in March did have a rent card, an official told the Stellenbosch Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Hambule Matshikiza, 23, is the first of 182 similar plaintiffs claiming damages of R2 000 each from the Minister of Law and Order for wrongful arrest in terms of the Police Act.

The residents were arrested by about 150 policemen, municipal police and members of the SAPF and held at Stellenbosch police station until they paid R30 admission of guilt fines.

During evidence a Kaya Mundi Administration Board rent officer, Miss N.N. Doda, said she had issued Mr Matshikiza with a bed card for bed number 127, though she had entered him in the records as occupying bed number 117.

She said this happened "all the time" because the system did not work.

In Mr Matshikiza's affidavit before the court, he said he had been crammed into a packed courtyard at the back of the Stellenbosch police station, he had not been given any food or water until 12 hours after his arrest, was not allowed to go to the toilet and had been frightened by the "aggressive" behaviour of the armed soldiers, police and their dogs.

Even though his sister had brought his bed card to the police station that morning, it was rejected by police, he said.
Cabinet salaries would be cut
CP 'would bring back pass laws'

Political Reporter
The Conservative Party would reintroduce influx control and cut the salaries of Cabinet Ministers if it won the election on September 6, two CP MPs have said in statements.

Yesterday, the deputy leader, Dr Perd Hartzberg, said the CP regarded recovery of the economy as an urgent priority. He said it would curb state overspending and rectify the National Party's policy of re-distributing income in favour of blacks.

"We have to start from the top. The country's leaders have to set an example. Therefore, we will in the first place decrease the salaries of Cabinet Ministers."

The costly system of Ministerial representatives would immediately be abolished, and the President's Council disbanded.

"The Government's total neglect of the economy cannot be tolerated."

Dr Hartzberg said fiscal and monetary discipline would be restored, and corruption and socialist practices stopped.

Clyde Johnson reports that CP MP for Potgietersrus, Mr Schalk Pienaar, told about 250 supporters at an open-air meeting at Nelspruit's amphitheatre on Monday night that influx control would be reintroduced when the party came to power.

"Once we become the government of our beautiful fatherland, workers from outside our borders will be granted permits on our conditions," he told the cheering crowd.

"But let me warn anybody intending coming here as a liability to the State - looting and doing nothing useful - rather stay at home and do it there."

Replying to critics who said that the whole of South Africa would become a Boksburg under a CP government, Mr Pienaar asked "Would you rather live in a Boksburg governed by the CP, or stay in Hillbrow under Nationalist rule?"

Despite negative propaganda, Boksburg had, he said, passed the test with not a single business having gone bankrupt.

The value of buildings and land had increased, business was back to normal, and it was safe to walk through the town at night.

"Can the same be said about Hillbrow, the showpiece of the National Party?" he asked.

"Once-prosperous businesses have closed, buildings are in a state of neglect, black prostitution is rife, and anybody walking through the streets at night takes a big chance," he said.

Mr Pienaar also criticized the Government's economic policy which, he said, had killed off white initiative in order to finance the non-productive black population.
By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

SEVENTY-SIX Lesotho citizens are to be deported today after a Meyerton brick company allegedly handed them over to police for working in South Africa illegally — hardly two months after they joined a union.

A police spokesman confirmed that 60 men and 16 women who had worked for a brick company in Meyerton — a branch of a nationwide brick making company — were held in the cells for their “safety” awaiting deportation to Lesotho.

He said no charges had been brought against the Lesotho citizens, except that they had no work permits.

Lawyers

A receptionist at the company said the general manager was not available for comment. She promised she would call back when he arrived but no response had been received by the time of going to press.

The regional organiser for the Construction and Allied Workers Union, Mr. Luvungson Sithole, said the men had been working for the company for a period ranging from two to nine years. He said he was barred from speaking to them at the Sebokeng Police Station and was late yesterday contacting lawyers to intervene.

He had consulted officials of the Lesotho Trade Mission in South Africa who told him they could only act on Monday; if the cases did not involve working in South Africa without permits.
Illegal is shot dead
By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau
NELSPRUIT — An alleged illegal Mozambican immigrant died and one was wounded in a shooting incident near the border between the Kruger National Park and Mozambique at the weekend.
Police said a group of 14 people, who had illegally entered the reserve, wandered into the vicinity of an operational area late on Sunday afternoon.
RAN AWAY
When ordered to halt, the group scattered and ran away.
Warning shots were fired, one of which hit a person identified as Mr Mashalena Baloyi and another identified only as Gustaw.
Mr Baloyi later died of his injuries.
Gustaw is being treated and his condition is satisfactory.
Twelve people were arrested and are being held by the police pending an investigation.
MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. — PASS LAWS — AID CENTRES

1993
The passing of
80 Albert Street

A place etched into memory with anguish

"Blackjacks" who broke not even the slightest infraction of the rules.

Getting a pass and having the right stamps on the right pages was a treasurable thing. The "dompas", as it was called, contained all the information any authority needed to know about its bearer — name, age, address, work permit, special passes, night pass, travelling permit, lodgers' permit and miscellaneous information such as number of employers and their endorsements, comments on why you left your last job, and so on.

No 80 Albert Street was the place where the document controlling your life was issued. Sometimes it took weeks before you could obtain it. Hundreds of thousands found themselves arbitrarily endorsed out and given 24 hours to leave the city back to where you came from — Pietersburg, Zululand, anywhere but here. For most it was traumatic and bewildering, but it happened every day, thousands of times to thousands of people.

And if you dared to hang around the city, there were the "maxixe" special police squads looking for pass offenders everywhere, and they were very efficient. In one year, from July 1970 to July 1971, the records show, 615 075 blacks were arrested and the average number of prosecutions for infringing pass laws averaged 1680 a day.

Today the function of 80 Albert Street is being changed. Thanks to the insistence of the planners of the newly established urbanisation department of the Johannesburg City Council, the four-storey building will soon be converted into a shelter for the destitute and homeless of all races.

Last month the department held meetings with various organisations involved in providing shelter for the homeless, inviting them to submit proposals to take over the shelter and provide an integrated service to the homeless.

Gerd Sipple, head of the urbanisation department, said the shelter could be home to more than 350 people. A sample survey conducted by the department in September showed there were at least 2 500 homeless in central Johannesburg, with indications that the number was likely to rise as the economy worsens.

The building, at present occupied by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, is expected to become vacant once the council approves an organisation to take over the administration of the shelter. The city council itself will not be involved in running the shelter.

"At least this new function, recognising the needs of an under-class of this city's people, gives something back for all the suffering that took place there," commented one city planner.
Riversdale farmworkers given site for settlement

RIVERSDALE farmworkers have been granted vacant municipal land by the local town council for site and service informal housing.

Riversdale ANC branch leader Mr Lanwal Reid said last night the workers had planned to occupy the site illegally but had agreed to negotiate yesterday with Town Clerk Mr Fritz Grub.

He said Mr Grub had asked workers to accept a site near the coloured township, but they insisted on a site near the white residential area.

Last night Mr Grub confirmed the site had been granted and said an announcement would be made today.
Keegan warns on squatters

By PETER DENNEHY
Municipal Reporter

ILLEGAL occupiers of houses in Tafelsig may be evicted even before the six hectare alternative piece of land earmarked for them is serviced, exco chairman Mr Clive Keegan hinted yesterday.

He had been asked to comment after another day in which the contractor's efforts to level the land had been frustrated by about 70 Tafelsig women who stood in the middle of the land and sang protest songs.

Mr Keegan said the council had indicated in good faith its intention to relocate illegal occupants on serviced land.

"Despite this undertaking given over many weeks, the illegal occupants continue to adopt an intransigent and deliberately provocative stance.

"In the light of this state of affairs, the council will be compelled, in the next day or two, to re-examine its position as regards the execution of the eviction orders obtained in the Supreme Court."

Ms Zoliswa Sam and Ms Phoebe Ncowane, who represent the women, said they wanted the council to sign a document "on all their promises".

Mr Radewaan Isaacs, of the Tafelsig Working Group, said the land had been given only temporarily. He said it seemed the disruptive action was a tactic to try and get the council back to the negotiating table.

Mr Keegan said the council had at no time suspended or cut off negotiations with the residents.

One of the future owners of the illegally-occupied council houses, 30-year-old Ms Magdalene van Neel, came to see her future house yesterday even though the illegal occupants were still in it. She sadly saw no chance of getting into her house, with her two children before Christmas.
MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - PASS LAWS - General
1990 - 1992
ID, licence to remain joined

The separation of the driver's licence and the identity document could have a negative effect on road safety, the annual report of the National Road Safety Council said yesterday.

Discussions about the separation of the licence and ID took place between the directors general of Transport and Internal Affairs where it was decided that the status quo be maintained.

"Consideration is now being given to the compulsory carrying of the driver's licence." Sapa
The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID

KwaZulu Personnel

Whites Blacks Coloureds Indians
R0–R7 779 — 747 — 23,504 9 505
R7 800–R7 299 — 717 — 23,984 3 209
R17 300–R35 099 — 270 — 6,278 7 — 20
R35 100–R59 199 — 21 — 427 — —
R59 200 and more — — — 9 — —

Seconded Personnel

R0–R7 779 — 5 — — —
R7 800–R7 299 — 53 — — —
R17 300–R35 099 — 505 — — 21
R35 100–R59 199 — 320 — — 87
R59 200 and more — 62 — — —

SADF, Troops in Black townships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28 Feb</td>
<td>Alleged shooting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Jun</td>
<td>Alleged rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Jun</td>
<td>Alleged shooting incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Jun</td>
<td>Alleged assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Jun</td>
<td>Alleged assault and arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Jul</td>
<td>Alleged assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Jul</td>
<td>House fired upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Aug</td>
<td>Handling of children at roadblock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Aug</td>
<td>Assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Oct</td>
<td>Alleged rape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(1) The nature of the complaints in each case,
(2) whether these complaints have been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings in each case,
(3) whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) 4,568,000 (estimate)*
(2) 430,000 (estimate)*

(a) Zimbabwe 34,250
Other in Africa 18,820
Greece 7,800
Italy 13,175
Netherlands 17,660
Portugal 43,143
United Kingdom 217,700
West Germany 25,340
Other in Europe 30,595
United States of America 4,930
Other in America 3,975
Australia 4,355
Other in Oceana 1,505
Asia 6,040
Stateless and unknown 850

* The estimate is based on the mid-year population estimate of the Central Statistical Service relating to 30 June 1989.
** These estimates are based on the 1985 population census ratios which were applied to the aforementioned estimates.
*** Only countries from which more than 3,000 persons originated, are shown separately.

Persons entering SA illegally

(a) How many (i) Blacks, (ii) Indians and (iii) Whites entered the Republic of South Africa illegally during 1989 and (b) what were the countries of origin in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) (a) 5,000
(b) 4,965
(2) (a) 1,564
(b) 1,027
(c) 2,023
(d) 78

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
Electric fence has killed 94 - SACC

THE electric fence erected on the Mozambique border by the South African Government to keep out illegal immigrants had caused the deaths of 94 people between 1986 and 1989, the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

The SACC national conference, meeting in Cape Town this week, split into three commissions yesterday to discuss various departmental reports.

The commissions are those of Church and Mission, Education and Development and Justice and Service.

In the Justice and Service commission, under the section dealing with refugees, the question of the 63km-long electric fence was raised by the Rev Sol Jacob, director of refugees ministries.

He said in his report that calls in September 1989 by the SACC for the fence to be switched off "have been unheeded by the authorities".

"Renewed efforts need to be undertaken by the churches to have the electricity to the fence switched off and there should be a campaign to have the fence dismantled," he added.

The fence continued to be a concern as it was activated by an electric voltage of 3 500 volts and had caused the recorded deaths of 94 people between 1986 and 1989, he said.

Most refugees escaping into South Africa were "rural people fleeing from the atrocities committed by Renamo".

These refugees - some 250 000 from Mozambique alone - were registered as "illegal aliens" by the Government and about 1 500 were deported each month.

The churches needed to "approach the South African Government and request them to accord refugee status to the refugees in South Africa and to halt all deportations," he said.

The SACC refugee programme was currently catering for more than 197 000 refugees in six areas bordering Mozambique and as far west as Windermere, Jacob revealed. - Sapa.
Cops working against the odds, says Vlok

Influx netted 17 million

BETWEEN 1921 and 1986 when influx control was abolished, 17 million people were arrested under this law, Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said in Cape Town.

It was against odds such as this, Vlok explained on Friday, that the Ministry was trying to change the image and role of the police.

The South African Police would like to be seen as the protectors of the citizens of the country, but for many years they had been bound by the principle of having to enforce the laws of the country, Vlok said.

"We have been in this position for many years, to apply laws that people did not like. "People did not like being arrested for influx control - since 1921 and when the law was abolished in 1986, 17 million people were arrested," he said.

Credibility

And now, while Government is changing and there is a lot of redress and redevelopment, the police are facing a major credibility problem.

"I don't think that those 17 million people (who were arrested under the influx control laws), with their children and with their families, love the police for what they did," Vlok said.
Ciskei leader berates ‘elements’ in ANC

By Helen Grange

Ciskei ruler Brigadier Gqozo has suggested that ANC elements might have been behind the latest coup attempt in the homeland.

In an interview with The Star yesterday, Brigadier Gqozo said his government was angry over the evident intimidation of his top defence officers by certain political elements.

“The top military men involved were operating under instructions and feared retribution,” he said.

The Ciskean government had launched an investigation into the “whole revolutionary trend” in Ciskei. Specific elements in the ANC were misusing their platform, he claimed.

However, the dissident soldiers arrested, including the head of the Ciskei Defence Force, Brigadier Andrew Juma, would not be spared the “serious charges of treason” against them.

At least seven rebel Ciskean soldiers had been arrested so far.

The coup attempt, on Saturday afternoon, was foiled when top military leaders failed to get the Ciskean soldiers on their side. A shoot-out followed and a number of officers escaped.

Brigadier Gqozo said there was a problem with the top military leadership now the top structures had been “contaminated”.

Following the previous coup attempt, Brigadier Gqozo warned, in response to a suggestion that the ANC’s military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, had planned the coup, that it would be unwise of MK chief Chris Hani to try as there would be a military confrontation.

In a statement to Sapa yesterday, Minster of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said the Ciskei Defence Force had managed to bring the situation under control without the participation of the 60 SA Defence Force personnel deployed to meet the Ciskei’s call for assistance.

He said the SA Government would be helping to reconstitute the Ciskean government to increase civilian participation.

He called on all civilian, traditional and military leaders in the Ciskei and elsewhere to put aside their differences and rivalries and contribute towards, and commit themselves, to peace and stability.

17 m held for influx control

Crime Staff

More than 17 million people were arrested under the Influx Control regulations between 1966 and 1968, Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok said in Cape Town on Friday.

It was against this background that the Ministry was trying to change the image and role of the police, he said.

Mr Vlok said the police wanted to be seen as the protectors of country’s citizens, but for many years had been bound by the Police Act having to enforce the laws of the country — even when people hated them for it.

Mr Vlok said today’s police had to protect and be the friend of all South Africans.

Mr Vlok’s speech was part of the campaign to build bridges between police and the people in order to fight crime more effectively.

US televangelists are heretics, claims WCC

CANBERRA — American television evangelists were branded heretics today by delegates at the Seventh Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC).

“I have denounced the use of TV to domesticate people with the gospel that has very little to do with the gospel of Jesus Christ,” Rene Padilla, a Baptist minister from Argentina, told reporters.

“I do not agree with it. I think it is heretical.”

American television evangelists were commercialising religion, said Walter Arnold, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany. He is a member of the WCC central committee.

“We are on the continent and trying to nourish different ways of passing the gospel through the media because I am of the opinion that (American) programmes are highly commercialised,” Mr Arnold said.

“We should be very careful about mixing the gospel with those modern forms of commercialism. I think the Church must look for different terms of presenting the message through the media.”

Both agreed the religious differences between evangelical Christians and ecumenicals were narrowing.

Mr Padilla said the stereotypical evangelist was a rightwing capitalist who interpreted the Bible literally. The stereotype of an ecumenical was a left-winger concerned with social issues.

But he said most people no longer fell into such rigid categories.

“Now you don’t find harsh fighting between people who are affiliated with the world of evangelism or the (ecumenical) leaders of the World Council of Churches,” said Mr Arnold — Reuters

Piet ‘Skiet’ on hunger strike

Staff Reporter

Leading Orde Boerevolk (OB) member Piet “Skiet” Rudolph stopped eating at Pretoria Prison today to protest against his treatment by the Government.

“He is handled like a criminal, he has to see his family, friends and lawyer through a glass panel,” OB spokesman Coenraad Vermaak said.

“He is not allowed physical contact with them,”

Mr Rudolph was also protesting against the Government’s refusal to discuss his position, Mr Vermaak said.

OB members Leonard Veenendael, Craig Barker and Arthur Archie ended a hunger strike earlier this month.

Mr Rudolph faces several charges of terrorism, including an attack on the British Embassy in Pretoria last year.
Allusion in literature

In his poem Crocodile, Mzwakhe Mhlati has written in one verse:

How hard and tormenting it is
To write about slavery and not freedom
How hard and tormenting it is
To write about pain and not joy
When shall I write about the daffodils?
When can I write about the beauty of nature?
When the ground is daily soaked
With the blood of the innocent

Why does Mhlati say that he wants to write specifically about daffodils and the beauty of nature? Why does he not much rather want to write about Jacaranda trees or Fish Eagles, or about the battle of a city? Is there a reason why he chose the words daffodils and nature rather than other words? Yes, there is a reason. A famous poem which was written in English about two hundred years ago is called I wandered lonely as a cloud. Here is the first verse of this poem.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When I saw a crowd, a host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

The writer of the above poem, William Wordsworth, goes on to say what a pleasure sight the daffodils. In the last verse of his poem, he says:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils.

It seems that in Crocodile, Mhlati longs for that luxurious and privileged experience which Wordsworth is writing about in his poem. When Wordsworth was alive, he often wrote about nature. Wordsworth belonged to a cultural movement called the Romantic movement, which developed at a time of great political change and social suffering in Europe. Romantic poets like Wordsworth believed that nature offered people strength and comfort in their suffering. Today, however, many poets believe that you are suffering if you write only about nature. In fact, all around the world, English education departments are still prescribing many of Wordsworth's poems to school children, often without telling them about the broader context of these poems. The result is that these children grow up not knowing how beautiful nature is but at the same time ignoring the suffering of less privileged people. Therefore, modern poets with a social and political consciousness like Mhlati, feel that it is irresponsible to imitate the Romantic poets.

Now read the verse from Crocodile again. The extra knowledge you have now gained makes the meaning of the poem deeper and richer. Now there is a whole story behind the word daffodils. Now, the line When shall I write about daffodils means I will be able to write about the beauty of nature only when people's suffering ends and when will that be?

When a poet refers to another poem in this way, we call it an allusion. We say In Crocodile, Mhlati is alluding to making an allusion to Wordsworth's. I wandered lonely as a cloud. An allusion can offer a poet an opportunity to comment on something. In the above poem, Mhlati is commenting on what a poet should write about. An allusion can also be used humorously. For example, in the young lines of The Catcher in the Rye by the modern American writer J.D. Salinger, we read:

If you really want to hear about it, the first thing you'll probably want to know is where I was born, and what my lousy childhood was like, and how my parents were occupied and all before they had me, and all that David Copperfield kind of crap, but I don't feel like going into it.

Salinger is alluding to Charles Dickens' famous autobiographical novel David Copperfield. The narrator of The Catcher in the Rye, Holden Caulfield, is in the above extract wants to tell the story of his life, but he does not want to do it the traditional way. He calls the tradition of autobiography that David Copperfield is kind of crap. The effect of this allusion is humorous, especially because Dickens' novel is generally respected and admired. Notice that while Salinger tells what he is alluding to, Mhlati does not tell us so his allusion is to Wordsworth's literature, an allusion can be direct like Salinger's or indirect like Mhlati's.

When a writer alludes to other poems or books, he is emphasizing the social context in literature. He creates a relationship between you, the reader, and himself. By referring to knowledge which he hopes it common to you and him as the writer. A writer does not always only allude to other books or poems. She can allude to an event, or to well-known persons or places. Look at these angry lines from the South African poem Teevee, by Peter Horn:

Evening after evening
in the square glass frame
of my Yunnot V(ision)
I see
this big fat arse
with a pouting anus
and he farts a new decree
all die communists
most van die gein van die aarde
wegeweg word!
and he farts a new government gazette:
all die nie-blankes
must van die blanke stede
dwyndy word!

Further down we read:
and I listen
how hierdie boerewombloos
tries to all his pink visions
and his peace and his lies
and his armies and his triecamler freedom
and see how he wags his big fat toe
in front of my eyes.

Who is Horn alluding to? The poet promises that we will know which is why he has called his poem Teevee. Most allusions rely on a community of knowledge. Poets like to allude to well-known facts or ideas in a community. If we are not part of that community, we have to study their knowledge first, before we can appreciate the allusions. Look at this extract from John Dos Passos' novel, U.S.A.

Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world, supported by the commercial interests, the laboring interests, and the tollers everywhere, we will answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them:
You shall not press upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

Who is Dos Passos alluding to in the last three lines of the extract? Most of you will know that the words crown of thorns and cross are allusions to Jesus Christ. Before Christ was nailed to the cross at Golgotha, the Romans mocked him by pressing a wreath of thorns onto his head. This crown of thorns and the crucifixion became symbols of Christ's sacrifice. Thus biblical allusion makes the passage mean more. It emphasizes the point that the workers are also sacrificing themselves for others. But why a cross of gold? Well, the above extract at Dos Passos' version of a speech which was made at the Chicago convention in America in 1896. The speaker was a Socialist called Mr. Bryan. He did not want America to keep to the gold standard because it would mean that workers' wages would remain low. (Gold standard is a technical economic term. The gold standard keeps the price of gold fixed internationally.) Now that we have this extra information, we know that in the lines their demand for a gold standard, the word their refers to American businessmen. We understand that the cross of gold alludes not only to Jesus' crucifixion, but also to the gold standard with its threat for the working class.
Health in the city

Urbanisation: An historical perspective

In this article, the first in a new series on Health in the City, we will be looking at the history of urbanisation. The word urbanisation comes from the Latin word for city (urban). When we talk about urbanisation we mean the process whereby cities develop. During this process large numbers of rural people come to live in the city. These people then live an urban (city) life. Urban living often creates a number of health problems. The Health in the City articles will examine these problems, how they come about and what we can do to combat them.

Apartheid capitalism has resulted in a particular pattern of urban development. Distinct residential areas have been allocated for different race groups, with the white areas being better developed than the black areas. The process hasn’t, however, been without its contradictions for the ruling bloc. Furthermore, the black majority resented urbanisation policies in a variety of ways. This article traces the historical development of urbanisation in South Africa with specific references to these contradictions and also outlines areas of resistance.

The mining industry

Urbanisation began on a large scale with the development of the mining industry. A large amount of unskilled labour was required but at this stage African societies still had relatively easy access to land and were not willing to work on the mines. The Chamber of Mines responded by sending agents into the rural areas to recruit labour. Mineowners made workers sign contracts and housed them in policed compounds to ensure they remained on the mines for longer periods. The colonial governments and Boer republics introduced hut, poll and labour taxes. These taxes had to be paid in cash, forcing increasing numbers of Africans into the labour market. Pass laws were introduced to restrict people to their area of work. The majority of Africans, however, worked as wage labourers only as long as was necessary to meet their cash needs and then returned home, despite attempts to keep them on the mines. In other words, they became migrant labourers usually out of choice.

By the 1900s, most of the land in South Africa was owned by whites, but many of the African families who lived on white-owned land still produced their own crops and sold what they did not need.

The developing capitalist farming sector required both land and labour and was opposed to Africans producing their own crops. Small-scale African farmers, threatened by competition from African farmers, favoured a restriction on the number of Africans per farm in the hope of obtaining labour. Mine-owners began to recognise that a migrant labour force could be more advantageous to them than a permanent urban workforce. They encouraged the establishment of African "reserves" because migrant labourers could be paid low wages, just enough for their own needs, as long as their families still had access to land for subsistence farming. All these interests are represented in the 1913 Land Act.

Over the following decades, Africans were dispossessed of their remaining land and forced into overcrowded and rapidly deteriorating "reserves" where it became increasingly impossible to survive. As a result, more people were forced to seek permanent employment in the cities (urban areas).

Segregation

Other than the compounds for mine-workers, there was little formal accommodation for African workers in the urban areas. Workers stayed in multi-racial slums, informal shack settlements and backyard shacks on white properties. Health conditions were poor and bubonic plague, smallpox, TB and influenza spread through overcrowded areas. The authorities feared that these diseases would spread to more affluent white areas. There was also an increasing militancy among African urban residents. These factors contributed to a situation where Africans were only tolerated in urban areas if their labour was required. Their status was that of visitors or "temporary sojourners".

The Urban Areas Act of 1933 provided for the clearance of mixed residential areas and the creation of separate "locations" for Africans. This was largely to prevent Solidarity within the working class developing across racial divisions. Africans were further restricted in that they could not own property in the urban areas and their right to trade was limited.

Local government

The act also provided for a system of local government along segregated lines. African townships were administered by white local authorities. Africans were, however, expected to finance the townships themselves. Each white municipality had a Native Revenue Account, the income of which was obtained from sorghum beer production and sales, fines and rents. This was the sole source of revenue for the development of housing and infrastructure as well as the provision of basic services in the townships. As the rate of urbanisation escalated, this revenue became increasingly inadequate to meet townships needs.

The Urban areas also controlled the rate of urbanisation by restricting the number of Africans in urban areas according to the availability of work. Arrival in an urban area had to be reported, employment of Africans had to be registered and those unable to find jobs were to leave within 14 days. These regulations were applied systematically for the first time in 1938. Pass laws, which were developed to force Africans into urban areas to provide labour, were thus used for the restriction of their numbers in these very areas.

National party rule

During World War II, the rapid expansion of industry, and the subsequent severe labour shortage resulted in the suspension of influx control enforcement and a massive influx of Africans into the city.

Large industrialists saw an increased need for a skilled and permanent African labour force. The National Party, however, campaigned for the 1948 elections around the issue of "Oorlooppoging" (Floodings). An emerging African capitalistic class was still dependent on cheap, rather than skilled, labour. White workers were threatened by competition in the labour market and white farmers were losing labour because they paid wages well below those in the urban areas. They all had an interest in preventing the establishment of a permanent skilled labour force.

On coming into power, the Nationalist tightened influx control legislation and the state machinery started to enforce it ruthlessly. Under the "Section 10" provisions, Africans not born in an urban area were denied the right to live there unless they had lived there continuously for 15 years or worked for the same employer for 10 years. The maximum time allowed in urban areas was reduced from 14 days to 72 hours. Persons were to be introduced to women for the first time and all Africans had to carry passes at all times. Pass laws were a major focus of resistance in the 1950s but defiance was accompanied by harsh state repression.

This article has been adapted from Critical Health, 28 October 1989. You can subscribe to Critical Health by writing to: PO Box 16250, Doornfontein 2028.
Over 50,000

sent home.

A total of 53,418 illegal aliens, most of them citizens of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, were returned to their countries of origin last year, the Department of Home Affairs said in its annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

"At the request of the governments concerned, no steps are taken against these illegals. They are issued with provisional permits until they can return (to their homes)" — Sapa
The black man the police thought was too black
Running for Their Lives

JOEL OF BREAD

$10 gets you a seat safely and

$300 gets you

306

SOUTHWEST TUESDAY OCTOBER 1991

THOUSANDS OF

SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE WERE LEFT HOMELESS AND STRUGGLING FOR SURVIVAL AFTER THEIR HOMES WERE BURNED DOWN IN THE WIDESPREAD VIOLENCE THAT WENT HAND IN HAND WITH THE RACIAL TENSIONS IN THE COUNTRY.

POLITICAL

President, 'Mohale' Mapulo,

"Conceived the mission, trained the soldiers, and led the operation."

A TRIBUTE TO THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF THE SADF'S OFFICERS AND MEN IN THEIR FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THOUSANDS O F

SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE WERE LEFT HOMELESS AND STRUGGLING FOR SURVIVAL AFTER THEIR HOMES WERE BURNED DOWN IN THE WIDESPREAD VIOLENCE THAT WENT HAND IN HAND WITH THE RACIAL TENSIONS IN THE COUNTRY.

POLITICAL

President, 'Mohale' Mapulo,

"Conceived the mission, trained the soldiers, and led the operation."

A TRIBUTE TO THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF THE SADF'S OFFICERS AND MEN IN THEIR FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF SOUTH AFRICA.
A home at Parke, The desolate end It's bedtime at the station

By Phineas

A RESIST! "Freedom" dashed
'Pass' raids alive in Pietersburg

POLICE in Pietersburg have been arresting black people for failing to produce identity documents despite the repeal of the influx control laws.

And the local station commander, Capt. J. Kruger, said it was legal in terms of the law but said he had ordered that the practice be stopped.

The latest incident happened last Wednesday when, according to one of the victims, more than 50 black people were arrested and kept in the police station for more than three hours.

A clerk at Pietersburg Hospital, Mr. Hosea Mawasha (22), said he was approached by police while walking from work on Wednesday. They searched him and demanded to see his identity document.

"When I told them I did not have my ID with me they put me in a police van where I found many other people who had been arrested for the same so-called offence," he said.

He said they were taken to the police station where they were charged.

"We were about to be sent to the cells when I asked one of the policemen whether it was still legal to arrest people for not carrying identity documents.

"They then called the station commander, who told us we were being 'warned for the last time' and that we would be locked up if we were found without identity documents again," Mawasha said.

Kruger said about 20 people were arrested on Wednesday and not 50 as claimed. He said the arrests were legal in terms of the Act on Identification which he said applied to all races.

He said none of the arrested people had been locked up and that it would "never happen again for as long as I am station commander here. There is no place for this kind of thing in the new South Africa," he added.

An attorney approached for comment said the arrests were surprising as the repeal of the influx control laws decriminalised failure to carry an identity document.

Locals have said police usually raided parks and other centres in town where blacks congregated and demanded identity documents. They arrested those without them.

While Kruger said whites were also sometimes arrested under the same law, our sources said this was only done to black people.
Law to get tough on illegal aliens

By ISAAC MOLEDI

POLICE have warned of stiff penalties against illegal aliens and those who employ them.

Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said this week that South Africa had a high number of illegal aliens who come in the country and get jobs.

He warned them and those who give them employment of harsh action if the process continues.

"A new law was promulgated earlier this year, namely, the Aliens Control Act (Act 96 of 1991). It is extremely important that aliens who find themselves illegally in South Africa be made aware of the very stiff penalties they and their employers can expect in the future," Opperman said.

More than 3,800 people who entered and remained in the country illegally in the past year have been arrested, according to Opperman.

"Any person who takes in his employ an illegal immigrant, or who assists such a person in any way to enter or remain in the country illegally, can expect a fine not exceeding R20 000 or a term of imprisonment of a period not exceeding five years or even both the fine and imprisonment," he warned.

He further said, "Any person who is entering or who has entered the country illegally or who fails to produce a passport or any other recognised document authorising him to enter, remain and/or work in the Republic of South Africa can now, in some instances, expect a term of imprisonment of a period not exceeding two years."
The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) (a) The property has been expropriated in terms of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), which determines that market value must be paid for the property. As valuations are still being awaited, the amount payable has not yet been determined.

(b) It is envisaged that the compensation for the purchase of the property will be financed from the Community Development and Revolving Fund.

(2) No claims have been received yet. The prescribed legal procedures will be followed in respect of any claims received.

(3) Safety of the residents is the responsibility of the Minister of Law and Order.

Bank robberies: number/value of property

*14 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many bank robberies occurred in the Republic of South Africa in 1991 and (b) what was the total value of the money and valuables stolen in such robberies?

B199E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 2 536 (including Post Offices and Building Societies).

(b) No statistics are kept with regard to the amount of money involved.

Citizens from TBVC countries: number/identity documents

*15 Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) (a) How many citizens from the TBVC countries were living in South Africa at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many of them were eligible for South African identity documents and/or citizenship as at that date,

(2) whether he intends issuing identity documents to all such persons living in South Africa, if not, why not?

B201E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) It is not possible to furnish the information as citizens of TBVC states are exempted from visa requirements and the possession of temporary residence permits. The entry into and departure from the Republic of TBVC citizens are thus not monitored or recorded. All that is required of these citizens to comply with law in the Republic is to be in possession of a valid travel document, which for this purpose could also be an identity document.

Identity documents are issued to these citizens who are permanently living in the Republic, should they apply therefor. If an applicant for an identity document should qualify for South African citizenship in terms of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act 73 of 1986), he would be issued with an identity document indicating that he is a South African citizen.

If at that stage he does not qualify for South African citizenship, he will be entitled to an identity document indicating that he is not a South African citizen.

Theft of scheduled medicines

*16 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health:

Whether her Department has been notified of and/or has received complaints or representations about large quantities of scheduled medicines allegedly stolen from dispensaries under the control of the State, including the provinces, subsequently being repacked and rechannelled into the medicine market, if so, what are the details of the malpractices in this regard?

B203E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Yes, I am aware of the allegations made regarding this matter. There is however no proof about this and therefore no details regarding the alleged malpractices are available. A task group has been appointed to investigate the whole matter of the theft of medicine, in both the public sector and the private sector.

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether his Department spent any money on two organizations, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) how much was spent on each and (b) what are the names of the organizations in question.

(2) whether a committee headed by a certain professor, whose name has also been furnished to the Minister's Department, was given any information on the above organizations, their operations and financing, if not, why not, if so, what information?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:


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

B205E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No I would like to refer the hon member to the address of the State President at the opening of Parliament on 24 January 1992. The relevant section reads as follows:

A new constitution cannot be separated from a bill of fundamental rights. The Government is committed to the principle of a justiciable bill of fundamental rights as part of a new constitutional dispensation. That is why it took the initiative that led to the recent publication of the South African Law Commission's Intern Report on Group and Human Rights.

In conjunction with this, the Government has also taken the initiative in making a study of international conventions on fundamental rights, including the rights of women and children and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. We are therefore resolved to bring about long term changes in this realisation that it is necessary for South Africa to come into line with the international community. When we look at transitional constitutional arrangements, I believe fruitful consideration could also be given to whether a first phase of a bill of fundamental rights should not be part of them.

Such a phased arrangement could contribute a great deal to the establishment of a culture of fundamental rights and the orientation of governmental institutions, the legal fraternity and individuals to a coming, fully fledged bill of rights dispensation. It would also give the courts an opportunity to develop judicial precedents in accordance with a rights dispensa-
Police warn on illegal immigrants

By RUSSEL MOLEFE

FARMERS and businessmen who employed illegal immigrants could face harsh action, Northern Transvaal police warned at the weekend.

This warning was issued by the Far Northern Transvaal police spokesman, Major Arno Vogel, after Sowetan's investigations revealed that white farmers near the South African-Zimbabwean border recruit immigrants to work on the farms and later assault or hand them over to the police to be deported.

Farmers and businessmen usually assaulted these workers when they demand wages, Sowetan investigations revealed.

A Sowetan reporter saw an immigrant farm labourer who nearly lost his left eye after being attacked by a bull. The labourer said his employer had declined to take him to the hospital: "because I'll be arrested!"

The labourer had not been paid since starting work about three months ago.

The Moshie Advice Office official, Mr Jacob Matakanye, said his office was inundated by labourers who had been assaulted by farmers who refused to pay their wages.

Another labourer, Richard Ncube, absconded from the hospital last week where he was being treated after being assaulted by his employer. It is believed that Ncube ran away because he feared police might take action against him.
The number of illegal immigrants repatriated last year by the Department of Home Affairs increased by more than 7,000 compared with 1990.

While 53,418 illegals were repatriated in 1990, 61,243 were deported last year.

According to figures provided by the Department of Home Affairs, the highest number of repatriated immigrants came from Mozambique, followed by Zimbabwe.

Last year alone, a total of 47,074 Mozambicans were repatriated to their country compared with 42,339 the previous year.

Altogether 7,174 Zimbabweans were repatriated last year whereas 5,303 were sent home in 1990.

The remaining 7,997 comprised repatriates to Botswana, Swaziland and other states.

The provided figures did not include illegals entering self-governing states of Gazankulu and KaNgwane since their administrations issued the aliens with provisional permits that restricted their residence to the two territories until such time as they could return to Mozambique.

A total of 19,526 provisional permits were issued by the KaNgwane government since December 1985 and the government of Gazankulu issued 42,272 such permits from April 1986.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said some of those illegal immigrants in areas under Home Affairs had breached the conditions of their temporary residence permits. Others were visitors who took up employment or started their own businesses without permission.

He said: 'Depending on the circumstances, persons who are in the Republic illegally are prosecuted or removed, or their sojourn is legalised.'

Charles Theron of the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said the illegal immigrants were mainly found during visits by immigration officers to places of employment. Employers of illegal aliens are also penalised in this manner and are also prosecuted,' he said.

Mr Theron, however, said it was not his department's policy to initiate the so-called raids with a view to tracing illegal aliens.

He added that some of them were apprehended by the police.
InFORMAL settlements may be in for large-scale police raids to flush out "illegal immigrants" following the formation of a task committee to deal with the influx of refugees.

The committee, headed by deputy Justice Minister Mr. Dan Schutte, was unveiled in Cape Town yesterday and will get down to business immediately, with a visit to Komatipoort and Gyanyi tomorrow and Thursday.

The announcement of the task committee follows a nationwide police raid "Operation Sentry", which netted more than 1 100 "illegal immigrants".

The task committee will include representatives of various homelands which are affected by the influx of refugees, especially Mozambicans. These are Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Venda and Lebowa.

Refugees from neighbouring countries have been pouring into South Africa for years. It is estimated there are more than 250,000 Mozambicans in the country. Some are in camps while others have settled in urban areas.

Many of them are found in informal settlements such as Waterval and other mushrooming squatter camps on the Reef. Because of the continued fighting in Mozam-

Plan to flush out refugees

- White farmers are allegedly taking advantage of the refugees by hiring them and then calling police at the end of the month to avoid paying them their wages.
- Some of the refugees have become "love slaves" who have been sold and kept by men who run prostitution rings.
- Many of the refugees have obtained forged identity documents and are difficult to detect, while a few came through as expatriates in the United Nations repatriation programme for returning South African exiles.
- A spokesman for one of the homelands said yesterday he believed that areas such as Gazankulu and KaNgwane were seriously affected by the influx.
SA must open its doors to 'illegals'!

ILLEGAL immigrants must be given refugee status and should not be repatriated, callers to the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show said last night.

Peter Jones said the immigrants were forced by circumstances in their countries to flee to South Africa.

He also questioned the status given to European immigrants, who he said, had privileges and business opportunities.

Shabangu said African immigrants should not be repatriated. He said most had valuable skills and had been in the country for many years.

John of East London said outsiders should not be allowed to "invade the country" but should seek the help of the United Nations.

Joseph of Middelburg said black immigrants had a right to be in the country and must be allowed to contribute to the economy.

Dee of Welkom complained about unemployment and lack of housing in South Africa.

David of Johannesburg said there were no black foreigners in South Africa.

He blamed the Government for destabilising neighbouring countries, from where the bulk of the so-called aliens came.

He said they should be properly registered as refugees.

Sibusiso of Hammarsdale said African immigrants were "our brothers who took us in when we were fleeing our country."
War refugees now victims of racism

By STAN MHLONGO

POLICE raids to flush out illegal immigrants and the swelling influx of refugees have a stink of apartheid attached to it, claims northern Transvaal lawyer Lawrence Mushwana.

"Almost every day the so-called black immigrants are forced to evade police raids which are conducted under the law of prohibition of immigrants," said Mshwana.

"Those who are found guilty of flouting this law are sent back home to Mozambique, Tanzania or wherever.

"The issue of repatriation is not a fresh one," said Mushwana. "It dates back over 20 years ago. Portuguese immigrants who fled after the reign of Samora Machel came into operation in their countries in the 70s were received with open arms here and granted refugee status on arrival.

"Now the opposite is true for black Mozambicans who are sent packing on arrival here or settled in refugee camps near the northern Transvaal," said Mushwana.

The issue of repatriation has become of such major concern that the South African Council of Churches general-secretary Frank Chikane held an urgent meeting with State President FW de Klerk recently where he appealed for black Mozambicans running away from their war-ravaged country to be granted refugee status.

According to the SACC, the South African Catholic Bishop's Conference and SACC advocated that refugees be granted the desired status.

Commenting on the issue Chikane said: "Although we understand that illegal immigrants are a problem in general and internationally, we hope that government policy is not going to be used to victimise legitimate refugees - especially Mozambicans."

Taking an analytical view of the matter, there is no doubt that many blacks immigrants are in for a hard time following deputy justice minister Dane Schutte's unveiling of a task committee.

Much of the concern follows an announcement that the newly launched task committee which is headed by Deputy Justice Minister Dane Schutte was set to visit Komatipoort and Gyani this week and to embark on Operation Safety, which is aimed at repatriating black immigrants.

According to statistics 53,212 illegals were repatriated in 1990, 61,845 deported last year.

Figures provided by the Department of Home Affairs indicate that the highest number of repatriated immigrants came from Mozambique and Zimbabwe.
ER mother’s 4 cold nights in police cell

A YOUNG woman who spent four nights in a cold prison cell away from her one-month-old daughter is considering suing the police for unlawful arrest.

Miss Portia Khoza (19) of Hashane Street, Daveyton was arrested last Thursday for allegedly contravening the Prohibited Immigrants Act.

"Despite pleas that she was a bona fide South African, she was only released on Monday after her family produced her birth certificate and house permit," she said.

She said the police had demanded R700 for her release but she refused to pay because she was innocent.

"The police kept on taunting me, saying I am from Maputo and must be repatriated. The way I was treated I could not even eat the food they were supplying for the four nights I was there," Khoza said.

"The station commander at Benoni police station, a Major de Beer, said Khoza was brought to the station by people belonging to the Department of Home Affairs.

"These people bring them here and keep them in the cells," he said.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations division in Pretoria said prohibited immigrants were only arrested if they had committed an offence.

"Otherwise they get repatriated to their countries," she said.

She could not explain what the R700 allegedly demanded by the police from Khoza was for.

But a spokesman for the Daveyton Sayco branch said they suspected police were making money by charging “prohibited immigrants” R700 for their release.

"We in Sayco want to register our abhorrence at the way our people are being harassed. Whether they come from Maputo or Malawi, we know why they are here and they should not be harassed," he said.

Miss Portia Khoza (19) pined for her one-month-old daughter Nomza while she spent four nights in a cold cell at Benoni police station last week. Pic: MOFFAT ZUNGU.

Enjoy the summertime
Slave trade still a booming business

S
OUTHERN AFRICA'S slave trade

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S
Seeking a better life, she was sold for R200

BY PAUL STOBER

THE only thing that saved Anna Timba from slavery was an absolute determination to escape the life to which her masters wanted to condemn her.

Through an interpreter she told how her family was broken up and she was driven into the clutches of a man who sold people for less than R200. She was 14 and her thin body seems to have shrunked off the abuse to which it was subjected.

In September 1992, after their village was attacked by the Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo, Timba fled to the relative safety of Maputo. She spent the next three months in the capital, struggling to eke out a living for her family by selling tomatoes on the streets.

In December that year, Timba received an offer she felt she could not refuse for the sake of her family. A marano offered to take her to South Africa and find her a job. A marano is the jargon used by residents of Maputo to describe people who lure Mozambicans to South Africa by offering them transport and jobs.

Eager to start a better life and ignorant of the dangers involved, Timba accepted.

Days later, the marano, Mahali Mutapalani, herded Timba and her family, along with at least 90 other men, women and children, into an open truck and drove them to the South African border. At an unmarked place, the group crossed the border on foot, were picked up by another truck and taken to Mapalani's farm in Kwangwane.

Timba and her family stayed at the farm for two months, sometimes watching others being quietly taken away.

"After that, Mapalani brought a man Timba knew only as Siboy, to the farm in a minibus. Mapalani told her that she must go home with Siboy. He took Timba and her children to Tonja on the east Rand, where he lived and ran a shop.

On the first night he demanded that Timba sleep with him. "You are my wife now — don't you know I paid that man money for you?" asked Siboy. Timba later discovered that he paid about R200 for her.

As punishment for not going to bed with him, Siboy locked Timba and her family out of the house when he went to market.

Determined to get away from the man, Timba managed to steal two R5 notes from the shop. Using the money, Timba bought a box of bananas which she sold while she was locked out of the house.

Over the three months she was with Siboy, Timba managed to squirm away R75.

One day in May she scooped up her family and using the money, bought a taxi back to Mapalani — "because he was the only one I knew." Timba confronted Mapalani and accused him of selling her. He admitted he had done so, asking: "How else am I going to get my money back?"

According to Timba, in Maputo, he had said nothing about her having to pay him.

By way of an apology, Mapalani promised to get her "a better husband".

Timba reminded him that she was already married and wanted work, not a husband. Mapalani responded with: "There is nothing for you to do here and you must go."

Before long, he had sold Timba and her children again; this time to Philip Mahalela for about R450.

Mahalela demanded Timba's refusal to sleep with him and during her first two nights with him she was brutally raped. After that, though he did not sexually molest Timba, he assaulted her almost every day. He spared the children.

Mahalela was unemployed but sometimes did the rounds of his brothers, asking for money and food which he shared with her and the children.

Timba was forced to plait hair each day to raise the R4 she needed to feed them all.

While she was working, Timba heard about a centre nearby which took care of Mozambican refugees. She bolted from Mahalela's house late one night, and walked with her daughters until she reached Mangweni, Kalangwane, the next morning.

In Shongwe, Timba met refugee fieldworker Sally McKinben, who made a detailed statement about what had happened to her over the past months. The refugee project then helped Timba and her family settle in "Block A" of the nearby township.

But Timba's fears of slave traders are far from over. After writing to her family, Timba discovered her younger sister, Welizwama, had been brought to South Africa by a man who claimed she (Timba) had sent him to fetch her.

After making inquiries among Mozambican refugees, she discovered another marano, known as Sefake, who claimed her sister was being held on a nearby farm. He promised that if she gave him R20 he would fetch her sister. McKinben gave Sefake the money, who left and has yet to return.

Despite this disappointment, Timba is determined to track her sister down.

In the meantime Timba has established a life for herself. She teaches at a pre-school for the children of refugees and has a close circle of friends.
Govt accused of refugee racism

BY MOSES MAMAILA

The Home Affairs Department has vehemently denied allegations that only black refugees were deported back to their countries while white refugees were legalized and assisted to get jobs.

A Department spokesman, Charles Theron, said all illegal aliens were registrated without bias.

"For admission to SA the alien is required to present himself to an immigration officer at a SA border post and be in possession of a valid travel document and comply with the normal entry requirements," Theron said in a statement.

The statement, issued in Pretoria, comes after allegations by community leaders that only black refugees were deported while other races were even assisted in starting businesses in the country.

Addressing a rally at Phola Park last weekend, attended by senior ANC members, including vice-president Walter Sisulu, a local leader accused the government of harassing black refugees in the area.

He questioned the government’s deportation of black refugees, saying people of European origin were not subjected to such “inhuman” treatment.

Police had said that one of the aims in sealing off the squatter camp had been to crack down on illegal refugees.

Last year alone, 47 074 Mozambican refugees were deported. Over the same period, 7 774 were sent back to Zimbabwe, and 7 097 were registrated to other African and European countries, according to the Home Affairs Department.

Figures for this year, until the end of April, showed that over 18 000 refugees had been deported to Mozambique.

One Mozambican refugee told City Press that they were forced by obvious circumstances—hunger boosted by the 17-year-old civil war—to leave their home country.
Information withheld from police

FORMER CCB MD Joe Verster told the
Defence Minister Magnus Malan, and an
SADF internal inquiry, of claims that
Perdi Barnard had gunned down David
Webster, the Webster inquest was told
yesterday.

However, the SAP investigation team
into the 1989 murder had not been told
of these claims implicating the former
CCB operative in the killing, Verster said.

A typed transcript of Verster's earlier
testimony, given in camera to protect his
identity, states that on a question by State
advocate Janne van Vuuren about what
information was supplied to Malan on July
13 1989, Verster replied: "That I think it is,
that we think it is Barnard, because he said
so, but it is hearsay and I have no facts to
base it on."

Suspicion

He said repeatedly during his testimony
that he was "talking under correction".

He told Judge M Stegmann that after the
Webster murder he had a faint suspicion
that Barnard, then dismissed from the
CCB, could have been involved in the kill-
ing. This suspicion was passed on to Gen
Jaap Jouwért of the SAP.

"Gen Jouwért told me to keep in mind
that Barnard was one of our own people
and that Barnard was a good person. His
father was in the police," Verster said.

Information of Barnard's alleged in-
volveinent that was received later — in the
form of Barnard's confession to his CCB
handler Lafras Lustig and an anonymous
telephone call to Verster — was not passed
on to the police, Verster testified.

"I did disclose this information, in terms of
the Defence Act procedures, to a (internal)
board of inquiry," he said.

Verster, who personally dismissed Bar-
ard from the CCB after a breach of secur-
ity, said in spite of several pointers, he
believed Barnard's alleged involvement in
the Webster murder was "nonsense."

"Before Verster started his testimony
behind closed doors last Friday, his advocate
J.J. Wessels told the inquest: "It is our brief
that Verster will answer all questions re-
garding his knowledge of the murder of
Webster."

"However, Verster is not prepared to
answer any questions regarding the CCB,
because any answer could possibly in-
criminate him."

"Our brief is that Verster stresses that
the activities of the CCB at all times were
aimed at the enemies of SA and that the
activities at all times were approved by
the superior hierarchy."

"Because of changing politics and the
continued existence of Umkhonto we
Sizwe, Verster is currently in the position
of not being able to rely on the support of
his former superiors and has to look after
his own interests and therefore cannot talk
freely. Even indemnity will not guarantee
his personal safety," Wessels said.

The judge has been asked by representa-
tives of the Webster Trust to consider the
subpoenas of Malan, now Water Affairs and
Forestry Minister, to testify at the inquest.

---

Farmers 'exploiting cross-border workers'

HARARE — Northern Transvaal farmers were illegally
employing Zimbabwean "border jumpers" and handing
them to the SA Police when they asked for wages.
Harare's Daily Gazette newspaper reported yesterday

Vincent Zulu said he was recently deported from SA
and knew of many others who were victimised by miser-
ly commercial farmers.

"In my case, I was working at a farm but when I
demanded my salary I was handed over to police who
detained me for a week while I waited for the next truck
home," Zulu said in Plumtree, western Matabeleland.

An average of 50 people are deported back to Zim-
babwe each week from the Transvaal, but most return
immediately "because they find the prospects of securing
jobs locally next to zero," said the newspaper SA. and
Botswana have jointly deported 3 065 people from southern
Matabeleland since August, police statistics show.

With Christmas only a month away, the number of
Zimbabweans seeking to cross legally to SA has soared

The queue outside the SA trade mission in central Harare
for visas for "shopping trips" reached record lengths
yesterday, extending 400m into the street.

"I cannot be expected to sit at home and wait for
something to happen," Zulu, announcing his inten-
tion to try to infiltrate back into the Transvaal via
Botswana, "I need to eat, but there is no food at home. We
really do not mind what we do there as long as we get
something to keep us going."

The Daily Gazette yesterday quoted an official of
Zimbabwe's Domestic and Allied Workers' Union, Adams
Verenga, who said 90% of black Zimbabwean employers
paid less than the government's R81 a month minimum
wage for domestic servants.
Forged passports scam smashed

More arrests are expected, say ISU detectives:

By Isaac Moledi

Police have uncovered a multimillion rand syndicate which deals in forged passports with links in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Two suspects, one a Soweto resident, believed to be the brains behind the racket, and a Lenasia man, have been arrested.

Police said they discovered the racket after arresting occupants of a car in Zola, yesterday morning.

Later, police were taken by the suspects to a house in Phiri, where they found 21 false Mozambican and Zambian passports, 150 work permits similar to those issued to Mozambicans visiting the country, a number of official stamps, four false identity documents and KwaNdebele driver's licences.

Soweto police spokesman Captain Joseph Ngobeni said they had launched a massive manhunt for a Mozambican national, Manuel Chauke, whom they believe is the courier between Mozambique and South Africa.

Legal immigrants

He said police believed the racket had enabled a number of Mozambicans to become legal immigrants.

He described the racket as one of the biggest and the first of its kind. Police were also investigating the possibility of the involvement of a Mozambican official, who has access to Mozambican passports.

He said couriers were bringing stolen passports from these countries with particulars of people intending to visit the country and, thereafter, send the "legalised" documents back to Mozambique or Zimbabwe. Nationals from these countries would then enter South Africa legally, using these forged documents.

Internal Instability Unit investigating officers who uncovered the racket, Detective Warrant Officer Merwe van Rensburg and Detective Sergeant Alec Donaldson, said more arrests were expected.
The passing of
80 Albert Street

A place etched
into memory
with anguish

THE PLACE where blacks once
dreaded to go is today a beacon of
hope. JOE LOUV reports.

THERE are places
in the world that
must forever be
etched into the
memories of entire na-
tions — places of
terrific anguish and
collective trauma that no one dares
ever forget —
places like the Bat-
tille in France or
Auschwitz in Ger-
many.

No 80 Albert Street
in Johannesburg
might not possess the
hugeness of the Bat-tille or the
dreadful horror of
Auschwitz, but it is
certainly one place
that is indelibly
etched into the collec-
tive memory of most
adult blacks living in
Johannesburg today.

For the most part, the
memories are of an-
guish, heartbreak and
humiliation. For many
years, since opening its
doors on April 16, 1964 as
the Non-European Af-
fluent Department, it was
dominated by the pass office
and became central to the
lives of all black males
(and later, females liv-
ing and working in Jo-
hannesburg).

Millions had to go
there to be "processed" under
the influx control regu-
lations to obtain
work. And anyone who
has undergone this "pro-
cessing" will tell you it
was not a very pleasant
experience.

First there were the
queues, endless round-
the-block affairs —
it took hours even to
reach the building,
manicured by some of
the meanest thumb-wrest-
lers in the world, the

"DOMPA" ORDEAL. Lengthy queues greeted millions of blacks who were
forced by the system to have passes to go about anywhere.

Traumatic

No 80 Albert Street was the place where the
document controlling
your life was issued. Sometimes it took weeks
before you could obtain
it. Hundreds of thou-
sands found themselves
arbitrarily ordered out
and given 24 hours to
leave the city. Back to
where you came from —
Pretoria, Pretoria,
anywhere but here. For
most it was traumatic
and bewildering, but it
happened every day,
thousands of times to
thousands of people.

And if you dared to
hang around the city
there were the "maza" special police squads
looking for pass offend-
ers everywhere, and
they were very efficient.

In one year, from
July 1979 to July 1980, the
records show, 651 075
blacks were arrested
and the average number of Prosecutions for
offending pass laws averaged 1 500 a day.

Today the function
of No 80 Albert Street is being
changed. Thanks to the
insistence of the plan-
ters of the newly estab-
lished urbanisation de-
partment of the Johan-
gerburg City Council, the
four-storey building will
soon be converted into a
shelter for the destitute
and homeless of all
races.

Last month the de-
partment held meetings
with various organisa-
tions involved in provid-
ing shelter for the home-
less, inviting them to
submit proposals to take
over the shelter and pro-
vide an integrated ser-
vice to the homeless.

Gerd Sippe, head of
the urbanisation de-
partment, said the shelter
could be home to more
than 300 people. A sam-
pel survey conducted by
the department in Sep-
tember showed there
were at least 2 500
homeless in central Jo-
hannesburg, with indica-
tions that the number
was likely to rise as the
economy worsens.

The building, at pres-
tent occupied by the
Transvaal Provincial
Administration, is ex-
pected to become vacant
once the council ap-
proves an organisation
to take over the admin-
istration of the shelter.

The city council itself
will not be involved in
running the shelter.

"At least this new
function, recognising the
needs of an under-class
of this city's people,
proves something back for
to all the suffering that
took place there com-
mented one city planner.
Migrant miners put families in hostels

Johannesburg Migrant workers at seven mines in the Eastern Transvaal have decided they have waited too long for mining companies to provide family accommodation and have brought their wives and children to live in single men's hostels. The secretary-general of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said here yesterday that about 600 women and children had already moved into single-sex hostels at coal mines near Witbank. These included Landau, Bank, Kriel and Goedhoop Collieries.

Mr Ramaphosa said NUM's recent congress resolved that the migrant labour system must be "phased out". In the past miners had brought their families to live in squalid conditions on nearby farms and townships or had paid fines if they brought visitors. This was "no more" as workers had decided to use the hostels for family accommodation.

Mr Ramaphosa said Witbank had been chosen to see if family living would work, and so far it had been conducted in a "peaceful, co-ordinated fashion". Gold and diamond miners would bring their families to live with them soon. The NUM challenged mining houses to "live up to their words" in wanting to end migrant labour.

Asked for comment on the presence of women in the hostels, an Amecol spokesman said "We have noted the NUM's comments that some women have moved into hostel accommodation at some Amecol collieries, but the figure given by the NUM is high." He declined further comment — Sapa.

World in Brief

cap
Black miners move families into hostels

JOHANNESBURG. — Migrant workers at seven mines in the Eastern Transvaal have decided they have waited too long for mining companies to provide family accommodation and have brought their wives and children to live with them in "single-sex" hostels.

The National Union of Mineworkers' secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said at the weekend that miners had "waited too long and want to live naturally."

About 600 women and children had already moved into single-sex hostels at coal mines near Witbank. These included Landau, Bank, Kriel and Goedhoop collieries.

"No more"

It had been resolved at the NUM's recent congress that the migrant labour system must be "phased out."

"Workers believe they should live with their families," Mr Ramaphosa said.

In the past miners had brought their families to live in squalid conditions on nearby farms and townships or paid fines if they brought in visitors. This was "no more" as workers had decided to use the hostels for family accommodation.

Mr Ramaphosa said Witbank had been chosen to see if family living would work, and so far it had been conducted in a "peaceful, co-ordinated fashion."

The NUM had decided to challenge mining houses such as Anglo American Corporation and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments "to live up to their words" that they wanted the migrant labour system phased out, he said.

Strike action "could be contemplated" if mining houses refused workers' demands for family accommodation.

Black workers have demanded that their housing be on the same basis as white workers, who usually pay a nominal rent of R5 to R15 a month for housing. — Sapa
Parliament

'Madness' not to provide black family housing

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

IT was "madness" for the government to provide only single-quarter accommodation in townships serving the Strand, Somerset West and Gordon's Bay, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) said last night.

Responding to the government's decision not to provide family housing at Lwandle township near Strand, Mr Andrew said, "this flies in the face of the government's claimed policy of orderly urbanization."

As a result of the decision, confirmed in Parliament yesterday, the nearest black family housing, "if available", was many kilometres away at Khayelitsha or Mfuleni, Kuils River, Mr Andrew said.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis said in reply to a question yesterday that upgrading of the hostels, announced by the administrator last month, would begin "as soon as the contract documents are ready and tenders have been approved."

The upgrading involves the conversion of the existing 124 dormitories into 248 flats, each consisting of three bedrooms (for six persons), a storeroom, a shower and a washbasin.

Mr Heunis said the municipality of Somerset West was in favour of the provision of family housing at Lwandle, but that the municipalities of Gordon's Bay and Strand, as well as the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch, were against this.

Mr Andrew said later, "The government never seems to learn, or perhaps it doesn't want to. This decision has caused considerable anger and was taken without even consulting the people most concerned."

"Family housing is a prerequisite for a stable community and I call on Mr Heunis to reverse the decision without delay."
Workers barred from families

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Free State administration board is refusing senior black workers at Anglo American's Western Holdings mine near Welkom permission to live in a nearby township with their families unless they have permanent city rights, the mine's chairman, Mr. Nicholas Oppenheimer, has alleged.

In the mine's annual report, released this week, Mr. Oppenheimer alleged that, in doing this, the board had backtracked on an agreement made with the mine some years ago.

He also charged that the board's move would frustrate the mine's attempt to introduce stability among senior black workers and could "result in confrontation with the new black unions."

Mr. Oppenheimer urged the Department of Co-Operation and Development to overrule the board's decision.

Generally, workers without city rights may not live in townships with their families.

However, Mr. Oppenheimer said in the report that the board had agreed "some years ago" to allow "certain key black workers" to live in houses built by the company in Thabong township "regardless of their residential status."

There had been a "disturbing development" recently in which the board had said it was no longer permissible for workers without city rights to live in the company houses with their families.

Mr. Oppenheimer said a "costly housing programme" was initiated as a result of the original agreement and "if the ruling given by the board is endorsed by the Department of Co-Operation and Development our efforts to induce stability among our senior black employees will be frustrated."

He said the mine believed the board had "acted incorrectly." "We sincerely hope that the authorities in Pretoria, where the final decision must be made, will adhere to the original agreement."

Attempts to obtain comment from the board's Bloemfontein office were unsuccessful yesterday.
Eleven acquitted in 'hostel case'

Staff Reporter

ELEVEN married women arrested on charges “of being in a development area without a permit or permission” following a raid on Mfuleni Hostel near Stellenbosch in October last year, have been acquitted by a Kuils River magistrate.

Fourteen women and one man were found staying in the single-sex quarters at Mfuleni on October 14 and all pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Eleven of the married women were acquitted last Tuesday. The magistrate, Mr E Kleinhaus, found the 11 women had been given permission to stay temporarily in the hostel by an official from the Mfuleni local authority.

However judgment on three women and the man — Ms Hester Makwati, Ms Nonkose Makwati, Ms Luxwe Madiko and Mr Tembinkosi Sokhetye — is expected in the Kuils River Magistrate’s Court today.

Two are sisters who were visiting their father, and the others are the daughter and brother of two hostel inmates. Their attorney, Mr Jan van Gend, has argued that the four were at the hostel “out of necessity.”

Mr L H Jordaan prosecuted
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Government should not unnecessarily interfere with black customary law, but the unfavourable position of black women has to be improved, the Law Commission recommends in its latest report.

Following earlier recommendations which led to legislation giving black women contractual ability, the commission has recommended the Matrimonial Property Act be extended to include common-law marriages of blacks.

The commission also recommends that customary unions be recognised as marriages.

It says these should be referred to as customary marriages.

It was desirable the marriages should be registered, but this should not be made compulsory at this stage.

The commission says a procedure should be created by which the existence of the marriage could be proved.

Parties to the union should be recognised as spouses and their children should be regarded as born in wedlock.

There should be no interference in the custom of polygamy but a common-law marriage should not be permitted unless customary marriages had been dissolved.

The commission has also started an investigation into Islamic marriages despite earlier reluctance to conduct such a probe.

However, over the past two years questions had been raised in other investigations and Mr Pat Poovalingam MP (PRP Reservoir Hills) had indicated an intention to introduce legislation on Islamic intestate succession.

Therefore a thorough background study was now being made, and different schools of thought on Islamic law were being consulted.
Mozambicans moving to SA despite curbs

The number working on SA mines is now 50,000:

Sowetan Africa News Service

MAPUTO - Despite attempts by the South African Government to curb the influx, the number of Mozambicans working on the South African mines has increased in recent years and now stands at about 50,000.

The miners earn more than 10 times the minimum industrial wage in Mozambique, according to Mr Pedro Tamo, the Mozambican Labour Ministry's representative in South Africa.

Tamo told the official news agency, Angop, that, in addition to the miners, his office knew of about 8,000 Mozambicans who were working illegally in South Africa, some of them as slaves on farms.

The actual number of illegal workers could be much higher, he said.

Many of them had fled from the war in Mozambique and unscrupulous farmers, taking advantage of their illegal status, were paying them "laughably low wages."

The figure of 50,000 now working on the mines was far below the maximum of 118,000 when Mozambique became independent in 1975. The Pretoria government immediately imposed restrictions that led to the number dropping to 41,000 in two years.

It rose again to about 55,000 in the mid-1980s until the government in 1986 threatened to expel them all at the end of their contracts.

Tamo said the wages paid to the miners were "reasonable", averaging about R700 a month.
Zimbabwe 'border jumpers' increasing

HARARE — Up to 400 illegal Zimbabwean immigrants in SA are repatriated on some days at Beitbridge as economic hardship increases in their home country.

"I see no reason to live here when there are jobs a few kilometres away," an illegal immigrant told a Harare Herald reporter yesterday after police had disclosed an average 200 "border jumpers" were being deported daily by the SAP.

Police in Beitbridge said there had been an alarming increase, and predicted the highest number of "economic refugees" would cross this year.

The Herald blamed the exodus on the drought and President Robert Mugabe's economic structural adjustment programme, which brought inflation to more than 44% on official figures.

The Herald said secondary schools in the Beitbridge area had recorded steep falls in enrolment, because most students had crossed the border to work on SA farms as general labourers.

SALE OF BUSINESS
Illegal aliens’ numbers increasing rapidly

PEOPLE are flooding into SA illegally from neighbouring countries and authorities estimate about 6 000 Mozambicans, Zimbabweans, Batswana and Swazis are being repatriated monthly.

Economists speculate that more than 500 000 illegal aliens are in SA and are contributing to the very high unemployment situation.

The Home Affairs Department was unable to give statistics of the number of illegal aliens sent back last year, but a spokesman said more than 60 000 were repatriated in 1991.

SAP and Home Affairs sources said the influx of aliens had increased in the past year, and estimated that about 6 000 were being arrested and sent home each month, mainly to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

An average of 200 people were being returned to Zimbabwe every day. Sometimes the figure was as high as 400 a day, police said.

SAP police liaison officer W/O Andy Peke said the main problem with illegal aliens was not their involvement in crime, but the fact that they took work away from SA citizens.

Because they were eager to find employment, the “economic refugees” were often taken advantage of by employers who paid very low wages, he said.

He said they were employed mainly in the building and restaurant industries.

“By employing an illegal alien, employers do not have the burden of paying unemployment benefits, medical aid and pension funds,” Peke said.

He said the SAP’s alien control unit,

Aliens B 100-
15/11/91

working closely with immigration officials, operated in the main on information supplied by the public in order to arrest, detain and repatriate aliens.

“They are extremely easily identifiable because they speak a different language,”

If police press charges, the penalties for offenders include a fine of R4 000 or 12 months imprisonment for illegal aliens and R20 000 or five years imprisonment for those aiding and abetting them.

An agreement was reached recently between SA and Zimbabwe which streamlines the return of aliens. It allows South African authorities at Musina to hand border jumpers directly to Zimbabwean authorities at Beitbridge.

However, escorting aliens to border posts and handing them to officials does not always solve the problem.

“As soon as they have been dropped off across the border in their countries, they return to SA. It is a continuing problem,” the police said.

Refugee camps set up on the SA side of the Mozambique border house many thousands of refugees.
An alien in a country now called home

The Aliens Control Act affects not only those immigrants who have flocked here recently in search of opportunity, but also those who have spent their entire adult lives contributing to South Africa's economy.

By ALEX DODD

THERE are clerks at the Home Affairs offices who weren't even born when Joao Dhlovu came to South Africa to work on the mines in 1948. But they can send this "alien" back to Mozambique — a country he now considers foreign.

He's afraid to approach Home Affairs for fear of repatriation, but, worn out at 65 years old, he realises he does not have that many years of working life left and needs a pension. He is trying to obtain a South African identity document so he can claim R295 a month, triple his current monthly salary as a farm labourer. This is an almost impossible task.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) plans to lobby the African National Congress to ensure that mineworkers from the Frontline states are given ID documents.

NUM has decided to approach the ANC to ensure that workers from neighbouring countries who have worked in South Africa for more than five years are entitled to take up South African citizenship," reads the February report of the NUM's central committee.

This would enable them to vote in elections for an interim government. As South African citizens they would also be entitled to retirement pensions.

Since Dhlovu (not his real name), was recruited by the mine agency, Wena, 45 years ago, he hasn't been back to Mozambique.

For his first seven years in South Africa he worked on contracts for five different mines and was also employed by a brick-making company.

Since 1955 he has been working as a farm labourer and currently works on a farm in Eikenhof, north of Vereeniging, where he earns R100 a month plus accommodation.

He recently approached an advice office worker at the Black Sash in central Johannesburg, who is now assisting him in his quest for official recognition.

Dhlovu has to travel into Johannesburg on a regular basis to deal with the logistics of the process. The Black Sash has provided his travel fare, but he has to get permission every time he leaves the farm and stands the chance of being fired for his repeated absences.

In order to obtain a South African identity document he has to prove that he has been working in South Africa since 1963 and has no family commitments back in Mozambique.

Mining employment agency Teba is currently conducting a fingerprint search in order to verify that Dhlovu did in fact work as a miner. But the Black Sash believes it is unlikely they will be able to trace his records or employment.

Employers of illegal immigrants are generally reluctant to support them in the process of legitimising themselves, as they face the possibility of being fined R20 000 or five years' imprisonment or both for harboring an illegal immigrant.

His current employer refuses to vouch for him, unless his previous employer is also prepared to verify that he worked for him. His previous employer is dead. Dhlovu managed to trace the dead man's brother who was unmoved by his pleas.

He then took into the Black Sash offices two friends who were prepared to swear that he'd been working in the country since 1962. It emerged that neither of the two men had identity documents themselves, although both claimed to be South African born and bred. Since then he has managed to get hold of two others who have provided the necessary supporting affidavits.

But still Dhlovu stands on very shaky ground: even if he can prove that he has been working continually since 1963, he will have to admit that only seven of those 30 years of work were legal. On top of that he will have to find a way of proving that he has no connections back in Mozambique.

Having been part of South Africa's workforce for more than two-thirds of his life, the chances of Dhlovu being able to support himself through his old age are slim. He has no family support network here and has lost contact with his family in Mozambique. So at the age of 65, he finds himself as just another name on the target list of the Alien Control Unit.
MORE than 1,200 innocent people have been arrested in the last two months in the Witwatersrand area under a latterday donor's system designed to identify illegal aliens.

The draconian Aliens Control Act gives the police the power to arrest anyone they suspect of being an illegal immigrant. Any South African walking along the street without an identity document could end up in jail, and many do. The Department of Home Affairs recorded that 4,747 people were apprehended on suspicion of being "aliens" in the Witwatersrand region in the January and February period alone. Of those arrested, 3,537 were deported. The rest -- more than 1,200 people -- had every right to be in this country.

"This practice does not in essence differ from the one that was in operation during the pass laws era," said a senior research officer for Lawyers for Human Rights, Sello Ramasala. "What is deplorable is the introduction of a racial element by those charged with implementing this Act." Ramasala is part of the Law Reform Project which aims to identify existing discriminatory laws which stand in contradiction to a proposed Bill of Rights. "It is beyond dispute that the people who fall victim to the application of this Act are mostly blacks and a few of Chinese origin," he said. "It is almost inconceivable that the white person could be stopped and asked to produce his/her ID just to establish whether he/she is in the country legally."

The Act, passed in 1991, empowers the minister of home affairs to declare any public servant and any employee of a local authority or regional service council an immigration officer. These immigration officers have the right to raid any business or private premises and detain anyone they suspect of being an illegal immigrant. If the suspect cannot produce identification documents right then and there he/she is taken to the nearest Home Affairs office and questioned. The Act allows immigration officers to "interrogate any person found in or on such premises."

Regional Director of Home Affairs, George Orr, said immigration officers utilised special techniques in order to ascertain whether or not suspects are in fact "aliens." "They ask trick questions," he said. The officer may, upon entering the office, ask the suspect in a Mozambican language to close the door. If he does, it strengthens the belief that he is an immigrant, he said. Orr was unwilling to divulge other "trick questions," but said another way of spotting immigrants was by the location of inoculation marks. "North Africans have inoculation marks on their forearms," he said, "whereas South Africans are inoculated on the upper arm and shoulder region."

He said if suspects had identity documents they would be taken to their homes to collect them and that would be the end of the story. If they didn't have identification, they were jailed with other "aliens" waiting to be deported while an investigation was carried out and only released once their citizenship was established. Orr seemed confident that it never took more than a day or two -- if that -- for an investigation to be carried out. It was easy to find out whether a person was South African with the help of computerised records, he said.

However, a Black Sash advice officer cited a case when a young boy was picked up from school by police. The boy was born in South Africa, but his identity documents were with his parents, who were in Swaziland at the time. The boy was held incommunicado in a special holding area for deportees for three to four weeks until it was finally proved that he was a South African citizen. "The policy adopted is guilty until proven innocent," said the advice officer.

The Aliens Control Act states that "No court of law shall have any jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse, interpret, or otherwise interfere with any act, order or warrant of any immigration officer."

"Sometimes the Department (of Home Affairs) is threatened with legal action for false arrest," said Orr. "But I am unaware of any such action succeeding during my term of office."

Illegal aliens are set to become an election issue. The very first point in Cosatu's draft election manifesto offers citizenship to anyone who has lived and/or worked in South Africa since 1989, provided they have spent most of that time in South Africa and have not been involved in serious crime. See PAGE 22.
Hostel inmates get ultimatum

By Lulama Luli

ILLEGAL occupants of Iscor's Kwa Madala Hostel in Vanderbijlpark in the Vaal have been given until July 23 to vacate the place or face legal action. The company's management had initially notified all illegal tenants at the hostel to leave by noon on Friday last week.

'However, the local peace committee appealed to management to give the residents enough time to look for alternative accommodation,' said Lulama Luli, a news reporter.

'Mrs Carol Ferguson, a spokesperson for the company, said the corporation was not sure how many illegal tenants lived in the hostel but that wives and children were permitted to vacate for up to six months.' The influx of illegal refugees had escalated to such an extent that management had no option but to take action, she said.

The hostels in his area include a flashpoint of the violence in the Vaal that has left scores of people dead.
NEWS Hostel residents wait to hear fate • Fawu and others

Decision on illegals

By Ike Motsapi

The fate of hundreds of illegal residents at KwaMadala Hostel in the Vaal Triangle will be decided by Iscor management today.

The company will today consider recommendations made by the Vaal Peace Committee which held talks with residents of the hostel last Friday.

This was the day that management had set as a deadline for the “moving out” of non-employees.

Mrs Carol Ferguson, head of the company’s public relations department, said the peace committee was trying to find ways to avoid bloodshed when the affected people moved out of the hostel.

The illegal residents, who are allegedly members of the Inkatha Freedom Party, threatened to occupy the nearby KwaMasuza Hostel in Sebokeng if they were pushed out.

Kwa Masuza houses supporters of the African National Congress.

Management has been under pressure from residents of the Vaal Triangle townships, political, civic and church organisations to close KwaMadala following the Bophelong massacre last year.

There was a heavy police presence near the entrance to the hostel when a Sowetan team visited the area on Friday.

The company said it had discovered that there were hundreds of people who were staying illegally at the hostel which was meant to house its employees.
Illegals get grace period

ISCO has given illegal occupants of its KwaMdalala Hostel near Bopaton in the Vaal Triangle a month's grace to enable the Transvaal Provincial Administration to find alternative accommodation for them.

"About 300 residents have been served with eviction notices," Ison said yesterday the deadline had been extended to the end of August at the request of the TPA's executive committee."