URBAN AFRICANS — GENERAL

2 MARCH
~~1 JUNE 1979~~ — ~~28 Sept '79~~

359

31.12/79

No. R. 357

2 Maart 1979

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

2. Regulasies 4 en 5 word deur die volgende vervang:

"Afbakening van opgemete perseel

4. (1) So gou doenlik na ontvangs van 'n aansoek om die toekenning van 'n reg van huurpag ten opsigte van 'n opgemete perseel wat in die besondere geval toegeken kan word, baken die administrasieraad die perseel so na as wat omstandighede toelaat in ooreenstemming met die goedgekeurde algemene plan op 'n sigbare manier af: Met dien verstande dat indien die opgemete perseel omhein, ommuur of andersins fisies afgebaken is binne 300 millimeters van die grense van die perseel soos aangedui op die algemene plan of binne enige verslapping van die vereistes deur die Sekretaris in 'n besondere geval goedgekeur, en sodanige grense nie inbreuk maak op enige opgemete persele nie, word die bestaande omheining, muur of ander demarkering die grense van die betrokke opgemete perseel en word dit geag afgebaken te wees vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie.

(2) Nadat 'n opgemete perseel ingevolge subregulasie (1) afgebaken is en nadat die tydperk waarin enige geskille met betrekking tot die ligging van enige bakens aanhangig gemaak kan word, verstryk het, of indien 'n geskil aanhangig gemaak is, nadat die geskil ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies besleg is, laat die administrasieraad die betrokke perseel, indien dit nie voorheen deur 'n landmeter opgemeet is nie, soos afgebaken ingevolge subregulasie (1), opmeet, of indien dit wel voorheen aldus opgemeet is, laat by 'n sertifikaat deur 'n landmeter uitreik ten einde die perseel aan die hand van die algemene plan te identifiseer.

(3) Die administrasieraad stuur aan die Sekretaris vir goedkeuring soveel afskrifte as wat die Sekretaris van tyd tot tyd bepaal, van die plan van die landmeter waarop die landmeter sertifiseer dat die bakens binne 300 millimeters van die betrokke grens soos dit op die algemene plan voorkom, of binne enige verslapping van hierdie vereiste in 'n besondere geval ingevolge subregulasie (1) goedgekeur, is, of die sertifikaat in subregulasie (2) bedoel.

Beslegtiging van geskille in verband met die ligging van bakens van opgemete persele

5. (1) Na die afbakening van 'n opgemete perseel soos in regulasie 4 bedoel, laat die administrasieraad 'n kennisgewing, wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhangsel A, aan die aansoeker, elke sertifikaathouer en verbandhouer (as daar is) van aangrensende opgemete persele en die geregistreerde bewoners (as daar is) van elke aangrensende perseel beteken deur dit of persoonlik aan sodanige aansoeker, sertifikaathouer, verbandhouer of bewoners, na gelang van die geval, te oorhandig of 'n afskrif daarvan te dien van die persone van wie aangeteken is, of deur middel van geregistreerde pos aan [illegible] deur middel van geregistreerde pos aan [illegible]

(2) Indien enige [illegible] verbandhouer of bewoner [illegible] bedoel in regulasie 4 (1) ten opsigte van [illegible] opgemete perseel, stel die sodanige [illegible] en bevoegde [illegible] binne 21 dae na beëindiging van die pos van die kennisgewing in subregulasie (1) bedoel, verpersoneel van 'n dispuut ten laste van [illegible] persoon [illegible] die kennisgewing vermeld.

(3) Nie geïnteresseerd [illegible], in verdeg met enige persone wat daardeur geraak word, die betrokke opgemete perseel herafbaken (met dien verstande dat dit

2. The following is substituted for regulations 4 and 5:

"Demarcation of surveyed site

4. (1) As soon as possible after receipt of an application for the granting of a right of leasehold in respect of a surveyed site which may, in the particular case, be allocated, the administration board shall demarcate the site as near as circumstances permit in accordance with the approved general plan by visible means: Provided that if the surveyed site is fenced, walled or otherwise physically demarcated within 300 millimetres of the boundaries of the site as indicated on the general plan or within any relaxation of this requirement approved of by the Secretary in any particular case, and such boundaries do not infringe on any surveyed site, the existing fence, wall or other demarcation shall be the boundaries of the surveyed site concerned and it shall be deemed to have been demarcated for purposes of this regulation.

(2) After a surveyed site has been demarcated in terms of subregulation (1) and after the period in which any disputes in respect of the situation of any beacons may be broached has expired or, if a dispute were broached, after such dispute has been settled in accordance with these regulations, the administration board shall, if the site has not previously been surveyed by a land surveyor, have it surveyed as demarcated in accordance with subregulation (1) or, if it has in fact previously been so surveyed, it shall cause a certificate to be issued by a land surveyor in order to identify the site on the basis of the general plan.

(3) The administration board shall forward to the Secretary for approval as many copies as the Secretary may from time to time determine of the plan of the land surveyor on which the land surveyor shall certify that the beacons are within 300 millimetres of the boundary concerned as it appears on the general plan or within any relaxation of this requirement approved of in terms of subsection (1), in any particular case, or the certificate referred to in subregulation (2).

Settlement of disputes in connection with the position of beacons of surveyed sites

5. (1) After the demarcation of a surveyed site as contemplated in regulation 4, the administration board shall cause a notice, substantially in the form of Annexure A, to be served on the applicant, each certificate holder and the mortgagee (if any) of adjoining surveyed sites and the registered occupiers (if any) of each adjoining site, by either handing it personally to [illegible]

[illegible]

son at the office stated in the notice.

(3) The administration board may in any dispute with any person affected by [illegible] surveyed site concerned [illegible] it has not previously

nie verocheen deur 'n landmeter opgemeet is nie) tot tevredenheid van die aansoeker, sertifikaathouer, verbandhouer of bewoner in subregulasie (2) bedoel.

(4) Indien die administrasieraad nie bereid is om die betrokke eiendom opnuut deur hom af te baken nie of indien hy bereid is om dit hoe dit hom af te baken maar sodanige herafbakening teengestaan word deur die aansoeker, 'n aangemeende sertifikaathouer, verbandhouer of bewoner, stuur hy die skriftelike beswaar in subregulasie (2) bedoel aan die Kommissaris wat die geskil in verband met die afbakening besleg.

(5) Die Kommissaris roep, by die beslegting van sodanige geskil, 'n landmeter in om as assessor op te tree, indien die ligging van 'n baken by opmeting bepaal moet word.

(6) Die Kommissaris stel die administrasieraad, die persoon in subregulasie (3) bedoel en die persoon wat beswaar gemaak het teen die betrokke afbakening, skriftelik in kennis dat hy optree om die geskil te besleg, en stel hulle in kennis dat hulle skriftelike vertoë in verband met sodanige geskil binne 30 dae vanaf die datum van sy kennisgewing aan hom kan lewer.

(7) Die Kommissaris kan, indien hy dit nodig ag, enige persoon aansê om voor 'n bepaalde datum verdere inligting aan hom te verstrek of die betrokkenes aansê om teenwoordig te wees by 'n ondersoek waarby hy getuienis kan aanhoor, ten einde 'n geskil te besleg.

(8) Indien 'n persoon wat beswaar aangeteken het teen enige afbakening en sy beswaar suksesvol is, word die deposito in subregulasie (2) vermeld, onverwyld aan hom terugbetaal en indien hy onsuksesvol is, word dit in die Staatsinkomstefonds inbetaal.

(9) Die Kommissaris beslis enige beswaar aan die hand van die algemene plan of (waar dit bestaan) aan die hand van enige landmeterplanne bedoel in subregulasie (4).

(10) 'n Persoon wat hom veronreg voel deur die beslissing van 'n Kommissaris, kan, binne 14 dae nadat hy sy beslissing gegee het, appèl teen sodanige beslissing aanteken by die betrokke Hoofkommissaris, wie se beslissing afdoende is.

(11) Nadat 'n finale beslissing geneem is, stel die Kommissaris of Hoofkommissaris, na gelang van die geval, die Sekretaris in kennis en die Sekretaris endosseer die betrokke planne dienooreenkomstig.".

3. Regulasie 10 (1) (d) word deur die volgende vervang:

"(d) 'n afskrif van 'n plan, goedgekeur ingevolge regulasie 4 (3) of, indien die betrokke perseel voorheen opgemeet is, 'n sertifikaat deur 'n landmeter uitgereik, ten effekte dat die opgemete perseel se bestaande fisiese grense binne 300 millimeter van die grense, soos op die algemene plan aangedui is, relatief tot die naaste persele of van enige verslapping van hierdie vereiste in 'n besondere geval ingevolge regulasie 4 (1) goedgekeur; en".

4. Regulasie 32 word deur die volgende vervang:

"Beskrywing van opgemete perseel

32. By die beskrywing van 'n opgemete perseel in die register en in 'n dokument in artikel 6A of 6B van die Wet of in hierdie regulasies bedoel of beoog, word die nommer van die opgemete perseel, die nommer van die betrokke algemene plan, die nommer van die plan bedoel in regulasie 4 (3) indien toepaslik, die naam van die woongebied en die gebied van die betrokke Hoofkommissaris waarin dit geleë is, aangehaal.".

been surveyed by a land surveyor) to the satisfaction of the applicant, certificate holder, mortgagee or occupier specified in subregulation (2).

(4) If the administration board is not prepared to redemarcate the surveyed site concerned or is prepared to re-demarcate it, but such re-demarcation is opposed by the applicant, certificate holder, mortgagee or occupier who lodged the written objection referred to in subregulation (2), the Commissioner who shall settle the dispute concerning the demarcation.

(5) The Commissioner shall call upon a land surveyor to act as an assessor in the settlement of such dispute if the situation of a beacon is to be determined by survey.

(6) The Commissioner shall inform the administration board, the person referred to in subregulation (3) and the person who objected to the demarcation concerned, in writing, that he is taking action in order to settle the dispute and shall inform them that they may furnish him with written representations in regard to such dispute, within 30 days of the date of his notice.

(7) The Commissioner may, if he deems it necessary, direct any person to furnish him with additional information before a given date or direct those concerned to be present at an investigation where he is to hear evidence in order to settle the dispute.

(8) If any person who has lodged an objection against any demarcation succeeds in his objection, the deposit referred to in subregulation (2) shall immediately be refunded to him and, if he is unsuccessful, it shall be paid into the State Revenue Fund.

(9) The Commissioner shall determine any objection on the basis of the general plan or (where it exists) on the basis of any land surveyor's plans referred to in subregulation (4).

(10) Any person who considers himself aggrieved by the decision of a Commissioner may, within 14 days after he has given his decision, note an appeal against such decision to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

(11) After a final decision has been reached the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, shall inform the Secretary who shall endorse the relevant plans accordingly.".

3. The following is substituted for regulation 10 (1) (d):

"(d) a copy of a plan approved of in terms of regulation 4 (3) or, if the site has been previously surveyed, a certificate issued by a land surveyor to the effect that the existing physical boundaries of the surveyed site are within 300 millimetres of the boundaries indicated on the general plan relative to the nearest sites or any relaxation of this requirement approved of in terms of regulation 4 (1) in any particular case; and".

4. The following is substituted for regulation 32:

"Description of surveyed site

32. The number of the surveyed site, the number of the relevant general plan, if applicable, the number of the plan contemplated in regulation 4 (3), the name of the residential area and the area of the Chief Commissioner shall be stated in the description of any surveyed site in the register and in any document referred to or contemplated in section 6A or 6B of the Act or in these regulations.".

Hansard 6 Quest Col - 458

339

16/3/79

influx control/identity documents

*Mr. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

What amount was derived by the Cape Peninsula Administration Board during 1978 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents.

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

R397 914 which includes fines paid by employers as separate details are not available.

No. 630 30 Maart 1979

WYSIGING VAN ADMINISTRASIEGEBIEDE EN AANVERWANTE AANGELEENTHEDE

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikels 2 (3), 25 (1) en (2) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gee hierby kennis dat ek met ingang van 1 April 1979—

(a) Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 25 Mei 1973 wysig, deur "Thabazimbi en Warmbad." deur "Thabazimbi, Warmbad en Wonderboom." te vervang;

(b) Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 6 Julie 1973 wysig, deur na "Bellville," "Goodwood," in te voeg:

(c) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 2 van Bylae A omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Suid-Transvaalse Administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae F van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973 uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Hoëveld-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae G van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, insluit; en

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 2 van Bylae A omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Suid-Transvaalgebied, bedoel in Bylae F van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Hoëveldgebied, bedoel in Bylae G van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval;

(d) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 1 van Bylae A omskryf uit die administrasiegebied vir die Suid-Transvaalse Administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae F van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973 uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Oos-Transvaal-administrasieraad soos omskryf in Bylae E van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 1 van Bylae A omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Suid-Transvaalgebied, bedoel in Bylae F van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973 aan die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Transvaalgebied, bedoel in Bylae E van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval; en

(iii) die Administrasieraad vir die Suid-Transvaalgebied afgeskaf verklaar en Bylae F van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973 skrap;

(e) (i) die gebied in Bylae B omskryf uit die administrasiegebied vir die Hoëveld-administrasieraad,

No. 630 (359) GG. 6383 30 March 1979

AMENDMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AREAS AND RELATED MATTERS

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by sections 2 (3), 25 (1) and (2) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), hereby give notice that with effect from 1 April 1979, I—

(a) amend Schedule B of Government Notice 857 of 25 May 1973 by the substitution for "Thabazimbi and Warmbaths" of "Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and Wonderboom";

(b) amend Schedule D of Government Notice 1183 of 6 July 1973 by the insertion after "Bellville" of "Goodwood";

(c) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 2 of Schedule A from the administration area for the Southern Transvaal Administration Board, as defined in Schedule F of Government Notice 857 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Highveld Administration Board, as defined in Schedule G of Government Notice 857 of 1973; and

(ii) order that the assets, rights liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 2 of Schedule A and held by the Administration Board for the Southern Transvaal Area, referred to in Schedule F of Government Notice 857 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Highveld Area, referred to in Schedule G of Government Notice 857 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J;

(d) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 1 of Schedule A from the administration area for the Southern Transvaal Administration Board, as defined in Schedule F of Government Notice 857 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board, as defined in Schedule E of Government Notice 857 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 1 of Schedule A and held by the Administration Board for the Southern Transvaal Area, referred to in Schedule F of Government Notice 857 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Eastern Transvaal Area, referred to in Schedule E of Government Notice 857 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J; and

(iii) declare the Administration Board for the Southern Transvaal Area abolished and delete Schedule F of Government Notice 857 of 1973;

(e) (i) exclude the area defined in Schedule B from the administration area for the Highveld

soos omskryf in Bylae G van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Oos-Rand-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, insluit; en

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in Bylae B omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Hoëveldgebied, bedoel in Bylae G van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Randgebied, bedoel in Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval;

(f) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 1 (a) en (b) van Bylae C omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Noord-Oranje-Vrystaatse Administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Vaaldriehoek-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, insluit;

(ii) bepaal dat die Administrasieraad vir die Vaaldriehoekgebied en die administrasiegebied Vaaldriehoek, soos bedoel en omskryf in Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, voortaan onderskeidelik as die Administrasieraad vir die Oranje-Vaalgebied en die Oranje-Vaal-administrasiegebied bekend sal staan;

(iii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 1 (a) en (b) van Bylae C omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Noord-Oranje-Vrystaatgebied, bedoel in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Oranje-Vaalgebied, bedoel in Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval;

(g) (i) die gebiede in paragraaf 1 (c) en (d) van Bylae D omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Noord-Oranje-Vrystaat-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaat-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebiede in paragraaf 1 (c) en (d) van Bylae D omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Noord-Oranje-Vrystaatgebied, bedoel in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaatgebied, bedoel in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval; en

(iii) die Administrasieraad vir die Noord-Oranje-Vrystaatgebied afgeskaf verklaar en Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972 skrap;

(h) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 1 (a) van Bylae D omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Diamantveld-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaad-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, insluit; en

Administration Board, as defined in Schedule G of Government Notice 857 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the East Rand Administration Board, as defined in Schedule C of Government Notice 857 of 1973; and

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in Schedule B and held by the Administration Board for the Highveld Area, referred to in Schedule G of Government Notice 857 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the East Rand Area, referred to in Schedule C of Government Notice 857 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J;

(f) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph (1) (a) and (b) of Schedule C from the administration area for the Northern Orange Free State Administration Board, as defined in Schedule B of Government Notice 1445 of 1972, and include it in the administration area for the Vaal Triangle Administration Board, as defined in Schedule C of Government Notice 1445 of 1972;

(ii) determine that the Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle Area and the Vaal Triangle Administration Area, as referred to and defined in Schedule C of Government Notice 1445 of 1972, shall henceforth be known as the Administration Board for the Orange Vaal Area and the Orange Vaal Administration Area, respectively;

(iii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 1 (a) and (b) of Schedule C and held by the Administration Board for the Northern Orange Free State Area, referred to in Schedule B of Government Notice 1445 of 1972, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Orange Vaal Area, referred to in Schedule C of Government Notice 1445 of 1972, in the manner set out in Schedule J;

(g) (i) exclude the areas defined in paragraph 1 (c) and (d) of Schedule D from the administration area for the Northern Orange Free State Administration Board, as defined in Schedule B of Government Notice 1445 of 1972, and include it in the administration area for the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board, as defined in Schedule A of Government Notice 1001 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the areas defined in paragraph 1 (c) and (d) of Schedule D and held by the Administration Board for the Northern Orange Free State Area, referred to in Schedule B of Government Notice 1445 of 1972, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Southern Orange Free State Area, referred to in Schedule A of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J; and

(iii) declare the administration Board for the Northern Orange Free State Area abolished and delete Schedule B of Government Notice 1445 of 1972;

(h) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 1 (a) of Schedule D from the administration area for the Diamond Field Administration Board, as defined in Schedule B of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board, as defined in Schedule A of Government Notice 1001 of 1973; and

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 1 (a) van Bylae D omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Diamantveldgebied, bedoel in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaatgebied, bedoel in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval;

(i) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 1 (b) van Bylae D omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Midde-Oranje-Vrystaat-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, uitsluit en by die Administrasiegebied vir die Suid - Oranje - Vrystaat - administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 1 (b) van Bylae D omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Midde-Oranje-Vrystaatgebied, bedoel in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaatgebied, bedoel in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval; en

(iii) die Administrasieraad vir die Midde-Oranje-Vrystaatgebied afgeskaf verklaar en Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972 skrap;

(j) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 1 (b) van Bylae E omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Noord-Kaap-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Diamantveld-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 1 (b) van Bylae E omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Noord-Kaapgebied, bedoel in Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Diamantveldgebied, bedoel in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval; en

(iii) die Administrasieraad vir die Noord-Kaapgebied afgeskaf verklaar en Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973 skrap;

(k) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 1 (a) van Bylae E omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Karoo-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Diamantveld-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 1 (a) van Bylae E omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Karoogebied, bedoel in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Diamantveldgebied, bedoel in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval; en

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 1 (a) of Schedule D and held by the Administration Board for the Diamond Field Area, referred to in Schedule B of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Southern Orange Free State Area, referred to in Schedule A of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J;

(i) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Schedule D from the administration area for the Central Orange Free State Area, as defined in Schedule A of Government Notice 1445 of 1972 and include it in the administration area for the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board, as defined in Schedule A of Government Notice 1001 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Schedule D and held by the Administration Board for the Central Orange Free State Area, referred to in Schedule A of Government Notice 1445 of 1972, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Southern Orange Free State Area, referred to in Schedule A of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J;

(iii) declare the Administration Board for the Central Orange Free State Area abolished and delete Schedule A of Government Notice 1445 of 1972;

(j) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Schedule E from the administration area for the Northern Cape Administration Board, as defined in Schedule C of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Diamond Field Administration Board, as defined in Schedule B of Government Notice 1001 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Schedule E and held by the Administration Board for the Northern Cape Area, referred to in Schedule C of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Diamond Field Area, referred to in Schedule B of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J; and

(iii) declare the Administration Board for the Northern Cape Administration Area abolished and delete Schedule C of Government Notice 1001 of 1973;

(k) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 1 (a) of Schedule E from the administration area for the Karoo Administration Board, as defined in Schedule B of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Diamond Field Administration Board, as defined in Schedule B of Government Notice 1001 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 1 (a) of Schedule E and held by the Administration Board for the Karoo Area, referred to in Schedule B of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Diamond Field Area, referred to in Schedule B of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J; and

(iii) bepaal dat die Administrasieraad vir die Diamantveldgebied en die administrasiegebied Diamantveld, soos bedoel en omskryf in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, voortaan onderskeidelik as die Administrasieraad vir die Noord-Kaapgebied en die Noord-Kaap-administrasiegebied bekend sal staan;

(l) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 2 (b) van Bylae F omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Karooadministrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Middellandeadministrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 2 (b) van Bylae F omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Karoogebied, bedoel in Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Middellandegebied, bedoel in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval; en

(iii) die Administrasieraad vir die Karoogebied afgeskaf verklaar en Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973 skrap;

(m) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 2 (a) van Bylae F omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Oos-Kaap-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Middellande-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 2 (a) van Bylae F omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Kaapgebied, bedoel in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Middellandegebied, bedoel in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval; en

(iii) bepaal dat die Administrasieraad vir die Middellandegebied en die Middellande-administrasiegebied, soos bedoel en omskryf in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, voortaan onderskeidelik as die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Kaapgebied en die Oos-Kaap-administrasiegebied bekend sal staan;

(n) (i) die gebied in Bylae G omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Suidwes-Kaap-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Skiereiland-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in Bylae G omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Suidwes-Kaapgebied, bedoel in Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Skiereilandgebied, bedoel in Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval;

(iii) die Administrasieraad vir die Suidwes-Kaapgebied afgeskaf verklaar en Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973 skrap; en

(iii) determine that the Administration Board for the Diamond Field Area and the Diamond Field Administration Area, as referred to and defined in Schedule B of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, shall henceforth be known as the Administration Board for the Northern Cape Area and the Northern Cape Administration Area, respectively;

(l) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 2 (b) of Schedule F from the administration area for the Karoo Administration Board, as defined in Schedule B of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Midlands Administration Board, as defined in Schedule A of Government Notice 857 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 2 (b) of Schedule F and held by the Administration Board for the Karoo Area, referred to in Schedule B of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Midlands Area, referred to in Schedule A of Government Notice 857 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J; and

(iii) declare the Administration Board for the Karoo Area abolished and delete Schedule B of Government Notice 1183 of 1973;

(m) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 2 (a) of Schedule F from the administration area for the Eastern Cape Administration Board, as defined in Schedule A of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Midlands Administration Board, as defined in Schedule A of Government Notice 857 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 2 (a) of Schedule F and held by the Administration Board for the Eastern Cape Area, referred to in Schedule A of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Midlands Area, referred to in Schedule A of Government Notice 857 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J; and

(iii) determine that the Administration Board for the Midlands Area and the Midlands Administration Area, as referred to and defined in Schedule A of Government Notice 857 of 1973, shall henceforth be known as the Administration Board for the Eastern Cape Area and the Eastern Cape Administration Area, respectively;

(n) (i) exclude the area defined in Schedule G from the administration area for the South-Western Cape Administration Board, as defined in Schedule C of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, and include it in the administration area of the Peninsula Administration Board, as defined in Schedule D of Government Notice 1183 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in Schedule G and held by the Administration Board for the South-Western Cape Area, referred to in Schedule C of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Peninsula Area, referred to in Schedule D of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J;

(iii) declare the Administration Board for the South-Western Cape Area abolished and delete Schedule C of Government Notice 1183 of 1973; and

(iv) bepaal dat die Administrasieraad vir die Skiereilandgebied en die Skiereiland-administrasiegebied soos bedoel en omskryf in Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, voortaan onderskeidelik as die Administrasieraad vir die Wes-Kaapgebied en die Wes-Kaap-administrasiegebied bekend sal staan;

(o) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 1 (a) van Bylae H omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Noord-Natal-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae E van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Port Natal-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 1 (a) van Bylae H omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Noord-Natalgebied, bedoel in Bylae E van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Port Natalgebied, bedoel in Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval;

(p) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 1 van Bylae F omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Oos-Kaap-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Drakensberg-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae F van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 1 van Bylae F omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Kaapgebied, bedoel in Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Drakensberggebied, bedoel in Bylae F van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval; en

(iii) die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Kaapgebied afgeskaf verklaar en Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1183 van 1973 skrap;

(q) (i) die gebied in paragraaf 1 (b) van Bylae H omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Noord-Natal-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae E van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Drakensberg-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae F van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, insluit;

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in paragraaf 1 (b) van Bylae H omskryf en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Noord-Natalgebied, bedoel in Bylae E van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Drakensberggebied, bedoel in Bylae F van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval; en

(iii) die Administrasieraad vir die Noord-Natalgebied afgeskaf verklaar en Bylae E van Goewermentskennisgewing 1001 van 1973 skrap;

(r) (i) die gebied in Bylae I omskryf, uit die administrasiegebied vir die Wes-Rand-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, uitsluit en by die administrasiegebied vir die Wes-Transvaal-administrasieraad, soos omskryf in Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, insluit; en

(iv) determine that the Administration Board for the Peninsula Area and the Peninsula Administration Area, as referred to and defined in Schedule D of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, shall henceforth be known as the Administration Board for the Western Cape Area and the Western Cape Administration Area, respectively;

(o) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 1 (a) of Schedule H from the administration area for the Northern Natal Administration Board, as defined in Schedule E of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Port Natal Administration Board, as defined in Schedule D of Government Notice 1001 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 1 (a) of Schedule H and held by the Administration Board for the Northern Natal Area, referred to in Schedule E of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Port Natal Area, referred to in Schedule D of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J;

(p) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 1 of Schedule F from the administration area for the Eastern Cape Administration Board, as defined in Schedule A of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Drakensberg Administration Board, as defined in Schedule F of Government Notice 1001 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 1 of Schedule F and held by the Administration Board for the Eastern Cape Area, referred to in Schedule A of Government Notice 1183 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Drakensberg Area, referred to in Schedule F of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J; and

(iii) declare the Administration Board for the Eastern Cape Area abolished and delete Schedule A of Government Notice 1183 of 1973;

(q) (i) exclude the area defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Schedule H from the administration area for the Northern Natal Administration Board, as defined in Schedule E of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Drakensberg Administration Board, as defined in Schedule F of Government Notice 1001 of 1973;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Schedule H and held by the Administration Board for the Northern Natal Area, referred to in Schedule E of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Drakensberg Area, referred to in Schedule F of Government Notice 1001 of 1973, in the manner set out in Schedule J; and

(iii) declare the Administration Board for the Northern Natal Area abolished and delete Schedule E of Government Notice 1001 of 1973;

(r) (i) exclude the area defined in Schedule I from the administration area for the West Rand Administration Board, as defined in Schedule D of Government Notice 857 of 1973, and include it in the administration area for the Western Transvaal Administration Board, as defined in Schedule D of Government Notice 1445 of 1972; and

(ii) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in Bylae I omskryf, en wat gehou word deur die Administrasieraad vir die Wes-Randgebied, bedoel in Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 857 van 1973, aan die Administrasieraad vir die Wes-Transvaalgebied, bedoel in Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 1445 van 1972, op die wyse uiteengesit in Bylae J, toeval; en

(s) Goewermentskennisgewings 1445 van 1972 en 857, 1001 en 1183 van 1973 dienooreenkomstig wysig.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

BYLAE A

1. In die provinsie Transvaal, die distrikte Amersfoort, Piet Retief en Wakkerstroom.

2. (a) In die provinsie Transvaal, die distrikte Balfour, Bethal, Standerton en Volksrust en die plase Rietfontein 313 IR en Holspruit 303 IR, geleë in die distrik Nigel;

(b) In die provinsie Natal, in die distrik Newcastle, die voorgeskrewe gebied van Charlestown, soos omskryf in die Bylae van Proklamasie 7 van 17 Januarie 1964.

BYLAE B

In die provinsie Transvaal, die distrikte Bronkhorstspruit, Cullinan (uitgesonderd daardie gedeelte van die distrik wat binne die grense van die munisipale gebied Pretoria val soos omskryf in die Tweede Bylae van Administrateurskennisgewing 495 van 29 Junie 1964) en Delmas.

BYLAE C

1. In die provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat—

(a) die distrikte Bethlehem (uitgesonderd die plase Osplaat 601, Holfontein 602, Wilgenboom 1, Rosetta 607, Goedgedacht 604, Middelpunt 294, Witklip 361, Ebanhaezer 1575, Zomervlakte 295, Enginedorst 933, Fonteine 1780, Duikfontein 569, Rautenbach 1222, Duffet 399, Waterkloof 1766, Oorsprong Noord 169, Mamre 806, Calvinia 805, Wachtdaar 790, Bezigheim 1334, Geluk 1335, Ventershoek 98, Christina's Gift 1336, Oorsprongberg 126, Morocco 672, Bergendal 678, Boschkloof 589, Holhoek 561, Baviaanshoek 906, Witnek Heights 1196, Tochwat 905, Roodeput 346, Dupreezpoort 1465, Waterval 1463, asook die voorgeskrewe gebied van Paul Roux bedoel in Goewermentskennisgewing 2663 van 4 Desember 1953 soos omskryf in Proklamasie 22 van 9 Mei 1914 van die Administrateur van die Oranje-Vrystaat), Bothaville, Frankfort, Harrismith, Heilbron, Koppies en Kroonstad;

(b) die distrikte Lindley (uitgesonderd die plase Vaalbank 425, Brakfontein 544, Stilledal 290, Morgenson 373, Middelpunt 288, Rialda 93, Stoffelfontein 407, Klipfontein 443, Gilboa 639, Hoekfontein 344, Mooihoek 370 en Uitkyk 417), Parys, Reitz, Viljoenskroon, Vrede en Vredefort.

BYLAE D

1. In die provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat—

(a) die distrikte Boshof, Jacobsdal en Koffiefontein;

(b) die distrikte Bultfontein, Clocolan, Excelsior, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Hennenman, Hoopstad, Ladybrand, Marquard, Odendaalsrus, Senekal, Theunissen, Ventersburg, Virginia, Welkom, Wesselsbron en Winburg;

(ii) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in Schedule I and held by the Administration Board for the West Rand Area, referred to in Schedule D of Government Notice 857 of 1973, shall devolve on the Administration Board for the Western Transvaal Area, referred to in Schedule D of Government Notice 1445 of 1972, in the manner set out in Schedule J; and

(s) amend Government Notices 1445 of 1972 and 857, 1001 and 1183 of 1973 accordingly.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

SCHEDULE A

1. In the Province of the Transvaal, the Districts of Amersfoort, Piet Retief and Wakkerstroom.

2. (a) In the Province of the Transvaal, the Districts of Balfour, Bethal, Standerton and Volksrust and the farms Rietfontein 313 IR and Holspruit 303 IR situate in the District of Nigel;

(b) In the Province of Natal, in the District of Newcastle, the prescribed area of Charlestown, as defined in the Schedule to Proclamation 7 of 17 January 1964.

SCHEDULE B

In the Province of the Transvaal, the Districts of Bronkhorstspruit, Cullinan (excluding that portion falling within the municipal area of Pretoria as defined in the Second Schedule to Administrator's Notice 495 of 29 June 1964) and Delmas.

SCHEDULE C

1. In the Province of the Orange Free State—

(a) the Districts of Bethlehem (excluding the farms Osplaat 601, Holfontein 602, Wilgenboom 1, Rosetta 607, Goedgedacht 604, Middelpunt 294, Witklip 361, Ebenhaezer 1575, Zomervlakte 295, Enginedorst 933, Fonteine 1780, Duikfontein 569, Rautenbach 1222, Duffet 399, Waterkloof 1766, Oorsprong Noord 169, Mamre 806, Calvinia 805, Wachtdaar 790, Bezigheim 1334, Geluk 1335, Ventershoek 98, Christina's Gift 1336, Oorsprongberg 126, Morocco 672, Bergendal 678, Boschkloof 589, Holhoek 561, Baviaanshoek 906, Witnek Heights 1196, Tochwat 905, Roodeput 346, Dupreezpoort 1465, Waterval 1463, as well as the prescribed area of Paul Roux referred to in Government Notice 2663, dated 4 December 1953, as described in Proclamation 22 of 9 May 1914 of the Administrator of the Orange Free State), Bothaville, Frankfort, Harrismith, Heilbron, Koppies and Kroonstad;

(b) the Districts of Lindley (excluding the farms Vaalbank 425, Brakfontein 544, Stilledal 290, Morgenson 373, Middelpunt 288, Rialda 93, Stoffelfontein 407, Klipfontein 443, Gilboa 639, Hoekfontein 344, Mooihoek 370 and Uitkyk 417), Parys, Reitz, Viljoenskroon, Vrede and Vredefort.

SCHEDULE D

1. In the Province of the Orange Free State—

(a) the Districts of Boshof, Jacobsdal und Koffiefontein;

(b) the Districts of Bultfontein, Clocolan, Excelsior, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Hennenman, Hoopstad, Ladybrand, Marquard, Odendaalsrus, Senekal, Theunissen, Ventersburg, Virginia, Welkom, Wesselsbron and Winburg;

(c) die plase Osplaat 601, Holfontein 602, Wilgenboom 1, Rosetta 607, Goedgedacht 604, Middelpunt 294, Witklip 361, Ebenhaezer 1575, Zomervlakte 295, Enginedorst 933, Fonteine 1780, Duikfontein 569, Rautenbach 1222, Duffet 399, Waterkloof 1766, Oorsprong Noord 169, Mamre 806, Calvinia 805, Wachtdaar 790, Bezigheim 1334, Geluk 1335, Ventershoek 98, Christina's Gift 1336, Oorsprongberg 126, Morocco 672, Bergendal 678, Boschkloof 589, Holhoek 561, Baviaanshoek 906, Witnek Heights 1196, Tochwat 905, Roodeput 346, Dupreezpoort 1465, Waterval 1463, asook die voorgeskrewe gebied van Paul Roux bedoel in Goewermentskennisgewing 2663 van 4 Desember 1953 soos omskryf in Proklamasie 22 van 9 Mei 1914 van die Administrateur van die Oranje-Vrystaat, geleë in die distrik Bethlehem;

(d) die plase Vaalbank 425, Brakfontein 544, Stilledal 290, Morgenson 373, Middelpunt 288, Rialda 93, Stoffelfontein 407, Klipfontein 443, Gilboa 639, Hoekfontein 344, Mooihoek 370 en Uitkyk 417, geleë in die distrik Lindley.

BYLAE E

1. In die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop—

(a) die distrikte Britstown, De Aar en Philipstown;

(b) die distrikte Gordonia, Hay, Kenhardt, Kuruman, Mafeking (uitgesonderd die dorp Mafeking en Mafeking-dorpsgrond Gr. 1-18 en die plase Roslin Maf. Q2-25, New Park Maf. Q2-24, Health Field Maf. Q2-28, Westwood Park Maf. Q3-31, Drumard Maf. Q2-23, Knowle Park Maf. Q2-22, Trumpeters Post Maf. Q2-26, Oak Lands Maf. Q2-27, Bugler's Post Maf. Q2-29, Hartebeest Laagte Maf. Q2-30, Sunnyside Maf. Q2-31, Weldon Maf. Q2-32, Fairview Maf. Q2-33, Thorn Dale Maf. Q2-34, Lucy Dale, Maf. Q2-16, Good Hope Maf. Q2-17, Bellevue Maf. Q2-35, Victoria Maf. Q2-18, Lanric Maf. Q2-19, Fresch Water Maf. Q2-13, Hell Gate Maf. Q2-14, Union Jack Maf. Q2-15, Devondale Maf. Q2-1, Colga Maf. Q2-2, Spring Valley Maf. F3-1, en Rooigrond Gr. 28/1915), Postmasburg, Prieska en Vryburg.

BYLAE F

1. In die provinsie Natal, die distrik Mount Currie.
2. In die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop—

(a) die distrikte Albert, Aliwal-Noord, Barkly-Oos, Cathcart, Elliot, Hofmeyr, Indwe, King William's Town, Komga, Lady Grey, Maclear, Molteno, Oos-Londen, Peddie, Queenstown, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Stutterheim, Tarkastad, Venterstad en Wodehouse;

(b) die distrikte Aberdeen, Beaufort-Wes, Calitzdorp, Colesberg, George, Graaff-Reinet, Hankey, Hanover, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Joubertina, Knysna, Middelburg, Mosselbaai, Murraysburg, Noupoort, Oudtshoorn, Pearston, Prins Albert, Richmond Steytlerville, Uniondale, Victoria-Wes en Willowmore.

BYLAE G

In die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, die distrikte Bredasdorp, Caledon, Calvinia, Carnarvon, Ceres, Clanwilliam, Fraserburg, Heidelberg, Hermanus, Hopefield, Kuilsrivier, Ladismith, Laingsburg, Malmesbury, Montagu, Namakwaland, Paarl, Piketberg, Riversdal,

(c) the farms Osplaat 601, Holfontein 602, Wilgenboom 1, Rosetta 607, Goedgedacht 604, Middelpunt 294, Witklip 361, Ebenhaezer 1575, Zomervlakte 295, Enginedorst 933, Fonteine 1780, Duikfontein 569, Rautenbach 1222, Duffet 399, Waterkloof 1766, Oorspring Noord 169, Mamre 806, Calvinia 805, Wachtdaar 790, Bezigheim 1334, Geluk 1335, Ventershoek 98, Christina's Gift 1336, Oorsprongberg 126, Morocco 672, Bergendal 678, Boschkloof 589, Holhoek 561, Baviaanshoek 906, Witnek Heights 1196, Tochwat 905, Roodeput 346, Dupreezpoort 1465, Waterval 1463 as well as the prescribed area of Paul Roux referred to in Government Notice 2663, dated 4 December 1953, as described in Proclamation 22 of 9 May 1914 of the Administrator of the Orange Free State, situate in the District of Bethlehem;

(d) the farms Vaalbank 425, Brakfontein 544, Stilledal 290, Morgenson 373, Middelpunt 288, Rialda 93, Stoffelfontein 407, Klipfontein 443, Gilboa 639, Hoekfontein 344, Mooihoek 370 and Uitkyk 417, situate in the District of Lindley.

SCHEDULE E

1. In the Province of the Cape of Good Hope—

(a) the Districts of Britstown, De Aar and Philipstown;

(b) the Districts of Gordonia, Hay, Kenhardt, Kuruman, Mafeking (excluding Mafeking Town and Commonage Gr. 1-18 and the farms Roslin Maf. Q2-25, New Park Maf. Q2-24, Heathfield Maf. Q2-28, Westwood Park Maf. Q3-31, Drumard Maf. Q2-23, Knowle Park Maf. Q2-22, Trumpeters Post Maf. Q2-26, Oak Lands Maf. Q2-27, Burgler's Post Maf. Q2-29, Hartebeest Laagte Maf. Q2-30, Sunnyside Maf. Q2-31, Weldon Maf. Q2-32, Fairview Maf. Q2-33, Thorn Dale Maf. Q2-34, Lucy Dale Maf. Q2-16, Good Hope Maf. Q2-17, Bellevue Maf. Q2-35, Victoria Maf. Q2-18, Lanric Maf. Q2-19, Fresch Water Maf. Q2-13, Hell Gate Maf. Q2-14, Union Jack Maf. Q2-15, Devondale Maf. Q2-1, Colga Maf. Q2-2, Spring Valley Maf. F3-1 and Rooigrond Gr. 28/1915), Postmasburg, Prieska and Vryburg.

SCHEDULE F

1. In the Province of Natal, the District of Mount Currie.
2. In the Province of the Cape of Good Hope—

(a) the Districts of Albert, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Cathcart, East London, Elliot, Hofmeyr, Indwe, King William's Town, Komga, Lady Grey, Maclear, Molteno, Peddie, Queenstown, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Stutterheim, Tarkastad, Venterstad and Wodehouse;

(b) the Districts of Aberdeen, Beaufort West, Calitzdorp, Colesberg, George, Graaff-Reinet, Hankey, Hanover, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Joubertina, Knysna, Middelburg, Mossel Bay, Murraysburg, Noupoort, Oudtshoorn, Pearston, Prince Albert, Richmond, Steytlerville, Uniondale, Victoria West and Willomore.

SCHEDULE G

In the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, the Districts of Bredasdorp, Caledon, Calvinia, Carnarvon, Ceres, Clanwilliam, Fraserburg, Heidelberg, Hermanus, Hopefield, Kuils River, Ladysmith, Laingsburg, Malmesbury Montagu, Namaqualand, Paarl, Piketberg, Riversdale, Robertson, Stellenbosch, Strand, Somerset

Robertson, Stellenbosch, Strand, Somerset-Wes, Sutherland, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Vanrhynsdorp, Vredenburg, Vredendal, Wellington, Williston en Worcester.

BYLAE H

1. In die provinsie Natal—

(a) die distrikte Babanango, Eshowe, Hlabisa, Lower Umfolozi, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini en Ubombo;

(b) die distrikte Dannhauser, Dundee, Glencoe, Newcastle (uitgesonderd die voorgeskrewe gebied van Charlestown soos omskryf in die Bylae van Proklamasie 7 van 17 Januarie 1974), Ngotshe, Paulpietersburg, Utrecht en Vryheid.

BYLAE I

In die provinsie Transvaal, die plase Rietfontein 349 IQ, Leeudoring 351 IQ en Doornkloof 350 IQ, gelee in die distrik Westonaria.

BYLAE J

'n Administrasieraad se bates, regte, laste en verpligtings ten opsigte van daardie gedeelte van sy gebied wat by 'n ander Administrasieraad se gebied gevoeg word, moet as volg oorgaan na die Administrasieraad tot wie se gebied die gedeelte bygevoeg word (hierna die formule genoem):

1. Vaste bates en regte met verwante laste en verpligtings soos op 31 Maart 1979.

Alle roerende eiendom bedoel in artikel 12 van Wet 45 van 1971 gelee binne 'n dorp, omgewing of streek wat met ingang van 1 April 1979 by 'n ander Administrasieraad se gebied gevoeg word en alle regte, laste en verpligtinge met betrekking tot sodanige eiendom gaan oor van die Administrasieraad wat dit op 31 Maart 1979 hou na die Administrasieraad by wie se gebied die betrokke dorp, omgewing of streek met ingang van 1 April 1979 gevoeg word.

2. Roerende bates, fondse uitgesluit:

(i) Sodanige bates soos te boek gestel op 31 Maart 1978 met betrekking tot 'n dorp, omgewing of streek wat met ingang van 1 April 1979 by 'n ander Administrasieraad se gebied gevoeg word, met inagneming van verrekenings gedurende die finansiele jaar 1978/79 dit wil se toevoegings, afskrywings en vervangings word soos volg op 1 April 1979 oorgedra na die Administrasieraad by wie se gebied die betrokke dorp, omgewing of streek gevoeg word:

(a) Sodanige roerende bates daargestel uit inkomste of spesifieke begiftigings, asook roerende bates aangeskaf by wyse van lenings- of huurfinansiering en waarvan die lening ten volle afgelos is of die huurfinansieringsvoorwaardes ten volle nagekom is, word onbelas oorgedra;

(b) sodanige roerende bates daargestel uit interne en eksterne leningsfondse en huurfinansiering en waarvan die lening nog nie ten volle afgelos is nie of die huurfinansieringsvoorwaardes nog nie ten volle nagekom is nie, gaan tesame met die verpligtinge ten opsigte daarvan oor.

3. Opgehoopte fondse soos op 31 Maart 1979:

(i) Alle afsonderlik te boek gestelde fondse, reserwes en bydraes wat per dorp, omgewing of streek wat met ingang van 1 April 1979 by 'n ander Administrasieraad se gebied gevoeg word, geidentifiseer kan word, asook sodanige fondse, reserwes en bydraes wat geidentifiseer kan word met vaste en/of roerende bates wat ingevolge paragraaf 1 of 2 hierbo oorgaan, word oorgedra vanaf die Administrasieraad in wie se boeke dit

West, Sutherland, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Vanrhynsdorp, Vredenburg, Vredendal, Wellington, Williston and Worcester.

SCHEDULE H

1. In the Province of Natal—

(a) the Districts of Babanango, Eshowe, Hlabisa, Lower Umfolozi, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini and Ubombo;

(b) the Districts of Dannhauser, Dundee, Glencoe, Newcastle (excluding the prescribed area of Charlestown as defined in the Schedule to Proclamation 7 of 17 January 1964), Ngotshe, Paulpietersburg, Utrecht and Vryheid.

SCHEDULE I

In the Province of the Transvaal, the farms Rietfontein 349 IQ, Leeudoring 351 IQ and Doornkloof 350 IQ, situate in the District of Westonaria.

SCHEDULE J

An Administration Board's assets, rights, liabilities and obligations in respect of that portion of its area which is to be included in another Administration Board's area devolves on that Administration Board to whose area that portion is added in the following manner (hereinafter called the formula):

1. Fixed assets and rights with related liabilities and obligations as at 31 March 1979.

All fixed property referred to in section 12 of Act 45 of 1971 situate in a town, environment or region which is included in the area of another Administration Board with effect from 1 April 1979 and all rights, liabilities and obligations in respect of such property devolve from the Administration Board holding it on 31 March 1979 on the Administration Board to whose area the town, environment or region concerned is added with effect from 1 April 1979.

2. Movable assets, funds excluded:

(i) Such assets as recorded on 31 March 1978 in respect of a town, environment or region that is added to another Administration Board's area with effect from 1 April 1979, with due regard to adjustments during the 1978/79 financial year, that is additions, write-offs and replacements, are transferred with effect on 31 March 1979 on the Administration Board to whose area the town, environment or region is added, in the following manner:

(a) Such movable assets provided from revenue or specific donations, as well as movable assets purchased by way of loan or hire financing and where the loan has been repaid in full or the conditions of the hire financing have been discharged with, are transferred, unencumbered;

(b) such movable assets obtained by way of internal or external loan funds and hire financing, and where the loan has not yet been repaid in full or the conditions of the hire financing have not yet been discharged with, devolve together with the obligations in respect thereof.

3. Accumulated funds as at 31 March 1979:

(i) All funds, reserves and contributions recorded separately and that are identifiable per town, environment or region which is to be added to another Administration Board's area with effect from 1 April 1979, as well as such funds, reserves and contributions identifiable with fixed and/or movable assets which devolve in terms of paragraph 1 or 2 above, are transferred from the Administration Board in whose books they

op 31 Maart 1979 verskyn na die Administrasieraad by wie se gebied die betrokke dorp, omgewing of streek gevoeg word of aan wie die betrokke vaste of roerende bate met ingang van 1 April 1979 oorgedra word.

(ii) Waar fondse, reserwes en bydraes nie afsonderlik per dorp, omgewing of streek wat by 'n ander Administrasieraad se gebied gevoeg word of per vaste of roerende bate wat met ingang van 1 April 1979 na 'n ander Administrasieraad oorgaan, te boek gestel is nie, maar op 'n totaalgrondslag deur die Administrasieraad in wie se boeke dit op 31 Maart 1979 verskyn, hanteer is, word die volgende formule toegepas vir die verdeling van die totaal:

Somtotaal van inkomste en uitgawe van die besondere subrekening ten opsigte van die dorp, omgewing of streek wat met ingang van 1 April 1979 by 'n ander Administrasieraad se gebied gevoeg word (of ten opsigte van die besondere groep vaste of roerende bates wat na die ander Administrasieraad oorgaan), vir die 12 maande geëindig op 31 Maart 1979	Die betrokke fonds, reserwe of bydrae.
Totale inkomste en uitgawe van die besondere subrekening van die betrokke Administrasieraad vir die 12 maande geëindig op 31 Maart 1979.	

Vir die doeleindes van die formule beteken—

"inkomste" die totale inkomste van die dorp, omgewing of streek wat by 'n ander Administrasieraad se gebied gevoeg word, of die besondere groep vaste of roerende bates waarvan 'n gedeelte met ingang van 1 April 1979 na 'n ander Administrasieraad oorgaan, ten opsigte van die betrokke aktiwiteit wat aanleiding gegee het tot die skepping van die fonds, reserwe of bydrae; en

"uitgawe" die totale uitgawe van die dorp, omgewing of streek wat by 'n ander Administrasieraad se gebied gevoeg word, of die besondere groep vaste of roerende bates waarvan 'n gedeelte met ingang van 1 April 1979, na 'n ander Administrasieraad oorgaan ten opsigte van die betrokke aktiwiteit wat aanleiding gegee het tot die uitgawe uit die fonds, reserwe of bydrae, uitsluitende uitgawe van 'n kapitale aard.

appear on 31 March 1979 to the Administration Board to whose area the town, environment or region concerned is added or to whom the fixed or movable assets concerned are transferred with effect from 1 April 1979.

(ii) Where funds, reserves and contributions have not been recorded separately per town, environment or region which is to be added to the area of another Administration Board or per fixed or movable asset that devolves on another Administration Board with effect from 1 April 1979, but have been dealt with on a total basis by the Administration Board in whose books they appear on 31 March 1979, the following formula shall be applied in dividing the total:

Total of revenue plus expenditure of the particular subaccount in respect of the town, environment or region to be added to the area of another Administration Board with effect from 1 April 1979 (or in respect of the particular group of fixed or movable assets that devolves on the other administration Board) for the 12 months ending 31 March 1979	The fund, reserve or contribution concerned.
Total revenue and expenditure of the particular subaccount of the Administration Board concerned for the 12 months ending 31 March 1979.	

For the purposes of the formula—

"revenue" means the total income of the town, environment or region that is to be added to the area of another Administration Board or the particular group of fixed or movable assets, part of which devolves on another Administration Board, with effect from 1 April 1979, in respect of the particular activity which caused the fund, reserve or contribution to be created; and

"expenditure" means the total expenditure of the town, environment or region that is to be added to the area of another Administration Board, or the particular group of fixed or movable assets, part of which devolves on another Administration Board, with effect from 1 April 1979, in respect of the particular activity which caused the expenditure from the fund, reserve or contribution, excluding expenditure of a capital nature.

AGROANIMALIA

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958 1968 en bevat artikels oor Dierepoduksie en -tegnologie, Diereversorging en -ekologie, Fisiologie, Genetika en Teelt, Suiwelkunde en Voeding. Vier dele van die tydskrif word per jaar gepubliseer.

Verdienstelike landboukundige bydraes van oorspronklike wetenskaplike navorsing word vir plasing in hierdie tydskrif verwelkom. Voorskrifte vir die opstel van sulke bydraes is verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria, aan wie ook alle navrae in verband met die tydskrif gerig moet word.

Die tydskrif is verkrygbaar van bogenoemde adres teen R1,50 per eksemplaar of R6 per jaar, posvry (Buitelands R1,75 per eksemplaar of R7 per jaar).

Verkoopbelasting moet by alle binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

AGROANIMALIA

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11, 1958 1968 and deals with Animal Production and Technology, Livestock Management and Ecology, Physiology, Genetics and Breeding, Dairy Science and Nutrition. Four parts of the journal are published annually.

Contributions of scientific merit on agricultural research are invited for publication in this journal. Directions for the preparation of such contributions are obtainable from the Director, Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria, to whom all communications in connection with the journal should be addressed.

The journal is obtainable from the above-mentioned address at R1,50 per copy or R6 per annum, post free (Other countries R1,75 per copy or R7 per annum).

Sales tax must accompany all inland orders.

166 200 205 331

339 RM 11/5/79

URBAN AFRICANS

Riekert in a nutshell

Dr Piet Riekert's 286-page report is a masterly analysis of the most complex bureaucratic system of labour control in the world. Riekert was struck by the weaknesses of this highly-institutionalised labour market — among them, imperfect horizontal mobility.

His recommendations aim to remove these, to streamline, to rationalise, and at the same time reduce overtly racially discriminatory measures.

The present welter of laws and regulations on urban Africans is to be replaced by two new broad consolidating statutes — an "employment and training act" and a "black community development act." Certain jobs now done by the Department of Co-operation and Development (formerly Plural Relations) will be handed over to other departments, like Labour and Justice.

Influx control will also be retained, but enforced in a different and, Riekert hopes, more effective way. Differential treatment of blacks with Section 10 permanent urban residence rights and "illegal" people from outside the urban areas will not only be retained, but reinforced. Thus, says Riekert, "the most important advantage of the black community development act will be the fact that it strengthens the position of established black communities in the white areas and will afford them new and much wider opportunities for decision-making," through community councils. Explicit provision will be made for the "social and economic development of urban and rural black communities in the white areas."

Crucial to Riekert's thinking is a new form of influx control applied (theoretically, at any rate) to all races and linked to the availability of jobs and approved housing. "Controlled employment and controlled accommodation are the two problems on which the ordering of the urbanisation process and sound community development ought to rest."

Here are some of Riekert's key recommendations and the thinking behind them:

⊙ **Influx control.** This is essential to obviate social problems. But it should be linked only to the availability of housing and jobs. Outsiders should be allowed into the urban areas only with the permission of the local labour bureau and then only if (1) there is a firm offer of employment; (2) approved housing is available; and (3) suitable workers are not available from the ranks of the urban unemployed.

The provisions should apply to all workers of all races who wish to move to urban areas from rural areas (including independent bantustans).

⊙ **Unlawful employment.** This is widespread and "can undermine the whole system and doom it to failure." It must be stamped out. Penalties presently aimed at black workers in unlawful employment should be replaced by tougher penalties against their employers. Fines and prison sentences should both be increased. (Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof said in Parliament this week that he was considering increasing the maximum fine from R100 to R500.)

Fines should be in proportion to the period of unlawful employment, and provision also made for the forfeiting of benefits accruing to employers from unlawful employment. Admission of guilt payments should not be allowed, and employers should be held liable for the costs of repatriating blacks they unlawfully employ.



Piet Riekert . . . a masterful analysis

Riekert argues that it should "be expected of employers to be able to produce to authorised officials proof of the registration of all workers in their employ." He also refers to "strict action" against not only "unlawful occupiers" but also "the persons who accommodate them."

⊙ **"Idle and undesirable"** people. The section of the Urban Areas Act providing for their removal should be repealed and the appropriate provisions of the Abuse of Dependence-Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act applied in its place. The section of the Urban Areas Act providing for the removal of redundant blacks and those whose presence is detrimental to peace and order are superfluous and should also go. The night curfew requirement should also go.

⊙ **Repatriation** of blacks working or remaining in prescribed areas without authorisation. This section of the Act should be amended so as to provide for the repatriation of those found in unlawful occupation of accommodation together with their dependants.

⊙ **Section 10(1)(a) and (b)** of the Urban Areas Act. This too should be amended. In its present form it contains a general prohibition to the effect that no African may be present in a prescribed (ie urban) area for more than 72 hours at a time unless he fulfils certain stringent qualifications — birth there, 10 years' service with one and the same employer there, or continuous lawful residence there for 15 years. The 72-hour prohibition should be replaced by one to the effect that no black person may remain in an urban black residential area unless he has both a job and approved housing.

Families

People with Section 10(1)(a) or (b) qualifications should not lose them. They should be able to change their jobs in the area at will, the onus to register them being placed on the employer. Qualified people should be allowed to have their families join them if approved housing is available.

Section 10 qualifications should be transferable from one urban area to another subject to the approval of the labour bureau and the availability of jobs and approved housing.

Riekert argues that the removal of the 72-hour prohibition will not only eliminate a great source of irritation, but also lead to a drastic decline in the number of (pass) arrests. He also maintains "that movement control that applies to all population groups and which is linked to employment and housing affords a far more acceptable and justifiable basis than the present set-up, and that it will in no way yield poorer results, but rather far better results, since control will then be concentrated on a far smaller number of strategic points — ie on employers and owners of premises."

⊙ **Housing.** Where distances permit and the necessary transport is or can be made

P. T. O

areas should be encouraged to obtain their own houses in the black states.

At the same time (and here Rickert is presumably referring to townships where the above conditions do not obtain) the housing situation should improve to a great extent as a result of the leasehold system and other proposals. Thus, ownership should be granted to employers who wish to provide accommodation for their employees in urban townships.

Site and service?

Furthermore, erven with the necessary services should be allocated to blacks in the townships who wish to build their own houses, subject to prescribed standards. Consideration should also be given to putting black housing subsidies on the same basis as those for other races. (Sub-economic housing finance for Africans was reintroduced last month for the first time in over a decade — *RM* March 26.) Larger erven should be made available for richer people, and larger business centres developed in the townships.

- **Black business.** The process of easing restrictions should continue, and it should be left to community councils to recommend whether white businesses should be allowed into the townships. Rickert also refers to creating "free trade areas" outside the townships, where local authorities would be entitled to allow racially disqualified people to trade. He also talks of opening proclaimed industrial areas to entrepreneurs of all races.
- **Environment Planning Act.** Section 3 — which lays down quotas restricting the employment of Africans — should be withdrawn, and replaced by a provision that no factory should be able to expand or take on any new employees outside an industrial area without a permit.
- **Administration boards.** These should be restyled "regional boards for black community development." They should draw up plans for township development on a non-subsidised basis, and get the Economic Development Corporation involved in the development of trade and light service industries in the urban townships. Members of community councils should be represented (along with the private sector) on expert committees of the boards.
- **Reference books.** These are already being replaced by travel documents issued by the bantustan governments in terms of agreements reached between Koornhof's department and some of the governments. Administration of the reference book law should be handed over to the Department of the Interior, which may, however, make use of regional boards as agents.
- **Employer levies.** The per capita levies

Act should be progressively reduced and eventually phased out, and more and more of the costs of services in the townships borne by the black communities themselves.

- **Training.** The Department of Labour should take over the training of black workers from Education and Training (formerly Bantu Education). The existing provision that nobody may train the employees of another person except in a government approved centre should be extended to include training in labour relations and trade unionism.
- **Contract labour recruiting.** Individual employers and farmers will no longer be able to recruit labour themselves. If it is not available locally, they will have to requisition it from elsewhere through the labour bureaux. Employer groups will still be able to recruit, however. After consultation with the governments of the bantustans, "central assembly areas" should be established to streamline the flow of labour from tribal labour bureaux. The present one-year limitation on contracts should be reviewed.

Labour agreements with independent black states (including independent bantustans) should be retained and expanded from time to time. The Department of Foreign Affairs should play a role in negotiating similar contracts with non-independent homelands.

- **Mines.** The existing provision limiting the proportion of black miners who may be housed with their families to 3% should remain, since the mines are free to provide family housing in neighbouring black residential areas for those of their workers who qualify to be there.
- **Farms.** Old people who were once in the employ of a white land-owner or who are dependants of people presently in his employ should be allowed to stay on the farm if the owner agrees. The determination of labour quotas for farmers, as well as farm labour control boards, should be abolished.
- **Co-operation and Development.** The department "will be faced with the enormous challenge of creating stable, oriented and happy black communities in the white area." Rickert believes that his new "institutional framework" will contribute to "the achievement of more efficient administration, the acceleration of black community development, and the diminution of criticism."

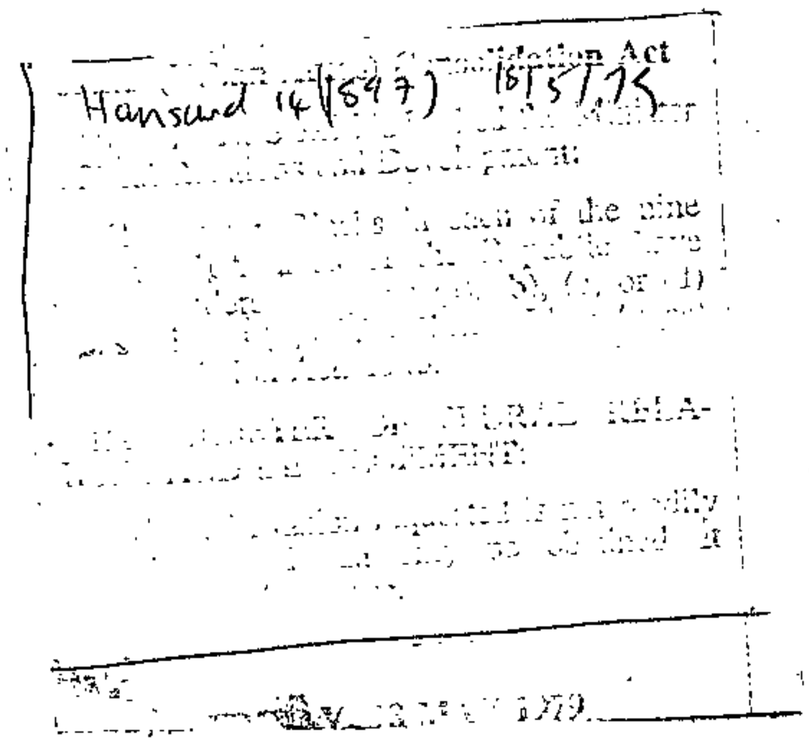
WAARDERING

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die verslag bied om my waardering Akademiese Advieskomitee en d leiding, aanmoediging en bela die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad die bedryfskoste van die Senti sedert sy stigting in kantoorr uitbreiding van personeel het

339

Hansard 14/1847 1857/15



33. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) What was the total amount received from the sale of beer and liquor by Administration Boards during the financial year 1978-'79;

(2)(a) what was the total profit made by the Boards on the sale of beer and liquor and (b) how was this profit spent;

(3) what percentage of the total income of the Boards was spent on (a) salaries, (b) housing and (c) amenities.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

The information requested is not yet available as Administration Boards are still in the process of closing their books.

MONDAY, 21 MAY 1979

---

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Amount received from sale of beer/liquor by Administration Boards

c) And

Mnr
Pro
Mnr
Mnr
Prc
Prc
Mn
Dr
Prc
Pr
Mn
Pr
Mn
Ee
Pr
Dr
Mn
Mn

Tw

ord
uj
Be
e
gt
in

md
Senaraa

A. Mobi

Hierdie
soek onc
eiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal

er

loss
oyen

on

TOWNSHIP TRAFFIC 1/6/79 339

Coloured-Indian

...ording to Dr Fred Bockert.

...is proposal for trading within black ...ownships is fine as far as it goes but it does not go far enough to encourage ...ther than blacks if they want to, subject ...o the authority also of the local labour ...oards.

Bockert favours allowing blacks to take ...art in trade fairs in any urban black ...esidential area. Only the physical settle...ment of the black entrepreneur in his ...ersonal capacity in a particular area will ...e subject to the normal requirements of ...ouncil rent and houses, he says.

This will enable black capital to flow ...reely to any black residential area ... which should entail greater competition ...nd better quality services to the advan...tage of black communities.

...ther proposals coming some of the ...ocal authorities, under which African ...ownship traders still suffer. In place of ...he present system that a would-be ...rader can get a trading site only if he ...pplies for urban residence under Sec...ion 10(1)(a) of the Urban Areas Act, Bockert says, the allocation of sites ...hould be vested in the community coun...cils ... and not be made dependent on ...ome requirement or other in connection ...ith both employment or residence of ...he person concerned in a prescribed ...rea.

...his would apply not only to individuals, ...ut also to partnerships in which all the ...artners are blacks, and companies, the ...apital shares of which are owned exclu...ively by blacks.

...mong the other changes Bockert would ...ike to see:

- Traders should no longer have to get ...ritten local permission if they want to ...hange trading sites.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe
tansies, wat universiteite
, en met verskeie handels-
l, kontak opgebou.

eur die volgende konferensies

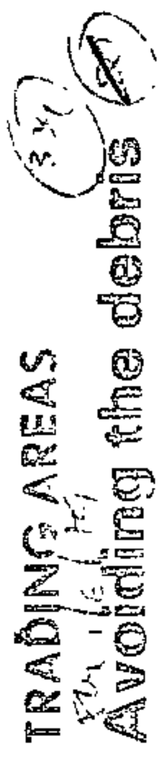
sionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
ge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Vergadering van die Religious
tterheim (April).

Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
n Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
van die Internasionale Sosio-
ie amptelike afgevaardigde
us).

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
	Franklin Sonn



Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek.

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

CT. 6/6/79 (24) (339)

Bill increases fines for illegal black workers

Political Staff

BIG increases in fines on employers who give work to illegal black people in South Africa have been proposed in a new bill.

The measure will raise the maximum fine for first offenders from R100 to R500, while the minimum fine for second offenders will also be increased from R100 to R500.

It follows a recommendation by the Riekert Commission that "very strict" action be taken against people who give jobs to illegal black workers.

During the debate on his vote in Parliament earlier this year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, also said he was considering an inrease in the fines on employers to R500.

Dr Koornhof said then that it was "a disservice for employers to take a black man into service without making certain that that black man has a house or accommodation".

The minister made his comments in relation to the housing situation in the Western Cape, but in reply to a question said the new fines, would be enforced throughout the country.

The fines are proposed in the Laws on Plural Relations and Development Second Amendment Bill, released in Parliament yesterday.

In an interiview, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party said employment problems could not be handled in this way, "by pushing people back to the homelands where there are no jobs".

If accepted by Parliament, Section 10 (bis) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will be amended to make an employer of illegal black people liable to a fine not esceeding R500 or in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

If an employer is found guilty of a second offence, he will be liable to a minimum fine of R500 or imprisonment of not less than three months.

In an explanatory memorandum issued yesterday, the Department of Co-operation and Development said the existing penalties had been found to be "inadequate to serve as a deterrent."

However, the emphasis in the Riekert report and in Dr Koornhof's speech was to shift the onus on to employers and make them liable for giving work to illegal blacks rather than punishing the workers.

The report and the minister also said that employers should be liable for providing housing for their employees. This, it is felt, will reduce the growth of squatter camps in the urban areas.

The bill also proposes that Commissioner's Courts be given the power to find any person guilty of contempt.

New taxation proposals for blacks is another provision in the bill. The explanatory memorandum said that "in the process of the removal of disparity between the taxes payable by the various sections of the population, a scale which more or less corresponds with the scale applicable to a white married person with three children is introduced."

Another provision in the bill will formally change the title of the department from Plural Relations and Development to Co-operation and Development. The Plural Relations Commission will now be called the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

CORPORATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Success and failure

The Corporation for Economic Development should be allowed to help develop townships in "white" areas, urges the Rickert Report. But in keeping with government policy, the report suggests that this assistance be confined to trade and light service industries.

If Pretoria approves even this limited proposal, the CED's spending, which has soared in the past few years, could soon break the R200m barrier. Planned spending for the year ending March 1980 already stands at R161m — 56,3% up on last year. By contrast, in the first 10 years of the CED's life (it was formed in 1964), total outlays amounted to only R25m.

This year's expenditure will be financed from profits, loans and a R55m contribution from government. The CED recently borrowed R25m on the local capital market. In the past two years three foreign loans totalling R27m have been raised. Johannes Adendorff, the CED's MD reckons that the amounts have been sufficiently small to avoid "political resistance" from overseas investors.

The bantustan development corporations will get R71m of the CED's budget, against R46m last year.

Despite claims by the CED that farming development has top priority, it plans to cut expenditure in this area from R12m last year to only R9m in 1979-80. Yet outlays on transport are going up from R7m to R22m, much of which is spent on ferrying blacks to and from factories in "white" areas.

A large chunk of spending on farming will go towards the expansion of coffee production in Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa.

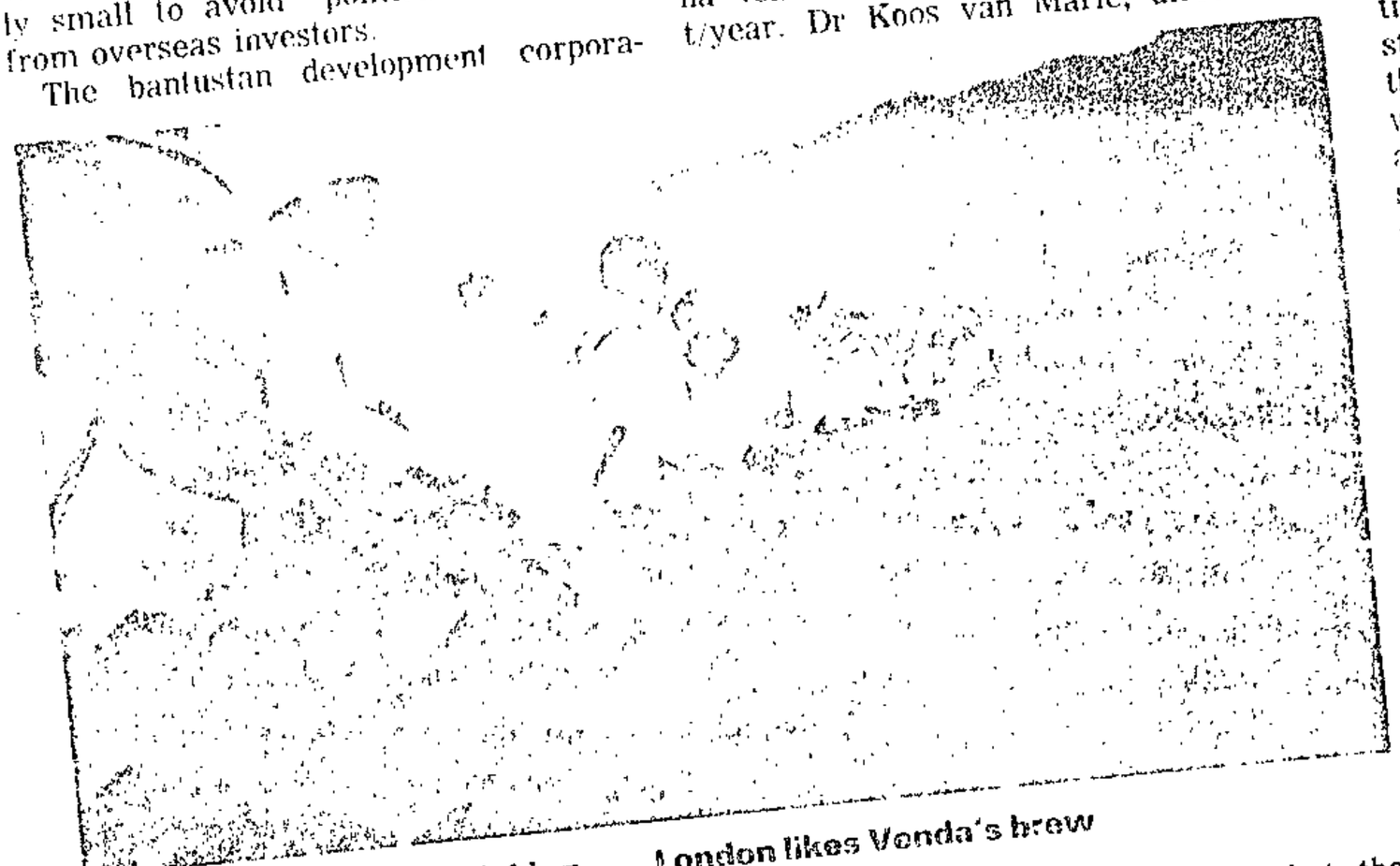
In Venda two coffee estates are being set up — the Pashwhane and La Rochelle farms. The first 200 ha at Pashwhane, half the eventual area, will be directly controlled by the CED, and planting should be completed by March next year. The rest will be distributed among individual farmers. The CED's share will form the "nucleus" of the farm, from which farmers will draw expertise and equipment. The budget for this project is R2m. It will create about 1 200 jobs.

On the La Rochelle farm the CED will control 150 ha, and individual farmers 200 ha. The development cost of the "nucleus" will be around R1m.

The same concept is being applied on a R1m coffee farm in Gazankulu, which is expected to be between 100 ha and 200 ha. In Lebowa, studies on two similar projects have been completed, and the CED is now ready to start developing them at a cost of R2m.

The CED estimates that these farms will be producing at least 1,5 t of coffee per ha within the next five years.

In Venda, the CED has just opened a 500 ha tea estate, which could yield 1 000 t/year. Dr Koos van Marle, director of agricultural development, says that the tea has been tested in London and is of "excellent quality." Another 800 ha of land suitable for tea cultivation have been identified.



Tea picking . . . London likes Venda's brew

Nurseries have been built to supply plants for a 400 ha citrus estate in Gazankulu's Mahla district. The trees will be ready for planting in 1981. The farm will be divided into 5 ha plots, with each farmer tending 1 000 trees. The CED is also considering growing mangoes (for export) on this estate.

Provided adequate rain falls next spring, BophuthaTswana farmers will be helped in planting an extra 7 000 ha of maize this year, pushing the total to nearly 18 000 ha.

Adendorff reckons the major hand to commercial farming in the homela is the tribal land tenure system, which the allocation of land is subje the whims of chiefs. "Agriculture will get off the ground as long as this sy remains," he argues. But Professor Nieuwenhuizen of RAU emphasise size of the farms: "Two to four h are not enough. Whites cannot fa such small plots so why should bla expected to do so?"

Postage stamp plots

Nonetheless, government con parcel out postage stamp plots, to farmers. A notable example is a at Msinga in the Tugela Basin 10 000 people have been resettled plots.

KwaZulu is leading in indust opment, probably because of its p to Durban and Richards Bay, fairly well developed infrastruc

The Vickers-Lenning foundry, tional Veneer plywood factory stream last year. R10m has be the foundry, and over R7m int wood factory. The CED built and leased them to private enter subsidised rate. It also loaned companies a total of R6,9m. The have created nearly 700 jobs.

According to Peter Taylor, Veneer's financial director, lack the restrictions on expansion in the Physical Planning Act and sions offered by the CED, pr move to KwaZulu. Taylor clai firm has not come up against problems. However, labour taking longer than in Johanne

A plant manufacturing driv expected to start operating towards the end of this year. outlay is R200 000 on buildings loans and R200 000 in share factory will employ about 100.

Total CED spending on velopment this year will rise R1m to R30m. The corpora disclose project details.

Adendorff argues that difficult to spend much mo because of the limited reso homelands. Lack of the s industrial ventures is one of Nieuwenhuizen, however, absorptive capacity argu valid. Rather, only the lack communications is putting development. "The CED fast enough to improve reckons.

Financial

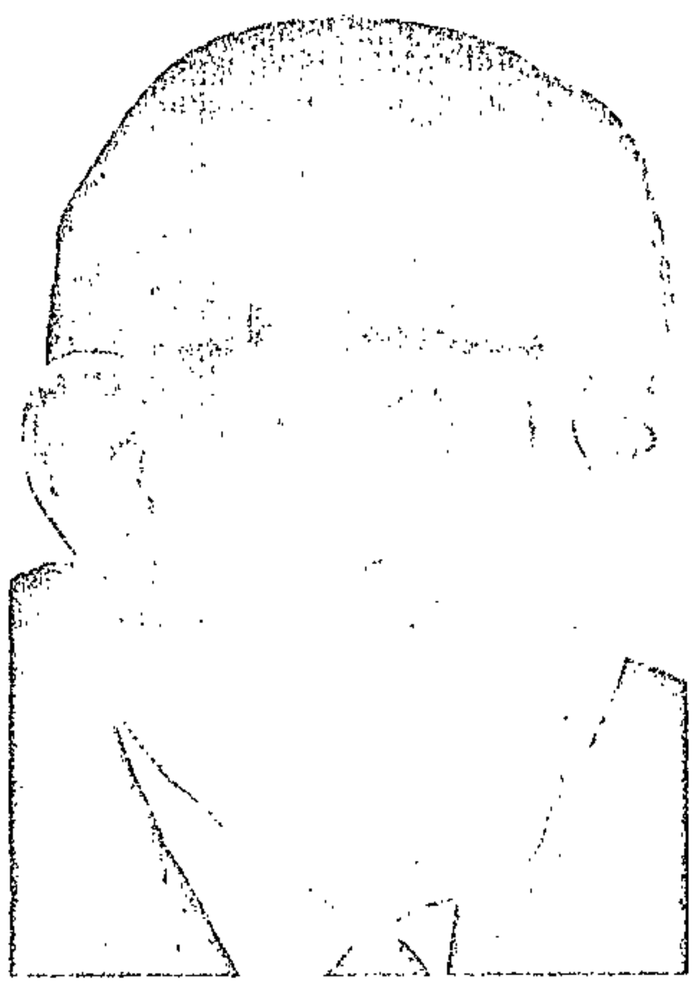
PASSES

Koornhof keeps his promise

Minister Piet ("Promises") Koornhof has been as good as his word. Only a few weeks ago he said in Parliament that he was thinking of increasing the maximum fine for illegal employment of Africans from R100 to R500. And he is now busy doing just that.

Under the Laws on Plural Relations and Development Second Amendment Bill, introduced in Parliament this week, people employing blacks in the prescribed areas without the permission of the local labour bureau will lay themselves open to the much stiffer penalty. An explanatory memorandum published with the bill says the R100 maximum "is inadequate to serve as a deterrent."

One of the key thrusts of the Riekert Report has thus been accepted by Minister Koornhof's department, to be known from



Koornhof . . . new deal for employers of urban blacks

July 1 as the Department of Co-operation and Development. But the other leg of Riekert's proposal on illegal employment — that the illegally employed workers not be prosecuted — does not feature in the bill. (Riekert wanted such workers simply to be repatriated.)

Riekert says in his report that illegal employment is a large-scale problem, though its extent varies from area to area. Although employers give the excuse of cumbersome red tape and labour bureaux bottlenecks when they shoot around official employment procedures, Riekert suggests that the real reasons include the fact that back door blacks, who have constantly to keep one jump ahead of the police, are not in a position to be choosy about their work or demanding about their pay. In a word, they can be badly exploited.

So half-hearted have prosecutions of such employers been, and so small the fines imposed even when they are prosecuted, that Riekert says some of them even provide for fines when they cost tenders for contracts.

He adds that the effects of this large-scale employment of people without urban residence rights under Section 10(1) (a) or (b) of the Urban Areas Act include: growth of unlawful squatter settlements, additional social and infrastructure costs, and joblessness among people with urban rights.

To allow it to continue, argues Riekert, would undermine his proposed new system of tying urban residence rights to lawful employment and the availability of approved housing, and doom it to failure (*FM* May 11, 18). It would also make it difficult to liberalise policy with regard to Section Tenners.

Even before Koornhof talked of a massive increase in the fine, prosecutions of employers caught with unregistered blacks were beginning to be stepped up, and the Black Sash reported that the new toughness was already having an effect.

The Sash believes that the heavier fines now contemplated will put a stop to unlawful employment. Blacks who have left the bantustans in the hopes of finding even low-paid jobs in the towns are now going to find this avenue of employment closed to them. But whether they will stop coming to the towns altogether remains to be seen. Certainly, the chances are remote that the bantustan economies will be able to provide them growing populations with jobs.

The Sash's Sheena Duncan has told the *FM*: "The only sort of controls which would be a step in the right direction would be controls stopping the State from repatriating people from the 'white' areas unless jobs and housing are provided for them elsewhere first."

density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emmigration).

This simple ecological model has some utility although it has been noted that population often appears to be at a lower density that the carrying

Ed ards, 1962; Snyder, 1968). In would have interacted, and as population would have increased. Animal models iggest that this would have led to would have led to a split in y site territories by some of the pread model it was assumed that the advancing frontier and this followed munity fission the groups would

n regulation is not universally rce has been considered as the main re (Chitty, 1960; Lack, 1954).

e case of ovement from lem of the r. arrying as the basis

odel of short a similar proliferation continuous ontier the

(339) 13/6/79 NM

Buti quits Koornhof committee

JOHANNESBURG — Alexandra township leader The Rev Sam Buti has resigned from Dr. Piet Koornhof's regional committee because he says it presents no prospect of meaningful change.

Mr. Buti's announcement yesterday comes as a setback to the dialogue bid launched this year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The respected Alexandra community leader said the regional committee exercise was meaningless because the initiative had been taken by only one government department.

The fact that the Witwatersrand Chief Commissioner, Mr. Franz du Randt, was chairman of the committee, meant that burning issues causing "frustration, bitterness and growing hostility" in the Black community could not be dealt with meaningfully.

Mr. Buti urged the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, to take the lead himself in initiating change.

He called on Mr. Botha to create the opportunity for participation by freely elected Black leaders — including those currently serving prison sentences.

"The Government should therefore assume that a wide spectrum of political representation, including leaders from the African National Congress, Pan-African Congress, Black consciousness movements, homelands, churches, teaching and other professions may be elected.

"The persons thus elected together with Government representatives should draw up, work out and present the broad outlines for a new constitution which would eventually form the basic blueprint on which further discussion and negotiation could take place."

Mr. Buti said he initially agreed to serve on the committee on the basis of an invitation which gave him the impression that the committee's approach would be flexible.

Dr. Koornhof had also created the impression that the Government was adopting a new approach and offering a prospect of Black participation without the compromise of principles.

As a Christian, he felt he could only reject the offer once concrete proof of the minister's intentions and basis of operation had been found unacceptable.

"On the basis of a confidential document which set out the terms of reference for regional committees, I was able to analyse the whole exercise and come to the conclusion that I could not continue my membership without seriously jeopardising my integrity."

He listed the "burning issues" which were causing frustration, bitterness and growing hostility in the Black community:

- The continuation of bannings and detentions without trial, and the seeming refusal of the Government and Whites to heed the real message of trials like the Bethal trial;
- The erection of even more hostels for "single" men and women in Black townships;
- The deliberate misleading of Whites into believing that a new dispensation had arrived, whereas Blacks knew that nothing had changed;
- The disastrous effects of the White Paper based on the Riekert Commission report on commuters and migrant labourers not qualifying under Section 10;
- Increasing pass raids; and
- The increased R500 fines for illegal employment of Blacks. — (Sapa)

Let blacks realise aspirations —academic

Pretoria Bureau

IT IS imperative that real and modern municipal political structures be created in accordance with democratic principles for the rapidly urbanising black communities, a member of Pretoria University's Department of Political Science and Public Administration said yesterday.

Speaking at the Institute of Town Clerks of Southern Africa conference in Pretoria, Dr J S H Gildenhuys said the recent riots in the black urban communities of South Africa constituted a striking example of external conflict caused by the frustration of political aspirations.

Dr Gildenhuys said modern municipal political structures were required for the black, coloured and Asian groups, where they could realise their political aspirations in full.

It was also necessary to modernise the white municipal political structure in view of the new political dispensation envisaged by the Government, Dr Gildenhuys said.

The plan showed strong federal features and Dr Gildenhuys believed that in order to be successful, it had to be geographically founded.

For this reason he foresaw municipal authorities playing an increasingly important role in the political future of South Africa.

Dr Gildenhuys said that every national group and individual within the group must be afforded the opportunity to fully live out his political aspirations on the municipal level.

"I am convinced that if this could happen the tense national and international political relationships would be considerably relieved," he said.

Dr Gildenhuys said the political climate was ripe for the creation of real modern political structures on municipal level for every urban population group.

He was aware that the State was creating such structures and said the process should be executed as fast as possible.

"If independent black national states within South Africa can be successfully administered by blacks with the assistance of whites, I can see no reason why this cannot be the case with blacks, coloureds and Indians on the municipal level," Dr Gildenhuys said.

He added that a special task and obligation rested with white municipal officials to assist their counterparts in black municipal authorities with guidance and advice.

EXERCISE : DEPRECIATION AND DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS BEFORE EXPIRY OF USEFUL LIFE

Garment Manufacturing Ltd. Purchased plant and machinery for R20 000 on 1st July 1974. On 1st April 1976 certain of these machines (originally costing R4 000) were traded-in for new ones costing R7 200.

The trade-in value of the old machines was R3 500 and the new machines were bought on credit.

Garment Manufacturing Ltd. depreciates its plant and machinery at 10% per annum using the straight line method. The financial year ends on 31st December.

REQUIRED :

(1) Prepare the journ

during 1976 fina

(2) Show the followi

(a) plant and m

(b) provision f

(c) depreciatio

(d) profit and



Tutu rejects Koornhof invitation

By NAT DISEKO

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday announced his decision to turn down an invitation by Dr Piet Koornof for him to serve on a regional committee to advise the Government on matters affecting blacks.

He made the announcement at a Press conference held at Diakonia House, Braamfontein, his first since returning from the United States this week.

He said Dr Koornhof phoned him in America about four weeks ago inviting him to serve on the committee. Dr Koornhof told him that he had invited, among other people, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, and Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post.

"I was thrilled because it seemed we were on the thresh-

old of exciting developments which appeared to have the potential for great good for our beloved country.

"I virtually accepted the Minister's invitation, but still wanted to consult with the executive committee of the SACC and others before I finally made up my mind," Bishop Tutu said.

He regretted that he could not accept the Minister's invitation because he had since discovered more details about the regional committees and these filled him with "disquiet".

"Much more important is that this new institution has divided the black community very seriously. We are already a much-fragmented community and I cannot be a party to something that will exacerbate this unfortunate situation," Bishop Tutu said.

Participating in Dr Koornhof's committee would mean running the risk of losing his credibility in the eyes of the black community.

He believed in dialogue, but not within bounds set by a system which he found objectionable. If he agreed to serve on the committee, the majority of blacks would feel he had betrayed them.

Bishop Tutu said he was in favour of a national convention of leaders of the different race groups, aimed at achieving fundamental change. The Government could demonstrate its intention to bring about change by scrapping the pass laws and Bantu education.

"Ultimately, the security of South Africa will be assured the day all her people feel they are genuinely sharing power, and not through guns and escalating defence budgets," he said.

3 years on — and blacks wait for relief

By Langa Skosana

Deep-seated black grievances and mistrust still exist today — three years after violent demonstrations brought havoc and tragedy to townships across the country.

Black communities throughout South Africa will this weekend commemorate "June 16 1976" against the background of strong conviction that the basic causes of the 1976 riots have not been removed by the Government.

Many black people testified about their grievances before the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the 1976 riots. But the findings have not yet been made public.

Black South Africans say there has been no dramatic change in the education system. Weeks of unrest started when pupils marched in protest against it.

Very little has also been done to improve the housing situation in black areas. Since June 1976 the housing backlog in many places has grown, not diminished.

DOUBLE

In Soweto the official waiting list for homes carries the names of more than 12 000 families, but civic leaders put the number at double this.

Commemorative services tomorrow will spotlight black grievances against the Government as well as being a focal point for calls urging "black solidarity"

The hopes of many blacks have been raised by promises of meaningful dialogue made by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development.

A recent survey conducted by the black paper Sunday Post showed that more than half of the blacks interviewed in the Johannesburg area wanted their leaders to serve on the regional committees established by the Minister.

ADVISE

The committees are to advise the Minister on the position of urban blacks. People such as the respected community leader the Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra liaison committee, agreed to serve.

But many critics say the committees have led to division in the black community.

Prominent black figures such as Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, declined to serve on the regional committees for the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vaal complex.

Dr Motlana said he wanted to serve on a committee that would help dismantle apartheid, while Mr Qoboza said he did not want to compromise his position as editor of a newspaper.

SUSPEND

Sports, social and cultural bodies have been asked to suspend their activities for two days — June 16 and 17 — as a token of respect. Blacks throughout the country have been asked by the organisers to regard the period from June 16 too then end of the month as a period of mourning.

Police have kept a close watch on previous June 16 prayer services and people whose credentials they doubted were barred.

The organisers of the prayer day say they will enforce tough security measures at the services o and will admit only black reporters. The only white reporters that will be allowed in will be foreign correspondents.

Closed Shop

The danger exists that a union, particularly if it is organised on sectoral lines, could artificially achieve a position of dominance within an industry at the expense of other industry-wide organisations. It was clear to the Commission that even in a firmly regulated situation of union plurality undesirable consequences could result if a union were to be able to negotiate with employers a "closed shop" (whereby employers undertake to employ only members of that union in a particular undertaking, industry, trade or occupation and whereby trade union members undertake to work only for employers who are members of an employers' organisation which is a party to a closed shop agreement).

The closed shop practice is so firmly entrenched in South Africa that it cannot be annulled. Any attempts to do so at this particular point in time in the history of the trade union movement in South Africa would not only arouse opposition but would be viewed with a great deal of suspicion and distrust. Thus it will most certainly be averred that the practice is discontinued mainly because of the fact that Blacks are admitted to the

trade union m

basis of past

The argumen

appears to be

protected ag

regard are s

i. that cl

those

alread

of all

ii. exemp

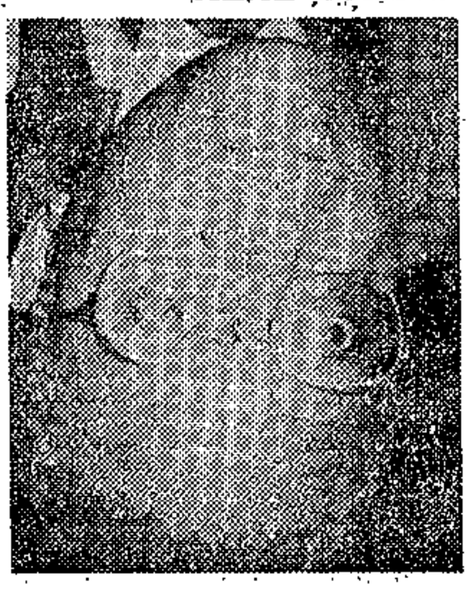
worke

from e

Basically, tl

shop practic

ied



Tutu says no to serving on committee

JOHANNESBURG — The Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has turned down an invitation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to serve on the government appointed regional committee.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday he had turned down the invitation in order to retain his credibility as a black leader.

"I virtually accepted the minister's invitation, but I still wanted to consult the executive committee of the SACC and others before I finally made up my mind.

"I have to announce with much regret that I cannot accept the minister's kind invitation. I have since discovered more details about these regional committees and

these "fill me with disquiet."

Bishop Tutu said more important was the fact the new institution had seriously divided the black community.

"We are already a much fragmented community and I cannot be party to something that will exacerbate this unfortunate situation," he said.

He said he would be repudiated by blacks "because of an eroded credibility" and he would be speaking for nobody. "That would reduce my effectiveness in the role Dr Koornhof wants me to play."

He was still available for "genuine consultation" with the government, but said the regional committees had been set-up without consulting black leaders.

Bishop Tutu is the third black leader to turn down the government's invitation to serve on the regional committee. Others are the chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana and the Editor of Transvaal Post, Mr. Percy Qoboza. — SAPA.

BISHOP TUTU . . . committees divided blacks.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

Black housing

The building society movement can hardly be accused of a dynamic approach to black housing. In Durban this week Roy Canning, president of the Association of Building Societies complained that there was an anomalous situation. Coffers were overflowing, yet the societies were not prepared to lend to blacks on properties in the homeland areas because in the event of a homeland being given independence, we will have assets in a foreign country without any guarantee from our government that it will underwrite the risks of loss."

Quizzed by the *FM* as to the government's reasons for refusing guarantees, Canning made the amazing admission that there was only the word of a deputy secretary that it would be unlikely to provide such guarantees. No attempt had been made to go to higher authority — and none was contemplated. "No government could be expected to provide a virtually limitless guarantee," declared Canning. What of guarantees up to a given total amount? It appears no thought has been given to an approach along those lines either.

It is difficult not to see some contradiction in an apparent willingness to lend to Namibia, never part of SA territory, and not to KwaZulu whose independence appears to be a good deal further off than Namibia's. Building societies recently divested themselves of their assets in Namibia to a new South West Africa building society.

To be fair, the societies are circumscribed in their ability to lend in townships within the homelands by laws such as the Bantu Trust and Land Act and practical difficulties arising from inadequate survey of sites.

Dealing with other matters, Canning emphasised that the building societies were almost drowning in money and suggested that fixed deposit rates were still too high — quarter to half percent in his estimation. Paid-up share balances reflecting individual savings have increased by a small amount. However, a very much larger proportion than usual came from companies, institutions, public bodies and so on, suggesting a sluggish economy with no new investment in fixed property for either manufacturing or commerce. The higher petrol price is likely to slow down the economy and thus the excess cash problem will remain.

There is also at present, noted Canning, the strange phenomenon of loan repayments well above average. This arises because most lending is on existing homes and as sales take place existing loans are repaid by new loans which keeps a huge volume of money circulating within the societies.

Canning hoped that this pressure of money would not lead to an "artificial" increase in house prices. But unfortunately the demand for new building loans from whites, which the societies wanted in order to stimulate the building industry, was still relatively slack indicating there is no real shortage of white housing. The demand, lamented Canning, is simply not there

COMMITTEE OF TEN

Survey surprise

If the surprising results of a recent opinion poll are to be believed, most people in Soweto favour participation by their leaders in Piet Koornhof's regional committees on the future of urban Africans. But the poll has not prompted Committee of Ten leader Nthato Motlana to change his mind about boycotting the PWV committee.

Commissioned by *Sunday Post* and conducted by Intercontinental Marketing Services, the poll found that 54% of



Motlana . . . Sit on Koornhof's committee? No ways!

Soweto residents favoured participation, while 46% were against it. Of those against, 39% rejected discussion between black leaders and government altogether. In all, 500 people were interviewed.

The poll also found that support for boycotting the committees was greatest among the young, the better paid, and the better educated.

Motlana tells the *FM* he is sceptical about surveys like these, arguing that many urban Africans are wary about giving militant answers to surveyors because "they fear reprisals." He adds that the question was phrased in such a way that "the pitfalls were not explained." (The question said that "Minister Koornhof has asked various black leaders to serve on a committee to advise him on the position of the urban blacks," added that some leaders had accepted and some rejected the invitation, and then asked whether leaders should agree to serve.)

Motlana says the people who favoured participation were "the labourers and people like that, the less educated people who are not politically aware." These people, he believes, "simply think these committees are an opportunity to talk — they don't realise that they were set up within the framework of separate development.

"Our job," Motlana says, "is to guide and lead the broad mass of labourers and to move ahead of their thinking, not simply to reflect it." He adds: "But the better educated group in my constituency, which is the black consciousness movement, are fully behind me."

Sunday Post editor Percy Qoboza, who also refused to serve on the PWV committee, goes along with Motlana's criticism of public opinion surveys, though he "hopes" the one in question was an accurate test of opinion. Qoboza confesses to "surprise" at the result, but tells the *FM*: "We can't simply wish these things away."

---

of voting and the calculation of the value creditors of an insolvent estate: Provided ne consent of the Master or of the Court ion (1).

of Act No. 111 of 1976.]

dicial management.—(1) Every disposition could for any reason be set aside in the pany unable to pay its debts, be set aside in the event of the company being placed s of the law relating to insolvency shall isposition.

vent which shall be deemed to correspond y Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936), in the the Court of the application in pursuance

liscounted in determining preference under npany being a mortgage debtor in respect anagement order, shall be excluded in the se of determining whether such mortgage 88 of the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. npanies by this Act.

nent.—Notwithstanding the granting of a npany and for so long as the order is in ointment and reappointment of an auditor ntinue to apply as if any reference in the were a reference to the judicial manager.

certain provisions of winding-up.—(1) In judicial management, the provisions of apply as if the company under judicial the judicial manager were the liquidator.

the Court so orders, any provision of judicial management as they apply in a its debts, any reference to the liquidator ger.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

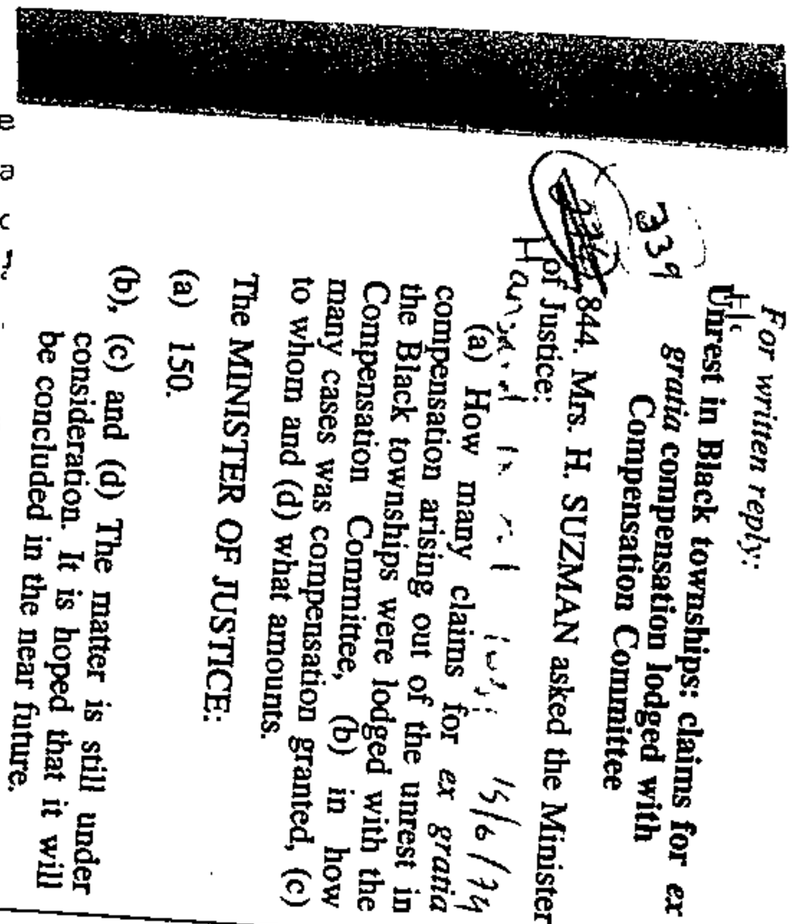
From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.



For written reply:

Unrest in Black townships: claims for *ex gratia* compensation lodged with Compensation Committee

339. **Mr. H. SUZMAN** asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many claims for *ex gratia* compensation arising out of the unrest in the Black townships were lodged with the Compensation Committee, (b) in how many cases was compensation granted, (c) to whom and (d) what amounts.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 150.

(b), (c) and (d) The matter is still under consideration. It is hoped that it will be concluded in the near future.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the white
of mortality which is classically associa
Infectious diseases have become less impo
are increasingly related to Cardiovascul
'coloureds' and Africans, however, have
deaths caused by infectious diseases.
mortality which is characteristically as
whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy
whites and Africans, although it is clea
Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the
'coloureds' is that it would appear to
developed and the developing experience
Table II which provides a more detailed
contributing to the overall mortality c
form of cause specific mortality rates
though cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

Community council hit over rents

15/6/79
357

GRAHAMSTOWN — The community council came under fire at a meeting at the Municipal Hall here.

Members of the council were criticised for their handling of the increased rent issue with the Amalgamated Eastern Cape Administration Board.

At an earlier meeting the community council had advised residents not to pay the increased rent as the council was to discuss the issue with the administration board.

The council promised residents that they were not to panic as the issue was to be fought "tooth and nail."

The council promised people in May that it would hold a report-back meeting.

An executive member of the Fingo Village Ratepayers Association, Mr Vuma Nkosinkulu, said members of the community council were paying lip services.

"These members are inefficient and disregard the aspirations of the people of Grahamstown," Mr Nkosinkulu said.

"Despite their promises to fight increased rents people are being evicted from their homes.

"When we unanimously passed a resolution condemning the rent increase the chairman of the council, Mr G. H. Nduna, and his secretary, Mr N. Tsili, flatly rejected the resolution and said they were to fight the rent increase on their own.

"I will not be surprised if a vote of no confidence on the entire council is passed at the next meeting," Mr Nkosinkulu said. The chairman of the Fingo Village Ratepayers Association, Mr B. B. Zondani, said ratepayers were not affected by the increased rates.

He said the rates which had been increased had to be rectified because in most premises there were no toilets or water taps whereas the computerised rates charged each home for a toilet and water tap.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1227 15 June 1979

CHANGE IN THE DESIGNATIONS OF THE MINISTER, DEPUTY MINISTERS AND DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

It is hereby notified that the State President has been pleased to approve of the change, with effect from 1 July 1979, of the designation of—

(a) Dr the Honourable P. G. J. Koornhof, from "Minister of Plural Relations and Development—Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling" to "Minister of Co-operation and Development—Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling";

(b) Dr the Honourable A. P. Treurnicht, from "Deputy Minister of Plural Relations—Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge" to "Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development—Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling";

(c) Dr the Honourable W. L. Vosloo, from "Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development—Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling" to "Deputy Minister of Co-operation—Adjunk-minister van Samewerking"; and

(d) the "Department of Plural Relations and Development—Departement van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling" to "Department of Co-operation and Development—Departement van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling".

From the said date the designation of Dr the Honourable A. P. Treurnicht will be Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development and of Education and Training.

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1227 15 Junie 1979

VERANDERING IN DIE BENAMINGS VAN DIE MINISTER, ADJUNK-MINISTERS EN DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident behaag het om goedkeuring te heg aan die verandering, met ingang van 1 Julie 1979, van die benaming van—

(a) Sy Edele dr. P. G. J. Koornhof, van "Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling—Minister of Plural Relations and Development" na "Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling—Minister of Co-operation and Development";

(b) Sy Edele dr. A. P. Treurnicht, van "Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge—Deputy Minister of Plural Relations" na "Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling—Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development";

(c) Sy Edele dr. W. L. Vosloo, van "Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling—Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development" na "Adjunk-minister van Samewerking—Deputy Minister of Co-operation"; en

(d) die "Departement van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling—Department of Plural Relations and Development" na "Departement van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling—Department of Co-operation and Development".

Sy Edele dr. A. P. Treurnicht sal vanaf datum af as Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling en van Onderwys en Opleiding [illegible]

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have moved beyond increased until fission occured when groups would have moved away and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, the carrying capacity has been defined as psycnological tolerance and of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data . The rates of population growth used in the s were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The va similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1957) for human groups colo uninhabited areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used: five, ten and fifteen people per square kilometer. A value of f per square kilometer has been used as the carrying capacity for on subsistence agriculturalists (Ammerman and Cavalli-Sforza, 19 values coincide with low population known from African ethnograp but the possibility remains that the ethnographic values are to they may have increased as a result of European medical attenti

Both models were simulated with three different, arbitrari input populations: 100, 500, and 1000 people. In the simulati was conceptualised as a series of concencric circles. The peri circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluttedcomplex corresponds, at le outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, t of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early I in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream.

66497
339

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1258 15 June 1979

CORRECTION NOTICE. — REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF AN URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA AND RELEVANT MATTERS—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1036, DATED 14 JUNE 1968

The Schedule to Government Notice R. 1072, dated 25 May 1979, is hereby corrected as follows:

In the Afrikaans text:

1. *Item* 6:

Regulation 15 (4) (b) *of Chapter* 2.—Substitute "subregulasie (a)" for "regulasie 6 (1) (a)".

In the English text:

1. *Item* 1 (a):

Regulation 1 *of Chapter* 1.—Substitute "of" for "for".

2. *Item* 1 (d):

Regulation 1 *of Chapter* 1.—Substitute "Commissioner" for "citizenship certificate".

3. *Item* 6:

Regulation 15 (4) (b) *of Chapter* 2.—Substitute "subregulation (a)" for "regulation 6 (1) (a)".

4. *Item* 10 (a):

Regulation 47 (1) (a) *of Chapter* 2.—Substitute "subregulation (1) (a)" for "subregulation (2)".

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1258 15 Junie 197

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING. — REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEHEER VAN EN TOESIG OOR 'N STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIED EN AANVERWANTE AANGELEENTHEDE—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 1036 VAN 14 JUNIE 1968

Die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 107 van 25 Mei 1979 word hierby as volg verbeter:

In die Afrikaanse teks:

1. *Item* 6:

Regulasie 15 (4) (b) *van Hoofstuk* 2.—Vervang "regulasie 6 (1) (a)" deur "subregulasie (a)".

In die Engelse teks:

1. *Item* 1 (a):

Regulasie 1 *van Hoofstuk* 1.—Vervang "for" deu "of".

2. *Item* 1 (d):

Regulasie 1 *van Hoofstuk* 1.—Vervang "citizenshi certificate" deur "Commissioner".

3. *Item* 6:

Regulasie 15 (4) (b) *van Hoofstuk* 2.—Vervang "regulation 6 (1) (a)" deur "subregulation (a)".

4. *Item* 10 (a):

Regulasie 47 (1) (a) *van Hoofstuk* 2.—Vervang "subregulation (2)" deur "subregulation (1) (a)".

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occured when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psycnological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

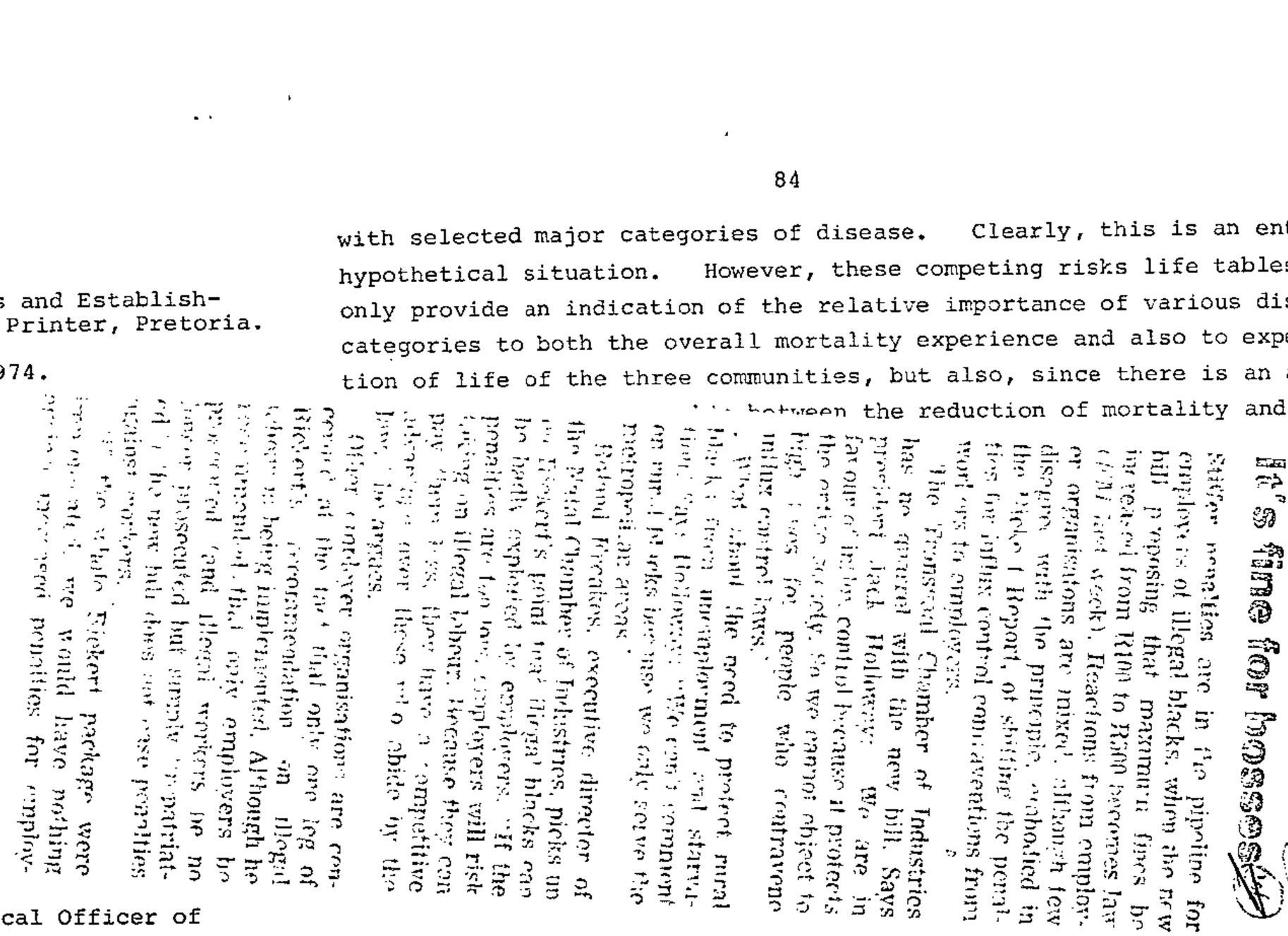
Quantitative data . The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values were similar to those quoced by Birdsell (1957) for human groups colonising uninhabited areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used: one, five, ten and fifteen people per square kilometer. A value of five people per square kilometer has been used as the carrying capacity for simulations on subsistence agriculturalists (Ammerman and Cavalli-Sforza, 1973). The values coincide with low population known from African ethnography (Tew, 1950), but the possibility remains that the ethnographic values are too high since they may have increased as a result of European medical attention.

Both models were simulated with three different, arbitrarily chosen, input populations: 100, 500, and 1000 people. In the simulations space was conceptualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter of each circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluttedcomplex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an appro-

Life



ers," says senior Assocom man Vincent Brett. "Rickert allows less opportunity for infringements by employers but it is not fair to implement only one aspect."

The Midland Chamber of Industries has fundamental objections to the new measures. "We stand for a free labour market in which employers can choose the most suitable workers for the job," director Brian Matthew tells the FM. "Anyone wanting to find work should have the right to look for it." Matthew believes that shifting the blame on to employers solves nothing.

But even he could stomach this step if it were in the context of the Rickert Report as a whole. "We would accept stiffer penalties because we feel they are offset by the positive aspects of the Rickert Report," he argues.

One industry which will feel a particularly tight pinch is building. Explains Edwin Bezuidenhout, general secretary of the Building Industries Federation of SA: "The nature of building work makes it difficult to find urban Africans willing to do the job, so employers, particularly in boom times, are sometimes forced to employ illegal workers. Although we support influx control, we think it must be practical."

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, P

3. Department of Statistics (1976). Repor Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07- Pretoria.

4. Department of Statistics (1976). Soutl Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. Department of Statistics (1974). Repo Magisterial Districts 1968 to 1971. R Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1970.

7. Department of Bantu Administration an the Department 1974/5. Report RP 114, Pretoria.

8. Chiang, C.L. (1968). Introduction to Biostatistics. Wiley, New York.

9. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.

10. Department of Statistics (1976). Population Census 1970; Age, Marital Status and Type of Dwelling by District and Economic Report 02-05-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

11. Martins, J.H. (1975). Regional Population Estimates for 1974 University of South Africa, Bureau of Market Research. Rese Report No. 46, Pretoria.

12. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977). The Reproductive Efficier the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.

13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification c Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. p.\ Government Printer, Pretoria.

14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 6 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.

15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * *

Chief Buthelezi attacks Motlana

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has again sharply attacked Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten for refusing to serve on the new regional committee, saying his attitude could result in bloodshed among blacks.

In a special announcement in the Ulundi Assembly, Chief Buthelezi read out a statement made by Dr Motlana, in which he said it was not his function to reflect the thinking of workers and "uneducated people," but to lead their thinking.

Dr Motlana made the comment following a survey conducted by the Sunday Post, which had shown that the majority of people in Soweto favoured participation in the new committee.

Noting that Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, had also refused to serve on the committees, he said: "These are the people who behave as if workers have no dignity, as if they can be herded about like cattle, people who wish to deny the ordinary man his right to have a say in decision-making."

Such talk, said Chief Buthelezi, was dangerous "because these are the people that think that the masses can be used as cannon-fodder to satisfy an individual's political aspirations."

Black home stimulus welcomed

STEPS TAKEN in the past year to enable blacks in urban areas to own their own homes were welcomed by Mr Phil Sceales, chairman of the United Building Society, when he addressed the annual meeting in Johannesburg last night.

"An important step forward is the introduction of the 99-year leasehold system for urban black home ownership. This is a cause for which the United has fought strenuously for many years.

"Last year I announced that the legislation had been enacted. Disappointingly, the regulations to give effect to it took months to finalise and have twice had to be amended to overcome various problems in connection with surveys and so on."

However, final amendments had now been agreed on and the way was clear to go ahead. This would lead to a stimulus to the building and ancillary industries and, just as important, to the promotion of a black middle class supporting the free enterprise and capitalist system.

"I would emphasise that the building societies' function is to finance economic housing. It is not part of our function to take over from the authorities low-cost, sub-economic housing which will continue to be occupied by people whose incomes are not adequate to enable them to acquire their own homes."

A pleasing development, in which the United was taking part, was that the Urban Foundation had secured loans totalling $29-million from three American banks for urban black housing.

PM challenged to enter dispute

CT. 22/6/79 (339)

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was last night challenged to enter the dispute between two of his Cabinet ministers over whether or not apartheid was dead.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, called on Mr Botha to repudiate and discipline either the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, or the new Minister of Public Works, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Dr Koornhof is reported to have told American audiences that apartheid was dead, that discrimination, the pass laws and influx control would be ended and that blacks would be given full participation in the political process in South Africa.

Dr Treurnicht has stated publicly that, if Dr Koornhof has been reported correctly, he cannot associate himself with these sentiments.

Speaking during the third-reading debate on the budget, Mr Raw said Dr Treurnicht, as "a one-day-old Cabinet minister", had thrown down the gauntlet to Mr Botha.

He challenged Mr Botha to say what the true face of the National Party was, as the public had the right to know what the government stood for.

If neither minister was repudiated, desperately needed change would be held up by Mr Botha's commitment to keep the peace in his own party.

Mr Botha had already stated the caricature of apartheid was dead. Dr Koornhof had said "apartheid as you know it" was dead and had gone on to spell out what he meant.

Mr Raw said it was now for the Prime Minister to say which of his two ministers had spoken for the government.

He referred to Dr Treurnicht as "the spiritual leader of original nationalism".

The National Party, he said, was now in total disarray. "The knives are out in the open, and the process of disintegration is accelerating."

Backstabbing and undermining were killing the NP as it had killed the United Party.

Mr Frank le Roux (NP Brakpan) said Mr Raw wanted only one thing — a split in the NP.

Mr Raw: "It has already split."

Mr Le Roux said Mr Raw should realize the interests of certain people were subject to the interests of the NP. He also said Mr Raw had not quoted Dr Koornhof's speech fully.

RIEKERT WHITE PAPER

A rose by any other name . . .

Government has accepted some of the key recommendations of the Riekert Commission, is adopting a wait-and-see attitude on others, and has rejected at least one major proposal. This is the import of a white paper released in Cape Town as the *FM* went to press.

The guts of Riekert's proposals is that influx control should be retained but linked to the availability of jobs and housing. At the same time, statutory provisions against unlawful employment and unlawful occupation of housing should be applied on a non-racial basis.

This has been agreed to by government with the proviso that the extension to other races will be done gradually.

Government has also accepted in principle Riekert's proposal that labour legislation should be streamlined and consolidated and that discriminatory measures should be eliminated, but that where it is necessary to retain discriminatory provisions, reasons should be furnished.

One of Riekert's key proposals was thus that the residence of Africans in urban areas should continue to be subject to the Section 10 provisions of the Urban Areas Act. Riekert argued that this provision would be the only one that should continue to apply to Africans only, on the grounds that the urbanisation process among Africans was not complete, unlike that of other races. Influx control was therefore still necessary to protect the interests of established township residents, "since it is mainly blacks who are streaming into the cities in large numbers."

Says the white paper: "The government finds this line of thinking convincing, and therefore accepts this recommendation."

Family rights

Government has also accepted Riekert's proposal that Africans with Section 10(1)(a) or (b) permanent urban residence qualifications be allowed to have their families join them if housing is available. Also accepted is Riekert's recommendation that Section 10 qualifications should be transferable from one prescribed area to another, again subject to the availability of work and housing, and the approval of the local labour bureau.

Riekert advocated repealing the present Section 10 proviso to the effect that Africans may not stay longer than 72 hours in prescribed areas without fulfilling the Section 10 residence qualifications. He wanted the 72-hour prohibition to be linked only to the availability of jobs and housing, arguing that if this were strictly applied it would be more effective than the existing system (see box, next page).



Piet Riekert . . . accepted, rejected, left pending

Says the white paper: "The government has taken note of the evidence submitted to the commission that the 72-hour provision discriminates against blacks, leads to large-scale arrests and short-term imprisonment, creates considerable human relations problems, and comes nowhere near completely effective control of the unlawful entry of blacks into the urban areas."

It adds: "On the other hand, the government wishes to point out that repealing this provision will place the burden of influx control entirely on control at the place of employment and the place of residence . . . Achieving the same degree of control without the 72-hour provision may, therefore, require exceptionally strict application" of these other controls.

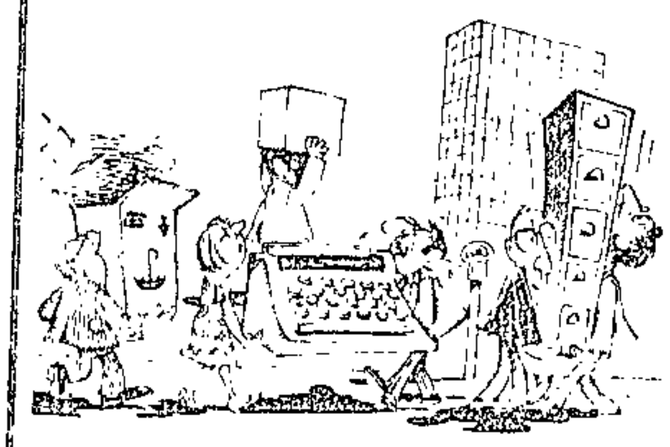
Government thus intends to wait and see how effectively Riekert's other proposed controls work, retaining the 72-hour provision as a "third element" for the time being. If Riekert's other two controls do work as well as he hopes, "the repeal of the 72-hour provision may be considered again."

Riekert advocated much tougher action against employers caught with people illegally on their payrolls, and legislation to this effect is already in its final stages of enactment (*FM* June 8, 15).

But Riekert's recommendation that workers be no longer prosecuted for being in illegal employment has been rejected. Says the white paper: "The government is of the opinion that the offence in such cases is committed by both the employee and the employer, and that there should therefore be a penalty applicable to both.

Penalties applicable to the worker also have a preventive effect in that they may deter the worker from entering the urban area unlawfully."

NOW HEAR THIS!



By the time this issue of the *FM* appears on the streets, our move from Carlton Centre to the Saan building will have begun. From *Monday June 25* our phone number will be 29-2081, while from *Thursday July 4* our telex number will be 8-8921. Our box number (9959, Johannesburg 2000) remains unchanged.

The new street address is 171 Main Street (corner Mooi Street), Johannesburg 2001.

99-YEAR LEASES

125

339

Slow lift-off

FM 22/6/79

The much-vaunted 99-year lease scheme has not exactly got off with a bang, if purchases so far are anything to go by. Government officials on the Reef are mystified by the slack demand, while it looks as if Parliament will rise this week without resolving the legal ambiguities.

Thus there is still no guarantee that children born to citizens of bantustans after independence will be able to own or occupy houses under a 99-year lease, even if the houses are inherited from qualified people.

"The government insists that descendants of independent homeland citizens will not lose any rights besides their citizenship," says Houghton MP Helen Suzman. "We would have preferred a legislative assurance. All we can do now is wait and see if government assurances are administratively implemented."

Meanwhile building societies, eager to lend money for 99-year leases, are getting impatient at the administrative problems that continue to dog the scheme. The chief bughear is surveying. At present, regulations require that each stand be individually surveyed, whereas the Association of Building Societies has asked government to allow block surveying. "We want the difficulties to be overcome as quickly as possible so that the scheme is not killed before it starts," says Association director David Alston.

Frans du Randt, chief Co-operation commissioner for the Witwatersrand, says the black response to 99-year leases has been disappointing, with only four deeds so far registered in his area. Most of Soweto has not yet been surveyed, however.

Du Randt is at a loss to explain the exact reasons for the slack demand, although he thinks high fees could well be an important obstacle. "We would welcome letters from black people explaining their lack of enthusiasm," says Du Randt.

The Black Sash's Sheena Duncan says people coming into Sash offices have given some of the answers. "People are very suspicious, particularly in view of the high cost involved in taking out leasehold," she says. "They remember that freehold rights were cancelled, and that 30-year leaseholds were withdrawn in 1968. They wonder whether the house will still be

---

one thousand adult males at Kat River, nine hundred were on active service, compared with not more than three per cent of the adult male population of any other division in the colony."[5]

Yet only four years later, under cover of another frontier war, many of the 'Hottentots' at the Kat River settlement rebelled against the government. Although officials at the time could not understand why so many had moved from collaboration to resistance in such a short space of time, it is recognised today that the paradox was more apparent than real. Part of the answer is to be found in the declining importance of the 'Hottentots' in government frontier policy. Until 1846 the settlement had been in the front line of defence against the Xhosa and a major factor in colonial military strategy. The annexation of the Victoria district in 1847 had pushed the Cape frontier up to the Keiskamma and virtually isolated the Kat River settlement from Kaffraria. At the point where t two regions still touched, Governor Smith established four military villages of discharged British soldiers. Kat River was no longer so essential to the government as a buffer agai the Xhosa. In other spheres too their role as collaborators was being challenged and it is to this that we must now turn.

During the course of the nineteenth century, Mfengu gradually replaced 'Hottentots' as the most important collaborator with the government in the army, in the field of employment, and as a buffer against the Xhosa. Although their role as collaborators is obviously then similar in type, it seems to me that the collaboration of the Mfengu with the British government was essentially different in character to that of the 'Hottentot'. The reason for this lies in their very different historical experience.. The origins of the Mfengu are vital

---

in any attempt to portray their collaboration with the British government.

The name Mfengu was originally used from the Hlubi, Zizi arriving in the east Mfecane. They were or Ngwane of Matiwane. J nor was it intended the circumstances ar their number remaine disappeared from gen as the Mfengu collab

---

cattle which by custom belonged to the Gcakela. The Mfengu offered the government the services of over nine hundred armed men and were settled by the government on land which had previously belonged to the Xhosa. It is as a result of this betrayal of the Gcakela who had befriended them that the Mfengu have been seen by the Xhosa as collaborators, in the most perjorative sense of the word.

---

theirs in old age, and whether bantustan citizenship will deprive them of their homes. They are also reluctant to spend so much money on Soweto 'boxes'."

SMOKING OUT THE ILLEGALS

FM 22/6/84 (359) (285)

Pass arrests must be taken off the streets and influx control monitored instead in the seclusion of personnel managers' offices. That is the import of Piet Riekert's proposals on this, the most explosive of all racial issues in SA.

Although Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof said in Washington last week that he was reviewing influx control, its retention is one of the chief recommendations of the Riekert Report. Indeed, without even stricter curbs on the employment of blacks who lack Section 10 urban residence qualifications, Riekert says his whole new system, including its envisaged greater privileges for Section Tenners, would be doomed to failure (*FM* May 11).

Riekert refers to the agreement between government and certain bantustan leaders in November 1977, to the effect that all blacks entering SA from the bantustans must have travel documents issued by the bantustans, which will eventually supplant (though serve the same purpose as) the present pass, or reference, books.

At the same time, urban residence rights will be linked to the availability of jobs and housing. Riekert believes this will not only be more "acceptable," in that it will apply to all races, but also more effective "since control will be concentrated on a far smaller number of strategic points, ie, on employers and owners of premises."

He told a meeting at the Wits business school recently that the general demand for reference books, "which causes so much bitterness among blacks, will not take place in public at present, but in the secluded office of the employer's personnel manager. We must get the thing off the streets, when blacks are asked for books. Administration board inspectors will, instead, go to the personnel manager and ask to see his pay-sheets to check that everyone there, irrespective of race, has been registered."

The recent quintupling of the fine for which employers caught with unregistered blacks are liable (*FM* last week) will no doubt ensure that personnel managers get rid of all illegal blacks unless they are able to register them. (Riekert said there was nothing in his report to prevent the government condoning unlawful employment from a given date, if regularised.)

But Riekert does not stop at advocating strict action against illegal employers. He also wants it against his other "strategic point" — "unlawful occupiers, and the persons who accommodate them." He thus said at Wits that unlawful occupation could be stopped because the unlawful people would not now be able to work. Their relatives (or anyone else) would then no longer be willing to accommodate them because they would be unable to pay rent.

Riekert estimated the number of illegal people in Soweto alone at 200 000. He added that all workers should be channelled through labour bureaux for "security" reasons.

In his report, Riekert says the strict action he recommends will make it possible to repeal (the word in the report, *repeat*, is presumably a Freudian misprint) the provision declaring failure to produce a reference book or travel document on demand to be an offence.

He says the provisions in the 1952 Abolition (sic) of Passes Act (which applies to Africans only) for endorsements in documents of identity should be deleted from this Act and incorporated in other legislation on a non-discriminatory basis. Riekert recommends also that the Passes Act be administered by the Department of the Interior and Immigration, with other bodies (administration boards, it would appear) being used as agents where necessary.

~~327~~
339
~~206~~

The Cape Times

Government by confusion

AS THE session of Parliament ends, confusion about government policy and intentions could not be greater. Quite apart from the chaos caused by the information scandal, on the ideological front there is chaos compounded.

The world is informed by Dr Koornhof that the pass laws must be "ousted completely". Back home, almost the same day, another of the countless thousands of pass-law offenders is charged at Langa, and the magistrate says he cannot take cognisance of Dr Koornhof's statement abroad. This demonstrates the difference between South African policy as soothingly conveyed to the Washington national press club and harshly experienced at Langa. The point is emphasized when the Riekert commission reports, raising hopes of a move away from the discriminatory pass-laws which have caused so much misery. Yet a white paper makes it clear that the government has no intention of changing what Mrs Helen Suzman rightly calls the crux of the system, the 72-hour limit on blacks entering an urban area without a permit.

Dr Koornhof also tells the world that apartheid is dead. This is quickly denied by his Transvaal leader, Dr Treurnicht. The Wiehahn commission reports, and raises hopes of real progress toward non-racial industrial democracy, yet the actual legislation which follows does nothing of the sort. Meanwhile, in neighbouring territories Zimbabwe and Namibia apartheid is dispensed with and even outlawed — with South African encouragement. In the Republic itself, in spite of the hopes raised by people such as Dr Koornhof, apartheid thrives.

Of course, South Africans — notably blacks, at the receiving end — are used to the double-talk that can allow Mr Pik Botha to tell the UN that we are moving away from discrimination when precisely the opposite is happening in practice back home. And, of course, the rejection of far-sighted commission reports is nothing new, as was seen with the Theron commission — and, years ago, with the Tomlinson proposals. But the difference now is that the times are more urgent, the world pressures have grown and Soweto has left a legacy of young black bitterness and revolutionary activism. This situation can be dealt with only by a total restructuring of South African society. Yet, all the country gets is government by confusion, and this from people who have always prided themselves on their resoluteness and ideological consistency. It makes the situation even more dangerous, because of the false hopes raised.

Ultimately, when the ideological resourcefulness of the government is totally exhausted, the state will be left only with guns to try to deal with growing demands for justice. Then the stage will be set for frightful violence. *Now* is the time to act creatively to avert it, not to compound it with double-talk abroad and discrimination at home.

Uproar after Koornhof speech

ET 22/6/79 (339)

Political Staff

THE full text of Dr Piet Koornhof's controversial "apartheid-is-dead" speech was urgently telexed to the office of the prime minister yesterday amid signs that verkramptes were drawing the battle lines for a straight confrontation with Dr Koornhof.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Dr Koornhof's Transvaal leader, plunged headlong into the party fray on his first day as a Cabinet minister to warn that the Minister of Co-operation and Development would have some explaining to do.

The uproar in the party over the speech Dr Koornhof made at the National Press Club in Washington, comes at the end of a session in which party disunity has reached its highest point in 10 years.

Nationalists who saw a copy of the speech expressed relief that Dr Koornhof (nicknamed "Piet Promises") had said that South Africa's policy was one of "leading its black nations to independence".

But they were strongly critical of other statements which they described as "misleading and likely to raise expectations that cannot be fulfilled".

"He obviously got carried away before an overseas audience," one verkrampte said.

There is sure to be some hard talking between Dr Koornhof, who ranks third in Cabinet seniority and his Transvaal leader who ranks 17th.

Party verligtes have indicated that they fully support Dr Koornhof's more controversial statements which included: "Apartheid as you came to know it . . . is dying and dead. Our intent is to reform . . . on the basis of a commmonwealth of nations or even a confederation. We are well on the way to achieving full citizenship rights for all people. We are also far advanced to achieving full participation of all peoppe in the decision-making process. The private sector also had a vital role to play as a catalyst for change. The entire system of influx control is now under consideration to amend it drastically after recommendations by the Riekert Commission."

Verligtes said they fully supported Dr Koornhof's statement, which they said could just as well have been made inside South Africa. However, Dr Treurnicht summed up the feeling in verkrampte ranks when he repudiated the remarks "after strong insistence to do so from various quarters in the Transvaal and also in the Cape".

Dr Treurnicht said he could not associate himself with Dr Koornhof's reported statement that apartheid was dead.

"If these reports are true, it would mean that there are no separate schools, facilities or even political institutions in South Africa. Surely this is not so."

Dr Treurnicht is scheduled to address several Transvaal political meetings during the next few days — including one in Zeerust tonight, in which he could face many questions on party policy.

Verkramptes are annoyed that verligtes are confusing the issues. Verligtes made statements that caused unwarranted nexpectations that would never be fulfilled and would only lead to unrest, they said.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2816 PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS

POST FREE · POSVRY

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2816

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 168] PRETORIA, 22 JUNE JUNIE 1979 [No. 6510

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 123, 1979

AMENDMENT OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE SECRETARY FOR PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

Under the powers vested in me by sections 27 and 27A of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957), as amended, I hereby amend, in accordance with the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, the First Schedule and Third Schedule to the said Act with effect from 1 July 1979 by the substitution of the words "Department of Plural Relations and Development" and "Secretary for Plural Relations and Development" for the words "Department of Co-operation and Development" and "Secretary for Co-operation and Development" where they appear in columns I and II, respectively, of the First Schedule and the Third Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-eighth day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 123, 1979

WYSIGING VAN DIE BENAMING VAN DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING EN VAN DIE SEKRETARIS VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikels 27 en 27A van die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), soos gewysig, wysig ek hierby, ooreenkomstig die aanbeveling van die Staatsdienskommissie, die Eerste Bylae en Derde Bylae by genoemde Wet met ingang van 1 Julie 1979 deur die vervanging van die woorde "Departement van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling" en "Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling" deur die woorde "Departement van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling" en die "Sekretaris van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling" waar hulle onderskeidelik in kolomme I en II van die Eerste Bylae en die Derde Bylae voorkom.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Agt-en-twintigste dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

(or factory) on each occasion it is needed. Stock Control is concerned with the relationship between:

(*a*) The cost of placing an order.
(*b*) The discounts obtainable by taking delivery in large quantities.
(*c*) The cost of holding stock (interest on capital tied up, physical deterioration, obsolescence, cost of warehouse space, etc.).
(*d*) The cost (or loss of profit) in being unable to meet demand through shortage of materials.
(*e*) The amount and variability of demand.

** *Economic Batch Re-ordering Quantities*
The larger the batch of materials that can be ordered, the lower the cost of placing the order and the better the quantity discount is likely to be. On the other hand, the higher will be the cost of storage and working capital. One can calculate the batch size that minimizes all these costs.

**† *Simulation by Computer*
Stock control and Economic Batch Size calculations are often complex. It may be preferable to build a mathematical model of the stock problem and use simulation on a computer.

RESEARCH

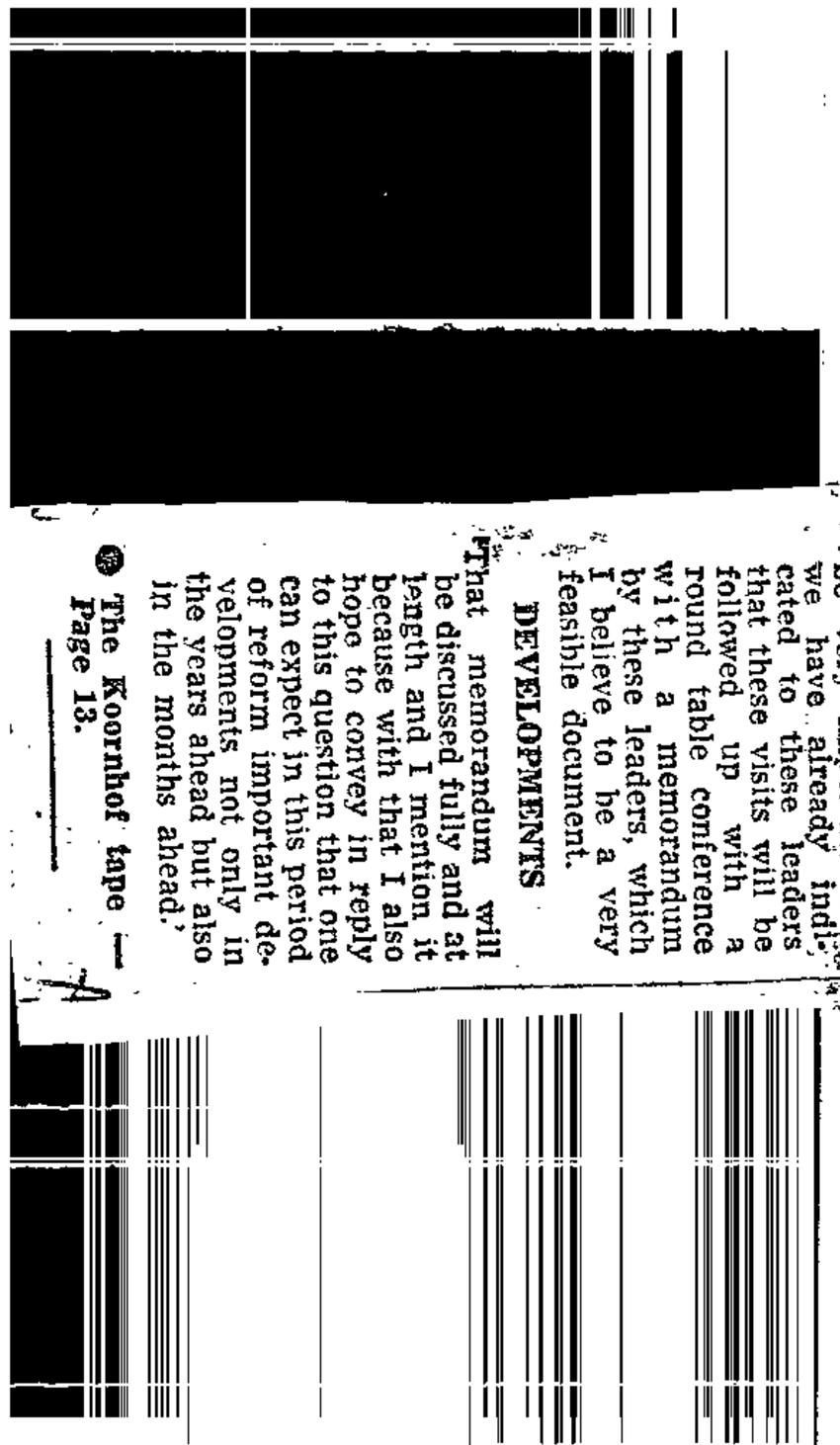
How to Reduce the Time Taken to Complete Research

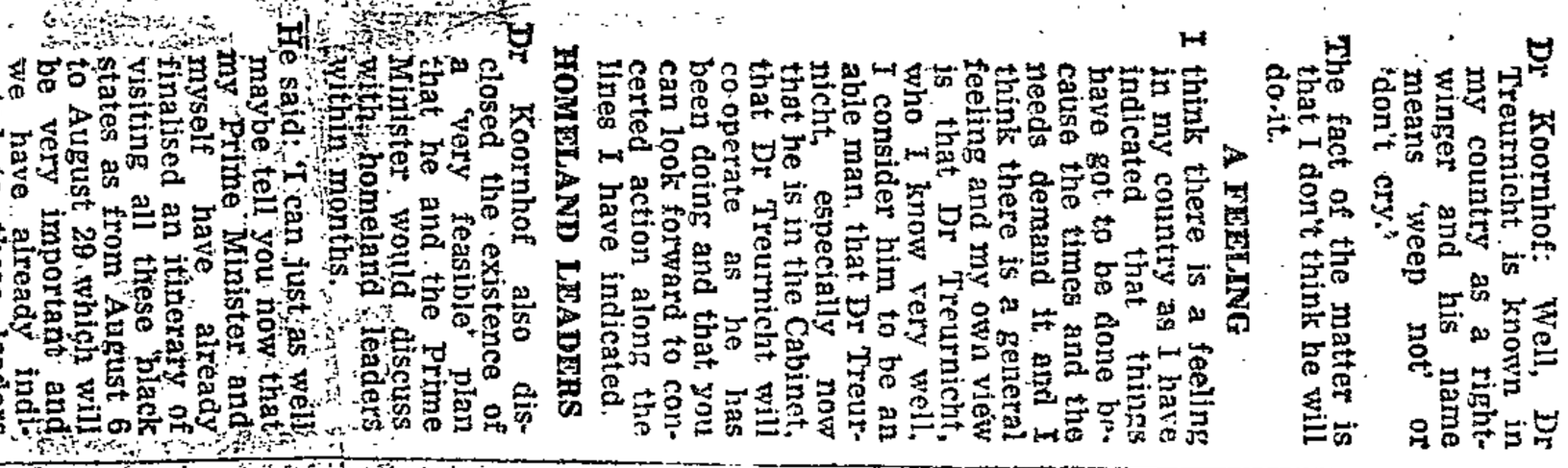
*** *Method Study* (q.v.)
Can be used with great effect to improve methods of carrying out routine research experiments.

*** *Critical Path Methods* (q.v.)

** *Statistical Design of Experiments*
Proper design can ensure that an experiment will be as sensitive as possible to the factors under investigation, that it will not be subject to systematic bias and that the results will be capable of statistical analysis. Factorial Design, Latin Squares, etc., can minimize the experimental work required for a given accuracy in the results.

**† *Scientific Calculations on a Computer*
Many scientific calculations (for example, stresses in a structure) the scientific problem under study, it is possible to conduct 'experiments' in the computer rather than with physical objects. Particularly useful in studying changes in methods of operation of chemical plants, etc.





What Dr K thinks of Dr N

HOW did Dr Koornhof expect Dr Treurnicht to react to his verligte statements? Here are his own words from the transcript of the Washington tape:

QUESTION: The South African Cabinet was reshuffled yesterday and an avowed conservative, Dr Treurnicht, was appointed. Will Dr Treurnicht obstruct the reforms you outlined?

Dr Koornhof: Well, Dr Treurnicht is known in my country as a right-winger and his name means 'weep not' or 'don't cry.'

The fact of the matter is that I don't think he will do it.

A FEELING

I think there is a feeling in my country as I have indicated that things have got to be done because the times and needs demand it and I think there is a general feeling and my own view is that Dr Treurnicht, who I know very well, I consider him to be an able man, that Dr Treurnicht, especially now that he is in the Cabinet, will co-operate as he has been doing and that you can look forward to concerted action along the lines I have indicated.

HOMELAND LEADERS

Dr Koornhof also discussed the existence of a 'very feasible' plan that he and the Prime Minister would discuss with homeland leaders within months.

He said: 'I can just as well maybe tell you now that my Prime Minister and myself have already finalised an itinerary of visiting all these 'black' states as from August 6 to August 29 which will be very important and we have already indicated to these leaders that these visits will be followed up with a round table conference with a memorandum by these leaders, which I believe to be a very feasible document.

DEVELOPMENTS

That memorandum will be discussed fully and at length and I mentioned it because with that I also hope to convey in reply to this question that one can expect in this period of reform important developments not only in the years ahead but also in the months ahead.'

● The Koornhof tape — Page 13.

...the Koornhof tape...the Koornhof tape...the Koornhof tape...

Argus 23/6/79 (339) (104)

What Dr K said

By Hugh Roberton

WASHINGTON.—Dr Piet Koornhof's controversial remarks — which have been repudiated by the Minister of Public Works, Statistics and Tourism, Dr Andries Treurnicht, — came during a traditional question and answer session with members of the National Press Club immediately after his speech.

Talking about the homelands policy, he said: 'I don't use the word homelands areas at all. I use the word black states. . . .

PROVED

'The acknowledgment of the black states, if you look at it from the point of view of at least being regional government and if you accept the fact as I think scientists have proved, that in the plural set-up as we have, you have got to have good local government, you have got to have good regional government so that you can dispose of emotional issues in a plural set-up at those levels because if you can dispose of those issues at those levels — emotional issues at those levels — then it is not necessary to drag it to the State government, which then makes it so much more feasible to have stable government at the top.

'. . . Those black states in South Africa . . . have got a stabilising influence because these governments maintain good law and order. They are administratively extremely well-endowed, and in this plural set-up it must not be overlooked that they play a very important role.

BLUEPRINT

'That does not mean to say that they are necessarily the alpha and omega in this plural set-up . . . I don't think they are the alpha and omega and I have already indicated that we accept the fact that there will for time immemorial be black people living outside of these black states and we have now set up the committees to give us the blueprint of where they will fit in. I have already indicated that that indicates a very dramatic change of policy as far as this aspect is concerned.'

Question: 'You talk of equal rights for all races in South Africa. Do you expect to see blacks vote for national offices within South Africa and if so how soon?'

Dr Koornhof: 'As I see the development, the constitutional process will end up either in a set-up at the top of confederation although it is not completely to be ruled out that after equality between the constituent states has been brought about that discussion on federation would ensue.

EQUALITY

'As a matter of fact, my Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, very recently, two weeks ago, on a question by Mr Vause Raw in Parliament, when Mr Vause Raw put it to him: "Well, why don't you now discuss with us federation or confederation," the Prime Minister's reply was we must first bring about equality between the different states, equality between the constitutent partners, otherwise you are spanning the cart before the horse.'

DOMPAS

Question: 'For many years, black South Africans have expressed unhappiness with the pass book system. Are you happy with this system which requires every black to carry identification documents at all times?'

Dr Koornhof: 'I am indeed very happy for that question. I stated in Parliament at the first opportunity after my appointment to this Ministry of Co-operation and Development that I detest the dompas. I declared war on the dompas. That thing must be ousted completely and totally out of my country and I have requested my officials to work on it. They have been doing it and the dompas will be ousted in my country sooner than later and I am working as far as this is concerned on a month's timespan and not a year's timespan.

'As far as the influx control thing is concerned, the Riekert Commission as I have indicated has made very definite recommendations about the influx control system and those recommendations of the Riekert Commission have been accepted by my Government.

TURNING POINT

'The White Paper on the Riekert Commission is a momentous, monumental affair, a turning point if ever there was one to my way of thinking. Before I left my country for the United States, this White Paper was finalised and the Government has accepted the fact that this influx control thing be changed in terms of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission so that the 72-hour regulation will be phased out and then we will work on a completely new system, namely work and house as the necessary to do the planning of townships and the planning within the Republic of South Africa.'

● **This is just a short excerpt from the complete tape.**

S. 2 (Cont.)

ncreased
e by the branch

d the decrease
higher marginal
better not to
price if it will

ul promotion of
sed price, but
ratio which,
has resulted

126% increase
rease in office

Argus 23/6/79 (339)

KOORNHOF TAPE MAY SPARK SHOWDOWN

Koornhof row

(Continued from Page 1)

reports that the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, will open all the National Party's provincial congresses this year, trying to put his own brand of verligtheid on the party in the face of strong verkrampte resistance, especially in the Transvaal.

This is something a Prime Minister rarely does. But this year's round of congresses is the first since Mr Botha became leader of the National Party.

The Natal congress will be held in Durban from August 15 to 17, the Free State one in Bloemfontein on September 5 and 6, the Transvaal one in Pretoria from September 17 to 19, and the Cape one in Cape Town from September 24 to 26.

On August 25 Mr Botha will invade the 'deep platteland' of the Transvaal when he addresses a rally of Northern Transvaal constituencies at Pietersburg.

There is little doubt Dr Treurnicht will be re-elected Transvaal leader. He has spent most of his time in consolidating his position, especially in the Transvaal platteland.

iii. Some form of remissio

returned National Servi

ns training is

ng was being provided

rising universities

itutes) and technical

d employee

s and enterprise-level

d private training

relations training of

l trade union federations,

ns and their federations,

councils in the

s for such training.

ation to such guidelines

ii. . . .

Weekend Argus Reporters

A TAPE RECORDING of Dr Piet Koornhof's controversial speech to United States journalists in Washington may lead to a blazing row between the left and right wings of the National Party.

The recording shows that Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, did indeed make the policy statements which have since been repudiated by Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the National Party in the Transvaal.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has commended

ment symposium, the National Press Club lunch (during which his speech was relayed by more than 200 radio stations in the United States) and even opened an exhibition of paintings by South African artists (including some blacks) in New York.

Meanwhile, political correspondent Tos Wentzel

America a 'fearless' and 'positive' image of National Party policy.

But he was going on a copy he has received of Dr Koornhof's prepared speech, not the recordings Weekend Argus has transcribed of answers Dr Koornhof gave American journalists later.

Dr Treurnicht has himself personally telephoned to ask whether the reports in Weekend Argus last week, on which he based his attack on Dr Koornhof, were correct.

Weekend Argus's man in Washington, Hugh Robertson, confirmed today that they were.

Contrary

Verkramptes in the National Party will be particularly upset to hear that the tapes confirm that Dr Koornhof said categorically that separate black homeland states are 'not the alpha and omega' of the 'plural' plan for South Africa.

He also suggested there could be a confederation of states in Southern Africa and that this could lead to talks about a 'federation.'

Dr Treurnicht says any sort of federation is contrary to National Party policy, and that the homelands plan is 'cardinal.'

Change

Dr Koornhof also reiterated that there would be blacks living outside the homelands 'for time immemorial.' He said the Government had made a 'very dramatic change of policy' by setting up committees to work out where these people would 'fit in' to the Government's constitutional plan.

As far as Dr Treurnicht is concerned, this issue is cut and dried. They would not be regarded as a separate nation or become part of the white community. They would have their 'political expression' through the black states.

Speaking from Washington today, Hugh Robertson says he believes that Dr Koornhof may know that he has set the cat among the pigeons in South Africa.

He has not returned many telephone calls, nor has he responded to messages left with members of his party.

At the same time, he has been very busy. He has attended an invest-

23/06/74

339

27/6/29 ET

Black bonds: Plea for speed

B39 58

JOHANNESBURG. — The chairman of the Allied Building Society, Dr I Q Holmes, yesterday appealed to the government to accelerate the proposed changes in regulations relating to the 99-year leasehold scheme for urban blacks.

Speaking at the society's annual general meeting, Dr Holmes said the scheme had barely got off the ground and that time was of the essence.

Only one mortgage bond had been registered and only two townships, both in Soweto, had been approved for leasehold title.

"This is disappointing in that it represents the loss of an opportunity to boost the home-building industry and to reduce unemployment in the black townships. More disappointing is the fact that the delays are bringing into question, quite unjustifiably, the credibility of the scheme and all who are connected with it."

Dr Holmes appealed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development to speed up approval of townships and to arrange for the creation of a new middle-class suburb in the Soweto area, a suburb where affluent blacks could build high-quality homes and enjoy the standard of living to which their economic status entitled them.

Absorbed

Referring to the general housing situation, Dr Holmes said there were indications that the property market was improving and that the oversupply of residential units was being absorbed in some areas. It was a pity, however, that at a time when building societies were in a position to meet all reasonable demands for loans, less than 20 percent of their lending was being devoted to the erection of new dwelling units.

"If this trend continues, I envisage a housing shortage in the early 1980s," Dr Holmes told the meeting.

The recent petrol price increases would tend to depress property values in outlying areas not well served by public transport, while increasing demand for more conveniently situated residential units. To level out these anomalies and in the interests of the economy generally, there was a pressing need for bold action by government at all levels to improve public transport.

Consideration should also be given to the sub-division of residential sites into smaller stands and the further decentralization of commerce and industry.

Referring to interest rates, Dr Holmes said while changes in interest rates had little effect on the cash flow, and therefore the standard of living on borrowers, the position with investors was quite different. It therefore behoved financial institutions not to ignore the interests of investors in bowing to the pressure to reduce lending rates. He said it was essential to "take care not to demotivate the public from saving and thus kill the goose that lays the golden egg".

Noting that the Allied's share capital and deposits had increased by R187 million to R1 544 million in the financial year ended March 31, Dr Holmes said this increase could have been much greater if the Allied's management had not adopted a cautiously prudent policy in regard to the acceptance of funds.

This policy was aimed at balancing growth and profitability, while avoiding unduly burdensome future commitments in respect of maturing fixed deposits, at a time when building societies were receiving money faster than they could channel it into mortgage advances.

During the past financial year, the Allied paid out R390 million in mortgage advances. Its assets increased by R191 million and now stood at R1 600 million. — Sapa

Black housing speed-up urged by Allied

THE CHAIRMAN of the Allied Building Society, Dr I Q Holmes, appealed to the Government yesterday to accelerate the proposed changes to the regulations relating to the 99-year leasehold scheme for urban blacks.

He said at the society's annual meeting in Johannesburg said that the scheme had as yet barely got off the ground and time was of the essence.

Only one mortgage bond had been registered and only two townships, both in Soweto, had been approved for leasehold title.

"This is disappointing in that it represents the loss of an opportunity to boost the home-building industry and to reduce unemployment in the black townships. More disappointing is the fact that the delays are bringing into question, quite unjustifiably, the credibility of the scheme and all who are connected with it."

He appealed to the Minister of Cooperation and Development to speed up approval of townships and to arrange for a new middle-class suburb in the Soweto area, a suburb where affluent blacks could build high-quality homes and enjoy the standard of living to which their economic status entitled them.

Referring to the general housing situation, Dr Holmes said there were indications that the property market was improving and that the oversupply of residential units was being absorbed in some areas. It was a pity, however, that at a time when building societies were in a position to meet all reasonable demands for loans, less than 20% of their lending was for new dwelling units.

"If this trend continues, I envisage a housing shortage in the early 1980s."

The petrol price increases would tend to depress property values in outlying areas not well served by public transport, while increasing demand for more conveniently situated residential units. To level out these anomalies and in the interests of the economy generally, there was a pressing need for bold action by the Government at all levels to improve public transport.

Consideration should also be given to the sub-division of residential sites into smaller stands and the further decentralisation of commerce and industry.

Dr Holmes said that although changes in interest rates had little effect on the cash flow, and therefore the standard of living on borrowers, the position with investors was different. Financial institutions should not ignore the interests of investors in bowing to pressure to reduce lending rates. It was essential to "take care not to demotivate the public from saving and thus kill the goose that lays the golden egg".

The Allied's share capital and deposits had increased by R187-million to R1 544-million in the financial year to March 31. Dr Holmes said this increase could have been greater if the Allied's management had not adopted a cautiously prudent policy on the acceptance of funds.

This policy was aimed at balancing growth and profitability, and avoiding unduly burdensome commitments in respect of maturing fixed deposits at a time when building societies were receiving money faster than they could channel it into mortgage advances.

In the past financial year, the Allied paid out R390-million in mortgage advances. Its assets increased by R191-million to R1 600-million. — Sapa.

Continued from previous page:

a number of members paying their contributions.

In the event of a palace revolt, the Freedom Party national chairman and leader in the Eastern Cape, Mr William Africa, will be a strong contender for Dr Bergins's position.

Financial Mail 18 April 1979

MINE LABOUR What's going on?

Anglo American must have had high hopes for labour relations at the new Elandsrand mine. But even before the mine's official opening, those hopes lay in ruins. Literally.

In Elandsrand's first-ever annual report, released less than six weeks ago, chairman Harry Oppenheimer talks of the new family "village" for senior black workers and the new hostels with their "raised living standards." The village is to be run by an elected council, and "consultative councils for all employees" are to be established.

So why the rioting and the R750 000 of damage? While things at Elandsrand are now "back to normal," according to an Anglo spokesman, 4 500 men took part in the riots and the [illegible] stoppages because [illegible]

Argus 9 April 1979

Miners in demo after night riot

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 800 men demonstrated at the Elandsrand gold mine near Carletonville today after hundreds went on a rampage last night, damaging buildings and equipment.

Only 100 of the 4 500 blacks at the single men's village went to work this morning.

Police said the demonstrating miners had gathered on the mine's soccer field and were 'fairly peaceful but in a defiant mood.'

A loudspeaker from a circling helicopter was appealing to the men to put their grievances to the management and to go back to work.

Extra security staff and 20 policemen from Carle-

800 quit mine — sacked after riot

Argus 10 April 1979

Argus Correspondent

Most back at work at riot-torn mine

Rand Daily Mail 12 April 1979

Staff Reporter

CARLETONVILLE — A work stoppage by about 4 400 black miners at Anglo American's riot-struck Elandsrand Gold Mine near Carletonville, ended yesterday afternoon when most of the men went back to work after an ultimatum.

About 800 who refused to return to work were signed off and sent home.

There were riots and arson in the mine's hostel village on Sunday. Hundreds of thousands of rands damage was caused before mine security men and police from Potchefstroom, Carletonville and Fochville quelled the uprising.

Two men were arrested on charges of public violence. A few men were slightly injured.

Of 4 500 miners, less than 100 went underground, bringing the mine to a virtual standstill. A helicopter circled the area for hours asking workers, over loudspeaker to elect representatives to air grievances.

Negotiations started with Mr Cyril Beever, the mine manager, and other officials in the afternoon.

Mr Beever said workers had given no reasons for their action.

Pressmen were refused access to the area and those not working. But other employees said the main grievances were pay and too little meat at meals.

The model hostel village was to have been visited by VIPs during today's formal opening of the showcase mine. The opening will go ahead but the hostel will be cut out of the itinerary.

Trade union vehicle sprayed red

A VAN belonging to the 8000-member Food and Canning Workers' Union was sprayed with red paint on Wednesday evening and

You wouldn't believe, reading the Riekert Report and last week's white paper on it, that "the optimal allocation of manpower" is one of the aims of official policy in SA.

But it's there in black and white, and presumably the Riekert Commission would never have been appointed were it not for government's worry that the labour market has become subject to so many controls that allocation is inefficient and economic growth is being hindered as a result.

Riekert himself talks of institutional rules which limit the "inter-regional mobility of labour," chief among them being influx control. One result is the existence of labour shortages in some "geographical sub-markets" at the same time as there is unemployment in others. But Riekert still wants influx control to be retained.

One important recommendation by Piet Riekert that government did accept in the white paper (*F/M* last week) was that blacks with Section 10 urban residence rights in one area should have the right to move freely to another, if jobs and housing are available and if the local labour bureau agrees.

Only time will tell to what extent this new freedom of movement will operate in practice or to what extent the three conditions will make it a dead letter. The requirement that jobs and housing must be available might seem reasonable enough, even humane, at first blush. But Riekert is honest enough to make it clear that it's really influx control by another name.

Indeed, whether or not influx control should be retained was not even at issue in the Riekert Report. Says the white paper: "The question to which the commission and the government had to find an answer was not whether there should be influx control, but what the right mechanism would be . . ."

And thereby lies the rub. For as long as this issue is beyond question, Riekert and the white paper don't get to first base in their desire to promote labour mobility.

All black workers in the "white" areas are supposed to be registered at labour bureaux attached to the administration boards — 394 local bureaux in the towns, and 304 district bureaux in the rural areas. But, according to Riekert, the bureaux have a "very poor" image among black workers and white employers alike, a major part of the reason being their role in enforcing influx control.

Riekert says he wants to get rid of discrimination. So workers of all races must be subject to the same registration law, administered by the same government department. This means transferring the registration of Africans from Co-operation and Development to Manpower Utilisation. But, he says, the administration boards should act as agents for Manpower in the case of Africans, precisely because it is necessary to retain their expertise in implementing influx control. So in practice we are back where we started.

On this point, the white paper says that the government accepts Riekert's recommendation that the Public Service Commission should look into tranferring certain Co-operation functions to other departments, retaining an agency system where appropriate.

So it's a pretty safe bet that the administration boards will stay. Although Riekert has some pretty damning things to say about them, his desire that they should retain their expertise in influx control administration seems to outweigh all other considerations.

When the boards took over the running of the labour bureaux from local authorities in 1972 and 1973, there

BACK TO SQUARE ONE

(374) Pan 2 of 124

was a great deal of ballyhoo about how this was going to meet the demands of business for greater mobility of black workers between one urban area and another. Indeed, it was on precisely this point that the boards were sold to employers.

In evidence to Riekert, most of the boards naturally claimed they had brought about a great improvement in labour mobility. But the "overwhelming majority" of official, semi-official, and private sector bodies complained that mobility had declined.

Riekert accepted this evidence although he said the problem was to some of the boards' own making but the result of their lack of funds, part of government's freeze in 1968 on black housing in the urban areas.

To cap it all, Riekert found that there had been a great increase in the cost of labour bureaux. So employers (and workers) were paying more for worse service.

Riekert does propose (and the white paper accepts) certain ideas for making the bureaux more efficient by eliminating some of the worst excesses of the pass laws, including lifting the requirement that workseekers register themselves and employers register vacancies with the bureaux.

But given Riekert's (and the white paper's) failure to remove the central weakness of the labour bureaux — the part in enforcing the pass laws — these other promises of change look like so many new year resolutions.



South African Press Cuttings

No. 1430 666550 (557) 29 June 1979

CHANGE IN THE DESIGNATIONS OF THE MINISTER AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has been pleased to—

(a) approve the change, with effect from 20 June 1979, of the designation of—

(i) Dr the Honourable P. G. J. Koornhof, from "Minister of Plural Relations and Development—Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling" to "Minister of Co-operation and Development—Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling"; and

(ii) the "Department of Plural Relations and Development—Departement van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling to "Department of Co-operation and Development—Departement van Samewerking en ontwikkeling"; and

Withdraw Government Notice 1227 of 15 June 1979.

No. 1430

VERANDERING IN DIE BENA MINISTER EN DIE DEPA PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat d Staatspresident behaag het om—

(a) sy goedkeuring te heg a met ingang van 20 Junie 197 van—

(i) Sy Edele dr. P. G. J. Koo van Plurale Betrekkinge en On of Plural Relations and Develo van Samewerking en Ontwikkel operation and Development"; en

(ii) die "Departement van Pl Ontwikkeling—Department of Development" na "Departem en Ontwikkeling—Department Development"; en

Goewermentskennisgewing in te trek.

SQUATTERS SLEEP IN THE VELD

By MZIKAYISE LDOM 4 April 1979

THE Daveyton squatters who had their shacks demolished by police, slept in the open, but immediately began putting up their shacks yesterday morning.

The shanty town, also called "Phumlamqashi" by the squatters was demolished on Tuesday morning by South African Police and the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) police.

After the shacks were demolished, the police took away the corrugated iron poles and furniture. Furniture of some of the squatters was left in the open veld.

Mr Gordon Masheloane, a spokesman for the squatters told POST yesterday that the homeless families had nowhere to go on Tuesday night and they had to spend the night in the veld.

"We have no other homes because the police have destroyed our homes. Unless we are provided with houses as soon as possible, we are not leaving "Phumlamqashi" he said.

"Only few of the squatters were provided with accommodation by good Samaritans. Most of us had to sleep in the open veld."

"We will go on building shacks at "Phumlamqashi" until the East Rand Administration Board provides us with accommodation," he added.

Mr Masheloane further said that their only problem at the moment was getting more corrugated iron.

When POST arrived at "Phumlamqashi", most of the squatters were busy erecting new shacks. They were using all kinds of material.

Most of those interviewed by POST said they slept in the open veld..

Mr Sinaba, who had co-ordinated moves by the thousands of homeless families to erect shacks, said yesterday that he was questioned by four Security Policemen, two whites and two blacks about the shanty town.

Crossroads dwellers welcome new plans

Staff Reporter

AT a mass meeting yesterday, Crossroads residents welcomed Dr Piet Koornhof's plans for their resettlement as a promise of new hope for them and their children.

The joint committees of Crossroads convened the meeting to explain the implications of Dr Koornhof's statement to residents.

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Plural Relations, last week announced plans to resettle most of the 20 000 Crossroads residents in a new township to be built between Nyanga and Gugulethu.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairlady of the womens' committee, said the residents had put their trust in Dr Koornhof to do as he had promised.

"Everybody was so excited because at least they now know what is going to happen to them. Since 1975 we have struggled with no results and now there seems to be some future for us and our children."

Weekend newspapers welcomed the minister's proposals in their editorials.

Rapport commented that "full marks can be awarded to Dr Koornhof for his handling of the Crossroads dilemma allow human considerations to prevail instead of rigo

Sinaba is on bail in fraud case

MR SHADRACK SINABA, the leader of the Daveyton squatters, made a brief appearance yesterday in the Benoni Regional court.

Mr Sinaba, a member of the Daveyton Community Council, appeared before Mr J van Rensburg. He is charged with fraud and this was his first appearance.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed to April 30. Mr Si-

CROSSROADS

The way ou

The policy implications of the Cabinet decision on the future of the Crossroads squatter camp are puzzling — not least in that they appear to contradict what is happening in other parts of the country, such as the East Rand, where the houses of squatters in Daveyton were summarily demolished last week.

But if what the *FM* has been told is correct — and not simply a public relations exercise designed to still criticism over what has become a closely-watched international issue — the policy implications could be far-reaching. Final judgment on whether government has had a change of heart, however, must await publication of the Rickert report.

Although Prad Minister Piet Koornhof stressed that Crossroads was a once-off *ad hoc* solution to a delicate human problem, to be accompanied by measures "to prevent similar ones from arising in future," the manner in which he tackled it suggests that he has succeeded in convincing the Cabinet that a new approach is necessary to reconcile irresistible forces of urban pull, rural push on the movements of people with nationalist political ideals.

Some people believe that the method of the Crossroads settlement indicates that the Cabinet may have decided in principle to dump the old Verwoerd M C Botha concept of male migrant labour, and to opt instead for a policy accommodating migrant labour family units. Such a decision can become policy without amending legislation.

A big if

Contract migrant family units can be accommodated by making greater use of section 10 (1) (d) of the Urban Areas Act, so that employers would have access to this category of labour only if they could provide housing. This however, is a very big if.

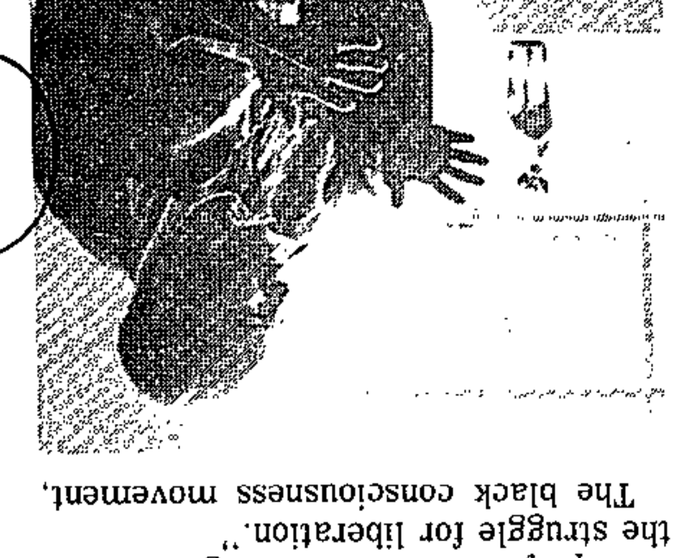
One of the decisive issues that influenced Koornhof's Crossroads settlement was a firm undertaking from Cape employer groups that they would help monitor black labour accretions to the urban areas by not only adhering to the housing provision, but by getting involved in the provision of housing, where necessary.

In view of the high cost of capital relative to owner occupiers' ability to pay, it is clear that the Cabinet will soon be up against another fundamental decision.

If private domestic and foreign sources

WHICH WAY TO FREEDOM?

Thula . . . after all, the workers suffer the most



The long-standing dispute between Inkatha and the black consciousness movement has surfaced again. The issue is a statement by Soweto Committee of Ten chairman Nthato Motlana that "our job is to guide and lead the broad mass of labourers, and to move ahead of their thinking, not simply to reflect it" (*FM* June 15).

Motlana was commenting on an opinion poll claim that 54% of Soweto residents favour participation by their leaders in the regional committees set up recently by Co-operation Minister Piet Koornhof. Motlana refused to join the PWV committee. He told the *FM* that those who favoured participation were "the labourers, the less educated people who are not politically aware."

Now Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has attacked Motlana. "These are the people who behave as if workers have no dignity, people who wish to deny the ordinary man his right to have a say in decision-making," said Buthelezi in a special announcement in Ulundi. Says Inkatha's Gibson Thula, who has joined one of Koornhof's committees: "It is arrogant to despise the feelings of the uneducated. The masses sacrifice far more than those at the top. So we have no right to claim to guide them."

Thula argues that it has always been the labourers who have formed the backbone of resistance in SA. "Most of those who died at Sharpeville were labourers, and in June 1976 it was uneducated parents whose children died or fled the country," he tells the *FM*.

Thula adds that the uneducated bear the brunt of unemployment. "We cannot dictate to those who really suffer," he continues. "Power lies with the people at grass roots level, not with those at the top, who have sacrificed little."

Thula's attack on Motlana highlights a divergence in political strategy between Inkatha and the black consciousness movement, which Motlana says is maintained that the only effective opposition is achieved through mass organisation.

As Buthelezi has put it: "One of the secrets of Inkatha's success is that it recognised that mobilisation of people remained essential. To abandon membership, and to abandon the hard work of organisation, has been the downfall of black leaders who otherwise would have played a more meaningful role in the struggle for liberation."

The black consciousness movement, on the other hand, slams Inkatha for its participation in the homeland government system, claiming that this, like Koornhof's regional committees, merely props up the Nats. The movement also accuses Inkatha of encouraging a resurgence of Zulu tribalism.

Continued from previous page:
a number of members paying their contributions.

In the event of a palace revolt, the Freedom Party national chairman and leader in the Eastern Cape, Mr William Africa, will be a strong contender for Dr Bergins's position.

Financial Mail 13 April 1979

MINE LABOUR What's going on?

Anglo American must have had high hopes for labour relations at the new Elandsrand mine. But even before the mine's official opening, those hopes lay in ruins. Literally.

In Elandsrand's first ever annual report, released less than six weeks ago, chairman Harry Oppenheimer talks of the new family "village" for senior black workers and the new hostels with their "raised living standards." The village is to be run by an elected council, and "consultative councils for all employees" are to be established.

So why the rioting and the R750 000 of damage? While things at Elandsrand are now "back to normal," according to an Anglo spokesman, 4 500 men took part in the riots and the subsequent work stoppage, and 800 of these have now been sent home.

The miners evidently complained about pay and the quality of their food, but Anglo declares itself baffled by the unrest. No demands were relayed to management, says a spokesman, and the corporation has no idea why the riot occurred.

Some mining men blame the riot on "those Basotho" — but the causes obviously run deeper. As usual, the riot can almost certainly be laid at the door of the migrant labour system and the lack of effective communication upwards from workers to their bosses.

As far as migrant labour is concerned, it is significant that hostels were once again a main focus of attack. However much they are "upgraded," they are always likely to be hated. A single-sex compound for men who are not allowed to live on the mines with their wives and children remains just that, even if the kitchen and other facilities are vastly improved. And family housing remains the privilege of a select few.

As far as communication is concerned, there is obviously something badly wrong if a costly riot occurs and management is unable to say what caused it.

An Anglo man was unable to tell the *FM* whether the new committees were in operation yet. If they are, there is obviously something sadly amiss with them.

How much longer can trade union rights be denied to black miners?

Argus 9 April 1979

Miners in demo after night riot

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 800 men demonstrated at the Elandsrand gold mine near Carletonville today after hundreds went on a rampage last night, damaging buildings and equipment.

Only 100 of the 4 500 blacks at the single men's village went to work this morning.

Police said the demonstrating miners had gathered on the mine's soccer field and were 'fairly peaceful but in a defiant mood.'

A loudspeaker from a circling helicopter was appealing to the men to return to work.

800 quit mine — sacked

Argus 10 April 1979

Most back at work at riot-torn mine

Rand Daily Mail 12 April 1979

Staff Reporter

CARLETONVILLE — A work stoppage by about 4 400 black miners at Anglo American's riot-struck Elandsrand Gold Mine near Carletonville ended yesterday afternoon when most of the men went back to work after an ultimatum.

About 800 who refused to return to work were signed off and sent home.

● There were riots and arson in the mine's hostel village on Sunday. Hundreds of thousands of rands damage was caused before mine security men and police from Potchefstroom, Carletonville and Fochville quelled the uprising.

Two men were arrested on charges of public violence. A few men were slightly injured.

Of 4 500 miners, less than 100 went underground, bringing the mine to a virtual standstill. A helicopter circled the area for hours asking workers by loudspeaker to elect representatives to air grievances.

Negotiations started with Mr Cyril Hoover, the mine manager, and other officials in the afternoon.

Mr Hoover said workers had given no reasons for their action.

Pressmen were refused access to the area and those not working. But other employees said the main grievances were pay and too little meat at meals.

The model hostel village was to have been visited by VIPs during today's formal opening of the showcase mine. The opening will go ahead but the hostel will be cut out of the itinerary.

...yed red

...anning Workers' ...day evening and ...aced behind the ... 1979 ...rts Bay where a ...ng held. It was ...se it to get out. ...ander, said the

750 bail

...e magistrate's ...d and Canning

Assemblies Act ...t Worcester, on ... 1979 ...ined to May 16. ...in his passport ...n Square police ...t he does not interfere with ...bow Chicken

...age

...investigat... ...hich led to ...stoppage by ...ivers at the ...

...ed to start ...day, saying ...e incident. ...icials. By ...e back at ...inces from ...ger that a... ...might follow.

building society interest rates for black borrowers will be 0,75% less than the going rate.

The usual principle that monthly repayments must not exceed 25% of income still holds. But most building societies have decided to assess black families differently from whites, taking a spouse's income into account alongside that of the breadwinner.

"We must be a little more elastic with black families," says Allied loans manager Geoff Bowker. Allied has decided to base income assessment on the breadwinner's full income plus half that of the spouse. United MD Peter Richardson says income of children may also be considered in individual cases.

Most building societies are aiming at a better class of housing — the standard 51/9 with improvements — or new houses. "We have never considered ourselves to be financers of sub-economic housing," says Richardson. Bowker adds that he believes it is government's responsibility to provide low-cost housing. "We want to help people who can afford property," he says.

The societies are also stressing the part employers can play. An Urban Foundation pamphlet offers guidelines for employers, covering assistance with monthly payments and the initial deposit; selection of employees to be assisted; sources of loan finance for mortgages; and participation in group housing programmes.

Initial expenses are hefty. On application, the would-be leaseholder must pay about R300 for land usage, a R6 administration fee, and R20 for revenue stamps. There are also surveying fees (from R50 to R300), and conveyancing charges.

Thus an old 51/9 "matchbox" costing a basic R2 235 will come to R2 681, assuming surveying fees are only R50 and excluding conveyancing. To build a 51/9 (basic cost R3 500) would come to a whopping R5 000 — at least — excluding surveying and conveyancing costs and any additions like ceilings or tiled floors.

The board accepts a 10% deposit, but building societies will advance only up to 80% on the value of the property unless collateral is supplied by an employer. Building society loans exclude the extra costs.

In its information sheet on home ownership, the West Rand Board states that 30 year loans at 10,75% interest will be available for building new houses. But a Wrab spokesman tells the *FM* that the board's housing fund has run dry. However, it will allow buyers of existing houses to pay back the money over 30 years at 9,5% interest, provided a deposit of 10% is advanced.

Because of the R30m overseas loan raised by the Urban Foundation, which is being matched by local building societies, the manpower shortage

Labour

Riots: 4 held

Crime Reporter 11 April 1979

WESTERN Transvaal detectives have arrested four Black mineworkers in connection with the violence at the Elandsrand Goldmine near Carletonville on Sunday night.

Two men were arrested on Monday and later two more were taken into custody.

The riots, started at the single quarters at 9 pm on Sunday and caused thousands of rands damage before police and mine officials managed to restore order.

Eight hundred of the 4 500 mineworkers were sent home after discharging themselves by ignoring an ultimatum issued by Anglo American Corporation.

99-YEAR LEASES The cost of living

When the stalled 99-year lease scheme finally gets off the ground, many black families could well find the jump from tenant to leaseholder too big to attempt.

Qualified Section Tenners can either buy existing houses, or build for themselves. Because there is no established market value for existing houses, prices are based on the average of the original cost plus current replacement cost. Thus a standard four-roomed house with an inside bathroom in Soweto costs a basic R2 235. The same type with an outside bathroom comes to R1 750. An extra R80 is charged to install a water meter.

The administration board provides basic plans (concrete floors only, no ceilings) for those who want to build their own houses, at prices ranging from R2 900 to R6 315. When all additional costs are added on, the bill is far larger, with electricity, water, sewerage connections, and other services totalling at least R1 500.

...ld be ...e. If ...at all ...pro... ...n of ...t has ...ane is ...not a ...nister. ...nt the ...for a ...Tuesa ...

...nister Chris ... indeed from the days ... and government appear to have buried the hatchet pretty permanently. Détente?

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Children in hungry townships

One quarter of the babies in black townships could be suffering from malnutrition.

This was claimed by Rev Ron Brauteseth, executive director of World Vision of Southern Africa when he launched the World Vision Hungry Children's Fund today.

Mr Brauteseth felt that problems among township pre-school children were caused when both parents worked. "Mother and father leave home before day-break and return home after sundown. Their little ones are very often left in the care of the elderly, or roam the streets during the day." Consequently they received only one meal a day during the important body-forming years.

"We appeal to the tax-paying public, who will receive tax cuts at the end of July, to share something of this windfall with the thousands of malnourished children in South Africa," Mr Brauteseth said.

In the meantime, contributions can be addressed to the World Vision Hungry Children's Fund, PO Box 32180, Braamfontein, 2017.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters-lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

339

Full statement on influx control

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has decided to accommodate black employees and their employers if they have had them in their employ illegally for a year or longer, the secretary for the department, Mr R J Raath, announced yesterday.

However this arrangement would be valid only until October 31 and would not apply to the Western Province, Mr Raath said.

Mr Raath's statement read:

"In the White Paper on the recommendations of the Riekert Commission, the Government declared, inter alia, that after careful consideration it fully identified itself with the conclusion that serious social problems would arise in urban areas affecting both the established urban population and the new entrants, if large-scale influx of black workers should take place uncontrolled.

"As a result of the economic conditions which prevailed during the past few years there was a measure of unemployment in the black states and in the white areas of South Africa.

"This resulted in an increase in the number of black people who came to the white areas illegally in search of employment, and simultaneously jeopardised the employment opportunities of those black people with vested interests in the white areas.

"In the interest of these people the Government has introduced an increased fine for unlawful employment.

"On the other hand my department is aware that many workers were compelled to seek work in the white areas in order to make a living. For this reason it has been decided to accommodate these black employees and their employers.

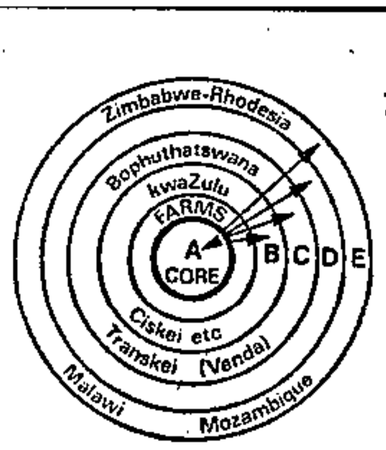
"Administratively it is being arranged to register black employees who, on July 31, 1979, had been in the illegal employment of a particular employer for a year or longer and a black worker who on July 31, 1979, had been illegally employed in a particular prescribed area for three years or longer.

"Furthermore, it is only applicable in respect of South African citizens and former South African citizens who are now citizens of a state, the territory or part of the territory of which formerly formed part of the Republic of South Africa.

"Employers must realise that this arrangement only applies in respect of the legalisation of employment and that it does not interfere with the normal legal procedures.

"I therefore call on all employers who have black employees in illegal employment, to legalise the position of such employees without delay," Mr Raath said. — Sapa.

Rom 4/7/79



The economic core of SA, representing mines, factories, towns and cities circled by "white" farming areas, is represented by Dr Wilson as "A" here. Surrounding it are the various categories of black area which he says are shouldering more unemployment and poverty, despite the possibility of a non-racial core in future. The arrows indicate the flow of labour to and from the core in accordance with its needs.

White core set for radical change?



Bishop Tutu . . . changed mind.

By John Allen

Recent Government moves fitted in with a policy of integrating some blacks into "white" core areas of South Africa, but shifted the burden of unemployment and poverty to black rural areas.

This was the basic conclusion reached by University of Cape Town labour economist Dr Francis Wilson in an analysis presented to the conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations today.

Government response to the Riekert and Wiehahn reports, aspects of the reports themselves, the continuing resettlement of people in rural areas and the reinforcing of "boundaries" between core areas and "black states" were in line with this conclusion, Dr Wilson suggested.

The feeling of reform, sensed by many people, seemed to be a gradual move to replace skin colour by political boundaries which separated those permanently resident in urban areas and blacks in rural areas, he said.

Restrictions

"Is it too far fetched to suggest that we are witnessing the beginning of a significant shift in the status of black urban 'insiders' (permanent residents) by means of a gradual easing of all economic and social restrictions based solely on colour.

"This 'deracialising' of the core could conceivably be carried through by the present Government provided it did not involve too many Africans. Such a policy has many advantages to white South Africa. It makes possible a 'new deal' . . . for those living in places such as Soweto.

"The process will take much of the sting out of international criticism. And it will deepen the division of interests within the black community between those who have rights of access to the accumulated wealth of the economy in the core region and those who must wait unemployed and hungry on the edges waiting to be called if they should ever be needed."

Homelands and nearby black African states "from which the core can draw labour when it needs it and to which it can return workers when it no longer needs them act as a kind of shock absorber which gives the whole system a stability which should not be underestimated."

Justice

The issue of economic justice could no longer be seen in simple black and white terms. Those concerned with it should press above all for the rights of "rural Africans" and migrant labourers.

Dr Wilson argued that the migrant labour system had significantly shaped economic development.

Political boundaries (including those of homelands), which had become

'Diabolical' camps sway Bishop Tutu

Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday suggested that a recent visit to the "diabolical and satanic" resettlement camps in the Eastern Cape might have changed his mind in favour of no further investment in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was addressing a workshop session of the SA Institute for Race Relations conference in Johannesburg.

He said the Government had to understand this was "diabolical" and "satanic."



Dr Leistner . . . change from within.

4/8/79

339

Delegates disagree on pressure

A wide chasm between a black cleric and a white academic over whether external pressure would drive Afrikaners into a laager, was revealed yesterday.

Extreme pressure would cause the Afrikaner to dig in his heels, Dr E Leistner, Director of the Africa Institute, told yesterday's Institute of Race Relations conference in Johannesburg. Change must come from within.

Bishop Tutu replied: "Some people say all that external pressure will succeed in doing is harden attitudes and exacerbate polarisation.

"This sounds plausible until you discover that in fact the most vicious legislation was passed in this country when no real pressure was being applied.

"Pressures could be a calculated risk, but they are the only peaceful means left."

In his prepared speech, Bishop Tutu said: 'We cannot, even if we wanted to, advocate no further investment in South Africa. We would be liable to a minimum mandatory sentence of five years imprisonment."

But he said: "I wrote that before I visited the Eastern Cape." He said that since the visit he was not so sure.

He told of a young girl he met in the Zweledinga resettlement camp who said she borrowed food, but when she could not borrow food, she drank water to fill her stomach.

"That girl is going to haunt me for the rest of my days," he said.

He said he would do

increasingly important, had operated as a "one-way filter" allowing labour into the core but also resulting in productive capital being accumulated mostly in the core.

The system also shifted "much of the risk of unemployment, the burden of social security, and the hardships of poverty from the shoulders of those living within the economic core . . . to those who, whilst contributing to its growth, are not allowed to share its full fruits."

Government response to the Wiehahn and Riekert recommendations, as broadly accepted by the Government, benefited blacks with the right to live permanently in core areas, Dr Wilson said.

~~166~~
539
~~701~~

For full text
see Acts 1979

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer — *Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*

PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST
BUITELANDS 30c ABROAD
POSVRY · POST FREE

Vol. 169] KAAPSTAD, 4 JULIE 1979 [No. 6547
CAPE TOWN, 4 JULY 1979

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1439. 4 Julie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 98 van 1979: Tweede Wysigingswet op Wetgewing op Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, 1979.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1439. 4 July 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 98 of 1979: Laws on Plural Relations and Development Second Amendment Act, 1979.

Act No. 98, 1979 LAWS ON PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[ ] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To repeal the Moroka Ward Land Relief Act, 1924; to amend the Black Administration Act, 1927, so as to provide further for the jurisdiction of commissioners' courts; to amend the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936, so as to provide for the payment of the proceeds of certain fines to administration boards; to amend the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, so as to increase certain fines; and to extend the powers of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development to make regulations; to amend the Black Labour Act, 1964, so as to increase certain moneys; and to further regulate the allocation of certain moneys, fines and estreated bail to administration boards; to amend the Black Taxation Act, 1969, so as to introduce new scales for the payment of general tax; to amend the Black States Constitution Act, 1971, so as to provide that the proceeds of sales tax on certain transactions accrue to the revenue funds of the Black states; to amend the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971, relating to the funds of administration boards; to amend the Community Councils Act, 1977, relating to the publication of certain decisions of community councils; so as to extend the powers of the said Minister to make regulations; to prevent the functions performed by community councils from being unnecessarily duplicated by another authority; and to provide for the transfer of certain Black employees of administration boards to the service of community councils; relating to the commencement of certain regulations made under the Community Councils Act, 1977; to provide for a change of the names or official titles of certain institutions and the holders of certain offices; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 21 June 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Repeal of Act 28 of 1924.

1. The Moroka Ward Land Relief Act, 1924, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 9 of Act 38 of 1927, as substituted by section 2 of Act 79 of 1957

2. Section 9 of the Black Administration Act, 1927, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) A commissioner may hold a court—

'Blacks being cut out of white core'

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Staff Reporter

PRESSURES are being exerted by the Government to reduce the number of blacks living in "white" South Africa, said noted economist Dr Francis Wilson in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr Wilson, economics director of the SA Labour and Research Development Unit at the University of Cape Town, was speaking at the SA Race Relations Institute's 50th anniversary conference at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He said: "As the major urban areas continue to expand, as population grows and as pressures against the migrant labour system increase, it is likely that workers will be drawn in from the platteland while people living in Ciskei and elswhere may find they are increasingly left out in the cold.

"At the same time, pressures are being exerted by the Government to reduce the number of Africans living in the core — "white" South Africa.

Even before it had been enacted, he said, the proposal to fine all employers R500 if they should be caught employing people who did not have specific permission to be in the area was causing large numbers of blacks to lose jobs which in many cases would not be refilled.

"The net effect is to increase unemployment at a time when both common sense and justice would require that all possible efforts be made to reduce it. Similarly, in some parts of the country farmers are being pressed by the aurhorities to reduce the number of people living on their farms."

Meanwhile, Dr Wilson said, the process so poignantly described by Cosmas Desmond of resettling people from "white" urban South Africa into the periphery continued.

The most recent step in pursuit of that policy was taken at the beginning of April — virtually on the same day as the reprieve for Crossroads was announced — when the first houses were brought in the resettlement area of Glenmore, an isolated corner of the eastern Cape.

Glenmore, said Dr Wilson, was clearly destined to be part of the consolidated Ciskei. "Glenmore is a rural ghetto planned to house several thousand people in urban conditions, but without the economic base necessary to sustain them.

"Glenmore, it seems, is destined to join the long list of names that shame us all," he said.

It was against that background that South Africans could best interpret the feeling of reform which many people sensed was in the air. What seemed to be happening was a gradual move to repalace skin colour or "race" with various political boundaries.

Those boundaries — artificial boundaries between white South Africa centres and the homelands and neighbouring black states — were the most significant political developments of the past year, not the "spectacular consequences of the Information scandal".

He asked: "Is it too far fetched to suggest that we are witnessing the beginning of a significant shift in the status of black urban 'insiders' defined in terms of Section 10 for the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — by means of a gradual easing of all economic and social restrictions based solely on colour?"

The "deracialising" of the core that was "white" South Africa, said Dr Wilson, could conceivably be carried through by the present Government provided it did not involve too many blacks.

The process of integrating some blacks into the "white" core would take much of the sting out of international criticism, which was generally focused exclusively on the iniquity of the use of colour as a bar.

Dr Wilson added: "And it will deepen the division of interests within the black community between those who have rights of access to the accumulated wealth of the economy in the core and those who must wait unemployed and hungry on the periphery, waiting to be called if they should ever be needed."

'Rural blacks are hamstrung'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

A SUBSTANTIAL 'economic gap is building up between urban blacks and their rural kinsmen. Professor Jill Nattrass, professor of economics at the University of Natal, told the Institute of Race Relations yesterday.

She was presenting a paper at the institute's 50th anniversary conference immediately after Dr Francis Wilson, of the University of Cape Town, had argued that current race policy was attempting to drive a wedge between an elite of urban black "insiders" and the mass of rural black "outsiders".

The average income per head for urban blacks was nearly four times as large as that of rural blacks, R381 against R100, according to data collated by Prof Nattrass.

The average income per worker, as distinct from per head, showed an even greater difference, R1 335 a year against R360.

Another set of figures compiled by Prof Nattrass showed that the black population was increasing rapidly in the poorest 10% of South Africa's magisterial districts — in contrast to the white population, which was decreasing both absolutely and proportionately.

"The top 10% of the districts are very rich, about 14 times richer per head of their population than the poorest 10%," Professor Nattrass said.

"The poorest 10% of the districts are on the average 95% black, very poorly endowed with industrial capacity, predominantly rural, slow growing and a supplier of large numbers of (migrant labourers)."

But where whites could escape permanently from the poor areas by moving to the rich areas, blacks could not because of influx control.

"The legal and institutional barriers hindering African population movements act to perpetuate African poverty.

"They chain large numbers of Africans to the almost totally undeveloped African rural areas or to a life as a farm labourer in the white farming sector."

Another difference in the black community related to the earnings of urban black men and women, with men receiving higher wages although they were not necessarily better qualified.

Whites get a lot more says Prof

Deputy Political Editor

THE AVERAGE income per head for whites was 12,5 times higher than that of blacks, Professor Jill Nattrass of the University of Natal, said yesterday.

The life expectancy of white men was also noticeably higher than that of black men, 65 years against 52, she told the 50th anniversary conference of the Institute of Race Relations.

These figures emerged from her economic profiles of the various racial groups.

The income differences between white and black were largely due to two factors: differing educational levels and contrasting access to well paid jobs.

"In 1970 just over 1-million South Africans had completed a school education or had obtained some tertiary educational diploma or degree," she said.

Of these, 88% were white, 7% black 3% coloured and 2% Asian. The mean level of education for whites was 9,7 years of school, against 6,7 for urban blacks, the most privileged section of the black community.

She said said: "Wealth itself accumulates additional wealth, which favours those South Africans who are already wealthy."

BLACK MARKET

The race for trade

Although government's white paper on the Riekert Report accepted in principle that "non-black" business should be allowed into the black townships, black businessmen are still opposed to the idea.

Sam Motsuenyane, president of the black chamber of commerce, Nafcoc, told the Nafcoc conference at Johannesburg's Carlton this week that he had "every reason to believe that the government is subjected to tremendous pressure from the white private sector to open avenues for free trade in the black townships. Nafcoc will, however, continue to vehemently oppose any movement of white companies into black areas, if blacks are still debarred from conducting business in the white areas."

Riekert proposed that community councils be given the right to make recommendations on the admission of whites, Indians, and coloured people to trade in urban black townships (*FM* June 1). The white paper stipulated that the agreement of local black businessmen would also have to be obtained.

Commenting on Riekert's proposal, the white paper says that "the government is aware of the shortage of trading facilities" in the townships. It is also aware "of the resultant crowding at shopping centres in the white cities and of the resultant outflow of buying power" from the townships.



Motsuenyane . . . non-blacks non grata

The white paper adds that the government "consequently considers it essential for attractive and viable business centres to be developed in the black residential areas.

"Although the government is aware of the opposition of black businessmen to the idea of participation by non-blacks in business activities in the black residential areas, the government also appreciates the commission's view that the capital, expertise, and initiative of non-blacks will have to be involved in the development of such business centres in the black residential areas."

Continues the white paper: "It therefore accepts the principle of such participation, provided that a satisfactory mechanism, which should also be acceptable to organised black business and the community councils, is created to regulate such participation."

As Motsuenyane put it this week, black businessmen oppose the intrusion of white companies because of "fear of unfair competition between the small trader and the big white giant who has all the advantages of capital and know-how."

He added that Connie Mulder, then Minister of Plural Relations, had promised to oppose Aaron Cohen's planned white-owned shopping complex near Soweto. But his successor, Piet Koornhof, "has made no effort at either stopping the project or declaring the area a black area as requested." Indeed, an urgent telegram to Koornhof went unanswered, Motsuenyane said.

Turning from the black townships to the white CBDs, Riekert advocated that racially "disqualified" persons should be allowed rights of acquisition, ownership, and occupation there in specific demarcated areas for trading and professional purposes.

He wanted local authorities to be given the right to decide whether or not such racially free trading areas should be instituted, and he was quite explicit in saying that Pretoria "shall not refuse" formal requests from local authorities for such areas to be instituted. In coloured and Indian group areas, the committee acting as the local authority should have a similar right.

But Pretoria appears to be unwilling to hand powers over to local authorities. The white paper says that the government intends to amend the Group Areas Act "so that areas available for occupation by all population groups can be designated in any proclaimed group area for business, commercial, or professional purposes." But first the Group Areas Board must investigate, and then the consent of the Minister of Environmental Planning and the Minister of Community Development will have to be obtained.

So instead of being given the right to decide, as Riekert proposed, the local authority is given the right only to be consulted. It will "be expected to convey its views on the matter to the Group Areas Board."

Moreover, the Group Areas Board will have to satisfy itself that the opening up of a demarcated trading area will not cause "under-utilisation of trading facilities provided by the State in new group areas at considerable expense," and that it "will not result in residential mixing."

According to the Riekert Report, 806 Indian traders still await removal, which is expected to cost R31m. They will no doubt be waiting anxiously to see whether government has really had a change of heart on this issue, and whether they are spared the disruption suffered by the 1 094 traders (1 057 of them Indians) who have already been removed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Citystates?

Community councils, dubbed by Co-operation Minister Piet Koornhof as the key to a "whole new era in black community development," are mushrooming throughout SA. Since 1977 when the Community Councils Act was passed, 168 councils have been established, and each week's government gazette establishes one or two more. There are 117 already functioning, and the target is about 280.

Although Koornhof has promised that community councils will eventually become fully-fledged local authorities their present powers are limited to such things as allocation of houses, administration of recreational facilities and approval of building plans.

Even these powers are subject to the discretion of the Minister of Co-operation and Development. And, lest there be any misunderstanding as to whether councils are competent to make legally-binding regulations, a law recently enacted stipulates that they are not.

Financial Mail July 6 19

Participation in council elections nevertheless seems to be picking up, with an average poll of 41%. The first election in Soweto drew a puny 500 votes, and chairman David Thebehali wears his mayoral chain with only 97 votes behind him. Since the term of office is three years, Thebehali still has over a year before he has to prove himself at the polls again.

Meanwhile, government is investigating full local autonomy for Indians and coloured people — an integral part of its new constitutional blueprint. The Yeld committee into coloured local autonomy has filed an interim report, while the final recommendations of the Slatter committee into Indian local autonomy in four areas were submitted to the government last month.

At the same time, government's ideological juggernaut in mixed group areas is ensuring that white areas overlap as little as possible with coloured or Indian areas — a prerequisite for separate municipalities.

Bankruptcy looms?

Many Indian and coloured people are far from enthusiastic at the local autonomy idea, however. "We see it as the beginning of a homeland system for coloured people," says Mylie Richards, chairman of the coloured management committee in Johannesburg. "We want direct representation on existing city councils."

J N Reddy, chairman of the SA Indian Council, points out that coloured and Indian areas are largely residential, without ratepaying central business districts or industrial areas. "We must be part of established local authorities, to which we have always paid rates," he says. Adds Richards: "Autonomous local authorities would inevitably be bankrupt."

The secretary of the Slatter committee tells the *FM* that most Indian leaders who testified to the committee expressed similar objections.

That local authorities are unlikely to be financially viable was demonstrated in a recent study of coloured local government. The study claims that for local autonomy to make sense, an area must be capable of generating enough financial resources to meet its running costs.

But the Theron Commission showed that three of the coloured areas falling under the Cape Town city council would have an annual deficit of R2,2m (41% of expected revenue) if they were declared independent. In most other coloured communities, the position is similar.

Among the main reasons, says the study, is the lack of commercial and industrial zones. It adds that coloured workers and consumers make a significant contribution to the rating capacity of the white part of town. Indeed, more than 75% of coloured consumption expenditure is channelled to enterprises outside their group areas.

339

Helping them to help each other

Even the poorest and most underprivileged can be shown how to help themselves improve the quality of their lives — even if just by being encouraged to contribute towards the needs of other members of the community and so become more aware in return. Mrs Nonvula Mtetwa, a social worker and now with Toc H — "A Christian voluntary welfare movement that builds bridges" — has dedicated her life to enriching the lives of the underprivileged and the elderly in Cape Town's black townships.

By JANE BARNSTABLE

A QUALIFIED social welfare worker for 12 years under Bantu Administration, and Regional Secretary of the National Council of African Women for the Western Cape, Mrs Mtetwa joined Toc H in '76.

"At that time Toc H was relatively unknown in black areas, and it was a difficult time — just after the '76 riots — when people were disillusioned, bruised and sceptical about everything, especially a white organization, but I joined because of what I felt I could achieve through the movement for my people.

"After working on individual cases for so long, I decided to move over and work at grass-roots level to develop and mobilize the human resources within the community. I had to create an awareness in women to help themselves and their communities.

"Initially there was apathy towards my efforts. People were so busy struggling for survival themselves that they didn't know how to find time to help others. Ninety percent of women in the townships are in domestic employment so, in fact, they didn't have much time, but I had to get over to them that there is an important role for them to play. Many are now involved with a programme for old people — serving them with soup and bread — and I revived an interest in old people's homes in Guguletu.

"But different departments work on different projects. One of the outcomes was the



they at least have houses. If people were allowed to flow into the cities irrespective of the demand for labour, slums would result and wages be undercut."

Counters Duncan: "It does not help to concentrate the hardships of unemployment in one sector, the rural population. When illegal jobs enabled at least some members of the rural community to earn a living in the towns, the rest of the community could benefit. When no-one has any work, there is no way of generating income." She adds that while urban slums must be avoided, the vast rural slums which have resulted from overpopulation and poverty cannot be ignored.

Riekert sees decentralised development as the answer to rural unemployment. "We need better incentives, more carrot and less stick, to encourage decentralisation," he says. The white paper on the Riekert Report says government is investigating decentralisation measures, but, says Duncan, "by removing the unemployed before making concrete decentralisation plans, government merely takes the pressure off the urgency for decentralisation."

Riekert concedes that development in rural areas may be too slow to cater for the immediate needs of those being deprived of work in the cities. But, he adds, "unemployment is an overall problem not caused by my commission. Hardship must always be softened. But the idea of giving welfare aid is out of my terrain."



Koornhof in the US . . . but back home, apartheid springs eternal

ploying "illegal" labour, employers are jettisoning more and more unregistered workers.

Black Sash advice offices in Johannesburg and Cape Town report that they are being flooded with people dismissed from their jobs for being unregistered. The Sash has also been receiving dozens of phone calls from employers anxious to register their workers.

The West Rand Administration Board this week warned that "where it has been determined that a worker is not eligible for employment in the area under the control of the board, the employer should dismiss such a worker immediately in order to avoid prosecution." The warning follows a wave of prosecutions begun some months ago.

The Sash's Sheena Duncan says the clampdown spells disaster for unregistered workers, most of whom depend on "illegal" work for survival. "These people, unless they turn to crime, have no way of surviving," she says.

"This is not a flash in the pan," she cautions. "It is part of government's policy of shipping all redundant people out of sight of the cities, although there is almost no subsistence base in the homelands."

Is this how Piet Riekert intended his recommendations to materialise? "It is a question of how to divide the limited job opportunities available," he tells the *FM*. "We give priority to urban blacks because

INFLUX CONTROL (339)

Alive and biting

FM 6/7/84

As Piet Koornhof's "apartheid is dead" statement reverberates around the world, influx control measures inside SA are being tightened. Faced with higher penalties (R500 instead of R100) for em-

10/7/79

339

Mrs Nonvula Mtetwa — "Something must surely come of all our efforts."

gives concerts to raise money for the poor and needy and for various occupational movements.

"I have also started a youth group of students from the University of the Western Cape, and got them interested in raising funds for the community through township charities. They also take physically handicapped children from the Tembaletu creche on holiday outings.

"I've started two other organizations as an extension of Toc H. One is for old people, called FODA — Friends of the disabled and aged Africans — and the other is the ILIMA committee, established to encourage people to grow their own vegetables. It's another grass roots project to instil into people the joy and sense of working together, to help them on their way at a psychological level. "Some people might think it's naive, but it plays a very important role in the individual's growth. The joy you get from nature and seeing things grow is tremendous. It's a very positive and rewarding experience, and watching people grow gives me joy too.

"I've been involved in community activities almost since I can remember, and basically I'm a teacher because I like to impart to other people what I know.

"My greatest inspiration was my mother. She was a very civic-minded and community-involved person. I started out as a teacher, but when Bantu Education came in, my mother, who had great foresight and sensitivity knew I wouldn't be happy in such an enforced situation and advised me against it. We were firm believers in equal opportunities for everyone, so I decided to change over to welfare work.

"From morning till evening I did individual casework — assisting people with applications for state grants for the aged, maintenance and disabilities and so-on, then in the evenings I organized activities in the community centre, launching clubs for boys, girls and men.

"One of the main problems constantly presenting itself here, however, is the law which prevents us from buying land. There is a desperate need for a people's independent centre or multi-purpose neighbourhood centre as it's called in America — for organizing functions and projects that can be run by a management committee of the people. We have no private buildings here like in Soweto, and there is too much pressure on the one or two churches that have halls.



"I'm obsessional about feeling the need for this. In 1974 I was elected to go on an exchange system through the council for international programmes for social workers and youth programmes in America. I went for 4½ months to study anti-poverty programmes in disadvantaged areas. There they have centres where skills and education can be organized, something we desperately need here.

"The anti-poverty programmes are run under the auspices of the Office for Equal Opportunity whch has been established to assist those who feel they've been discriminated against whether through colour, race or gender.

"I was working in West Virginia, one of the most disadvantaged areas, and on a parallel with our townships. They call them yesterday's people — they're mountain people, and the American government is puring in funds to try to upgrade them — this is what we're lacking in here.

"Here there seems to be a numbing helplessness among the whites. Sometimes you really feel so exhausted when you don't seem to be getting any feedback. Every step hurts — like dragging your feet wearily with a big blister. You keep wanting to sit down, and yet you have to fight that feeling and persevere.

"Something must surely come of all our efforts in the long run?"

New plan to aid black housing

339 12/7/ CT.

PRETORIA. — Plans to accelerate the provision of houses for blacks and to iron out the 99-year leasehold system for blacks were the subject of talks that took place at high level earlier this week, the Secretary for Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, announced yesterday.

One of the results of the talks was that security of title by blacks would be made as economical as possible, paving the way for reduced stand survey fees and making it easier for building societies to advance loans to blacks.

The talks took place on Monday under the chairmanship of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Present were representatives of the Association of Building Societies, the Institute of Land Surveyors, the Urban Foundation, certain administration boards and officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

"My department has agreed in principle to prepare amending legislation which will make it possible for financial institutions and township developers to undertake the development of urban black residential areas," Mr Raath said. — Sapa

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 26 03 79 PAGE 7
13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
S 132
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
UCT

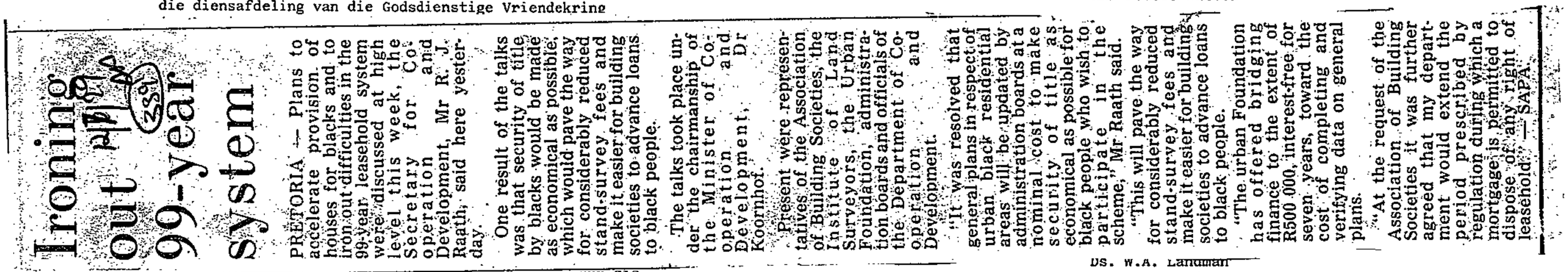
Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring



Ironing out 99-year system

PRETORIA — Plans to accelerate provision of houses for blacks and to iron out difficulties in the 99-year leasehold system were discussed at high level this week, the Secretary for Co-operation and Development, Mr R. J. Raath, said here yesterday.

One result of the talks was that security of title by blacks would be made as economical as possible, which would pave the way for considerably reduced stand-survey fees and make it easier for building societies to advance loans to black people.

The talks took place under the chairmanship of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

Present were representatives of the Association of Building Societies, the Institute of Land Surveyors, the Urban Foundation, administration boards and officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

"It was resolved that general plans in respect of urban black residential areas will be updated by administration boards at a nominal cost to make security of title as economical as possible for black people who wish to participate in the scheme," Mr Raath said.

"This will pave the way for considerably reduced stand-survey fees and make it easier for building societies to advance loans to black people.

"The urban Foundation has offered bridging finance to the extent of R500 000, interest-free for seven years, toward the cost of completing and verifying data on general plans.

"At the request of the Association of Building Societies it was further agreed that my department would extend the period prescribed by regulation during which a mortgagee is permitted to dispose of any right of leasehold." — SAPA.

Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

337

Seeking accomodation not the answer

THE resignation of Ds Sam Buti from the Government appointed PWV advisory committee once more demonstrates the very things we have been saying about such bodies.

Clearly, the good intentions of Minister Dr Piet Koornhof have gone overboard — at the whim of the right-wing elements in the National Party.

Right from the beginning, it was obvious that people with clear consciences would not be able to work on a body like Dr Koornhof's regional committees.

There is no doubt that blacks — and any other right-thinking people in this country — would gladly work on a committee or body that is appointed to seek alternatives to the present system.

But to expect blacks to work on a body that is seeking accommodation rather than alternatives is perhaps expecting too much. For, in the final analysis, it would be working towards the perpetuation of a system that is patently unjust and morally evil.

We have said in the past that the Government must be bold in its approaches to the problems of this country. For far too long, this Government has allowed itself to be intimidated to the extent that it is totally paralysed. As long as the Government does not believe in the fact that politics are dynamic, so long will it be ineffective. It's credibility — or lack of it — result in bodies like Dr Koornhof's committees being stillborn.

No one can accuse Ds Buti of not having given the committee a try. He is an honest man of principles, and he went into the committee with good intentions.

Can the Government now blame him if he looks at any other Government appointed body sceptically?

F.M. 13/7/79
335

White-controlled companies cannot own property in black townships. So if a financial institution has to take over a leased property when a client defaults, it is required to dispose of it to another qualified black person or company within 12 months. Failing that, the property has to go to the local administration board or community council.

Says Anton van der Merwe, Nedbank's GM (advances): "We do not want to own property. But in cases of financial trouble, we would like to be able to realise the security in a free market so as to ensure the best possible price."

The ideological restrictions and the inferior quality of leasehold title also hamper the insurance industry.

"The industry receives premium income from urban blacks and ideally it should be possible to channel moneys back into communities from which they came," says Johannes van der Horst, an investment manager at Old Mutual. "One difficulty is that the major institutions are all classified as white, because the majority of their shareholders or members are white."

Van der Horst says that because funds handled by life officers are effectively trust moneys, they have to insist on quality of title when lending.

One major victim of this state of affairs is Nafcoc's supermarket venture, Blackchain. MD Sponono Majola tells the *FM* he is having trouble raising money for buildings. Because funds raised from shareholders are being used to finance building operations, Blackchain faces a shortage of working capital.

One solution suggested by senior African Bank men is to declare financial institutions colourless under the Group Areas Act, allowing them to own land in black areas. But, says Motsuenyane, this must be accompanied by a safeguard preventing whites from monopolising land ownership in black areas.

He concludes: "What we really need is freehold tenure for all."

F.M. 13/7/79
339

TOWNSHIP BUSINESS

Capitalism in chains

Black capitalism is in danger of being stillborn, because loan finance is almost impossible to come by.

This was one of the big points emerging from last week's 15th annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) in Johannesburg.

"In spite of the 99-year lease facilities which we were made to believe would enable blacks to secure loans against bonds registered over their properties in the black townships," Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane told the delegates, "it is becoming clearly evident that most financial institutions are not prepared to finance blacks on any terms that would not allow them full and unencumbered ownership of a property in the black areas if the client fails to meet the terms of the mortgage bond."



Sponono Majola . . . where will he get the money?

meetings of the Committees and some of its sub-committees, wish to make the following statement:

My acceptance of the invitation to serve on the PWV Committee was based on the list of items which was enclosed in the invitation letter, not as spelled out in the terms of Reference of the Cabinet Committee document.

This invitation letter gave me the impression that there was some kind of flexibility in the approach.

Further, certain public pronouncements made by Dr P Koornhof, which clearly created the impression that the Government was making a different approach and offering a new opportunity for blacks to participate from a position of independence and without compromising any principles.

As a Christian, I felt I could only reject any participation after concrete proofs and established facts of the minister's intentions and basis of operation were provided and were found to be unacceptable in principle.

On the basis of a confidential document presented which set out the terms of reference for regional committees, I was able to analyse the whole exercise and come to the conclusion that I could not continue



In principle, nothing new has been presented, no real or meaningful change is presented or envisaged.

In fact, apartheid is alive and kicking — but only in a more subtle and sophisticated fashion.

This whole exercise is meaningless because only one Government department is undertaking this exercise with no jurisdiction over any of the other departments.

In addition, the chairman of the regional committee is the Chief Commissioner. This implies that the many related issues and laws which constitute the basic fabric of the policy of separate development, cannot be dealt with in any meaningful or decisive manner.

I refer here to the following burning issues which are the cause of so much frustration, bitterness and growing hostility in the black community such as:

13/7/74 (339)

Seeming refusal to heed message

- The continuation of bannings and detentions without trial and the seeming refusal by the Government and whites in general to heed the real message of trials like the Bethal trial.

- The erection of even more hostels for "single" men and women in black townships.

- The deliberate misleading of the whites to believe that a new political dispensation has arrived, whereas blacks know that in effect nothing has changed.

- The disastrous effects of the White Paper based on the Rieckert Commission report on commuters and migrant labourers not qualifying under Section 10.

- The increasing pass raids in urban areas.

- The increased fines of R550 and more for all blacks employed "illegally".

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should take the lead as the only person able to initiate real change in policy and he should not leave negotiations with the black community on these crucial matters in the hands of individual ministers of departments.

The Prime Minister must create the opportunity for all blacks to participate freely on the basis of a representation not determined by the Government, but them as such).

The Government should therefore assume that a wide spectrum of political representation including leaders from the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress, Black Consciousness Movement, homelands, churches, teaching and other professions may be elected.

Basic blueprint for negotiation

The persons thus elected, together with Government representatives, should draw up, work out and present the broad outlines for a new constitution which would eventually form the basic blueprint on which further discussion and negotiation could take place.

I assume that this exercise could stretch over a fairly lengthy period of time, but once the principle is conceded, I am convinced that the white community will be agreeably surprised by the willingness of the black people of South Africa to participate.

Anything less than the above I regard to be largely irrelevant, dangerous and an exercise in futility.

'Apartheid alive and kicking'

337

Buti: Why I quit

He urges talks with elected leaders



Rev Sam Buti

THE REV SAM BUTI has quit Dr Piet Koornhof's Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal committee.

Early yesterday he told **POST** he would present his resignation and reasons to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, later in the morning.

The Rev Buti, president of the SA Council of Churches and chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, was elected chairman of the constitutional committee when the first meetings of the Koornhof committee was held on May 28 at Milner Park.

Rev Buti's resignation is based on a confidential document presented to the committee.

Here is the text of his statement, which he heads: Memorandum on the Constitutional Future of South Africa:

Impression of change then

In view of my acceptance of membership of the Regional Committee of PWV and the strong reactions (both positive and negative) that my acceptance has [illegible] in the initial

my membership without seriously jeopardising my integrity.

I am in honour bound to respect the confidentiality of the document and will therefore not refer to its specific contents, but I feel compelled, because of the seriousness of the situation in which we find ourselves in South Africa today, to present certain crucial facts which have emerged:

No black community has given any of the regional committees a mandate to speak or act on their behalf on these committees.

Neither have any of the community councils been elected to undertake this task on behalf of their community.

When this is the case, officials overstep their assigned authority in becoming executive officers of Government political policy — as will now be happening.

Exercise is meaningless

on the principle of people freely elected by the people.

The prior assurance should be given that all persons freely elected by the people, include black political refugees and leaders currently serving prison sentences, but regarded by the people as true political leaders (even though technically the Government places the[illegible] ordinary criminals and defines

14/7/79

329

It is still not clear how employers will be able to prove that a worker has been employed by him for at least a year.

A source in the department said they would probably take the word of the employer and employee.

Yesterday, following disclosure in the Rand Daily Mail of the gazetting of the new maximum fine, the Black Sash advice office was inundated with even more inquiries than usual from employers on what steps to take over their workers.

After October 31, employers who still keep on unregistered workers will continue to face a fine of up to R500, or three months' jail, in default of payment.

For a second or subsequent offence in the same prescribed area, the fine will be a minimum of R500, or a minimum jail term of three months, or both, or a jail term without the option of a fine.

Mrs Suzman said yesterday she was relieved at the concession, "although I fully realise it would not help those presently without jobs and those from the homelands who would wish to come to the urban areas in search of jobs".

She added: "The concession is to some extent in line with the argument I put up in Parliament. Credit must go to Dr Koornhof and his department for taking cognisance of the tremendous suffering that could have been caused to those put out of work and their dependants," she said.

Mrs Suzman said she and the Progressive Federal Party remained opposed to influx control.

Dr Motlana said the Government usually introduced a Draconian measure, then made concessions and "expect us to 'dank die Minister'".

"If we don't, we are called ungrateful and agitators. We don't want concessions only. The Government must scrap the entire, iniquitous, oppressive pass law and influx control system as the Minister has been promising.

"The country will save millions it now spends on enforcing the system with policemen, Bantu commissioners and Bantu courts — and it will save the victims untold misery and heartbreak," Dr Motlana added.

● Mr Raath's Full Statement — Page 2

ties on

Govt will relax law on 'illegal' workers

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

IN A DRAMATIC move yesterday, the Government announced that employers have until October 31 to register blacks who have been working illegally for them for at least a year.

The concession will also apply to blacks who had been continuously but illegally employed in one area for at least three years by different employers.

It applies to black South African citizens as well as "former South African citizens" who are now regarded as citizens of independent homelands.

However, the concession does not apply to the Western Cape, which is regarded by the Government as a coloured labour preferential area.

The announcement was made yesterday by the Secretary for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, following widespread protests from leading black and white politicians and the Black Sash over the new maximum fine of R500 for employers hiring unregistered black workers.

Mr Raath called on employers to register illegally employed black workers without delay.

The parliamentary Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, praised the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

But the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, was not impressed by the concession. He said the "entire, iniquitous and oppressive Pass Law and influx control system" should be scrapped.

Earlier yesterday, Mrs Suzman had discussed the matter with Dr Koornhof, who promised he and his department would look at it.

The new maximum fine, gazetted last week, had raised fears that employers would be forced to dismiss thousands of unregistered workers on the Witwatersrand. Employers have in the past said they were wary of trying to register employees from rural areas for fear of having them endorsed out by the authorities.

The Natal Mercury

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1979

339

FOUND WANTING

IT HAS not taken long for the Alexandra township leader, the Rev. Sam Buti, to become disillusioned with Dr. Piet Koornhof's regional committee for the area — one of six such bodies that were formed countrywide about two months ago to advise the Government on matters affecting urban Blacks.

Many prominent Black citizens who were invited to serve on these committees turned down the idea at the outset. But Mr. Buti was one who responded to the Ministerial plea — "for God's sake, let's give it a chance." Now Mr. Buti, Moderator of the NGK and leader of the Save Alexandra Party, has resigned because he considers that the Alexandra committee offers no prospects for meaningful change.

The precise circumstances of Mr. Buti's resignation have not been disclosed because his decision was based on "a confidential document which set out the terms of reference for regional committees." However, it is reasonable to conclude that once again Government exhortations and fine words have been found wanting when put to the test.

For reasons best known to itself the Government seems either unable or unwilling to act decisively to meet even basic Black aspirations. Rhetoric overflows and promises abound, but factors which generate bitterness and hostility in the Black community remain. And when the going gets tough then Dr. "Piet Promises" is put in to bat, presumably in the hope that a stonewalling session with a few more cosmetic changes will provide more breathing space.

Eventually, of course, even the credibility of the enlightened Dr. Koornhof must suffer irreparable damage. One cannot talk convincingly about declaring war on the dompas while pass raids continue unrelentingly. And who can accept that apartheid is disappearing, and that the country is moving forward "shoulder-to-shoulder into a new era of reform," when a veritable mountain of unnecessary discriminatory legislation remains on the statute books?

Moreover it will become increasingly difficult for the Government to defend its track record of reform when in South West Africa an Act has just been passed to abolish racial discrimination in residential areas and in certain public amenities. The blessing which the Government has bestowed on the dismantlement of apartheid in the former mandated territory simply cannot be reconciled with its ox-wagon approach to the pressing racial problems in this country.

Indeed, events in South West Africa are likely to give rise to even more strident demands from South African Blacks for a greater role in the decision-making process. And until those demands are tackled purposefully and realistically, possibly with a confederal blueprint, we shall continue to stumble from one half-measure to another.

How to register 'illegals'

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

FROM TODAY employers will be able to take advantage of the "Koornhof concession" and register illegal black workers — as long as they have employed them for at least a year.

The concession also applies to blacks who have been illegally but continuously employed in one area for at least three years by different employers..

Mr At Stander, chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, yesterday explained the procedure employers will have to follow.

He said the board would accept the employer's word that a person had been in his employment for at least a year.

Where mass employers such as factory owners sought registration, some proof, such as a wage book, would have to be provided.

In the case of a worker seeking registration on the grounds of having worked in the same area for three years, details of previous employers would be required and the word of the worker would be accepted, Mr Stander said.

"In all cases if we have reason to believe that we are being misled, we will make the necessary checks," he added.

Mr Stander also said that the registration would put the worker in the category of other migrant workers with the right to work in urban areas.

After returning to their homeland every year in terms of the law, they could be re-registered "but this should be no problem," Mr Stander said.

Outlining the procedure to be followed, he said employers would have to take their workers to the nearest office of the Administration Board where they would have to outline their request.

They would then have to fill in the standard forms and final permission for registration would be granted by the Department of Co-operation in the normal manner.

It has been estimated that at least 500 000 black workers are in urban areas illegally. Yesterday Mrs Helen Suzman, chief Opposition spokesman on black affairs, predicted a stampede by employers seeking to register illegal employees.

The Government's concession expires on October 31 and does not apply to blacks illegally employed in the Western Cape, which remains a Coloured preference area.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various groups is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical-
y spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic
inor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases
system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban
ireds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an import-
the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively),
e respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal
g of importance. Within the category of Infectious
ses, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most
mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting
eloped' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high
eritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circu-
later life. What is also of interest is the relatively
ptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the
22,5%). This provides some indication of the pro-
ion of medical services to Africans in the urban areas.
ans have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between
e hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

ation of the cause specific mortality data as propor-
conceals a certain amount of information. Table I
ailed analysis of these data in the form of cause
rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian
unities.

tes (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortal-
teen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be
the relatively minor proportional contribution made by
s in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for
higher than those of the whites. The reason for this
ency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Para-
sitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major
disease classification a certain amount
despite the fact that the overall rates
system are comparable for whites, Asian
broad category the mortality rates for
Table II provides the proportional cont
diseases for the whites, Asians, 'colou
Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major C
Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Dis
latory Diseases in the 'coloured' and

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning
in greater detail, motor vehicle accid
ity in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians,
the white community is suicide, whilst
cide. For Africans, the latter is the

The expectation for life at birth and
'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6.
an expectation of life for urban Afric
large measure of migration. The char
of life for women in comparison to men,
ties. However, what is of interest is
life for the three communities. At birt
ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,
of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and
The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at
males and females, a difference which is
infant mortality rate in this community.
Asian females have the worst expectation
communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

Concession for migrant workers

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

BLACK contract workers on the Witwatersrand who lose their jobs may in future be registered as local workseekers, enabling them to look for new jobs without having to return home.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Frans du Randt, chief black affairs commissioner for the Witwatersrand, who described the decision as "almost a bigger concession than the moratorium to register illegal black workers".

Asked what the future position would be when workers registered in terms of the moratorium were dismissed or retrenched, Mr Du Randt said the law basically prescribed that they could no longer remain in the urban area and should immediately return to their area of origin.

"But I have decided to request labour bureaus to consider registering people who lose their jobs during their contract periods as local workseekers, so that they may serve the rest of the contract period with another employer.

"And if they then conclude a new contract they may continue to work here in terms of the new contract," he said.

Mr Du Randt added that the new concession would apply to all contract workers from Bophuthatswana, Transkei and homelands and not only to workers registered in terms of the moratorium.

But each case would be treated "on its merits".

Asked to clarify the situation of illegal workers who do not work for one employer, Mr Du Randt said casuals could work for various employers as long as they were registered by one employer and their fees fully paid.

They could not, however, be housed on private premises.

Rx Room 2/1/29 33

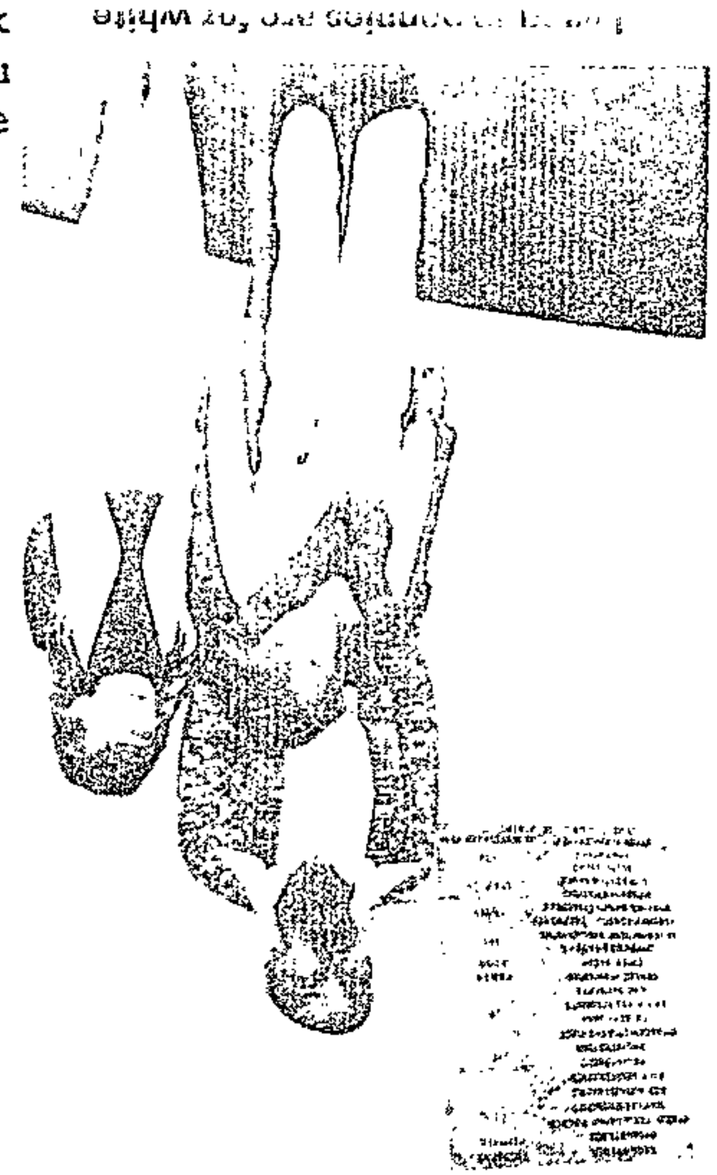
CONTENTS

Silence in jail! Page 1
My own jail 4
"Afrikaans is rubbish. Blacks are not dustbins" 6
To the butchers 7
The eruption of Langa, 30th March 1960 8
Lines on a wooden doll 9
The burial is tomorrow 11
Old man to be removed to Limehill 12
Black spot removal 13
Home land 14
Lament 15
Poetry is useless 16
The police are looking for somebody 17
Surprise visit 18
A vehement expostulation 19
Enter the fold 21

THE PLUMSTEAD ELEGIES 25
The First Elegy
The Second Eleg
The Third Elegy
The Fourth Eleg
The Fifth Elegy
The Sixth Elegy
The Seventh Ele
The Eighth Eleg
The Ninth Elegy
The Tenth Elegy

The Happy Faces
A morning day a
School poem 1
School poem 2
Portrait of a m
conceivable
South African B
Prayer to the g

Worn-out daddy blues Page 66
Poem for myself 67
Song for a dreary morning 68
February" Lost moon 69
I keep forgetting 71
Arlotto 73
What shall I do with the drowned sailor 75
Idol 76
Get high before you die 77
A drum is a woman 78
Meditation of the poet in his bathtub about his lunacy 80
Haikus and other short poems 83
Walk along the beach 83
Evening at the bay 83
Eye w 83
Spark 83
Haiku 84
Marke 84



etry by Peter Horn

isis only.

rough their SRC or

ribe Editions,

---

me(s) of Peter Horn,

.....

.....

.....

.....

ture

339

YES/NO/JA/NEE

It's not only white housewives who are having their normally tranquil lives disrupted by panic over the prospective imposition of swingeing fines for "illegal" domestics.

Government officials have made it clear that coloured and Indian householders will not be given permission to house African domestic servants on their premises unless there are "exceptional circumstances" — such as an invalid needing attention. Not only does it thus appear that Minister Koornhof's moratorium on prosecutions does not apply to domestic servants living in coloured and Indian group areas, but yet another Rickett proposal seems to have been overturned — a proposal that was accepted by the Rickett white paper.

In evidence to the Rickett Commission, coloured and Indian groups were highly critical of the fact that black domestic servants were not allowed to live in in proclaimed coloured and Indian group areas — in contrast to the position in white group areas. Coloured and Indian householders are thus unable to house African domestic servants on their premises.

The commission found this to be "discriminatory" and recommended that the relevant Group Areas Act proclamation (70 of 1970) be amended "so as to make the exemption granted to domestic servants applicable to members of all population groups in proclaimed areas."

The ensuing white paper accepted this recommendation. But this week's news that coloured and Indian householders will not be allowed to have African servants living in suggests that government in July is unable to go along with a recommendation that government accepted in June.

(339)

20/7/79

Inkatha man rejects Piet's committee

Mercury Reporter

A MEMBER of Inkatha's central committee, Professor Sibusiso Nyembezi, has become the sixth prominent Black personality to turn his back on Dr. Piet Koornhof's regional committees.

Prof. Nyembezi resigned this week from the Durban-Pietermaritzburg regional committee, one of six created country-wide by the Minister of Co-operation and Development to advise the Government on the position of Blacks outside the homelands.

He said that as a person who did not accept the apartheid policy, participation in the committee became "a futile and frustrating exercise".

Last week, Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, predicted that at least nine more prominent members of the regional committees would quit.

He spoke after Alexandra Township leader Dominee Sam Buti resigned in disillusionment from the Pretoria-Witwatersrand - Vereeniging regional committee.

At the time the regional committees were set up, another Inkatha member, Mr. A. M. Madlala, criticised Mr. Gibson Thula for serving on one of them.

But Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi censured Mr. Madlala and gave his blessing to Mr. Thula.

The Star
Friday July 20 1979

(339)

The reprieve that no one understands

APART from the need to drop discrimination in employment, the concessions announced by Dr Koornhof last week were very necessary to prevent large-scale unemployment. Had it not been for the amnesty many thousands of well-employed blacks would simply have been endorsed out of the cities to scratch a subsistence in a "homeland." But as usual Dr Koornhof is having difficulty with government machinery: the facts, supported by public response and our own investigations, are that there is a great deal of confusion.

Confusion is understandable because the laws covering the registration and employment of blacks in the urban areas are complex and beyond the comprehension of the average employer and worker. They should not be beyond the comprehension of the officials who administer the system. A letter on today's Readers' Views page illustrates how bad the confusion is. The chief director of Wrab takes exception to criticism in an editorial published on Tuesday. We stand by the sentiments expressed in that editorial: indeed the credibility gap has grown worse since we wrote it. Scores of readers have phoned to say that the guide we published about the Minister's reprieve is misleading. They say that properly qualified employees are being endorsed out. The guide was published with the full approval of a top Wrab official. Either The Star's readers have misunderstood the requirements, or Wrab officials themselves are confused.

So are we all confused. In our editorial we failed to distinguish sufficiently clearly between the Minister's reprieve and Wrab's undertaking not to raid and we suggested that Wrab was still raiding. We accept a statement (Page 12) by its chief director that Wrab has not been carrying out raids since the reprieve. But somebody has—the police, and probably other administration boards are arresting servants for not having proper documentation. In the public mind there is no difference. It is happening when the Minister said it would not.

How can employers be expected to co-operate when they feel they are being trapped by false promises? When a Minister gives the public an undertaking, there should be an instant, positive response. This sort of delayed reaction causes incalculable suspicion and harm.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa'

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die sukses van die program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

n gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en ennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en e volgende in:

igterslede:

.G. Benfield
.L. Kennedy
.G.T. Watson

en persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 le van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters-

ssor E.V. Axelson
ssor J.F. Beekman
ssor J.F. Brock*
.S. Corder*
ssor W.H.B. Dean
P. Duminy*
ssor G.F.R. Ellis
p A.W. Habelgaarn*
.V.E. Howes*
ssor M.F.Kaplan
.A. Landman
.K. Lindsay
ichard Luyt
ssor S.J. Saunders
ssor H.W. van der Merwe
professor D.J. Welsh
ssor Monica Wilson

Buthelezi 'waits' on resignation

21/2/79

337

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr. Piet Koornhof's regional committees are instruments of apartheid, but Inkatha members will serve on them conditionally to prevent "sell-outs" from misleading people further.

That is the view of the Inkatha leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who reacted yesterday with a wait-and-see stance to the resignation of an Inkatha Central Committee member, Professor Sibusiso Nyembezi, from the Durban - Pietermaritzburg Regional Committee.

Chief Buthelezi said in a statement it was too early to know if Professor Nyembezi did the "right thing" by resigning from the committee, one of six created country-wide by the Minister of Co-operation and Development to advise the Government on Blacks outside the homelands.

At its annual conference recently, Inkatha endorsed conditional participation in the committees, provided that they "are not used as machinery to cosmetise and whitewash apartheid", the KwaZulu chief said.

The movement also reserved the right to withdraw its members "in case the committee turns out to be an instrument for the perpetuation of discrimination".

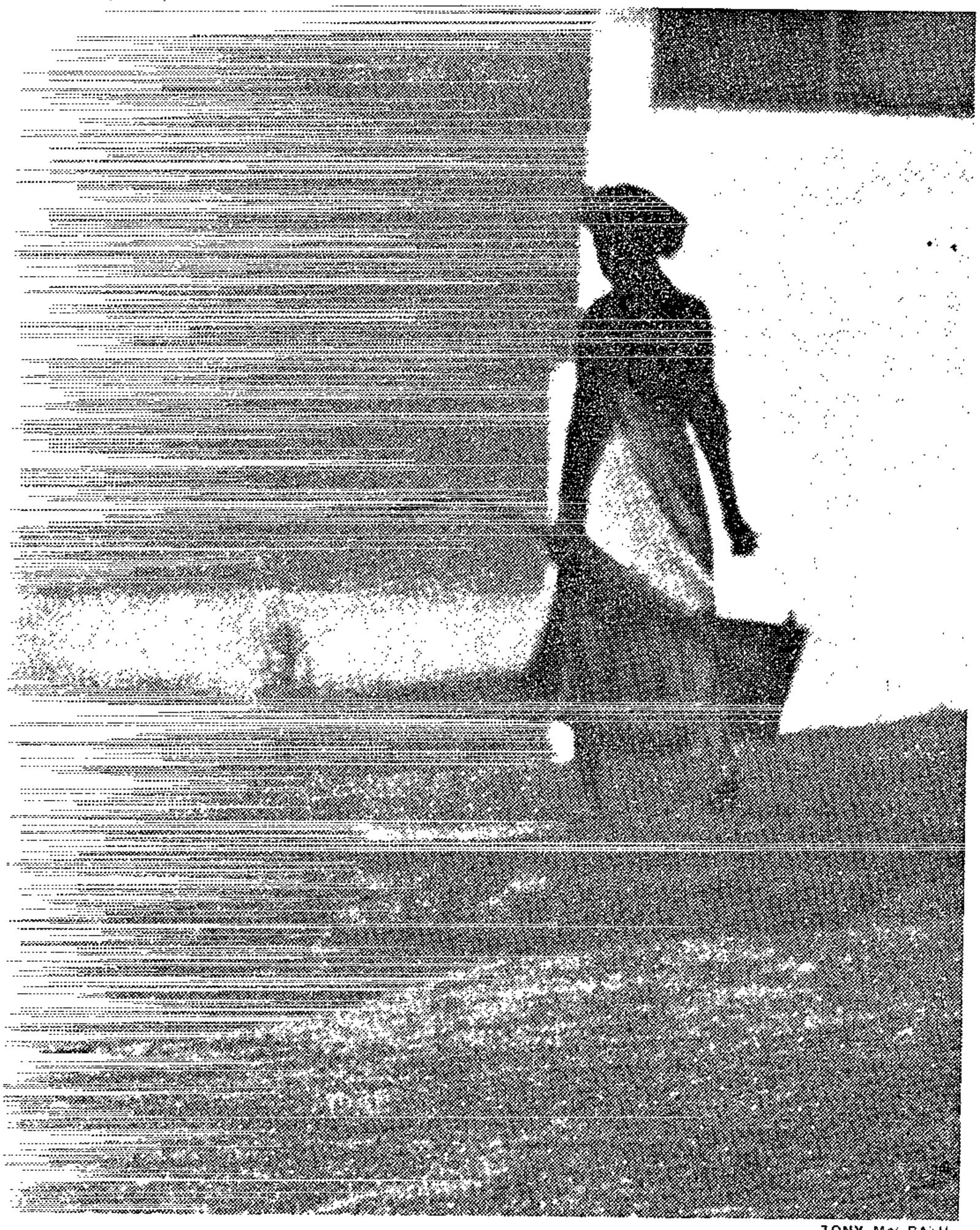
If Prof. Nyembezi was satisfied after one meeting of the regional committee that the conditions were not being met, Chief Buthelezi had nothing to say.

"But if he did this for an audience, then it is most unfortunate as he is a member of our central committee. He surely must have known from the beginning that we Blacks are willy-nilly living, are educated, are trading and so on within the framework of segregation or separate development. We reject it," he said.

OBSERVER PLUS
July 1979

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S
BELL'S

late; the blacks may have turned to hating'



TONY McGRATH

es foreign ' guest-workers '—even if they were born in Soweto.

S OF APARTHEID

in two minutes explained to the clerk what rule applied, and what foreign lands. They have their own Homelands. In two cases

live in. Transkei and Bophutha-Tswana are internationally recognised indeed, but only by South Africa.

I don't know if you have ever unrolled a map of Bophutha-Tswana? Even cartographically, that independent State shows signs of mental strain. It looks less like a country than it does like a colony of bacilli under the microscope: a cluster of disconnected blobs of assorted sizes. Even to look at it makes you feel a bit queasy: to be deemed to be a citizen of such an artefact would make you sick.

In Soweto I met two citizens of BophuthaTswana, Dr Nthato Motlana and his son, and it *did* make them sick. Dr Motlana, Chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten is possibly the most influential black in South Africa today. Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu is still influential — partly because he has shown himself sufficiently independent to reject 'independence'—but he does not attract the young and—as Prime Minister of a Homeland established by the South African Government—is automatically and often unjustly reviled by the radicals. Dr Motlana is a graduate of Harvard and a man of outstanding ability (the latter condition not necessarily following from the former). He has a large medical practice in Soweto, an excellent social power base. He is not compromised by any relation to the South African Government—not even the relation of being officially elected in Soweto.

The last elections for the Government-recognised Bantu Council brought out 6 per cent of the Soweto electorate to vote. Even the South African Government (tacitly) recognises that an elected Council based on such a poll is much less important than the entirely self-appointed Committee of Ten, set up as a result of the schools boycott. The Committee's authority is an existential one: it exists only to the extent to which it is seen to exist in the eyes of the population of Soweto. That extent is, at present, generally admitted to be large. Hence the importance of being Dr Motlana.

In terms of neo-apartheid's version of Pastoral, however, the significant thing about Dr Motlana is that he is a Tswana: a hypothetical denizen of a Bophutha-

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S

THE OB
SUNDA
Sunday 2

When the whites turn to loving, it may be tc



South Africa ritually exorcises most of the blacks by describing them

METAMORPHOS

AT THE END of Mass, a young white woman, new to the country, turns to her neighbour for the liturgical kiss of peace. Her neighbour, a young black woman, turns aside and gives the kiss of peace to another black woman in the row behind. The white woman, misreading the situation and thinking that her black neighbour had acted in this way out of fear of a white rebuff, holds out her hand. The black woman looks coldly at the white hand, and turns aside once more.

That little episode took place in Maseru, capital of the independent enclave kingdom of Lesotho (formerly Basutoland) separated by the thin ribbon of the Caledon river from the farmlands of the Orange Free State. The apartheid code does not of course apply in Lesotho, but the incident is typical, none the less, of one important current of what is happening in South Africa today.

At the University of Potchefstroom, one of the intellectual fortresses of Afrikanerdom, I talked to a white student leader. He had tried to organise debates, or other contacts, with student leaders of black universities in South Africa. His overtures had been uniformly rejected. 'They don't want to know us.' As he said that, he gently pinched the skin on the inside of his left wrist between the thumb and index finger of his right hand and rubbed the fold so formed, holding his left wrist out, palm up. I had never before seen a white man make that gesture, but I had seen black people make it, and variants of it. It means approximately: 'The colour of my skin is the reason. That is why they treated me that way.' The white face bore the expression of resentful irony that I had seen on black faces when that gesture was made. But in this case there was an additional nuance of challenge, almost of triumph, in the blue eyes that stared at me: 'You think *we* are the racists, but I tell you, today, *they* are the racists.'

This year the South African Institute of Race Relations celebrated (or declined to celebrate; both formulae were used) the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. I was in South Africa this month at the invitation of the Institute, lectured under its auspices at Durban and Pietermaritz-

having earned the right to do so. He also brought them to life, in

There was, however, a dissenting current of opinion. One

Sun. 22/7/79 339

PIET'S BIG PROBLEM

IT WAS a hopeful sign when Dr Koornhof set up regional committees containing prominent black leaders who were to advise him in regard to the alleviation of difficulties encountered by blacks in urban areas. But the committees are running into deep trouble.

Not long ago the Rev Sam Buti resigned in disillusionment from the Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging committee. Now Professor Sibusiso Nyembezi has resigned from the Durban - Pietermaritzburg committee. He declared that participation was "a futile and frustrating exercise". It is expected that more prominent members will resign, bringing the whole experiment to nothing.

This result was inevitable. This plan looks like all the other plans that are thought up in high places, without prior consultation with those who are going to make them work. The giving of prominent roles to Bantu commissioners on the committees was another error. Dr Koornhof should have studied the history of the Natives Representative Council.

The plain truth is that no self-respecting black leader can give his advice on how to make apartheid work better. Those days are past. The credibility of those leaders who remain on the committees is going to decline to zero.

The whole affair has its gloomy and its promising aspects. It will demonstrate to the Government that consultation, which we all want, is going to be difficult to obtain. It will also demonstrate to the world at large that after 31 years of Nationalist rule, and after almost 30 years of harsh Nationalist treatment of dissenters, there are still black people who know their minds and speak them.

Dr Koornhof should speak again because his plan just isn't going to work. If he makes a new plan, he must submit it first to those whose co-operation he wants. He has great difficulties before him, and the greatest is of course that the Government wants to exclude many black urban dwellers from enjoyment of any real rights.

What Dr Koornhof is facing is in fact the deep and fatal flaw in the whole philosophy of separate development.

METAMORPHOSES OF APARTHEID

Contined from page 33

been heard to complain that the son picks up white notions of radical chic in his frequentation of the fashionable white suburbs of Northern Johannesburg. Actually the son is (most unwillingly) in the grip of a white notion of fantastic dowdiness: the neo-apartheid Homelands policy. He has just been notified that he must register as a citizen of BophuthaTswana and get the required pass from the authorities of that independent State. 'He was born and brought up here in this house!' says Dr Motlana, his voice rising. 'He has lived here all his life!'

Dr Motlana is clearly not by disposition an angry or resentful man. I find it hard to envisage him as a radical anywhere else than in Soweto. He is a knobbly little man, honey-coloured like a Bushman, with sharp, bright eyes and many laugh-crinkles in his face. Even when he talked about his son's registration, he was not exactly angry, but he was agitated. He bounced a little in his chair and shook his head, as if to dislodge something from round his neck: something tickly and ridiculous like one of those Hawaiian wreaths. In his voice there was a ring, not only of exasperation, but of a kind of dismay, combined with intellectual frustration. How could you talk to people who insisted on going on about BophuthaTswana as if it had some kind of existence? And he would need to talk to them one day, perhaps even soon.

He was being attacked in the white South African Press for (apparently) refusing to meet Dr Koornhof, the leader of the moderate (or *verligte*) Nationalists, who had announced in America the death of apartheid. Dr Motlana was not, obviously, worried about the attacks in the white Press; these do a man no harm in Soweto, which is not in any case aware that apartheid, its dour begetter, is supposed to have passed away. Dr Motlana was a bit worried about *black* criticisms of him for having agreed to 'share a platform' with Dr Koornhof. Dr Motlana explained the circumstances.

Dr Koornhof had agreed to open a conference of South African black businessmen, and Dr Motlana had agreed to address the conference also, in order to refute whatever Dr Koornhof was going to say. There were, however, complications. Dr Motlana wanted to speak after Dr Koornhof, but Dr Koornhof wanted to speak after Dr Motlana. True, Dr Koornhof was to *open* the conference but—rather than speak before Dr Motlana—he was prepared to open the conference in the middle, or perhaps at the end, if the conference ever did end, or get opened.

Dr Motlana appealed to me. Surely, he asked, these transactions did not amount to his 'having agreed to share a platform with Dr Koornhof'? By this time I was beginning to feel, in a Proustian manner, that I had myself become the struggle for reverse precedence between Dr Motlana and Dr Koornhof? In any case, I said 'No,' partly because that was the answer required, and partly because I thought Dr Motlana, like the good politician he is, wanted to meet Dr Koornhof, while retaining the advantages of refusal to meet him, and for this he needed his unshared platform. It seemed, on the whole better that they should meet than not meet. But before their *minds* can meet in any way, they have a great journey to traverse, through the intellectual jungles of neo-apartheid.

For Dr Koornhof and his kind, Dr Motlana and his son are still scheduled as at least incipient patriots of their Homeland, capable one day of bursting, however shyly, into song:

BophuthaTswana! 'Tis of thee!
Sweet Land of Liberty!

Dr Koornhof would be wise not to put too much money on that tableau.

Next Sunday: South Africa's malaise.

...ope has occasional fluting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to ...e eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) ...it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition. Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occured as ...linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the ...test group. The linear continuum is based on the floruit analysis ...hillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction ...rived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwale were ...lated through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were ...rried out over both possible reconstructions:

...imulation 1. Urewe ⟶ Lelesu ⟶ Kwale ⟶ Silver Leaves
...imulation 2. Kwale ⟶ Silver Leaves

...ESULTS

...imulation 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of ...xpansion than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer ...er year were generated by the wave of advance model. These rates from the discontinuous spread ...ere ar order of magnitude lower than the rate generated by the wave of advance model (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous ...spread model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model (Table 3). Different input populations had little affect on the rates for ...he wave of advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture ...expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences ...in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, ...resulted from high populations inputs being spread over a large area. Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occured. Therefore ...the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this ...produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained ...the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture ...expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable ...differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from ...Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from ...Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occured when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psycnological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data . The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values were similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1957) for human groups colonising uninhabited areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used: one, five, ten and fifteen people per square kilometer. A value of five people per square kilometer has been used as the carrying capacity for simulations on subsistence agriculturalists (Ammerman and Cavalli-Sforza, 1973). The values coincide with low population known from African ethnography (Tew, 1950), but the possibility remains that the ethnographic values are too high since they may have increased as a result of European medical attention.

Both models were simulated with three different, arbitrarily chosen, input populations: 100, 500, and 1000 people. In the simulations space was conceptualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter of each circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Nkope has occasional fluting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to ... (Robinson, 1973; Table 2)

differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from ...

Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

The Argus

JULY 24 1979

33a

Burning issues

IT is encouraging that Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, chairman of the commission of inquiry which is to recommend a new constitution for South Africa, seems to be approaching his complex task with an open mind.

A burning issue is the constitutional position of the urban African. Present official policy is that these millions of people should find political expression only through the governments set up in their 'homelands'. Urban blacks have made it abundantly clear that they disagree, and so do the major opposition political parties in Parliament. Mr Schlebusch himself says he believes the present Government policy is satisfactory. But he concedes that the commission may finally decide differently.

Another fundamental problem is the composition of the commission itself. It is composed of parliamentarians and these all belong to the same, white race group. Yet the issues with which they will be dealing affect all races in the country, and it was predictable that coloured, Indian and black leaders should be critical on this account. Some of them will have nothing to do with the commission.

However, there is no gainsaying the commission's importance. It reflects the Government's realisation finally that the whites cannot expect to run the country on their own for ever, and that the other races must be brought into the process of government if there is to be any chance of orderly progress. At the very least, the commission will serve to focus attention on the crucial central issue facing South Africa: The sharing of power.

339

Rev Buti's open letter to PM

REV Sam P E Buti, the president of the South African Council of Churches, who was among the black leaders to resign from Dr Piet Koornhof's regional committees has written an open letter to the Prime Minister expressing his "serious and growing concern regarding the escalating process of polarisation" between black and white in South Africa.

Rev Buti states that he was deeply concerned when he resigned from the PWV committees, but his idea was not to embarrass the government or make political capital.

"My action is borne out of my deep longing that a solution should be sought and found for the crisis situation in which our country finds itself while there is still time to do so and which solution will be generally acceptable for the majority of all the inhabitants of our country as well as for the majority of our people."

"May I indicate at the outset that I accept and understand that you as well as Dr P Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, are disappointed with my resignation as a member of the Committee. In my discussion with Dr Koornhof on Friday, July 13, I explained my position and elaborated on the reasons for my resignation, I want and must emphasise, however, that my resignation does not imply a rejection of dialogue and negotiation — in fact it is specifically intended to stimulate meaningful dialogue.

The terms of reference presented by the Cabinet Committee and the framework within which the Regional Committees had to operate made me realise clearer than ever before that the issues referred to the Regional Committees could not be handled on the level of one or more Government Departments, Regional Committees or individual population groups.

Naturally you will have to receive the support of the Cabinet for such a step, but it is only when you take the lead that you can strengthen the hands of Dr Koornhof and those other Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament who are presently tied to give effect to the present policy although in their heart of hearts they may harbour serious doubts about it."

Rev Buti says as he had indicated in his letter of resignation, he was keen to see the Regional Committees offered to the black community (including the coloureds and Asians) to include properly elected representatives of organisations "currently banned" in their attempts at dialogue with the government.

"It should be clearly indicated to the ANC, PAC and the Black Consciousness Movement beforehand that their representatives are now invited to come to talk and not to fight. My request in this regard is based on my deep conviction as a Christian and as a minister of a church established in the reformed tradition that the way of reformation has at all times to be preferred above that of revolution (i.e. bloody revolution) and that far-reaching, radical, peaceful reformation in a specific historical situation has become a dire necessity if a country wishes to avoid a bloody revolution.

The alarming developments in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia (SWA) where relations have become so strained and deteriorated to such a degree that the different groups and leaders cannot even hear each other any more, should serve as serious warning to our country and all its leaders to act before it is too late."

"These are the reasons for my urgent appeal to you as leader of the white population group. I appeal to you on the basis of your Christian conviction and your reformed confession which we share in common. I appeal to your statesmanship to place the aspirations of the great majority of the people of our land in this hour of crisis and need above party principles and party interests. I appeal to your humanity and your sense of justice to heed the voice of the voiceless and the oppressed.

You have already proven that you are able to take strong leadership if this is necessary. God has allowed you to be placed in this position of leadership as Prime Minister in this decisive hour of the history of our country. So much will depend on you. I trust that you as leader will display the courage to lead our country in a new direction. If you are prepared to do so on the basis of the guidelines which I have indicated in my letter of resignation and of this open letter, I wish to assure you that you will have the support of myself as well as of millions of the inhabitants of our country. But then it must be undertaken without delay. Today we can still talk whilst there is still time. Tomorrow it may be too late."

No. R. 1629 GG6601 27 Julie 1979

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE TOEKENNING VAN 'N REG VAN HUURPAG IN 'N STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIED.—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 2471 VAN 15 DESEMBER 1978

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, wysig hierby, namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (1) (kB) tot (kN) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2471 van 15 Desember 1978 ooreenkomstig die Bylae hiervan.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

(A1/3/2/13)

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 1 word gewysig—

(a) deur die omskrywing van "algemene plan" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

" 'algemene plan' 'n plan van 'n woongebied wat die relatiewe ligging en afmetings van die strate, blokke, parke en persele binne sodanige woongebied geleë, aangee en wat onderteken is deur 'n landmeter waar sodanige plan opgestel is aan die hand van 'n opmeting wat deur die landmeter self of onder sy persoonlike toesig uitgevoer is, of waar sodanige plan saamgestel is aan die hand van gegewens wat verkry is uit opmetings wat deur 'n ander landmeter of landmeters uitgevoer is, of, indien so 'n plan nie bestaan nie, en mits sodanige woongebied afgebaken was voor 1 September 1979, 'n ander plan volgens skaal waarop die strate, blokke, parke en persele van 'n woongebied, asook die nommers daarvan aangedui is;";

(b) deur die omskrywing van "Meester" deur die volgende omskrywings te vervang:

" 'Meester' die Meester, Adjunk-meester of Assistent-meester van 'n provinsiale of plaaslike afdeling van die Hooggeregshof aangestel kragtens artikel 2 van die Boedelwet, 1965 (Wet 66 van 1965), en, indien gebesig met betrekking tot die een of ander saak, die Meester, Adjunk-meester of Assistent-meester wat ten opsigte daarvan handelingsbevoeg is;".

No. R. 1629 539 27 July 1979

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE GRANTING OF A RIGHT OF LEASEHOLD IN AN URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 2471 DATED 15 DECEMBER 1978

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 38 (1) (kB) to (kN) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), amend Government Notice R. 2471 dated 15 December 1978 in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

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

(A1/3/2/13)

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 1 is amended by—

(a) the substitution for the definition of "general plan" of the following definition:

" 'general plan' means a plan of a residential area indicating the relative positions and dimensions of the streets, blocks, parks and sites situated within such residential area, signed by a land surveyor where such plan was drawn from a survey done by the land surveyor personally or under his personal supervision or where such plan is compiled from particulars obtained from a survey done by any other land surveyor or land surveyors or, if such plan does not exist, and provided such residential area was demarcated before 1 September 1979, any other plan drawn according to scale on which is indicated the streets, blocks, parks and sites of a residential area as well as the numbers thereof;";

(b) the substitution for the definition of "Master" of the following definition:

" 'Master' means the Master, Deputy Master or Assistant Master of a provincial or local division of the Supreme Court appointed under section 2 of the Administration of Estates Act, 1965 (Act 66 of 1965), and, when used in relation to any particular matter, means the Master, Deputy Master or Assistant Master who has jurisdiction in respect thereof;".

2. Regulasie 2 word gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(2) Die Sekretaris lê 'n algemene plan en 'n wysigende algemene plan, tesame met sy kommentaar, aan die Minister voor vir oorweging en goedkeuring vir doeleindes van artikels 6A en 6B van die Wet: Met dien verstande dat indien sodanige plan nie deur 'n landmeter ingevolge subregulasie (24) gesertifiseer is ten effekte dat dit deur hom opgemeet of saamgestel is nie of ten effekte dat hy die data vir bestaanbaarheid getoets het nie, maak die Sekretaris 'n endossement op sodanige plan ten effekte dat die data daarop nie vir bestaanbaarheid getoets is nie.";

(b) deur in die Engelse teks in paragraaf (b) van subregulasie (13) die uitdrukking "1 Morgen = 0,856 532 hectares" deur die uitdrukking "1 geodotic Cape Foot = 0,314 855 575 16 metres." te vervang;

(c) deur na die sertifikaat bedoel in die eerste voorbehoudsbepaling van subregulasie (24) die volgende in te voeg:

"Met dien verstande voorts dat die Sekretaris, indien die woongebied voor 1 September 1979 afgebaken is, 'n algemene plan van sodanige woongebied aan die Minister vir goedkeuring kan voorlê indien die numeriese data deur 'n landmeter getoets is en sodanige plan word onder die volgende sertifikaat onderteken:

'Die bestaanbaarheid van die data op hierdie plan is getoets.

.....
Landmeter'.".

3. Regulasie 4 word deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"Afbakening van opgemete perseel

4. (1) So gou doenlik na ontvangs van 'n aansoek om die toekenning van 'n reg van huurpag ten opsigte van 'n perseel wat in 'n besondere geval toegeken kan word, en geleë is in 'n woongebied—

(a) ten opsigte waarvan die algemene plan nie gesertifiseer is ingevolge regulasie 2 (24) nie; of

(b) ten opsigte waarvan 'n sertifikaat bedoel in regulasie 2 (24) uitgereik is;

baken die administrasieraad die perseel af;

indien die betrokke bakens nie voorheen ingevolge subregulasie (3) (a) opgemeet of ingevolge subregulasie (3) (b) geverifiseer is nie, op 'n sigbare manier, so na as wat omstandighede toelaat, in ooreenstemming met die algemene plan.

(2) In die geval van 'n perseel geleë in 'n in subregulasie (1) (a) bedoelde woongebied, indien die perseel omhein, ommuur of andersins fisies afgebaken is, oënskynlik in ooreenstemming met die algemene plan en sodanige omheining, muur of afbakening nie inbreuk maak op enige ander opgemete perseel nie, word die bestaande omheining, muur of afbakening die grense van die betrokke opgemete perseel en word die geag afgebaken te wees vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie.

(3) Nadat die grense van 'n opgemete perseel ooreenkomstig subregulasie (1) afgebaken is, indien vereis, en nadat die tydperk waarin enige geskil met betrekking tot die grense aanhangig gemaak kan word, verstryk

2. Regulation 2 is amended by—

(a) the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following subregulation:

"(2) The Secretary shall submit a general plan or an amending general plan, together with his comments, to the Minister for consideration and approval for the purposes of sections 6A and 6B of the Act: Provided that if such plan is not certified by a land surveyor in terms of subregulation (24) as having been surveyed or compiled by him or to the effect that he has checked the data for consistency, the Secretary shall make an endorsement on such plan to the effect that the data thereon has not been checked for consistency.";

(b) the substitution, in the English text, in paragraph (b) of subregulation (13) for the expression "1 morgen = 0,856 532 hectares" of the expression "1 geodtic Cape foot = 0,314 855 575 16 metres.";

(c) the insertion after the certificate provided for in the first proviso to subregulation (24), of the following:

"Provided further that the Secretary may, if the residential area was demarcated before 1 September 1979 submit to the Minister for approval a general plan of such residential area if the numerical data has been checked by a land surveyor and such plan shall be signed under the following certificate:

'The consistency of the data on this plan has been checked.

.....
Land Surveyor'.";

3. Substitute the following regulation for regulation 4:

"Demarcation of surveyed site

4. (1) As soon as possible after receipt of an application for the granting of a right of leasehold in respect of a surveyed site which may, in the particular case, be allocated and which is situated in a residential area—

(a) in respect of which the general plan has been certified in terms of regulation 2 (24); or

(b) in respect of which a certificate referred to in regulation 2 (24) has been issued;

the administration board shall demarcate the site if the beacons concerned have not previously been surveyed in terms of subregulation 3 (a) or verified in terms of subregulation 3 (b), by visible means as near as circumstances allow, in accordance with the general plan.

(2) In the case of a site situated in a residential area contemplated in subregulation (1) (a), if the site is fenced, walled or otherwise physically demarcated apparently in accordance with the general plan and such fence, wall or demarcation does not infringe on any other surveyed site, the existing fence, wall or demarcation shall be the boundaries of the surveyed site concerned which shall be deemed to have been demarcated for purposes of this regulation.

(3) After the boundaries of the surveyed site have been demarcated in accordance with subregulation (1) and after the period in which any dispute relating to the boundaries may be broached has expired, or if a dis-

het, of indien 'n geskil aanhangig gemaak is, nadat die geskil ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasies besleg is, laat die administrasieraad—

(a) in die geval van 'n perseel geleë in 'n in subregulasie (1) (a) bedoelde woongebied, die betrokke perseel deur 'n landmeter opmeet en 'n diagram van die perseel soos dit afgebaken is, opstel: Met dien verstande dat enige grens wat voorheen ingevolge hierdie regulasies opgemeet en geverifiseer is, aanvaar word die grens te wees en nie weer opgemeet word nie;

(b) in die geval van 'n perseel geleë in 'n in subregulasie (1) (b) bedoelde woongebied, 'n verifikasiesertifikaat soos in subregulasie (4) beoog, behoudens die bepalings van daardie subregulasie, deur 'n landmeter uitreik.

(4) Op die verifikasiesertifikaat deur 'n landmeter ingevolge subregulasie (3) uitgereik—

(a) sertifiseer die landmeter dat die bakens binne 300 mm van die betrokke posisies soos hulle op die algemene plan aangetoon word of binne enige verslapping in enige bepaalde geval deur die Sekretaris goedgekeur, geleë is; en

(b) identifiseer die landmeter die perseel op die basis van die algemene plan.

(5) Die administrasieraad stuur aan die Sekretaris vir goedkeuring soveel afskrifte as wat die Sekretaris van tyd tot tyd bepaal van 'n wysigende algemene plan, 'n diagram deur die landmeter voorberei op die basis van sy opmeting ingevolge subregulasie (3) (a) of die verifikasiesertifikaat van die landmeter uitgereik ingevolge subregulasie (3) (b), na gelang van die geval, tesame met enige opmetingsrekords wat die Sekretaris mag vereis.

(6) Indien die administrasieraad nie in staat is om 'n verifikasiesertifikaat ingevolge subregulasie (3) (b) te laat uitreik nie omrede die bestaande bakens nie binne 300 mm van die betrokke posisies, soos hulle op die algemene plan verskyn, of binne enige verslapping van hierdie vereiste in enige bepaalde geval deur die Sekretaris goedgekeur, geleë is nie, los die administrasieraad die aangeleentheid so gou doenlik daarna op—

(a) deur die landmeter opdrag te gee om die betrokke hoekbakens van die perseel her aan te bring in ooreenstemming met die goedgekeurde algemene plan in welke geval die landmeter sy opmetingsrekords aan die Sekretaris vir goedkeuring stuur;

(b) deur die landmeter opdrag te gee om die perseel her op te meet en om 'n wysigende algemene plan of diagram, soos vereis mag word, voor te berei; of

(c) deur die landmeter opdrag te gee om sekere van die bakens van die perseel in ooreenstemming met die goedgekeurde algemene plan te herplaas, die ander bakens van sodanige perseel her op te meet en 'n wysigende algemene plan of diagram, soos vereis mag word, voor te berei.

(7) Die numerieke data aangetoon op 'n plan of diagram wat ingevolge subregulasie (3), (6) (b) of (6) (c) deur 'n landmeter voorberei is, vervang enige numerieke data aangetoon op die bestaande algemene plan en 'n verwysing word op die algemene plan gemaak na iedere plan of diagram wat ingevolge bedoelde subregulasies voorberei is en sodanige plan of diagram word deur die Sekretaris geliaseer.".

were broached, after such dispute has been settled in accordance with these regulations, the administration board shall—

(a) in the case of a site situated in a residential area referred to in subregulation (1) (a), cause the site concerned to be surveyed and a diagram of the site as demarcated to be prepared by a land surveyor: Provided that any boundary which has previously been surveyed or verified in terms of these regulations, shall be accepted as the boundary and shall not be surveyed again;

(b) in the case of a site situated in a residential area referred to in subregulation (1) (b), cause a verification certificate contemplated in subregulation (4), subject to the provisions of that subregulation, to be issued by a land surveyor.

(4) On the verification certificate issued by the land surveyor in terms of subregulation (3), the land surveyor shall—

(a) certify that the beacons are within 300 mm of the positions as they appear on the general plan, or within any relaxation of this requirement approved of by the Secretary in any particular case; and

(b) identify the site on the basis of the general plan.

(5) The administration board shall forward to the Secretary for approval as many copies as the Secretary may from time to time determine, of an amending general plan, any diagram prepared by the surveyor on the basis of his survey in terms of subregulation (3) (a) or the verification certificate of the land surveyor issued in terms of subregulation (3) (b), as the case may be, together with any survey records as may be required by the Secretary.

(6) If the administration board is unable to cause a verification certificate to be issued in terms of subregulation (3) (b) for the reason that the existing beacons are not within 300 mm of the positions concerned, as they appear on the general plan, or within any relaxation of this requirement approved of by the Secretary in any particular case, the administration board shall resolve the matter, as soon as possible thereafter—

(a) by instructing the land surveyor to replace the relevant corner beacons of the site in accordance with the approved general plan, in which case the land surveyor shall submit his survey records to the Secretary for approval;

(b) by instructing the land surveyor to resurvey the site and to prepare an amending general plan or diagram, as may be required; or

(c) by instructing the land surveyor to replace some of the beacons of the site in accordance with the approved general plan, resurvey the other beacons of such site and prepare an amending general plan or diagram, as may be required.

(7) The numerical data contained on a plan or diagram prepared by a land surveyor in terms of subregulation (3), (6) (b) or (6) (c), shall supersede any numerical data contained on the existing general plan and a reference shall be made on the general plan to every plan or diagram prepared in terms of the said subregulations and such plan or diagram shall be filed by the Secretary.".

4. Regulasie 5 word gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(1) Na die afhandeling van die stappe in regulasie 4 (1) bedoel, laat die administrasieraad 'n kennisgewing, wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhangsel A, aan die aansoeker en die geregistreerde bewoner (as daar is) van elke aangrensende perseel beteken deur dit òf aan sodanige aansoeker of bewoner, na gelang van die geval, te oorhandig òf 'n afskrif daarvan aan 'n deur van die woning van sodanige aansoeker of bewoner, na gelang van die geval, te heg.";

(b) deur in subregulasie (2) die uitdrukking ", sertifikaathouer, verbandhouer" te skrap;

(c) deur in subregulasie (3) die uitdrukking ", sertifikaathouer, verbandhouer" te skrap; en

(d) deur in subregulasie (4) die uitdrukking ", 'n aangrensende sertifikaathouer, verbandhouer of" deur die uitdrukking "of aangrensende" te vervang.

5. Regulasie 9 word gewysig deur in die Engelse teks subparagraaf (i) van paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subparagraaf te vervang:

"(i) the amount determined by the Minister, from time to time, after consultation with the administration board concerned, in respect of a particular residential area or part of a residential area for the use of the land during the duration of a right of leasehold; and".

6. Regulasie 10 word gewysig deur paragraaf (d) van subregulasie (1) te skrap.

7. Regulasie 15 word gewysig deur paragraaf (d) van subregulasie (3) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(d) Indien sodanige sertifikaathouer of die houer van die verbandakte oorlede of kranksinnig is of insolvent is of minderjarig of andersins handelingsonbevoeg is of 'n regspersoon in likwidasie of onder geregtelike bestuur is, kan die beëdigde verklaring afgelê word deur die wettige verteenwoordiger van die boedel of die voog of ander verteenwoordiger van die persoon of die likwidateur of geregtelike bestuurder van die regspersoon, na gelang van die geval: Met dien verstande dat as sodanige verteenwoordiger, likwidateur of geregtelike bestuurder nie in staat is om bewys te lewer wat die verlies, diefstal of vernietiging van die sertifikaat of verbandakte bevestig nie, hy die registrateur moet oortuig dat alle stappe gedoen is om dit terug te vind.".

8. Regulasie 18 word gewysig deur paragraaf (b) van subregulasie (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(b) die verbandakte en 'n duplikaat-oorspronklike (wat as registrasieduplikaat moet dien) daarvan, wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhangsel K (2), of, indien die partye op ander bedinge wens ooreen te kom, in enige ander vorm wat vir die registrateur aanvaarbaar is.".

9. Regulasie 32 word deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"32. By die beskrywing van 'n opgemete perseel in die register en in 'n dokument in artikel 6A of 6B van die Wet of in hierdie regulasies bedoel of beoog, word die nommer van die opgemete perseel, die naam van die woongebied, die nommer van die betrokke algemene plan, die nommer, indien toepaslik, van die diagram bedoel in regulasie 4 (3), 4 (6) (b) of 4 (6) (c) en die gebied van die Hoofkommissaris waarin dit geleë is, aangehaal.".

4. Regulation 5 is amended by—

(a) the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation:

"(1) After completion of the steps contemplated in regulation 4 (1) the administration board shall cause a notice, substantially in the form of Annexure A, to be served on the applicant and the registered occupier (if any) of each adjoining site, by delivering it personally to such applicant or occupier, as the case may be, or by affixing a copy thereof to a door of the dwelling of such applicant or occupier, as the case may be.";

(b) the deletion in subregulation (2) of the expression ", certificate holder, mortgagee";

(c) the deletion in subregulation (3) of the expression ", certificate holder, mortgagee"; and

(d) the substitution in subregulation (4) for the expression ", an adjoining certificate holder, mortgagee or" of the expression "or adjoining".

5. Regulation 9 is amended by the substitution for subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) in the English text of the following subparagraph:

"(i) the amount determined by the Minister, from time to time, after consultation with the administration board concerned, in respect of a particular residential area or part of a residential area for the use of the land during the duration of a right of leasehold;

6. Regulation 10 is amended by the deletion of paragraph (d) of subregulation (1).

7. Regulation 15 is amended by the substitution for paragraph (d) of subregulation (3) of the following paragraph:

"(d) If such certificate holder or mortgagee is deceased, insane, insolvent, a minor or is otherwise legally incapacitated or is a body corporate under liquidation or judicial management, the affidavit shall be made by the legal representative of the person or guardian or other representative of the person or, as the case may be, liquidator or judicial manager of the body corporate: Provided that if such representative, liquidator or judicial manager cannot produce evidence establishing the loss, theft or destruction of the certificate or mortgage bond, he shall satisfy the registrar that all reasonable steps have been taken to recover it.".

8. Regulation 18 is amended by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of the following paragraph:

"(b) the mortgage bond and a duplicate thereof (which shall serve as registration duplicate) shall be substantially in the form of Annexure K (2) or, if the parties wish to contract otherwise, in any other form which shall be acceptable to the registrar.".

9. Regulation 32 is substituted by the following regulation:

"32. The number of the surveyed site, the name of the residential area, the number of the relevant general plan, the number, if applicable, of the diagram contemplated in regulations 4 (3), 4 (6) (b) or 4 (6) (c) and the area of the Chief Commissioner in which it is situated, shall be stated in the description of any surveyed site in the register and in any document referred to or contemplated in section 6A or 6B of the Act or in these regulations.".

10. Regulasie 44 word deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"44. 'n Endossement of inskrywing wat die registrateur kragtens die bepalings van hierdie regulasies op 'n dokument maak, word in onuitwisbare swart ink geskryf of getik of aangebring deur middel van 'n deur die Sekretaris goedgekeurde rubberstempel en die registrateur onderteken en dateer die endossement of aantekening, na gelang van die geval, en plaas sy seël onder sy handtekening.".

11. Regulasie 45 word gewysig deur paragraaf (b) van subregulasie (7) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(b) Benewens die dokumente wat ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie regulasies geattesteer moet word, word elke akte, verband, sertifikaat, ooreenkoms of ander dokument wat heet magtiging te verleen tot passering, oordrag, wysiging, rojering, afstanddoening of substitusie van geregistreerde regte of verpligtinge, uitgesonderd 'n dokument onderteken namens 'n administrasieraad, deur die Kommissaris, Hoofdirekteur van die betrokke administrasieraad of 'n adjunk-Hoofdirekteur deur hom aangewys, registrateur, transport besorger of notaris, wat behoorlik as sodanig beskryf word, geattesteer: Met dien verstande dat die attestasie van sodanige dokumente deur genoemde persone te enige tyd na die ondertekening daarvan bewerkstellig kan word, indien op die betrokke akte, sertifikaat, dokument of ooreenoms gesertifiseer word dat die Kommissaris, Hoofdirekteur of Adjunk-Hoofdirekteur, registrateur, transportbesorger of notaris hom vergewis het van die identiteit van die ondertekenaar: Met dien verstande voorts dat 'n transportbesorger geen dokument, sertifikaat, aansoek of ooreenkoms attesteer nie tensy hy self die transaksie ten volle behartig.".

12. Aanhangsel A word gewysig deur die uitdrukking "/waarvan u die verbandhouer is" te skrap.

13. Aanhangsel D word gewysig deur paragraaf (c) te skrap.

10. Regulation 44 is substituted by the following regulation:

"44. An endorsement or entry made by the registrar on any document under the provisions of these regulations shall be written or typed in indelible black ink or affixed by means of a rubber stamp approved by the Secretary and the registrar shall sign and date the endorsement or entry, as the case may be, and shall place his seal under his signature.".

11. Regulation 45 is amended by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subregulation (7) of the following paragraph:

"(b) In addition to the documents which are required to be attested by virtue of the provisions of these regulation every deed, bond, certificate, agreement or other document which purports to grant authority to the passing, transfer, amendment, cancellation, renunciation or substitution of registered rights or obligations, other than a document signed on behalf of an administration board, shall be attested by a Commissioner, Chief Director of the administration board concerned or any Deputy Chief Director designated by him, registrar, conveyancer or notary public who shall be properly described as such: Provided that the attestation of such documents by the said persons may be effected at any time after the signing thereof if it is certified on the deed, certificate, document or agreement concerned that the Commissioner, Chief Director or Deputy Chief Director, registrar, conveyancer or notary public satisfied himself of the identity of the signatory: Provided further that a conveyancer shall not attest any document, certificate, application or agreement unless he personally handles the complete transaction.".

12. Annexure A is amended by the deletion of the expression "/of which you are the mortgagee".

13. Annexure D is amended by the deletion of paragraph (c).

Urban development: Call by Steyn

THE way is now open for the private sector to plan practical action to contribute to the development of urban black and coloured communities, Mr Justice J H Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation said today.

Mr Justice Steyn was opening a seminar in Bellville on investment and development in black and coloured areas organised by the Cape branch of the South African Institute of Town and Regional Planners.

He said the possibilities for private sector participation in urban black development had been relatively limited in the past. Recently, however, the State had indicated that it would welcome an increased participation by the private sector in several fields.

Some of the distortions in urban society had arisen from a policy that regarded blacks in urban areas as 'temporary sojourners' and drastically limited the necessary investment to secure a balanced urban development.

An essential element, he said, was the opening of the free enterprise system to full and profitable participation by the black community.

He said if urban development was to be effective, it must offer participation in the decision-making concerning the developments by all those affected, and insure that the effects of developments were retained within that community.

14

Union claims

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union alleges that a company in the East Rand, Williams Brothers, is victimising its workers who are members of the union.

The union alleges that:

❶ When the union attained a membership of 69 per cent in the plant, they wrote a letter to the management of Williams Brothers and the letter was torn up in the presence of one of the union's shop stewards.

❷ The day after the management received the letter, they appointed a liaison committee in the factory. It was not elected by the workers.

❸ When workers rejected this appointed committee and asked to elect their own, the management interfered in the election.

❹ The company has been victimising the union's shop stewards. Five have been dismissed since the beginning of the year. Four of these have been re-instated after the intervention of the union's lawyers.

❺ The management has threatened not to renew the contracts of some of the workers and the workers believe that these will be those who have joined the union.

When POST spoke to the managing director of the company, Mr Ronald Williams, he laughed and said: "This is all out of the blue. Why are they picking on me?"

After conceding that he had received a letter from the union he referred all questions to the company's lawyers.

A spokesman for the union said that the letter to the company was written in January. In the letter the union said they wanted to meet management to discuss their representation. It has still not been replied to the letter.

He said that when workers elected a committee, management refused to accept nominations of trade unionists.

On January 2[illegible] of the union's shop stewards were fired by the company, and the reason given was that they were being retrenched.

The spokesman said: "After our attorneys wrote to the company, the three were re-instated. We believe that their re-instatement proves that they were victimised in the first place for being [illegible] was fired.

"He was given one day's notice after working for the company for 22 years. The reason given for his dismissal is that he went to get

found
mmon
to go
their
side.
was
e he
kers
all
not
con-
peri-
that
the
ined

Its members are victimised

0 5 APR 1979 POST

Slaughtermen back at work

JOHANNESBURG — Slaughtermen returned to work at all five Reef and Pretoria abattoirs yesterday following the settlement of their dispute with the SA Abattoir Corporation, and meat prices are expected to return to normal early next week. —

Financial Mail
EEC LABOUR CODE
13 APR 1979
Toothless watchdog

British companies appear to have little to fear from the clause in the EEC code of conduct which requires them to report progress in complying with the code to Whitehall. The public has no automatic right of access to information contained in these reports, and there is thus no automatic independent check on them.

The Durban-based Chemical Workers' Industrial Union recently wrote to the British Board of Trade asking for a copy of submissions made by Revertex, a UK firm in whose Durban subsidiary the union claims majority membership. An official wrote back to union general secretary Nombusa Dhlamini to the effect that the union could not have a copy of the report "because of copyright restraint."

The union was told that it could inspect a copy of the document at the UK consulate in Durban. This a union official did — but he was told that he could not copy from or reproduce the report. Says a union spokesman: "This makes nonsense of the report-back provisions. We assumed the public had free access to the reports."

A department of trade official in London confirms the copyright bar on making copies of individual submissions available. He says, however, that the Durban consulate's refusal to allow a union representative to take notes "was a mistake ... there must have been some misunderstanding."

What if a company doesn't want its report released at all? "We would be prepared to pursue such an incident with the company concerned," says the official. But he adds that since the code is voluntary, companies cannot be compelled to make reports available.

So the publication of information appears to depend solely on the feelings of the company involved. Which would appear to defeat one of the objects of the whole EEC code exercise.

In the Revertex case, the union is doubly unhappy because it claims to have pay slips in its possession which conflict with submissions on wages in Revertex's own report to the trade department.

The union says Revertex claimed a lowest wage of R201 a month. This may reflect total earnings, but the lowest taxable pay, says the union, is R42.32 a week, which works out at around R180 a month. The union adds that this figure includes a pay increase granted between now and the time the report was submitted. Company wage figures were not available at the time of going to press.

All's nc on the

Post 6 April

TODAY we give details of the gloomy picture as far as training and job advancement go. We give our findings on these aspects on five of the 20 companies we have interviewed thus far.

Volkswagen of South Africa told us that they have blacks in all 12 hourly-paid grades, but they would not tell us how many blacks and how many whites are in each grade.

Dunlop South Africa told us that it was not their policy to publish detailed information regarding grades.

General Motors South Africa would not give us the number of blacks "who have moved to the higher grades."

MESSENGERS

BP South Africa gave us detailed figures of workers in each grade.

British Steel told us they had 13 employees — 10 whites and 3 blacks. The blacks are messengers.

Most companies would

tish Secretary of State for Trade, Mr John Smith, had to tell parliament:

"Because of differences in presentation and content, it has not been possible to quantify the information provided about progress in the provision of job opportunities and advancement for black African employees.

UNSKILLED

"The majority of reports indicated that a high percentage of black employees filled unskilled or semi-skilled jobs with relatively few doing more specialised work . . . Few occupy supervisory or managerial positions."

Mr A O Rademeyer, VW's Industrial Relations Manager, told us that the company is spending close to R1-million a year in training programmes. It employs 11 tutors and instructors in its training centre.

The programmes include literacy courses and technical training. The technical courses are mainly for semi-

section leader white fo

A training the plant, M nas, told us problem is blacks with science and ties.

Dunlop's M Getaz told grammes an are conducte performance, ment trainin gression trai development and supervis lopment train

One man o management He is a per sistant. (Per one area wh companies ha in manageri tions).

About 250 Dunlop are "a third of Africans, a loureds, and dians."

When we Getaz to tell specific cour were provided tell how man were doing courses —

olicy

irector
Gener
us: "It
this
train a

99-YEAR LEASES
Out of the mud?

Will the faltering 99-year lease scheme get off the ground at last? Building societies are hoping so, now that the surveying tangle has been unravelled.

A new formula, hammered out by the societies, land surveyors, and government officials, finally saw the light of day in amended regulations gazetted last week.

The nub of the problem is that very few urban townships have been surveyed by registered land surveyors, while the plans used by administration boards were not considered adequate for leasehold purposes.

The old regulations required not only that the plans be checked by the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD), but that registered surveyors then do a full survey of each individual site once it had been allocated.

Inevitably, bottlenecks occurred. About 100 000 stands are awaiting CAD approval, and only three or four areas, all in Soweto, are available for leasehold. In addition, the need for full individual surveys pushed the leaseholder's costs up to R200 for surveying alone.

The new regulations aim to short-circuit these problems. Instead of CAD, private land surveyors can now do the checking. All that then remains is for CAD to approve the plans and pass them back to the relevant administration board to allocate sites.

In addition, because the general plans will now be checked by registered surveyors, the surveying profession has accepted that full individual surveys are not always necessary. Moreover, since block surveying is now possible, costs can come down to as little as R15 each for a block of 75 sites. The Urban Foundation has offered R500 000 in interest-free bridging finance towards the costs.

About 80% of all urban black townships have good enough general plans for the streamlined system to work. For the remaining 20%, some of which have no plans at all, potential leaseholders must still get proper individual surveys.

Land surveyors believe the new system will release 100 000 stands within a few months.

"At least the door is open to potential leaseholders to come forward," says David Alston, director of the Association of Building Societies. "We do not expect everyone to be able to afford or to desire home ownership. But at least now we can begin to assess the extent of the market."

Another change introduced by last week's amendments is that the price of a lease over a formerly rented house is no longer determined by a fixed formula (the average of the original cost plus the present replacement cost).

In consultation with the administration boards, the Minister of CAD can now determine the price for a particular area. This means that some boards can charge less than they might have under the old formula.

South African Press Clips is produced by : Barry Streek P O Bo

Govt devising new national strategy— Mr Botha

Star 7/8/79

Ref

339

The Government was formulating a comprehensive national strategy to set new guidelines for the country, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said today.

Black leaders' no to 'new deal'

By Derek Thema

Black leaders today rejected the plan of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to introduce a "constellation of independent states" and a new deal for urban blacks.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said that as long as the constellation of states was based on the homeland policy, it was not acceptable.

"As long as this still-born concept is based within the framework of apartheid, it is not change. As long as the Government hopes to impose its policy by the gun there is no hope of our accepting it," he said.

Blacks had rejected the homeland policy and wanted to participate in policy formation. "I am disappointed because I do not think the Government is serious about change," he said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said that as long as changes were based on the hegemony of whites, they were not acceptable.

"The whole thing is meaningless as long as it is based on the division of blacks on ethnic lines."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said Mr Botha's words were promising but if they were to be translated into fact and reality, then everybody must be involved in the decision making.

"If South Africa hopes for a new and just society, then blacks must be involved in the decision processes and not just have things done for them," he said.

This would be done without changing the National Party's basic principles, he said in an interview with the Afrikaans morning newspaper, Die Transvaler, today.

National Party congresses would be kept fully informed about the strategies, which would be a broad plan in which the Government would work with the civil service and the public and private sector to achieve certain goals.

EQUALS

Because South Africa was sovereign, he rejected the idea of a national convention to formulate a new constitution. If the states which wanted independence worked towards it, a constellation of independent states could be formed in southern Africa to co-operate as equals to combat marxism and improve living standards.

Although some coloured and Indian leaders were still against working with the Government, he felt they would soon change their minds.

On the urban black population he said that it was possible they would be included in the constellation of states, but he did not want to comment further on this point.

MUST ADAPT

Asked about conflict in the National Party, Mr Botha said conflicting statements were inevitable until a leader established himself. But recent discussions with his colleagues had, he felt, ironed out different interpretations about broad policies.

He said the party was not moving away from its basic principles, but was moving with the world. "We must adapt or we will die," he said.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, welcomed the Prime Minister's announcement.

Star 10/8/79 (339) (315)

PM ready to visit urban black areas



Mr P W Botha . . . invited, I will go .

Political Staff

The pace of the Government's controversial plans for political change in South Africa has speeded up.

In a series of important developments:

● Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, said he was prepared to visit urban black areas after his homeland tour.

● Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, immediately revealed plans for inviting Mr Botha to Soweto.

● Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of the Interior, set a deadline of November 30 for representations to be made to the constitutional commission and repeated his plea for all population groups to make proposals to it.

● Various black, coloured and Indian groups have indicated they are ready to submit proposals to the commission, a change in attitude from the response when the Government plans were first gazetted.

'I will go'

Mr Botha's offer came at a Press conference in Sibasa last night. Responding to urban black leaders' calls on him also to visit their areas, he said: "If invited, I will go wherever people will welcome me. My colleague (Dr Piet Koornhof) is welcome everywhere. Where I do not go, he and his officials will go."

The Prime Minister made the important policy point at the conference that he also envisaged a role for all the blacks in his proposed constellation of states.

Mr Thebehali revealed today that the executive of the Soweto Council had decided to ask Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof the Mi-

nister of Co-operation and Development, to visit Soweto in October.

Mr Botha will also be invited to Mamelodi, near Petoria, soon.

Inkatha

In a statement yesterday, Mr Schlebusch, who is chairman of the constitutional commission, invited all population groups in South Africa wishing to submit proposals to the commission to make applications by October 30.

The proposals must be in by November 30.

Various black, coloured and Indian groups are preparing to submit proposals to the commission.

The Inkatha movement, which boasts more than 250 000 members, has already sent a telegram to the commission saying that it wishes to testify.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said today the committee had not yet decided whether to submit proposals to the commission. "We will look into it," he said.

Citizenship

Mr Abram Mayet, chief whip of the Indian Reform Party, said today his party had decided to testify.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, an academic lawyer, said today that urban black councils, and those of brown people and Indians, should be represented with whites at a provincial council level. But this could take place only if these people, including urban "foreign" blacks, were accepted as South African citizens.

'EE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

staan onder die toesig van 'n
in 1978 bestaan het uit die
Prinsipaal van die Universi-
rd Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal,
ssor W.H.B. Dean, professor
or D.J. Welsh.

2

um is om navorsing na die onder-
Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te
erhouding tussen rasse- en

15

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

h Beheerraad vaarvan die
it van K
junk-Prin
ekteur
r dr J.H.
rerteenw
rofessor
e-profes
nwoordig
met nav
ire as
e en d

t die Direkteur, professor
(Stellenbosch), Ph.D.
iewe Assistente, mev. H.
taresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

na Cornell en Ruth Ruther-
ente en mej. Judith

Botha plans to give blacks more power

339

11/8/79

SIBASA — A constellation of states in Southern Africa could make provision for blacks not living and working in their own states, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Botha said this would afford everyone the opportunity of helping to work out a solution.

The government had already set the necessary wheels in motion.

The government had also accepted there had to be a form of government at higher than municipal level for urban blacks. Within a constellation of Southern African states it would be possible for blacks to be given a say in deliberations where their interests were at stake.

He said the question of citizenship of black states would be solved once such a constellation came into being.

"If there should be talk in the future of a national strategy for the defence of Southern Africa, blacks in the cities could be called in," the Prime Minister said.

Speaking of his present series of visits to black states in South Africa, Mr Botha said there had been a relaxed atmosphere both at inter-governmental and personal level. The leaders had asked frank and direct questions and expressed reservations, but at no stage had he found any unwillingness to face the future in a spirit of co-operation.

Joint talks between the government and the leaders of all the black states would be held in the foreseeable future.

Asked to elaborate on the concept of a constellation of Southern African states and the idea of national strategy, Mr Botha said it meant co-operation in matters like defence, strategic water conservation, health, agriculture, technology and so on.

"Southern Africa must be defended against those who want to destroy her and for the sake of those who want to build her up.

"This applies to the whole of South Africa, and this message must triumph."

Mr Botha and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, ended the first stage of their tour of the black states with a visit to Lebowa yesterday.

Meanwhile, black community leaders all over the country have generally welcomed the announcement by the Prime Minister that the government envisaged a higher-than-municipal level of government for urban blacks.

The chairman of the Diepmeadow Community Council in Soweto, Mr J. C. Mahahushi, said the urban black had a need for greater powers in order to satisfy his political aspirations.

But the government should not talk about urban blacks with the leaders of the black states in South Africa, but with urban blacks themselves, he said.

The chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, the Rev Sam Buti, said he thought the Prime Minister was "doing the right thing."

On Mr Botha's stated intention of visiting black urban townships, he welcomed this but said it would depend on whom the Prime Minister saw.

"As leader of the country concerned about national and international issues — it would make sense if he saw those who could speak on issues affecting the black man in South Africa."

"In other words, he should gear himself to meet a cross-section of urban blacks — not just community council leaders," Mr Buti said.

The chairman of the Katlehong Community Council on the East Rand, Mr M. Khumalo, identified himself with Mr Mahahushi's remarks.

The chairmen of Pretoria's two community councils, Mr C. Aphane of Mamelodi and Mr J. Khoza of Atteridgeville, said they were "overjoyed" at the Prime Minister's statement.

In the Eastern Cape, the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, Mr Norris Singapi, said the proposed higher form of government for urban blacks was "the crux of the whole question of the say which they had over their own affairs." It would be to the government's credit if this were carried through.

A Western Cape black leader and president of the Co-ordinating Civic Council of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, Mr Silas Tindleni, said Mr Botha was impressing black people with his apparent sincerity and desire to bring about change. — SAPA.

Hints of concessions for blacks

C. Times 11/8/79.

339

Political Correspondent

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr P W Botha, has given further hints that the government might recognize the permanence of urban blacks by accommodating some of their political aspirations in urban areas.

The aim of Nationalist policy has always been to link blacks politically to the homelands when they could not be moved there physically. Blacks can own land only in the homelands, being restricted to leasehold rights in townships adjoining white cities.

Mr Botha has appointed a cabinet committee to investigate the position of urban blacks. The committee in turn has set up several regional committees to advise it.

He now appears to intend bringing the urban blacks within the context of his planned constellation of Southern African states.

He said during his visit to Venda this week that "a form of government" would have to be created for the urban blacks, and that they would have to have a share in the constellation of states. He also promised to give urban community councils a status higher than municialities and to consult urban blacks when planning a national strategy for Southern Africa.

Another problem to which he has told blacks he will give the highest priority is meeting the aspirations of the thousands of young people entering the labour market each year.

In an earlier speech at Gazankulu, he gave a rare insight into the formulation of his political objectives.

He said that in 1967, when he had been defence minister for a year, he met the then Portuguese president, Dr Antonio Salazar, during a visit to Portugal.

"Young man," Mr Botha was told, "you must remember that in Africa you must penetrate the heart, the soul and the understanding of the black people. Unfortunately there are people in Portugal who will not accept this principle."

He said he learnt from this not to make the mistake European countries and the United States made in Africa of delivering loads of gifts like Father Christmas. Instead, in a Christian manner, black people should be helped to help themselves.

Mr Botha also disclosed what he had told the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, in the tense meeting in Pretoria which averted a disastrous breakdown in talks with the five Western powers over SWA/Namibia.

Having requested a meeting alone with Mr Vance, Mr Botha asked him: "Why do you persecute my people?"

Asked to explain, Mr Botha said his people had been inspired to come to South Africa long before America was founded.

"When you had not even recovered from your slave trading, these people were already doing missionary work in the Sudan, the Congo, Zambia and Malawi.

"It was not yesterday that they started taking an interest in the interests of the black people. There was an inborn compulsion amongst our people to look after the interests of our black people."

Mr Botha said Mr Vance replied: "I did not know that and I apologize for not knowing it. I will go back and tell the other leaders."

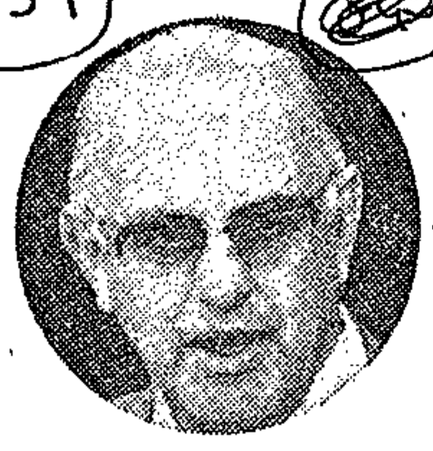
RIGHTS FOR URBAN BLACKS IN OFFING?

(339) Argus 11/8/79.

By John Battersby

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, may make an important announcement about extending political rights to urban blacks when he addresses the first of a series of National Party congresses in Durban on Wednesday night.

It is expected that Mr Botha will also amplify his view of a 'constellation of Southern African states' which he has been canvassing on his highly successful tour of the black homelands this week.



MR P W Botha . . . announcement on rights for blacks expected.

Mr Botha has suggested that the aspirations of urban blacks could also be accommodated in such a 'constellation'.

This could mean a major change in one of the most sacred principles of National Party policy —that urban blacks would only be allowed to exercise their political rights within the homelands.

It could also mean the final shattering of the Verwoerdian vision of grand apartheid.

It could also seriously offend many conservatives in his own party.

It is possibly significant that the powerful leader of the right-wing, Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Transvaal National Party leader, is one of the few Cabinet Ministers who will not attend this week's Natal congress.

The importance of Wednesday night's meeting has been underlined by the fact that at least nine Cabinet Ministers will share the platform with Mr Botha.

Political observers are suggesting that Mr Botha's tour of the black homelands and his announcement that he will be visiting Soweto — thus becoming the first South African Prime Minister to do so — could be seen as the first step towards a new and important form of dialogue.

LEADERS

Mr Botha, and his Cabinet colleague, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, who has been accompanying him on his homeland trip, have been deeply impressed by the goodwill that they have encountered.

The Prime Minister has announced already that there will be follow-up meetings with the homeland leaders later this year.

Mr Botha said this week that the Government had always recognised that the urban blacks needed a higher form of Government than municipal power. They could be provided for in a confederation of states, he said.

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigters-lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

339



Mrs Helen Suzman

Blacks urged to state views

Argus 13/8/79

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, has urged urban black organisations to submit proposals to the commission investigating a new constitution for South Africa.

The chairman of the Commission, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has emphasised that all population groups are welcome to testify to the Commission. November 30 is the closing date for application to do this.

Several black groups, including the 250 000 member Inkatha Movement, are already preparing to submit proposals. The Soweto Committee of Ten is also expected to discuss the possibility of testifying.

Mrs Suzman said in an interview the more views the Government received about a new constitution, the better.

It was important that representative black groups, such as the Committee of Ten, should make their views and the feelings of urban blacks known.

Mrs Suzman welcomed the fact that the Government was allowing blacks to express their views.

It was important that blacks should make their demands known.

NM 14/8/79

Koornhof says Govt is trying

339

PRETORIA — The Government was doing its level best to create an atmosphere of goodwill in which sound relations could be nourished and enhanced, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, said here last night.

Dr. Koornhof, who was guest of honour at a dinner given by the Pretoria Press Club, said:

"In this regard I wish to draw your attention to the new and realistic look the Government is taking at the consolidation of the Black States.

"Early this year the Prime Minister announced that the consolidation of the Black States would be reviewed, inter alia to determine what progress had been made and to establish whether the measure of consolidation was commensurate with the political freedom the various Black Nations desired," Dr. Koornhof said.

"The Prime Minister made it clear that, if necessary, the limitations imposed by the legislation of 1936 should also be reviewed in the light of present day circumstances and demands.

"I can give you the assurance that this new approach by my Government has created an enormous amount of goodwill. I have no doubt that in time to come it will be regarded as a major turning point in the field of sound human relations.

"The same can be said about the decision to appoint representative regional committees to assist and advise the Cabinet committee.

"Human nature, being what it is, one must accept that matters of this nature will not always progress smoothly, as evidenced by the resignation of some prominent Black people from these committees.

"Personally I view disappointments of this nature as a challenge and incentive to engage in greater efforts to make it possible for prominent Black people to come forward and to state their views in circles where they definitely carry weight, in a spirit of understanding, goodwill and co-operation," he said. — (Sapa.)

JAARVERSLAG
1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch

Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Star 14/8/79 (339)

Place in the sun for all—Koornhof

Political Staff

The two sections of the National Party are pillars of a bridge which could lead to a place in the sun for everybody in South Africa, said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Pretoria last night.

While he and Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of Public Works, stood on different sides of the party, they could form the pillars of a bridge over which party members could cross to the benefit of the country.

"I have spoken to Dr Treurnicht and have not heard anything which makes me believe he has any different ideas to me," said Dr Koornhof.

Addressing a Pretoria Press Club dinner, Dr Koornhof said that while housing for urban blacks was a big problem at present, the burning question was the provision of employment on a massive scale for them.

He said the Government was giving attention to this problem, and pleaded for a move away from pessimism and for a chance for the Government to solve the problems.

"I see many signs in South Africa now which give me great hope for the future. I also believe South Africa could become champion of the world by staving off bloody revolution in this part of Africa."

In an emotional speech, Dr Koornhof emphasised that goodwill was the keyword for peace here.

He predicted a positive National Party congress season.

(News by R Abbott, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

3

Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

54

107

339

rd-
an
ut
ple
on
a
ec-
ex-

P

ve
et

Growing rift between leaders

RDM 16/8/71

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE rift between the country's most influential black leaders widened further yesterday when KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi launched a scathing attack on the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana.

At the same time three Transvaal branches of Inkatha also hit out at Dr Motlana who was involved with Chief Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu in recent talks arranged by American civil rights campaigner the Rev Jesse Jackson.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport last night before leaving for the United States, Chief Buthelezi said of Dr Motlana: "It seems to me he wants to climb on my shoulders to establish himself as the only authentic black voice in the country at my expense."

Chief Buthelezi will address the International Christian Political conference in Iowa next week. He has been invited by the Washington-based Association of Public Justice. He will also visit West Germany on his two-week trip.

~~906~~
339

Tell the truth, employers are warned

ROM 16/8/79

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

THE East Rand Administration Board is to take tough action against employers suspected of making false statements in order to have illegal black domestic servants registered in terms of the three-month moratorium.

Mr Schalk van der Merwe, ERAB chairman, said yesterday that if the board had reasonable proof that employers had made false statements about the period of employment of domestics, charges of perjury would be laid against them.

He added that the board would also not register workers if it suspected the applications were not made "in the spirit of the moratorium".

His warning followed a statement issued yesterday in which he criticised the registration of illegal domestics and announced that action would be taken against employers if applications for the registration of domestics were not in the spirit of the moratorium.

In the statement, Mr Van der Merwe announced that ERAB had registered 3 468 illegal workers since the start of the moratorium, of which 2 698, or 78%, were domestics.

The figures were "disturbing" as one of the reasons for the moratorium was to obviate an adverse effect on the economy through severe fines and to afford the commercial, industrial and construction sectors an opportunity to register workers.

The board was receiving an increasing number of complaints that white areas were "becoming black".

Circumstantial evidence indicated that a considerable number of statements claiming that domestic servants had been employed for more than a year were incorrect.

Further allegations had been made that certain employers were importing domestic servants on a large scale from the homelands.

"East Rand labour bureaus have therefore been instructed to examine the registrations of illegal servants thoroughly and not to hesitate to conduct further investigations or take action against employers should anything indicate that the registration is against the spirit of the moratorium," Mr Van Der Merwe said.

Survival and the genius of self-interest

NM 17/8/79 (339)

ONE of the most important development conferences ever held in this country took place in Durban last week. Its importance lay in the fact that unlike so many forums of this kind something will come out of it.

The Urban Foundation workshop on rural development drew together many of the most creative development specialists in South Africa to devise a strategy for Black areas.

Included in the meeting were Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and members of his Cabinet, Provincial Councillors, Brigadier C. J. Lloyd, Officer Commanding Natal Command, top academics and thinkers in the field.

Their recommendations and views, when implemented, will constitute a new tactic for survival. Indeed, survival is what the conference was really all about.

Poverty

Rural poverty and urban wealth are two sides of the same coin. The first means starvation, the second overcrowding; both are resource-stripping to the edge of self-destruction and beyond.

Mr. Alan Mountain, regional director of the Urban Foundation, said afterwards his organisation now intended to "find a strategy for total development",

Someone had better do this quickly, said Brigadier Lloyd, who warned that development in a war zone was impossible.

"Any development envisaged for a potential operational area has to take place before the wars start. If we want to secure the loyalty, goodwill and co-operation of the local population in our border and rural areas through socio-economic development before terrorism starts, we will have to act

were exacerbating it.

While Government development agencies were struggling manfully, though unimaginatively, with the problems of depressed (and oppressed) people, separate development (almost a contradiction in terms) had other deleterious consequences for socio-economic advancement.

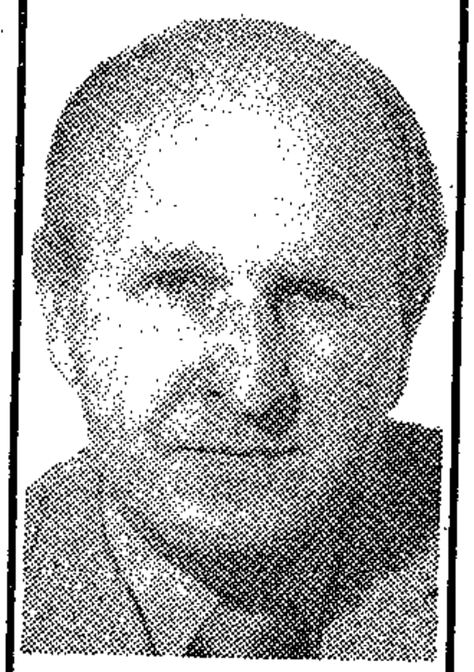
Mr. Venn pointed out that the expertise and wealth of international aid agencies were denied South Africa for self-evident political reasons.

It became more and more evident as the day wore on that the only people capable of initiating economic change were those who controlled the economy.

The Government cannot do it because it is cautious and conventional and caught in the coils of its own ethos.

The Africans cannot do it because they have neither

TIM MUIL



African Affairs

referred to as the private sector) which is primarily concerned with self-interest — a motive capitalist societies believe is the ultimate servant.

It might be said, perhaps oversimply, that the more enlightened businessman has come to understand that if Africans are better educated they become better workers, if better housed they become more stable workers and if, out of this, they are better paid they will become greater consumers.

Finally, if Africans have access to these advantages provided by self-interest they will not burn down the factories that provide them.

All similar

The genius of self-interest is that it recognises that everyone is motivated by self-interest, and this includes Africans.

The secret of successful development then is to make Blacks earn what they are given. Quite apart from the fact that it keeps them working, it ensures that whatever they achieve is solely their own, and with minimal obligation.

The Langalibalele Dube school at Kwa Mashu that cost R350 000 on loan from the Urban Foundation is hardly likely to be razed by rioting students — their parents are paying for it.

Already the school has become a monument to Black sacrifice and achievement.

Capitalistic

This is the capitalist

JAARVERSLAG

speedily."

The economist, Professor Jill Nattrass, who made it plain just how bad things were, estimated that the average urban income per head in 1975 was R290, while the rural average was R100 a year, and this figure included remittances from migrant workers.

Rural areas

About 70 percent of the Black population lived in the rural areas.

Mr. A. C. Venn, a development specialist, made the point obliquely that the solutions were beyond discovery if left to hidebound civil servants.

Although he did not say so, everyone at the conference knew that Government policy had to a large extent created the situation and its cruelly stupid resettlement schemes

Correspondent

the money nor the expertise.

The foreign agencies will not do it because aid would be seen as support for apartheid.

Mr. Chris Saunders, Natal chairman of the foundation, put his finger on it.

"It is vitally necessary to establish a non-racial, non-political agency which can foster international contact and solicit overseas resources.

"The private sector, which has already established a development agency for the urban areas, is the only body which has the resources and the facility for establishing such an agency."

The Urban Foundation is the agency set up by big business (euphemistically

self-reliance and self-respect in an oppressed people. It has gone further, however. This technique developed out of self-interest has returned to Africans the right and power of decision denied them for so long by a repressively stingy government.

More tangibly, the private sector has achieved more in three years in urban development than the Government has in 30 years, relative to time, resources and recipient response.

The reasons are simple. Big business has the best brains, who employ methods developed in a climate of tough competition. There is no security without results.

Africans are tired of bleeding hearts and patronising paternalism. Like humans everywhere, they prefer to be rewarded for what they do rather than for what they are, and they know exactly where they stand with goal orientation and management by objectives.

No bending

The survival of business depends on the survival of the economy, which depends on the survival of the people. Big business knows this, and while it is restricted to some extent by Government regulations it does not have to bend its solutions to fit policy it did not make.

Mr. Saunders said: "The stakes are not only economic. They also include democracy and the survival of a Western way of life. Without being dramatic it is a question of survival of ourselves, our children and our grandchildren."

This is why something will come out of this conference. It has to, for South Africa's self-interest. Given the record of business and the Urban Foundation, I predict it will be of major significance.

11/08/79

339

337

Black consciousness attack on Buthelezi

343 107 Rom 23/8/77

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

A LEADING black consciousness proponent accused KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday of being a "political nonentity" who was afraid of the authentic voices of black leadership and black consciousness.

The accusation was made by Mr Tom Manthata, a member of the Soweto Committee of 10, following Chief Buthelezi's criticism of the committee's chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana.

Three Transvaal branches of Inkatha also lashed out this week at Dr Motlana, accusing him of being Mr Manthata's "front man".

Mr Manthata, a former Terrorism Act detainee, said he did not want to get involved in a slanging match with Chief Buthelezi. "We have greater things to fight for and die for than to quarrel with political nonentities.

"People like the Buthelezis, the Matanzimas and others are afraid of the authentic voices of black leadership and black consciousness," Mr Manthata added.

Dr Motlana also refused to be involved in a slanging match. He said: "I shall desist from engaging in any further polemics with the chief.".

The row began at the weekend after Dr Motlana told a Press conference in Johannesburg he did not think that, under present circumstances, it would be possible for him and Chief Buthelezi to discuss strategies. Dr Motlana dashed any chances of further talks between black leaders who were brought to a meeting by the visiting American civil rights campaigner, the Rev Jesse Jackson.

Chief Buthelezi is to address the International Christian Political Conference in Iowa next week. He will also visit West Germany. While in the US, Chief Buthelezi said, it was possible he would meet officials of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress.

He had no plans to meet American or West German government officials. However, he could not rule out any meeting, since he was unexpectedly invited by President Carter on a previous visit to the US.

THE NATIONAL PARTY NATAL CONGRESS

Now Koornhof paints his vision of future

Political Correspondent

DURBAN — Freedom and welfare for blacks in the 1980s through economic development and separate political systems was foreshadowed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at the National Party congress in Durban yesterday.

In a whirlwind speech (the winds of change will become a zephyr of contentment) the energetic Minister reeled off his vision for the 1980s in which

- self determination for black states must be attained
- economic development must make great strides
- an alliance of free nations with proper sovereign land areas must be realised
- local government for blacks in the common area must be extended with the minimum of Government interference and the maximum powers for homogeneous groups.

Dr Koornhof said it was not necessary for black states to become economically self sufficient because in all the world states were economically interdependent.

But the chief challenge remained that of economic development — to bring about welfare by reducing big income differences and by training workers.

"Freedom and welfare are the cornerstones, but in separate political systems. The foundations were laid in the 1970s and in the 1980s we must give this strategy final form," he said.

To achieve economic development the principles of productivity had to be instilled. The South African economy would have to strive for a high growth rate to accommodate development and create jobs.

IMMIGRATION

For labour needs South Africa could not rely on immigration. It needed to add up to 40 000 blacks a year to its skilled labour force.

The social implications of this included the growth of a new middle class literate, property-owning, with expectations for their children's schooling and which was sentitive about human dignity.

In human relations day-to-day activities of blacks could no longer be controlled in a regulatory manner.

Whites were going to need blacks and blacks were going to need whites. There was no alternative to co-operation.

Institutional co-operation would include alliances between states on an international basis after they had become equal and the introduction of sovereign authorities.

Black political affairs in the white areas would as far as possible be handled through the black states, perhaps by means of extra-territorial authority.

(News by C H Leggatt, 85 Field Street, Durban).

Black housing market for

(331) 21

'Only white agents can avert chaos'

THE housing market in Soweto and other urban black areas would collapse into "frightening chaos" unless the Government allowed white estate agents to practise in those areas, Mr Basil Elk, chairman of the Southern Transvaal branch of the Institute of Estate Agents, said yesterday.

Mr Elk was opening a trade exhibition at the Specialist Residential Property Marketing Programme sponsored by the South African Property Owners Association (SAPOA) and the Institute.

He told a gathering of more than 200 leading estate agents in the Carlton Hotel: "In the coloured areas such as Bosmont and Claremont, which average 100 property transactions per annum each, the law of the jungle prevails in the property market.

"There is no free market mechanism. Individuals are exploiting each other in a market where there are insufficient houses and total ignorance of property values."

IGNORANCE

Mr Elk said there were no property agents operating in those areas. Transactions are concluded privately in an atmosphere of ignorance.

This ignorance often leads to corruption and exploitation. The people in those areas just simply don't know the value of property," he said.

"Without the guidance of estate agents, there is no way they will ever get to know what property is really worth. The role of the estate agent in such a society is an important one. Apart from his business role, he and his colleagues and competitors must perform the function of educating the buyers and sellers. This is the only way the price of property will ever find its free market level."

Mr Elk said if such chaotic conditions already existed in Claremont and Bosmont, "the prospect for Soweto, once houses can be bought and sold, is frightening."

"If we are to avoid complete chaos in the housing market with people exploiting each other, the Government must amend the regulations of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act and allow estate agents to train blacks to operate on their behalf in black areas. I would like to see it amended to the extent where we would be allowed to have joint ventures between white and black estate agents."

He said black aspirations had been raised by the announcement of the 99 year leasehold scheme.

"It is important that the speed of the implementation be increased. If there are bureaucratic reasons delaying it then they must be swept away. This is a matter of great emotional impact in the townships and the people there are judging us by the speed with which it is implemented."—Sapa.

Star 23/9/74

PW sidesteps main issues for SA—Raw

The recent 12-point policy statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had sidestepped the fundamental issues in South Africa, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, told a political meeting in Edenvale last night.

Mr Raw listed these as:

● The political rights of urban blacks, who would still, in terms of Mr Botha's policy, have to exercise these rights "in some mythical homeland he has never seen in his life."

● The link between the homelands and the rest of South Africa which had not been formulated.

● The homelands were still being offered only the Hobson's choice of independence or nothing.

● The division of power between whites, Indian and coloured people rested only on a basis of consultation without any joint decision-making.

NEW DRESSES

He added that there was a need to change some of the legislation before one could talk of removing discrimination.

"Except for some positive attitudes, these are just 12 new dresses covering the naked bones of apartheid," said Mr Raw. "And these bones are sticking out all over the place through the new dresses because of a pay-off to the Nationalist right-wing."

Mr Raw defined the fundamental difference between the approach of Mr Botha and that of the New Republic Party as that between a one-way road and a two-way road.

"The Prime Minister sees a one-way road along which the homelands must move to independence. The NRP sees a two-way road moving towards autonomy, but another leading back to co-operation between South Africa and the homelands."

PATRIOTISM

Mr Raw called on Mr Botha not to weaken South Africa's patriotism by exploiting it politically.

"There is a fundamental difference between a 'national strategy' in the defence context and a party-political strategy," he said. "The NRP is totally committed to a national strategy for the defence of South Africa. Our loyalty and dedication to South Africa are beyond question and political differences."

(Report by Graham Fysh, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Nat vote for PFP

A branch chairman of the National Party in Johannesburg West has said he would vote for the Progressive Federal Party in next week's by-election, PFP candidate Mr Peter Soal said last night.

Mr Soal said the branch chairman had told him he was sick and tired of "the Government stealing money."

He refused to reveal the identity of the branch chairman.

Slabbert warns students of conflict

The major stumbling blocks to the Government's separate development policy were enforced ethnicity and unequal land division, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, PFP member for Rondebosch, told Rand Afrikaans University students yesterday.

Dr Slabbert said that the Government was attempting an internal decolonisation by emancipating black population groups into independent nations.

Enforced ethnicity caused a paradox which was built into the Government's policies and conflict was unavoidable.

The second problem was caused by the Government's attempt to push the populations back to agricultural areas where there was little development at a time characterised by industrialisation and urbanisation, Dr Slabbert said.

Koornhof-Treurnicht tension will 'affect all'

The outcome of the Koornhof-Treurnicht tensions in the National Party will determine whether there will be co-existence or conflict between blacks and whites in South Africa, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, Progressive Federal Party MP for Rondebosch, said

Dr van Zyl Slabbert, who is expected to be elected PFP leader next month, was addressing a by-election meeting in the Johannesburg West constituency in support of PFP candidate Mr Peter Soal.

He said there was confusion in the NP, and a minority of NP members wanted genuine opposed to mere consultation.

"Do not take the tensions of Dr Koornhof and Dr Treurnicht lightly. They will affect our lives deeply," he said.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert suggested three questions which would throw the two factions of the NP into conflict:

● Is the black man a citizen of South Africa?

● Must more ground be given for homeland consolidation?

● Must there be more negotiation with other groups?

Dr van Zyl Slabbert said the "high-fallutin'" language used by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, showed the NP was unsure of its policy.

(Report by D Breier, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

RUDIES
y Institute of
imited
e))
apstad
ika
ilding
s
Uitb. 766

bestaan het die
n jaarverslag oor
entrum se 10de
s die jaarverslag
n oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

liks gefinansier deur die Abe
olge die testament van Sir Abe
is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey
ial Studies Limited (Beperk deur
y beperk deur garansie en sonder
gtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet

Give urban Blacks say in Govt, urges MP

(Mercury Reporter

HOPES of "meaningful change" would be stillborn if the Nationalists continued to deny urban Blacks a say in governing the Republic, Mr. Nigel Wood, MP for Berea, said in Durban last night.

Speaking at a New Republic Party report-back meeting at Natal University Mr. Wood said he welcomed the "murmuring of common sense" coming from Cabinet ministers such as Dr. Piet Koornhof.

"But if his plans stop short of an accommodation for urban Blacks they will fail," he said.

"As much as verkrampte Nats would like to see these Blacks exercising political rights in homeland areas only . . . this is an impossible fantasy."

Several million Blacks in and around major cities had no wish for homeland voting rights.

They were urbanised and had adopted many Western values.

Mr. Wood said the NRP's federal policy could give urban Blacks a chance to share with Whites, Coloureds and Indians a political system whereby each group retained its traditions and identity.

Turning to the fuel problem he said people were impatient about hearing how the Government intended to encourage production of alternative fuels.

The lack of decisive action had cost the country "countless millions".

Diesel fuels remained the major problem and acceptable ways to solve the problem by "extending the use of diesel" were vitally important.

"Ethanol was, and still is, the first choice," Mr. Wood said.

(Gere

Nr. 61 van 1973).

Influx 'to fall under councils'



Members of the various community councils at the two-day conference at the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) to discuss the future of the councils.

COMMUNITY councils will ultimately control the influx of blacks into "white areas", a Rand Afrikaans University academic said yesterday.

Dr C F Swart, senior researcher for Urban Studies at the University, was answering a question at the two-day seminar on community councils being held at the university. The symposium is being attended by members of councils in the West Rand.

He said more authority in their control and administration meant influx control would form part of their functions. This would come about as the councils were given more responsibility.

Dr Swart stated that urban blacks had acknowledged the fact that influx control protected them against excessive competition for limited work opportunities, and that their councils would help accomplish orderly urbanisation.

...ce of the ... income groups.

He stressed the importance of home ownership, which he said was more advantageous than tenancy. No clear cut direction was known yet as to the implementation of the 99-year leasehold scheme. The major difficulty was that most people found the scheme rather expensive.

Prof B J Piek of the Institute of Development Studies, RAU, said the ideal for a balanced development, a community was required to accept more and more responsibility and at the same time become more involved in handling the social, economic and political problems facing them.

"The commmunity should, therefore, be regarded as an equal partner by the various authorities in the taking of responsibility, as well as the planning and organising of the various facets of community development," he said.

He said community involvement comprised a de... growth orientated law of community councils has introduced a new era in so far as the management and control of blacks in the "white" areas are concerned.

On planning implications Dr Swart said it was clear that an extensive policy on housing should be formulated for Soweto and other black urban areas. Different types of housing should be provided to accommodate the higher and lower and human potential development objective.

"By getting involved in a community project the local inhabitants are provided the opportunity of testing and developing their own talents and possibilities. They are put in the position to work and plan with the organisation system (decision-makers and administration) in fulfilling their aspirations within community context," he said.

Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Riskon A.W. Habelgaarn
...V.E. Howes*
...sor M.F.Kaplan
...A. Landman
...K. Lindsay
...chard Luyt
...ssor S.J. Saunders
...ssor H.W. van der Merwe
...professor D.J. Welsh
...ssor Monica Wilson

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No 2847 PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2847

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer BUITELANDS 30c ABROAD *Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*

POSVRY · POST FREE

Vol. 170] PRETORIA, 24 AUGUSTUS AUGUST 1979 [No. 6630

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 179, 1979

WYSIGING VAN DIE BENAMING VAN DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING EN DIE SEKRETARIS VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident behaag het om—

(a) sy goedkeuring, ingevolge artikels 27 en 27A van die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), soos gewysig, te heg aan die verandering, met ingang van 20 Junie 1979, van die benamings van die "Departement van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling" en die "Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling" na "Departement van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling" en "Sekretaris van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling" waar hulle onderskeidelik in kolomme I en II van die Eerste Bylae en die Derde Bylae tot die genoemde Wet voorkom; en

(b) Proklamasie 123 van 1979 in te trek.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sesde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 179, 1979

AMENDMENT OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE SECRETARY FOR PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

It is hereby notified that the State President has been pleased to—

(a) approve, in accordance with section 27 and 27A of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957), as amended, the change, with effect from 20 June 1979, of the designation of the "Department of Plural Relations and Development" and the "Secretary for Plural Relations and Development" to "Department of Co-operation and Development" and "Secretary for Co-operation and Development" where they appear in columns I and II respectively, of the First Schedule, and the Third Schedule of the said Act; and

(b) withdraw Proclamation 123 of 1979.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Sixth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

material. The high frequency of charcoal dates may well document high levels of occupation during and after the Neolithic, but we cannot conclude from this that all prehistoric settlement took place during the less arid periods. The Aterian tradition at Adrar Bous in the south central Sahara was at least in part coeval with late Pleistocene aridity (CLARK et al. 1973).

(3) Study of modern extreme climatic events suggests that the northern slopes of the Tibesti and Hoggar uplands are subject to periodic winter baroclinic rainfall from the north, and the southern slopes to monsoonal summer rains from the south. Given our present inability to distinguish summer from winter rainfall from the prehistoric, geomorphic, and stratigraphic record in the Sahara, we cannot assume that the two were necessarily synchronous in the Saharan uplands during the time-span of radiocarbon dating. Furthermore, at

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1850 24 Augustus 1979

AANSTELLINGS IN DIE KOMMISSIE VIR SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 van die Wet op Swart Sake, 1959 (Wet 55 van 1959)—

(a) mnr. Hendrik Johannes Douw van der Walt, L.V., aan te stel as lid en aan te wys as Voorsitter van die Kommissie vir Samewerking en Ontwikkeling; en

(b) mnr. Johannes Wessel Greeff, L.V., aan te stel as lid van die Kommissie vir Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1850 24 August 1979

APPOINTMENTS TO THE CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

The State President has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the Black Affairs Act, 1959 (Act 55 of 1959)—

(a) to appoint Mr Hendrik Johannes Douw van der Walt, M.P., a member and to designate him as Chairman of the Co-operation and Development Commission; and

(b) to appoint Mr Johannes Wessel Greeff, M.P., a member of the Co-operation and Development Commission.

Star 30/8/73

339

'Include urban blacks in plan'

Political Correspondent

It would be convenient and possible to include urban blacks in the new constitution, a law professor told the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission yesterday.

Urban blacks could make up the fourth structure alongside the white, Indian and coloured legislative bodies, said Professor D H van Wyk, of the University of SA.

He called his proposal daring and a "naughty thought."

If it was possible to identify who was an urban black for purposes of leasehold, it could be done for representation at central government level, he said.

Whites could not have meaningful participation in a constitution unless it was also meaningful for others, he said.

Later questioned by the Minister of Transport, Mr Heunis, Professor van Wyk said it was perhaps better for blacks to be excluded at this stage.

CUMBERSOME

The Government's constitutional proposals would become cumbersome if the urban blacks were accommodated in a fourth Parliament, the commission was told by Professor H Booysen, of the Unisa law faculty.

A separate parliament could create conflict with the bringing in of other groups who perhaps could not work together," he said.

The question arose whether or not the race classification legislation should not be entrenched in a constitution as the entire proposals were based on the difference between whites, coloureds and Indians, he said.

SENTRU
(Geregistreer
Inter
(Be
p/a Die Ur
Republ
Leslie Sc
Ur
Grc
Telefoon:

Geduld

DUNCAN VILLAGE COUNCIL

Wellington Sangotsha reports

339 DD Indeleo 31/8/79

Deputation to take up bus subsidies

EAST LONDON — A delegation is to be appointed by the community council to interview the chief director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr L Koch, on matters affecting the residents of Duncan Village.

The deputation is to ask the ECAB to take up the matter of subsidy on bus fares with the highest authorities as employers of black labour pay a transport service's levy and the residents were not deriving any benefit.

The deputation is to ask Mr Koch, and the secretary, Mr S P Naude to consult the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to clarify the 99-year leasehold rights.

It will also ask the director to allow the wives of men who work in East London and reside in Duncan Village to join their husbands.

The chairman, Mr Thomas Matuntuta, said the managing director of the bus company, Mr Kaizer, had been asked to erect more shelters.

The council also asked that a bus route through Ford, Nomvete and dipping area should be considered as residents from these areas had to walk long distances to catch a bus.

Mr Kaizer agreed to improve the bus service and consider the route suggested by the council.

Mr Kaizer declined to comment on the subsidy as it was controlled by the government and the money was deducted by the employers.

Gedu
Sentr
sy we
verja
in 19

DIE

Die Se
Bailey
Bailey
Institute of Inter-Racial Studies
Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk d
'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die
Nr. 61 van 1973).

7/9/79

(339)



KOORNHOF . . . no rights.

'No rights for urban blacks'

Koornhof shock!

THE political rights of the urban black would not be divorced from the homelands and he would not obtain political rights in white South Africa, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

He told the National Party's Free State Congress that the bonds between the urban black and his national state had to be strengthened.

"The black man's political rights must be exercised in his own national (black) state," Dr Koornhof said.

He said that he preferred the term national state when referring to homelands already independent, or developing towards independence.

The drive for independence, which every nation had, needed to be aided and encouraged towards self-government and eventual independence, he said. In South Africa this was being achieved in an evolutionary constitutional manner.

The wishes and aims of city blacks had to be tied as far as possible to that of their own national state and their bonds with those states had to be strengthened, Dr Koornhof said.

Prime Minister P W Botha was asked whether policy applications were not undermining the party's principles. Ministers were contradicting each other and it was claimed that these contradictions were only differences in accent. The party's members were being confused and needed leadership in this matter.

Mr Botha replied: "Discrimination, a system which seeks to maintain a superiority of one man by force at the cost of another's dignity, has no place in the world of today."

The best foundation on which to build the future in a racially diverse society such as South Africa's was the Christian message: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

"As long as I am Prime Minister it will be so."

'Evil policy'

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said last night: "A lot of people, blacks and whites, who should have known better could not understand why some of us refused to take part in the regional committees set up by Dr Koornhof.

"Even as some people regarded them as watersheds we continued to doubt the value of such committees as long as there was no commitment to move away from their evil policy of separate development.

"One is hesitant to say he is grateful that Dr Koornhof has now cleared the air with his statement to the National Party Congress. It needed a shift in the voting pattern in the Koedoespoort bye-election towards the Herstigte National Party to put an instant halt to what appeared to many people to be a liberalisation of the iniquitous laws that govern us.

"We are now quite obviously back to square one — doctrinaire, granite, hard Verwoerd apartheid."

The Rev Sam Buti, Alexandra leader said: "If that is true, it is really disappointing. I did not expect that from Dr Koornhof, a man who preaches harmony all over the country. It really proves the times we are living in."

Mr Hassan Howa, president of the South African Council of Sport said blacks should never ever trust Dr Koornhof. "He was the kind of man who say what his audience expected of him. This was proved by the statement he made at Washington and promises he made to blacks, now the OFS NP Congress," he said.



BUTI . . . I did not expect it.



MOTLANA . . . back to square one.

3391 DD 3/9/79

Govt to spend R80 million on black schools

JOHANNESBURG — The Department of Education and Training is to spend R80 million on erection and maintenance of more black community schools outside the homelands, Mr Joubert Rousseau, the department's secretary, told the Transvaal United Teachers' Association's annual conference in Pretoria at the weekend.

Mr Rousseau said this has been made possible by the new Education and Training Act which replaced the controversial Bantu Education Act.

The new law, he said, was an improvement on the old law because it aimed at "giving maximum benefit to the child."

"The success of the new Education and Training Act will be determined within the classroom. We have to move according to the needs of the child," Mr Rousseau said.

When the new law was introduced and the department took control of some black schools there was a backlog of 7 000 classrooms in black communities. The backlog was not to be wiped out.

Provision has also been made in the new black education law for:

- Introduction of compulsory education;
- Appointment of school attendance officers to deal with parents whose children fail to attend school;
- Active involvement of parents in education;
- Takeover of control of all black schools outside the homelands by the government by January 1, 1980;
- Establishment of a council for education to advise the Minister of Education and Training; and
- Appointment of teachers by the department and not by school boards as under Bantu Education.

Mr Rousseau pointed out that conditions of service for teachers were also prescribed under the new law. "From January new teachers will be appointed after their qualifications have been approved by the Minister.

"A teacher will be appointed if he has a good character, has no mental defects and is below the age of 55 years. He will be on probation for 12 months before he becomes a fulltime employee of the department," he said.

Teachers could be discharged from service because of continued ill-health, unfitness and being absent from school for 14 days.

They could also be dismissed for use of alcohol, insolvency, misappropriation of school property and for being absent from school without leave.

Mr Rousseau described these conditions as "an axe hanging over the heads of teachers." He also said private teachers could be dismissed on 24-hour notice if qualified teacher was found to fill the post.

Corporal punishment on pupils had to be meted out in the presence of a school principal. Otherwise, the teacher involved would be held responsible if parents later took action.

Mr Rousseau said this provision had been made because there had been cases where parents took legal action after their children had been assaulted by teachers.

And he cited one case in which a schoolgirl lost an eye after she had been beaten by a teacher. — DDC.

Unity call at Sabswa meet

~~28/~~ 339 Post 4/9/79

IT IS generally accepted that in serving children, hunger, poverty, disease, lack of basic shelter and education, are high on the priority list.

This was said at the weekend by Professor M Bopape, president of the South African Black social Workers Association (Sabswa) who is also head of the Social Works Department at Turfloop.

Prof Bopape was giving the presidential address at the 34th annual conference of Sabswa which was held at the KwaThema Civic Centre in Springs.

Prof Bopape said the political, social, physical or economic oppressive conditions on families offer another target for attention that, if modified on behalf of the children, might yield important results and reserve the conditions that grind black families down. The theme of the conference was The Black Child and Development.

"The children of today are adults of tomorrow. The health and future development of our society will be affected by the emotional, social, educational, intellectual and moral development of the children," Prof Bopape said.

"It is clear that there is urgent need to re-evaluate our social welfare policies and legislation in respect of child welfare. There is a strong need for equal and substantial social security allowances for care and adoption and introduction of parenting allowances," he said.

He urged Sabswa to initiate a move towards forging links with black journalists, educationists, businessmen, churchmen and student organisations "to harness our collective endeavours to introduce and sustain child development grassroots projects."

Mr S V Nzimande, assistant head of the Social Work department at the University of Zululand, who delivered the keynote address on the Black Child and Development said: "The needs of blacks are no different from those of white or Asian children."

"Because he is a member of a restricted group, the black child is not born ordinarily in a healthy environment. His education does not adequately prepare him to function in an economic system of which his family has no decision," Mr Nzimande said.

'It is enough to say that as we seek to understand the black child and his development, then we must understand the whole problem of restrictions as a major deterrent to opportunity both for the child and his family," Mr Nzimande said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten who was one of the speakers, said the relationship between the parent and child was broken and unhealthy. He said the child despised his parent because there was no discussion between them and the child grew almost as the parent enemy then.

Dr Motlana said this problem was peculiar to all societies and not to our society only. He said all groups of professional people like social workers, teachers, priests and doctors should come together and try to solve their problems as a unit and not as an individual group.

---oOo---

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

43

May Bennett, R

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

abbage, leaving the outer
Chop onion. Peel and cu
oes. Thinly slice some
ing the stalks. Place t
d cabbage and the finely
e from the tomatoes, pine
aste. Toss well; then f
Garnish with radish rose
se who like it. To make
s in a double cross, then
shes open up.

---oOo---

Ethne Beard, (

chopped onion
salt and pepper

till hot. Chop up the ba
and mayonnaise. Season u
or cold.

---oOo---

May Bennett, R

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

n a flat salad platter;
.

---oOo---

S. Drury, East

d 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

, nuts and peas with French dressing.
nnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper
dy for use.

il and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

Cut the centre from the cabba
form a bowl. Wash well. Cho
and pineapple. Cube tomatoes
leaves of the cabbage leaving
pineapple, tomatoes, sliced o
in a bowl adding any juice fr
salt and black pepper to tast
into the cabbage "bowl". Car
bowl of mayonnaise for those
roses, cut across the tops ir
iced water until the radishes

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still
with the potatoes, onion and
salt and pepper. Use hot or

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a
down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nu
Serve on lettuce with mayonnai
and refridgerate until ready f

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil a

---oOo---

R80-m to be spent on new schools

339 Post 4/9/79

~~256~~

THE Department of Education and Training will spend R80-million on new black community schools outside the homelands, Mr G J Rousseau, secretary for the department said at the weekend.

The expenditure had been made possible by the Education and Training Act, which replaced the Bantu Education Act, Mr Rousseau told the Transvaal United Teacher's Association in Pretoria.

He said the new Act also made provision for the appointment of teachers by the department and not by school boards as under the old Act.

Mr Rousseau told **POST** this would mean there would be no difference between the appointment of teachers at state schools and community schools.

The new Act also provides for the introduction of compulsory education, and the take over by the Government of control of all black community schools outside the homelands as from January 1 next year.

The legislation provides for:

- The apointment of school attendance officers to deal with parents whose children fail to attend school.
- The active involvement of parents.
- The establishment of a council for education to advise the Minister.

Mr Rousseau said there had been cases of teachers taking corporal punishment into their own hand and pointed out that in terms of existing regulations this form of punishment had to be meted out in the presence of principals.

---oOo---

43

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Scard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still with the potatoes, onion and salt and pepper. Use hot or

---o

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

7/9/79

339

No. R. 197, 1979

REGULASIES VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE EN BESTUUR VAN DORPE IN SWART GEBIEDE.—WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 293 VAN 1962

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikels 6 (2) en 25 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die

13001—A

No. R. 197, 1979

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF TOWNSHIPS IN BLACK AREAS.—AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 293 OF 1962

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 6 (2) and 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the

6649—1

339

G6 6649

Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), wysig ek hierby die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

(a) Vervang paragraaf (d) van regulasie 3 van Hoofstuk 8 deur die volgende:

"(d) enige huur, vordering, geld of ander bedrag betaalbaar ingevolge hierdie regulasies vir 'n tydperk van twee maande of langer, bereken tot en met die laaste dag van die maand wat die dag waarop nominasie sluit, voorafgaan, verskuldig is;"; en

(b) vervang paragraaf (b) van regulasie 18 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 deur die volgende:

"(b) geen huur, vordering, geld of ander bedrag betaalbaar ingevolge hierdie regulasies vir 'n tydperk van twee maande of langer, bereken tot en met die laaste dag van die maand wat die dag waarop nominasie sluit, voorafgaan, verskuldig is nie;".

Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I, hereby amend the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirtieth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

(a) Substitute the following for paragraph (d) of regulation 3 of Chapter 8:

"(d) owes any rental, charge, fee or other amount payable in terms of these regulations for a period of two months or longer, reckoned up to and including the last day of the month preceding the day on which nominations close;"; and

(b) substitute the following for paragraph (b) of regulation 18 (1) of Chapter 8:

"(b) does not owe any rental, charge, fee or other amount payable in terms of these regulations for a period of two months or longer, reckoned up to and including the last day of the month preceding the day on which nominations close;".

Marked (339)

The black

THE FAMILY is one of the most important influences in a child's life. In this article we are going to look at the South African black family. We will describe some of the changes that have taken place over the last hundred years. We will discuss the effect of these changes on the children in the family.

THE TRADITIONAL FAMILY

Up until the middle of the last century black people lived and worked on the land in relative harmony. The family was the most important factor in this life. It was a large group, made up of the family head, his wife or wives and adult sons and their wives. This sort of family group is known as an extended family.

All the members of the extended family worked together. They produced food and goods for their immediate needs. (This is called subsistence farming.) There was no money involved in subsistence farming. In this period people traded or exchanged goods with one another. In times of drought or scarcity related families helped one another to survive.

STABLE LIFE

The extended family led a very stable life. Every member in the group had a special role to play in this life. Everybody belonged and everybody was useful.

The women took care of the needs of the home. They prepared the food and worked in the fields. The men helped with the heavier jobs in the field — like clearing new ground. Their main work was to manage cattle.

Children were very important in the extended family. No marriage was complete without a child. Children were brought up in set ways. They were brought up to fit well into the adult society. A child was considered to belong to the whole community. Everyone had a share in her upbringing.

GROWING UP

During the first few years a child spent most of his time with his mother or other women in the family. His needs were very important and the whole community saw that he was well looked after.

After weaning, the child spent much of his time playing with toddlers of his own age. As soon as he was able, he was given simple tasks to do — like chasing fowls or running errands.

Older children taught the younger ones the basic values of their society. These were obedience, generosity, respect for elders and responsibility. The younger children learnt these values by imitation rather than by strict discipline.

LEARNING ECONOMIC ROLES

At about the age of 6, children started to share in the work of the community. The little boys learnt how to herd cattle, and the girls learnt to help their mothers in the home. One of the main jobs of the girls was to look after their younger brothers and sisters.

By the time children reached puberty, they knew everything they needed to know about their economic roles.

The urban family

FAMILY relationships are very important to urban dwellers. Members of families help one another emotionally and financially — especially in times of crisis.

But the family is no longer an economic unit — as it was in the past. The extended family system is breaking down. The way of life in the cities brings strangers together. People who work together or live in the same neighbourhood are often closer to each other than to their own families.

Many families are separated by the influx control legislation. Housing in the townships does not allow members of an extended family to live together in comfort.

New family structures have developed to take the place of the extended family. The nuclear family — of 2 parents and their children — is more common. Families [illegible] women [illegible] on the



the lives of the children. Children are no longer brought up entirely by members of the family. From a young age, children of working parents are looked after by child minders and in creches. Older children learn many of their values and skills from the schools.

Many parents feel that they are losing touch with their children. Children have become more challenging and less respectful of their parents. A generation gap is beginning to grow.

Black urban families are also under many other pressures which threaten family life.

ECONOMIC PRESSURES

Economic pressures are forcing changes in family life.

Many families have breadwinners who are unemployed. The number of unemployed blacks in South Africa is estimated at 2,3 million.

For most, unemployment is a long term prospect. The number of young people registering as work seekers for the first time is greater each year. So, each year there are more workers for the same number of jobs.

Unemployment and low wages work together to make the urban family poorer. A survey was done in 1978 to see how families coped in the urban areas. It found that just under half the families had an income below R149 per month. (This figure of R149 is the smallest income a family needs to survive in these urban areas.)

INSECURITY

One of the worst pressures for urban people is the insecurity they face in the townships.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to get and keep Section 10 rights. Between 1968 and 1975, 171 000 urban people were resettled in the homelands. In 1978, 9 816 people were removed from urban areas.

Recent Black Sash reports show that the authorities are using the law to intimidate teenagers and young people in their twenties. Several young people who were suspected (by the authorities) of political involvement have had their Section 10 rights threatened.

Pass law arrests also contributed to the urban family's insecurity. In 1978, 272 887 people were arrested in urban areas for pass law offences.

The lives of many families have been disrupted by removals under the Group Areas Act: Five hundred and fifty three thousand people have already been moved fromtheir homes — and the Government plans to move another 132 000 people.

The general impact of the influx control and other legislation is devastating. Joyce Harris of the Black Sash says the advice office reports speak of:

"an endlessly repeating kaleidoscope of broken families:



The housing shortage keeps this urban family in a hostel in Soweto.

of husbands begging for the comforting presence of their wives and children; of endorsements out of urban areas to homelands which are often totally unfamiliar to those being sent there; of evictions from houses . . . of desperate struggles to acquire the basic rights of family life . . ."

HOUSING

Housing for urban families is totally inadequate. In 1977 three was a shortage of 50 004 family houses in 11 townships.

Because of this, many families can not live together. Often husbands, wives and children live with relatives in different parts of the townships.

Many houses are overcrowded — with 12-24 people sleeping in a 4-roomed house. Overcrowding itself leads to a number of problems such as sickness, family tensions and neglect of children.

Security in the home is also denied to most. Rent arrears, for whatever reason, can lead to quick eviction. In some cases new tenants move in before the previous ones have moved their belongings.

EMBATTLED FAMILIES

For most people family life is more important than ever. But there are signs that many urban families cannot survive the pressures of the times.

Alcoholism is one of these signs. Alcoholism has increased a great deal over the last four years. There are now at least 48 000 alcoholics in Soweto. One medical worker says one of the main causes of alcoholism is crowded housing conditions. Alcoholism in turn leads to broken families and disturbed children.

Increasing rates of illegitimacy and divorce are further signs of family breakdown. All these problems have a bad effect on the quality of life of township children. Children are receiving less material and emotional care than ever before.

CHILDREN OF DESPAIR

By 1976 there were 5 000 children living on the streets of Johannesburg. These children live in gangs. Together they sniff glue and smoke dagga. They earn their own livings through begging, running errands and prostitution.

Most of these children are from broken homes. About 90 percent are illegitimate. Some of the children have run away because their families who are too poor to support them.

Increasing numbers of children are being abandoned by their mothers. Over 1 700 children of all ages were abandoned in Johannesburg last year. Many mothers abandon their children because they are too poor to keep them. Others abandon children because they are illegitimate.

The future of abandoned children is bleak. They are usually sent to children's homes where they do not receive adequate love and care. Abandoned children often grow up into disturbed adults. These disturbed adults will in turn abandon their own children.

Back-tracking on blacks

THERE are ominous signs of retrogression by the government in one respect, at least, after Koedoespoort and in the face of "confused" Nationalists at last week's Free State congress. Both Dr Koornhof and one of his new deputies, Dr George Morrison, most effectively dashed hopes that urban blacks might be incorporated into the new constitutional plan. This, in spite of the fact that the constitutional commission under Mr Alwyn Schlebusch is hearing evidence from, among others, black spokesmen. Much is made of the local autonomy to be enjoyed by black community councils in Soweto and elsewhere. But these councils, according to Dr Morrison, are not intended as political platforms for blacks, only as bodies to exercise control over municipal affairs.

In other words, the most that Soweto can expect is to be raised, like Bellville, to the status of a city. Its residents can choose the equivalent of a mayor, make momentous decisions on drainage, street lighting and the like, but will be prevented from exercising any meaningful political rights in the area they inhabit. They have to exercise these rights, says Dr Koornhof, through the homelands, a philosophy identical to that propounded by Mr M C Botha and, indeed, Dr Verwoerd. So much for progress. Dr Morrison comes close to suggesting blacks won't even be permitted to *talk* politics in these councils, let alone practise political power, though how he thinks he will be able to enforce this ruling he does not say. But his statement is symptomatic of the misguided belief that people without power will do as they are told. If they want to use a community council as a political platform, they will do so. And there is precious little that Dr Morrison or anybody else can do to stop them.

The new deputy has hardly made an auspicious debut. In Bloemfontein he urged South Africans to drop the term "urban black" and instead call urban blacks "black people in white areas". As though a bit of clumsy semantic juggling, five words in place of two, will change the facts. The facts, acknowleged even by some of Dr Morrison's colleagues, are that many blacks constitute a permanent urban population. And that Soweto and other townships will never be white. Even more inept was Dr Morrison's admission that Soweto had to be improved because it was an international showpiece. It was the first place hostile journalists visited, he said, explaining why the government had written off the township's R11m debt. Perhaps he would explain to other large townships how they might attract hostile journalists, if that is the way to be improved and have multi-million-rand debts written off.

11/09/79

339

2. Extensions to a pre-school facility in Makanaskop, Grahamstown.

3. Assistance in the development of a comprehensive community centre in Zwide, Port Elizabeth.

4. Reconstruction of a pedestrian footbridge linking the black residential area with the town of Sterkstroom.

5. Assistance in the construction of a play centre for pre-school children in Schuaderville, Port Elizabeth.

6. Participation in the development of the Emthonjeni In-Service Training Centre in Struandale, Port Elizabeth.

7. Assistance in negotiations to establish an industrial training centre in Uitenhage.

8. Assistance in the development of the St. Thomas' School for the Deaf near Stutterheim.

9. Reconstruction of a school destroyed by fire in the Walmer township, Port Elizabeth.

10. Assistance to a self-help oriented community group in George.

11. Development of an education bursary programme to facilitate the training of black mathematics and science teachers.

12. Assistance to an employer to establish housing for his employees in Zwide, Port Elizabeth.

13. Development of an experimental housing project to investigate specific characteristics of various building materials in Bethelsdorp, Port Elizabeth.

14. Assistance in the establishment of a small-scale unemployment relief programme in Makanaskop, Grahamstown.

15. Assistance to black school committees in the development of facilities at their school.

In addition, a wide range of ad hoc, small-scale projects have been undertaken in response to emergency requests from community groups through which the local Foundation operation has attempted to develop an image that is approachable, always there, sympathetic when necessary, and organised to the extent of being able to take immediate action when necessary.

The Foundation's Eastern Cape staff is currently involved in negotations and discussions with several community groups, private sector interests and various authorities concerning further project development in housing, education, health services and various community and neighbourhood facilities.

The activity, involvement and participation that has been generated in the Eastern Cape over the past 18 months had demonstrated the need for and the acceptance of an agency such as the Foundation. On the other hand, it is equally clear that a great deal remains to be accomplished.

The Urban Foundation in the Eastern Cape cannot survive without active support and participation from the communities it seeks to become involved with. It also cannot survive without the support and co-operation of the private sector and the authorities.

In this respect, the Foundation stands in a unique position to function as an effective catalyst for change and development by bringing together the people, the private sector and the authorities to work together in the task of building a better society.

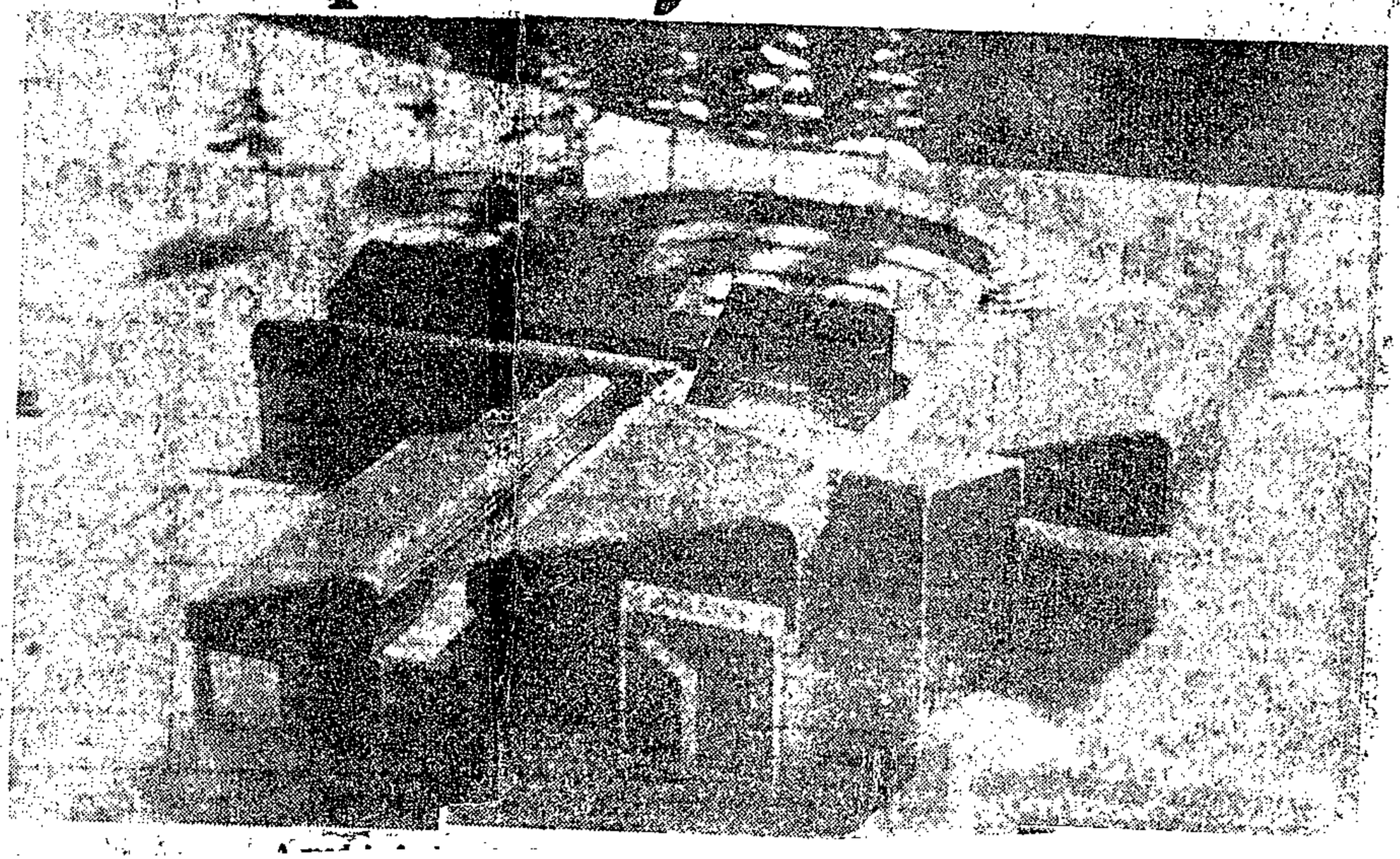


Mr Stopford, of Phillips Carbon Black, inspecting the site with Mr T. Gundwana, a ECUF director, and Mrs C. Davies, of the ECUF. R50 000 was donated by Phillips Carbon Black to NEBTEC funds.

Group look at the quality of life

The Urban Foundation, an organisation established in 1976 by leading South businessmen, has only one objective — "the employment of the quality of life of urban committees within the Republic of South Africa on a political, non-racial basis."

In this article, written at the request of the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, the manager of the Eastern Cape Region of the Foundation, BILL DAVIES, outlines the scope of the organisation's work in this part of the country.



The Urban Foundation commenced its Eastern Cape activities in May 1978 and has since initiated more than forty projects designed to improve the quality of life among urban communities and has, in the process, involved the people in those communities in discussion and participation that has secured a foundation for future development.

Although the area over which the foundation's Eastern Cape region extends is substantial, stretching from George to Graaff-Reinet, Queenstown and East London, the largest concentration of project activity has been in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area because this is where the greatest concentration of population occurs.

The Foundation adopts a completely non-racial approach to people in the communities it seeks to serve, although it also recognises that there are priority areas for action which vary from community to community but which require to be taken into account in project evaluation and development.

The activities of the Foundation are conducted completely outside of the ambit of party politics and are financed entirely by the private sector and managed by staff who are dedicated to its principles and objectives.

The Foundation seeks to promote participation and self— help by involving communities, community groups and individuals as closely as possible in the identification, development, planning and implementation of project activity.

It does not see itself as a grant-giving agency, but seeks instead to find ways and means of establishing projects in which the people can have a significant share. This involves close and intimate contact and liaison with community groups in order to establish appropriate solutions to problems that often appear insurmountable.

The response to this approach has been encouraging, community groups have become involved in projects and slowly but surely the view of the Foundation as a hand-out, charitable agency is changing.

The process of change from expecting and accepting handouts is not always without some trauma. Several community groups, generally sports clubs, which have in the past received grant funding from local firms have found that these sources now channel most of their efforts through the Foundation, where different approaches to project evaluation and development priorities are adopted.

Some of these groups now see the Foundation as a threat to their existence because it appears as if their source of funds has been cut off. This is not necessarily true; it is only that the funding of projects is no longer automatic and that each proposal is evaluated in the context of overall community needs and the limits imposed by the Foundation's regional budget.

Where such difficulties do arise, the Foundation tries, by persuasion and discussion, to involve the group concerned in new approaches to fu[illegible]

11/04/74 (339)

thereby working towards an acceptance of responsibility and accountability.

For this reason, the Foundation prefers not to approaches to funding, approaches that are directed towards responsibility building and independence.

The Foundation has recognised the following areas of principal project concentration:

Housing
Education
Health Services



The general manager of South African Breweries in the Eastern Province and Border, Mr G. H. L. GOEDHALS (right), adds his company's name to the list of those that have contributed towards the Urban Foundation New Brighton Technical Institute fund (NEBTEC). Mr Goedhals handed over the first R5 000 of a R25 000 donation to Mr D. J. CLEARY, vice-chairman of the East Cape Urban Foundation Board.

A model of what the New Brighton Technical Institute will look it.

Community Facilities Investigations

Projects that have been initiated in the Eastern Cape region extend to all of these areas and investigations have been undertaken to establish the precise nature and extent of community needs in these areas, given existing conditions.

As far as possible, projects presently being undertaken are used as a vehicle for establishing contact with community groups so as to provide a basis for subsequent participation and co-operation in future project development and implementation.

Specific investigative projects that are currently in progress and which will probably result in further project activity are concerned with pre-school child education, mental health programmes, the delivery of community health services and the self-help improvement of core housing units.

Two significant projects that will become operational in early 1980 require to be highlighted since they reflect the Foundation's approach to project development.

The first of these is the New Brighton Technical Institute (NEBTEC) in which the Urban Foundation is an active participant as well as a facilitating agent between the Department of Education and Training and the private sector in Port Elizabeth.

The construction costs of NEBTEC amount to over R1,6 million and are being borne entirely by the private sector and the Foundation.

The Department of Education and Training will subsequently undertake responsibility for equipment, administration and staff and the facility will enable blacks to undertake technical education in a wide range of specialist directions up to the level of the NTC 3, i.e., a technical matriculation.

This will provide a more substantial foundation for their entry into skilled employment in manufacturing industry in Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and the Eastern Cape in general. Shortcomings in the availability of opportunities for blacks to become involved in skilled employment is one of the major obstacles to economic development and community development, and recognition of this fact led to the direct involvement of the Foundation in the NEBTEC project.

The second project involves the development of a comprehensive community advice centre in Kwa Zakhele, Port Elizabeth, in which people will be invited to participate and to obtain assistance and advice in all aspects of home improvement, including financial guidance, building material and design alternatives, etc., as well as business development and other community services.

Since the Foundation believes stongly in the worth of input from people, a process of contact through a Centre Committee is currently under way; the objective of which is to secure comment and to invite discussion and participation in the design development of the Centre using the Foundation's staff conception of its function as a point of departure.

Direct financial involvement in these and other projects is considered by the Foundation to be an investment in the development of people, the return to which can be measured only in terms of community stability and well-being.

Other projects that have been undertaken or supported by the Foundation in the Eastern Cape region include the following:

1. Renovation of a deteriorated community hall in the Walmer township, Port Elizabeth.

'Rope in individuals to help'

80/12.12/339
STAR
11/9/79

Could the bold use of self-help programmes help cut the housing backlog in black communities? Cape Town architect Mr Revel Fox says "Yes" and explains how. . . . ELIZABETH WILSON reports.

To clear the housing backlog and keep pace with future demands for black housing, the initiative and capabilities of private individuals, families and communities must be utilised, says Cape Town architect Mr Revel Fox.

Mr Fox maintains that the benefit of self-help schemes is that they can be instituted NOW and not in five or ten years' time.

Nor is this any new departure The greatest proportion of the world's shelter, he says, is now provided by self-help procedures.

Mr Fox stresses that all housing should be based on the national economy and on what people can afford.



"The sort of housing people with low incomes need and what planners THINK they need can be two different things . . ." Mr Revel Fox, chairman of the National Building Research Institute's Housing Research Steering Committee.

The starting point of any scheme, he says, should be the income of the people to be housed.

Design standards, building codes and zoning regulations must all be tailored to this basic fact.

In urging the speedy introduction of self-help housing schemes Mr Fox says individual initiative is a time-honoured manifestation in South Africa.

The phrase "'n boer maak 'n plan" expressed the independent thought and action inherent in South Africa's ethos and this should be revived and expanded to take in the new generation of the urban poor, he said.

Mr Fox pointed out that self-help had become an ingredient in housing policies in all third world countries where feasibility and cost recovery were requirements of almost all international funding programmes.

In South Africa the introduction of self-help schemes in the provision of housing would need careful guidance and assistance.

Projects would have to be planned with the participation of the community rather than springing up in a spontaneous and unauthorised way



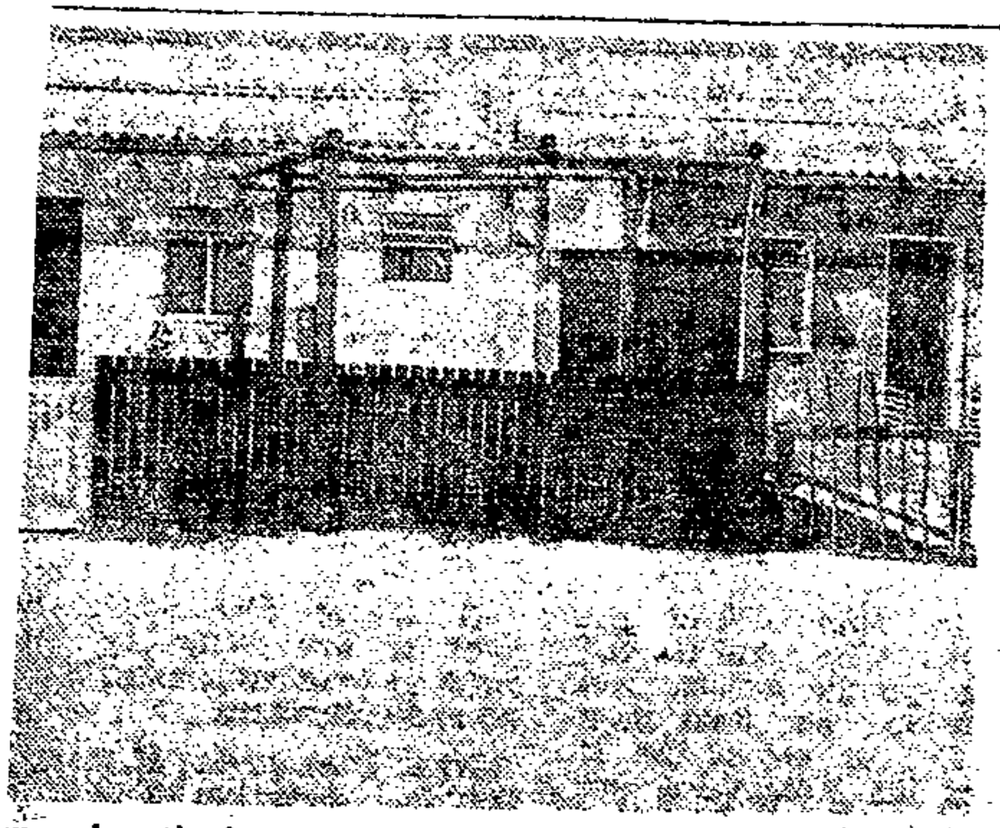
Self expression and individuality soon come to the Cape Town It took only months before this home was planted

It was clear that locally certain problems must be faced and overcome.

These were:

- Caution on the part of local and central authorities;
- Conservative attitudes among planners,
- The unfortunate history of site and service projects in South Africa.
- Current and past experiences of informal or illegal squatter settlements.
- The stated preference of most authorities state-funded, contractor built housing;
- The difficulties making suitable financial and legal arrangements for poor families;
- The present lack administrators, planners and community workers with the experience necessary to implement self-help housing as a co-operative, participation and counselling activity and NOT as an authoritative, although benign dis

(339)



re when the home is owned, not rented. In Valhalla Park, fenced and plastered, fitted with burglar guards and with a garden.



"As families become wealthier later additions can be contracted out."

pensation.

Mr Fox outlined two programmes which were possible — "Site and Service" and "Minimum Shelter."

In a "Site and Service" project families would be allocated sites with minimum services and would be permitted to erect substandard shelter on a temporary basis with either voluntary or mandatory upgrading to standard structures and services over time.

With "minimum shelter" projects families were housed in contractor-built, expandable structures of minimum size and finish on sites initially provided with basic services.

The home-owner was then permitted either to extend with substandard material on a temporary basis or had to apply to standard building codes in making additions.

In either of these programmes direct participation in the housing process was necessary and self-help in the form of owner-controlled building was essential.

Other benefits of the self-help schemes invisaged by Mr Fox were:

● That families who built their own homes would learn something of democratic decision making, the legal and financial aspects of ownership and technical building skills.

These skills were permanent assets which could in turn help form stable communities.

● That home-building imposed the discipline of mortgage repayment and, once savings and group effort were invested the incentive to own property stabilised and encouraged home builders.

● That with increased affluence later additions to homes could be contracted out within the community thus recycling local capital.

● That an expanded house among low-income people could provide a place of work for a home-industry which would, in turn, generate jobs. It could also provide rooms to let, producing extra income to repay the housing loan.

● That it made it possible for even people of the lowest income group to own their own homes. It encouraged them to save and broke the cycle of poverty.

339

339

GI

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TA

A. Alpha Li
on 1 May
straight
tax purp
balance.
and taxa
respecti
and 19.

1. What is
of the p

a)

b)

2. Show how
income s
assuming

a)

b)

3. How wil
of an e
company
in the

4. How doe
deducti
income
income

5. Further
profit

Draw up
under

Assume

at for R60 000
at 12½% p.a.
is granted for
the reducing
42% in 19.7,
d R50 000
ed 31.12.19.6

nt in respect

c

division of the
ch was taxable,

270 000 is now a
inst the taxable
)raw up the
ethod is used.

)mpany has a set
19.8.

3 financial year

R100m for black education

URBAN AREAS GET SCHOOLS

THE Government will spend more than R100-million on education for blacks in the next four years, according to Dr F Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training.

Dr Hartzenberg disclosed this at the official opening of the Transvaal Teachers' Training College in Soshanguve (Mabopane East) yesterday.

He said a total amount of 24,8-million from the budget of his department has been allocated for initiation or continuation of various building projects in the current financial year.

According to him, this includes four senior secondary State schools with hostels at Mabopane East (Soshanguve), Fort Beaufort (Cape), Vlakfontein and Imbali (Natal).

He further said the college will soon offer training courses for the following teachers certificates: The Senior Secondary Teachers Certificate, Junior Secondary Teachers Certificate, Primary Teachers Certificate and the fourth course to be introduced will be for the training of primary school teachers.

Dr Hartzenberg said: "A total amount of R24,8-million from the budget of our department has been allocated for the initiation, or continuation of various building projects in the current financial year."

TRAINING

According to him this

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

tre in Mamelodi and several schools throughout the country will be built.

Dr Hartzenberg further said the total estimated cost for all this project including the community schools, will be R97-million and most of these institutions will be completed by 1983.

"Apart from these projects, the Department of Public Works has programmed for the erection, on behalf of my department, of these institutions up to 1984 and 1985," Dr Hartzenberg added.

The institutions are: 33 senior secondary state schools in urban areas, 198 departmental technical centres, two teacher training colleges at Sebokeng, and Kroonstad and the extentions to the present Soweto Teachers Training College, and 12 technical institutions in urban areas — for theoretical and practical training in the different trades.

...cludes four senior secondary state schools with hostels at Soshanguve, Fort Beaufort (Cape), Vlakfontein and Imbali (Natal).

Two technical institutions and a trade testing centre at Imbali and Fort Beaufort, four teacher training colleges with hostels including colleges, and in-service training centre for teachers at Mabopane to replace the present "temporary" cen-

Black combat troops will 'fight for the cause'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The white officer commanding the black batallion at Lenz military camp has told an American correspondent that he initially was opposed to drawing blacks into SADF combat units.

But, he says, subsequent contact with the black troops overcame his misgivings.

Commandant Swanepoel, officer commanding the 21st Battalion based at Lenz, told New York Times correspondent John Burns that he had shared the misgivings of many hardline Afrikaners.

Commandant Swanepoel spoke of his wariness of arming "men who fought against my forefathers."

"I was completely against it," he is quoted as saying in a weekend New York Times dispatch from South Africa.

"But now that I've worked with these people," he adds, "I'm absolutely convinced of their loyalty and their willingness to fight for the cause. What more could we want?"

Commandant Swanepoel also defends the creation of separate black military units. "Our whites are not selected on the basis of their affinity for the black man," he said. "You've only got to have one damn fool using racial language and you've got a bloody mess."

Commandant Swanepoel is described as a former aide to Mr P W Botha when he was Minister of Defence.

He also says in the report: "The fact that you have black soldiers fighting on your side willingly obviously has external political value. With blacks in South African Army uniforms, you can say, 'Heck this proves that it is not a white man's struggle anymore.'"

But the article quotes Sergeant Frans Raseroka from Hammanskraal as saying he removes his uniform before going home. "My friends don't like it," he says.

Breathing space for 'illegals'

STAR 17/9/79

Employers still have the rest of this month and October in which to register their "illegal" workers under the Government moratorium. As an aid to readers The Star has obtained an outline of the registration procedure.

Thousands of employers have been spared the prospect of stiff fines by the registration of about 18 000 "illegal" black workers by the West Rand Administration Board since July 16.

And thousands more applications are in the process of being "legalised," according to Mr A E Steenhuizen, director of labour for Wrab.

Employers who fail to register their "illegals" during the next two months face prosecution and fines of up to R500 after the Government moratorium ends on October 31.

Mr Steenhuizen told The Star the initial flood of applications had shown signs of levelling off after the first three weeks of the moratorium — during which 10 000 illegal workers were registered.

But, he said, another wave of employers had now reached Wrab labour bureaus in Johannesburg, Roodepoort, Sandton, Randburg, Krugersdorp, Westonaria and Randfontein. The board was "only just coping" and all available staff were on the job.

Mr Steenhuizen outlined the procedure employers should follow to have their illegal workers registered by Wrab.

● Citizens of South Africa and the independent homelands are eligible for registration, but not foreign black workers employed "illegally" in the country.

● "Illegals" from South Africa and the independent homelands are eligible for registration if they have worked in the board's area with the same employer for one year or for various employers for three years.

● Employers without approved housing or rooms for their workers — a requirement for registration — are granted one month's grace to find accommodation. Mr Steenhuizen said these employers should have their workers' reference books endorsed accordingly by Wrab, to authorise the employees' presence in the area until they could be registered.

He said the period of grace would be extended by Wrab if employers failed to find housing within a month.

Workers could be housed in hostels or as lodgers in the black townships if their employers could not provide accommodation on their premises, he said.



Mr Steenhuizen . . . legalising applications.

● Letters from previous employers should be obtained — before applying to Wrab for registration — for workers who have not been employed by the same person for one year.

Wrab will accept letters from employers as proof of workers' length of service. The board also supplies application forms which serve the same purpose. These forms bear the written assurance that employers will not be prosecuted on the strength of information volunteered for registration purposes.

● Mr Steenhuizen said it was advisable for both employers and employees to be present at the labour bureaux when applying for registration. Fees had to be paid and documents signed by the employers.

● Workers must produce their reference books or travel documents — if they are available.

Employees without reference books should apply for them at the office of the Chief Commissioner of the Witwatersrand — after obtaining clearance at Wrab labour bureaux.

Pending the granting of reference books the Chief Commissioner will issue temporary identification certificates which enable "illegals" to apply to Wrab for endorsements on the temporary certificates — certifying their registration in terms of the moratorium.

The endorsement is transferred to reference books once they are issued to these workers.

● Transkei and Bophuthatswana citizens without travel documents should apply for these at their local representatives before approaching Wrab for registration.

The Transkeian representative is based in Tembisa (code 920 Tel 114) and the Bophuthatswana office is in the North City Building, corner of Plein Street and Klein Street, Johannesburg (Tel 23-1767).

Cases which are not approved by the Transkeian or Bophuthatswana authorities are referred to Wrab or the Chief Commissioner where temporary certificates are issued to enable registration to take place.

● "Illegals" who succeed in their applications for registration are issued with one-year service contracts. At the end of the first year they obtain "call-in cards" from Wrab and return to their homes in the rural areas. To return to their employers they apply for new one-year service contracts from the authorities in the rural areas.

Mr Steenhuizen said workers who broke off employment before expiry of their service contracts were entitled to find work with other employers for the balance of the year before leaving the area on the call-in card system.

Sabra opposed to plans for blacks

Staff Reporter

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Bureau for Racial Affairs has taken a stand directly opposed to the policy plans for urban blacks of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

In its annual report Sabra said the idea that a particular "socio-political system" should be created for the urban blacks was unacceptable.

Such plans would make for "tribal splintering" and uncertainty in black communities.

Referring to urban blacks as "alien citizens", Sabra's report revived the old Nationalist idea that every group must "eventually live on its own ground under its own authorities", and said the concept was increasingly being spontaneously accepted.

Sabra set out an ideal plan for Southern Africa at the end of the century:

- There will be 15 or 20 sovereign states, which recognize each other and co-operate economically, politically and in other areas.
- Large areas of South Africa's land will be lived on and farmed "virtually completely" by whites, coloured people and Indians. Cities for these three groups, each under each group's sole authority, will exist next to each other. The inhabitants of these cities will work together in separate industrial areas.
- On the borders between South Africa and the homelands there will be extensive urban and industrial areas, "just like in other areas of the world", in which people of different races will work in each others' areas.

The report also detailled the principles which motivated Sabra's recommendations to the government's constitutional committee:

- White control over its own state would never be given up. Any planning which allowed room for any eventual "growing together" of, integration with and accomodation of whites, coloured people and Indians, with or without certain blacks, within one state, was unacceptable.
- Power-sharing in a single state would mean that the whites would be giving up their right to govern themselves, and was unacceptable.

Urban blacks in white areas for economic reasons — PM

PRIME MINISTER Mr P W Botha said he believed in the division and not the sharing of power as a solution for South Africa's future.

Addressing the National Party congress in Pretoria he said a constitutional solution could only come through Parliamentary procedure and that a National Convention was out of question. "We are a sovereign state with a parliament and it will be a crime to break down the authority of parliament and bypass it," he said.

"Our task is to move as many people as possible in South Africa to accept the existence of our multinationalism and everyone's right within the multinational context. Once that is accepted, then we have accepted the principle of good neighbourliness.

HERITAGE

"Multi-nationalism is not of our making. It is our heritage and those who want to undo it are playing with fire," said Mr Botha.

Answering a question from the floor he said: "I do not believe in power sharing. I believe in power division and I also believe in consultation and to treat others the same way you wish them to treat yourself. All changes and structures must be created constitutionally and a constitutional solution will be found through consultation and negotiation within the parliament context," he said.

"If South Africa's antagonists did not want to see a third world war start in Southern Africa then South Africa should be left alone to carry on with its peaceful process," Premier Botha said.

PRESSURE

"We do not make changes because of the pressure on us, but because they are necessary, fair and reasonable," he added. South Africa, according to him, was not in a position of weakness and those who were pressing South Africa for change "should know that change would come only because it was in the interests of South Africa and its people," he said.

Mr Botha said urban blacks were part of the bantustans and were in "white areas" for economic reasons. Constitutional measures could be established to keep their ties "with their national states and structures created to protect their rights in the labour situation," the Prime Minister said.

(Geregistreer as die Bailey gestig is. ... Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited ... Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
JAARVERSLAG
1978

Place for city blacks in constellation plan?

PRETORIA — The government has opened the door for the inclusion of urban blacks in an umbrella body governing the proposed "constellation of states".

And there are also growing signs that the "constellation" will evolve into a confederation of independent or non-independent states with a formal linking structure of government.

Speaking at the National Party Transvaal congress yesterday, both the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, gave South Africans the strong hint that this was the future they faced.

This happened despite repeated calls for assurance from delegates from the floor that the constellation of states would not lead to power-sharing in a confederation and that urban blacks would be fully linked to their homelands.

Dr Koornhof told the congress it was National Party policy that community councils would have more than municipal rights . . . "and in the future there is the possibility that the urban blacks will also have a say in the constellation of states on matters that affect them".

He expected that the six regional committees appointed to advise the government on the position of urban blacks would have completed their reports by the end of November.

However, Dr Koornhof stressed it remained government policy to strengthen the bond between urban blacks and their homelands.

In another significant speech at the congress, the Prime Minister refused to rule out the possibility of a confederation. He said people could refer to the constellation as a confederation if they wanted to.

In two other important announcements, Dr Koornhof said the government had made significant progress in its investigation into replacing reference books with a new type of document and that administrative arrangements had been made to grant Indians and Coloureds permits to house black servants on their premises.

In a brief interview at the congress yesterday, the Prime Minister revealed that black South African industrialists and businessmen could be invited to his conference on a constellation of states in November.

He had just announced to the congress that he was calling in private enterprise to help him get his scheme underway.

"The invitation lists are still being drawn up," he said.

Asked if they might include black businessmen as well, Mr Botha said: "Yes, if there were some who could help." He could not at this stage name any of the people who were being invited, he said.

The conference will be held behind closed doors.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs, about 160 business leaders from throughout the country, as well as provincial, civic and professional leaders, are expected to attend the conference.

The spokesman said yesterday that in addition to the invitations to the business leaders, invitations had been issued to the administrators of the four provinces, mayors and clerks of the councils of the bigger towns and cities, officials of professional bodies, heads of departments and members of the Cabinet.

● The Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, said at the congress that teachers' pay demands would receive further attention and they would get a good deal when the public service as a whole was next investigated for salary adjustments. — DDC-SAPA.

No plan for new Sasol

PRETORIA — The Minister of Mines, Environmental Planning and Energy, Mr F. W. de Klerk, yesterday discounted rumours about the possible establishment of a Sasol IV project.

Addressing the Transvaal National Party congress on a motion, which among other things expressed concern at the export of coal, Mr De Klerk said there were no plans for the establishment of such a project.

"We do not have to be concerned about the export of coal even on a long-term basis. Our position is quite safe even if we should decide to build a Sasol IV."

If it had not been for coal, the construction of the Richards Bay harbour would have been economically unfeasible.

By 1985, he said, coal could earn South Africa about R1 000 million a year. — SAPA.

43

44

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

Mrs Futter, East London

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add onion rings and toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bac-



NP Congress

R300m for commuter services

PRETORIA — Massive improvements costing more than R300 million to overcrowded black commuter services in the main metropolitan areas are underway or being planned, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Transport, said yesterday.

He was replying to a debate at the National Party's Transvaal congress where delegates had questioned him about improving the transport system.

Large-scale improvements were being carried out already and more were planned in Durban, Cape Town and Pretoria - Johannesburg areas, he said.

Improvements in the Durban area alone would cost about R157 million and another R73 million was to be spent on "essential" improvements in the Cape Town area.

Large-scale expansion was also planned in the Johannesburg area and more specifically on the Soweto line.

Apart from the new Durban-Berea Road scheme, various projects to increase the carrying capacity in the Durban area were planned, such as six lines between Durban and Berea Road Station, four lines between Durban and Umgeni.

Large-scale expansion and lengthening of platforms in the Johannesburg area had already made it possible to increase the number of coaches on trains from 12 to 14 on the Soweto line.

Further expansion was planned between Springs and Randfontein and a link line was proposed between Kaserne West and George Goch in the Johannesburg area.

New services between Mabopane near Pretoria and Belle Ombre had advanced to the stage where 12 passenger trains could be run every day by the end of next year. This scheme alone would cost R102 million.

MR CHRIS HEUNIS

The Mitchell's Plain and Nyanga project in Cape Town had also progressed and the first passenger trains from Mitchell's Plain would start operating in the second half of next year.

About R20 million was being spent on the Nyanga - Strandfontein project and a further R73 million is to be spent on other essential improvements in the Cape area.

Attention was also being given to commuter services between Ezikhaweni and Richards Bay, Mdadeni and Leslie, Braakwater and Osizwani, Umgeni-Ntuzuma and Durban, Phoenix and Durban, Vosloorus and Boksburg, Soboken and Vereeniging, the Ennerdale area and Johannesburg, Edenpark-Palmridge and Nchu and Bloemfontein.

Mr Heunis said South Africa would have to consider introducing an overall transport policy in light of latest events.

"We must look at the whole transport system in light of the energy crisis and the constitutional developments about us."

— PS.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
[illegible] vinegar

[illegible] alnuts
d

Poverty: How blacks survive

pdm
2/4/89
339

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE TRADITIONAL African concept of ubuntu or humanity plays a vital role in enabling the people of poverty-stricken black townships to survive and multiply, according to the Rhodes University anthropologist, Ms Mercia Wilsworth.

Ms Wilsworth confronts one of the central paradoxes of South Africa life: how black communities dependent on wages calculated to be below the poverty datum line (PDL) not only survive but increase.

Her findings, published in the latest issue of the journal, "Social Dynamics," are based on her research into the lives of the 35 000 people of Grahamstown's black township.

Ms Wilsworth quotes figures from a survey of wages in the township to show that nearly 99% of its workers earned less than R110 a month in May 1976, R110 being between the primary and secondary PDLs for the area at that time.

One answer to the paradox of survival is that unemployment in the township is not as bad as it is thought to be by the general public. Ms Wilsworth calculates that nearly 66% of the adults are employed full-time.

The employment position of black women is relatively favourable: more than 50% are in full-time registered employment, mainly as domestic servants, as against a national average for black women of less than 25%.

The result is that there a more than one breadwinner per household, 1.8 to be precise. The women do not work from choice. Families are forced to have "multiple breadwinners" because of low wages.

But the thrust of Ms Wilworth's analysis makes it clear that more than one breadwinner per household does does not surfice to explain the paradox. It has got to be buttressed by the Xhosa ideal of ubuntu.

Ubuntu, she says, favours qualities such as kindness, generosity, neigbourliness, brotherliness, co-operation and mutual aid — in contrast to the competitiveness and acquistiveness of white society.

"Ubuntu is incorporated in the Xhosa proverb which says, *Akukho ndlovuisindwa ngumboko wayo* — There is no elephant which can scratch its own back."

In contrast to ubuntu, a behaviour norm which is encouraged and nurtured by the community, is ulunya or lack of kindness.

"The brother who fails to fulfil his obligations, the neighbour who is unneigbourly, the white or black official who takes his time before attending to people were condemned by respondents as lacking in ubuntu and the extremely derogatory remark of ulunya was applied to them."

Ms Wilsworth says those who are too aloof, too lacking in ubuntu, or "too much of the English" are threatened with the ultimate sanction of community withdrawal from them.

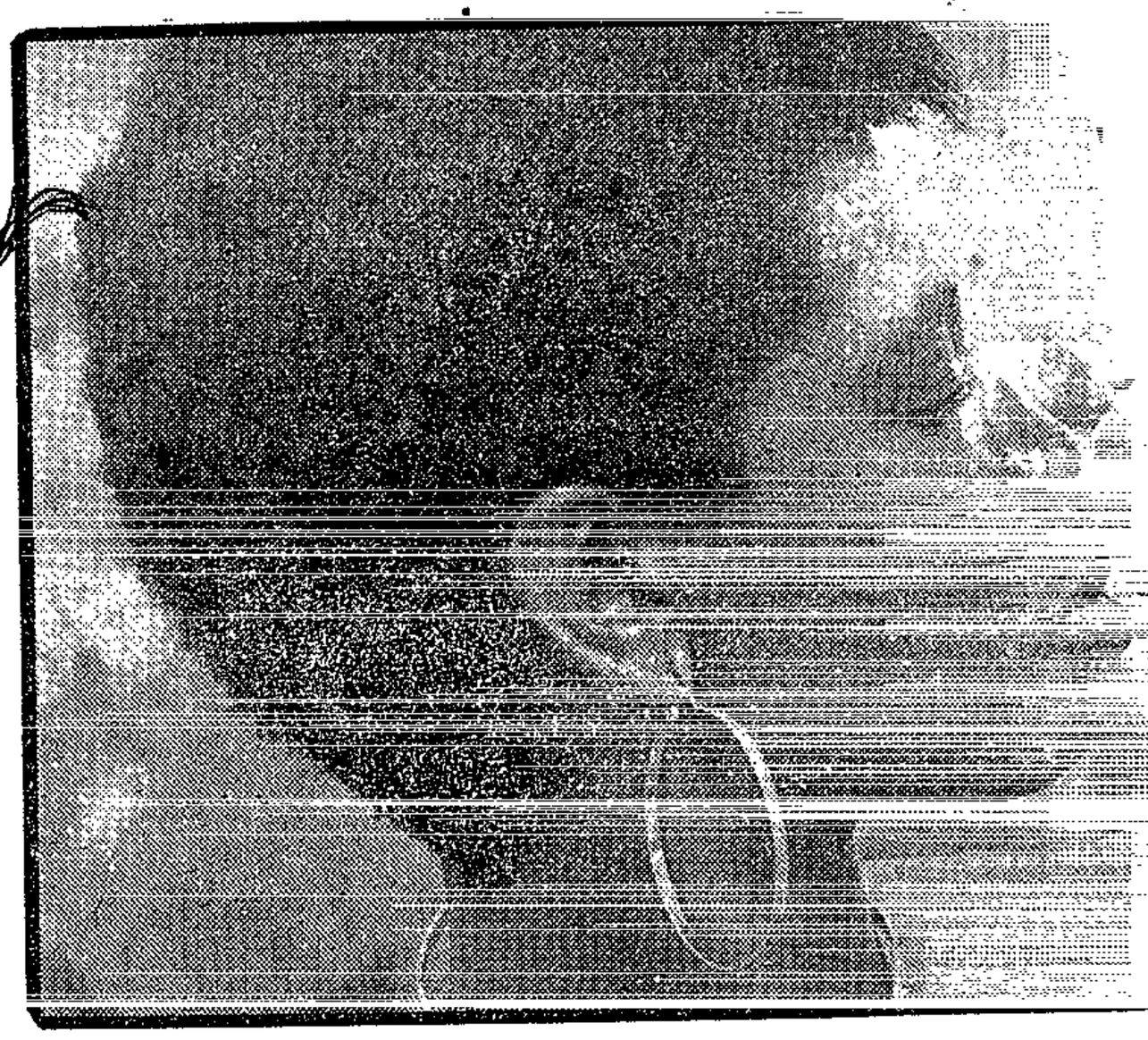
Commenting on the threat to move the township people to Glenmore, Ms Wilsworth says: "It will disrupt the community's ability to deal with its own poverty."

● Yesterday Ms Wilsworth stressed that ubuntu should not be seen as a romanticisation of the way of life of the poor but as a strategy of survival by a people battling against hard-
ship[illegible]

339

24/9/79

Children's rights



339
STAR
24/9/79

A 'foreigner' in the place of her birth

Black children have the least rights of all children in South Africa.

Legal experts say the less rights parents have the less their children will have. The Bantu Homeland Citizenship Act is a source of much bitterness to South African blacks.

In terms of the Act, passed in Parliament in 1970, "every Bantu person in the Republic shall ...be a citizen of one or other territorial authority area" (homeland).

Therefore, regardless of where in South Africa black children are born, they are classified citizens of a homeland. They lose any claim to South African citizenship on the day the homeland gains independence.

In many cases their parents may have no links with the homeland in question. The child loses his rights under Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to stay in the area of his birth ,if he was born in an urban area, after the date of his homeland's independence.

The Government is unlikely to start shipping babies back to the homelands, Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said. "But problems arise when the child turns 16 and has to get a reference book."

At present Xhosa, Tswana and Venda children

South Africa's total population is under the age of 20. But it would seem that not many of them experience conventional family life. Mrs Duncan points out that "in this country there is no recognition that children have a basic right to live with their parents."

Certainly if their parent is a domestic worker, migrant labourer or forced to live in a hostel, family life is non-existent.

The child generally has to live with a grandmother or some other relation in the homeland.

But even those who qualify to live in an urban township have problems ensuring their child-

Department of Co-operation and Development said this probably meant the child would be able to inherit the house, but would not be able to live in it, if the child fell under Section 12.

He would be able to lease or sell the house.

Mrs Duncan said that to allow these children to live in the house after inheriting it would mean a major amendment to Section 12 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act.

"If they cannot live in the house leasehold rights are meaningless," Mrs Duncan said.

"If the Government's policy of making all the homelands independent

sion proposal that people who qualify in terms of Section 10 should be allowed to be joined by their families if approved housing was available. This could alleviate part of the problem.

Mrs Duncan said the parents were not necessarily bad parents. "Influx control makes it difficult for them to care properly for their children.

"The children probably don't qualify to live with their parents. Babies are not allowed in hostels and if the mother lives and works in a white area the baby is not allowed to stay with her."

The Department of Co-operation and Development said grandparents would only qualify for a foster parent grant, if their case merited it. The grant is R24 a month. (The foster grant for whites is R66 and for coloureds it is R42,50.

Social workers and psychologists attached to the Johannesburg Childrens' Hospital say the incidence of child abuse is increasing at an alarming rate among black people, particularly those living in urban areas.

Unfortunately hospitals for blacks do not yet have specialised units to deal with child abuse. Day-care facilities for urban children are sorely lacking.

Soweto, for example, has pre-school care for less than 10 percent of

The concept of children having rights has been highlighted this year, the International Year of the Child. In the first of a series on children's rights in South Africa, CHARLENE BELTRAMO takes a look at homeland citizenship, influx control and pass laws.

ren are lawfully abiding with them.

Every child's birth has to be registered and the infant's name placed on the tenant's house permit. But according to Mrs Duncan and other reliable sources, often the township superintendent does not put the child's name on the permit or gives the child an incorrect Section 10 qualification.

reaches fulfilment there will be no-one who qualifies to purchase a house from a leaseholder.

"Once again owners will be forced to sell back to the administration board at depressed prices. This happened after the 30-year-old leasehold scheme was abolished in 1968."

Dr Koornhof, however, earlier this year gave an

COFFEE SPECIAL
Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with a generous dollop of fresh cream mixed with a good instant coffee, a
May Bennett, Ridgeworth
120

339

WOMEN



She has no right to be with her

24/09/74

(339) STMC

with serious

But if present Government plans are successful and all homelands become independent, eventually very few, if any, young people will be legally entitled to stay in urban areas or "white" areas.

At present, when a child turns 16-years-old and is a citizen of an independent homeland (such as Transkei, Venda or Bophuthatswana) he is expected to apply for a homeland "passport" and not the conventional reference book.

He is not entitled to a South African passport. The homeland passport also doubles as a reference book.

Homeland passports are not internationally recognised.

The child born after independence is dealt with in terms of Section 12 of the Urban Areas Act. He may now only live and work in the place of his birth and upbringing with the consent of the Secretary of the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

This permission may be withdrawn at any time without any reason being given.

He will, therefore, work as a migrant labourer in the area of his birth (if it is an urban area) or be transported to the relevant homeland.

About two thirds of the people of Bophuthatswana live and work in "white" areas, according to the Department of Statistics. Almost one half of the population of the Transkei lives and works in South Africa.

About 63 percent of

He is therefore not legally entitled to live with his parents. He would also not be able to inherit and live in the house if his father has a 99-year-leasehold on the house.

In March this year, Dr P Koornhof said descendants of leaseholders would "qualify for leasehold rights provided they . . . hold the birth, employment or residential exemption," which would fall under Section 10.

A spokesman for the undertaking in part to Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, that if she could prove that children would not be able to live in the leasehold houses they inherited, the law would be amended.

Another major problem is the situation where people in the homelands, usually grandparents, have to care for the children of parents working and living in an urban area.

The Government has accepted a Riekert Commis-

the children who need it according to West Rand Administration Board statistics.

There are no facilities for children under the age of two. Those with working mothers are generally left with one of the hundreds of Soweto childminders.

Experts feel a pen sketch of a fairly typical black child would show a malnourished, poorly-educated person, cared for by a relation and dogged by a multitude of laws eroding his rights.

Promise on status of black councils

339
STAR
25/9/79

CAPE TOWN — Legislation, to provide for the black community councils to have the same status, powers and responsibilities as white municipalities, will be introduced during the next session of Parliament.

This was announced yesterday by the deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G D V Morrison, when he opened the Cape Town Community Council in Guguletu.

He emphasised, however, that this did not mean the community councils would immediately be equal to the white municipalities. This would "develop with time."

RESPONSIBILITIES

The rate at which powers and responsibilities would be transferred to the councils from the administration boards, and the areas the councils would control, would be a matter for negotiation between councils and boards, he said.

Dr Morrison said he did not want to say which powers councils should ask for; or what the rate of transfer should be, as this would depend on circumstances.

The policy of the government was that the councils should have complete autonomy in due course, but "people have to crawl before they can walk."

Trust had to be built up between the councils and the communities they were serving, and this also took time.

Dr Morrison also said the councils would have to take complete responsibility for their financial affairs, and by way of taxes and levies, be in a position to pay for electricity, water and other necessities. — Sapa.

BEVERAGES



"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

GINGER BEER

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

10 bottles (750 ml) water
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger
1 t cream of tartar
1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

---oOo---

MOM'S GINGER BEER

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

16 bottles water
3 1/2 lbs sugar
2 lemons
2 pkts cream of tartar
2 oz braised ginger
2 cakes years/2 pkts dried yeast

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water. Mix all the ingredients (except the yeast) together in a large saucepan and boil. Cool and add the yeast. Leave overnight, strain, bottle - tie the corks down. Leave for a week before drinking.

---oOo---

IRISH COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tot Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mocca Java (or Maccono instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

---oOo---

TIA MARIA

Jane Bullock, Durbanville

2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water
1 t vanilla essence
2 t cocoa
1/2 t rum essence
1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

---oOo---

'Include urban blacks in plan'

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE inclusion of blacks outside the homelands in any new constitutional dispensation was a "non-negotiable basic", Indian and coloured leaders said yesterday.

The deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr Norman Middleton, said no new dispensation could work without the involvement of blacks.

Mr Middleton said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had agreed to meet the executive of the Coloured Representative Council for constitutional discussions on November 9 and this point would be strongly made.

"If the Prime Minister can give us an undertaking that the recommendations of the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission will not be the final word on the issue, then we would probably agree to give evidence before the Commission."

However, any decision to appear before the Commission would have to be ratified by the council caucus.

"There are certain provisions we would never accept as part of a new dispensation, including the exclusion of urban blacks."

Meanwhile, the SA Indian Council has decided not to give evidence before the Commission until its executive has had discussions with the Prime Minister, Basic to the recommendations of the council's special constitutional committee is that blacks outside the homelands be included with whites, Indians and coloureds in any new constitutional framework.

A member of the Indian Council's executive, Mr I F H Mayet, said the Minister of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, had indicated the Government's plans would be submitted to the party congresses for approval.

A firm decision had been taken that the council executive would not appear before the Commission until it had discussions with the Prime Minister.

---oOo---

CAPPUCINO COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Use a strong brew of good percolated coffee. Heat milk but do not boil. Pour equal quantities of coffee and milk into cups, pouring in together. Whip in a spoonful of cream till frothy. Sprinkle a little chocolate and cinnamon on top of cream.

---oOo---

ORANGE HEALTH DRINK
(Delicious in Hot Weather)

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

10 oranges
2 lemons
3 pts boiling water
5 lbs sugar
2 pkts citricacid (small pkts)
1 pkt epsom salt
1 pkt tartaric acid
rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

---oOo---

339 ~~206~~

DR K TO DECIDE ON MAFEKING IN THE 'VERY NEAR FUTURE'

A DECISION regarding the future of Mafeking would be taken in the "very near future", the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was reported to have told a closed study group at the Cape National Party Congress.

According to a brief report on the discussion, read out to open Congress yesterday, Dr Koornhof had undertaken to take a decision on the matter soon.

The report dealing with the consolidation of BophuthaTswana, he said, had already been handed to him by Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Government's Consolidation Committee.

During the closed discussion, Congress requested the Government to expedite finality on the commission of Co-operation and Development's recommendations about Mafeking and the surrounding district.

One thing which clearly emerged, the report said, was that Dr Koornhof was sincere in his efforts to come to grips with the problems of his department.

Congress also thanked the Government for the steps taken to restrict the presence of blacks in the Western Cape, endorsed its previous decision that the leasehold legislation in regard to blacks should not be applicable to blacks in the Western Cape, and requested the Government to implement influx control effectively.

According to the report, Dr Koornhof had undertaken not to enforce the 99-year leasehold scheme in the Western Cape for blacks, saying that he would hold discussions with the Members of Parliament for the area and try to reach consensus on the matter.

Congress also thanked Dr Koornhof for emphasising that the Western Cape would remain a preferential area for whites and coloureds.

(Report by Claude Le Roux, van der Stel Building, Berg Street, Cape Town).

Ridgeworth

Govt set on councils — Koornhof

RDM 28/4/79 339

120

THE Government was fully committed to developing the community council system into one of local government of the highest standing and integrity, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Tembisa Community Council near Kempton Park, he said that by the end of this month 175 councils would have been instituted throughout the country.

"I have indicated on several occasions in the past that if the Community Councils Act needs to be amended to serve the purpose of giving the black people in urban residential areas the opportunity of administering their own affairs properly, I will amend it.

"I have accordingly decided that the Act is to be revised to bring it in line with typical local government legislation."

Dr Koornhof said the Government had also appointed a Cabinet committee to investigate the position of blacks in white areas. The committee, which had already begun its task, would be advised by six regional committees.

Some of the matters which the committee would attend to were:

- Infrastructure and township development;
- The rights of local authorities in black urban areas;
- Education;
- Economic opportunities for blacks in urban areas;
- Transport;
- Mobility of labour between areas;
- Political aspirations of blacks within their national context;
- Mutual relations between blacks and whites;
- Sport and recreation;
- Blacks in white rural areas.

"It will be premature to comment on the final development of these developments, but my views are positive and I believe that it will ultimately contribute towards the bettering of the standard of living of all the people in black townships in South Africa."

Dr Koornhof said this could not be achieved overnight and would at all times take place within the framework of the law and according to the abilities of the blacks concerned.

"Where we are fully committed to the concept of local government for the blacks in the urban residential areas, we must understand that a process of evolution applies even here and that one should be on one's guard not to extend beyond the scope of one's ability and means.

"If one extends one's abilities regarding, for example, staff expertise, finance or equipment, or if one allows a situation to develop whereby effective control over these matters cannot be exercised, one could very easily fall into a bottomless pit of ineffective administration of a community's affairs."

The Minister said there were opportunities in Tembisa for Government, private sector, council and community and individual involvement. — Sapa.

119

"Ah my Below
Today of Pa

B

GINGER BEER

10 bottles (750 ml) wate
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jam
Ginger

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours
bottles. Leave for a couple of days t
when mature.

---oOo---

MOM'S GINGER BEER

Sharon

16 bottles water
3 1/2 lbs sugar
2 lemons

2 pkts crea
2 oz brais
2 cakes ye

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water.
(except the yeast) together in a large
add the yeast. Leave overnight, stra
Leave for a week before drinking.

---oOo---

IRISH COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets.
goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot
Maccono instant) coffee to about 3/4 o
whipped fresh cream, poured slowly ove
teaspoon.

---oOo---

TIA MARIA

Jane Hullock, Durbanville

2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water

1 t va
2 t co
1/2 t
1 bott

Bring white and brown sugar and water
1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nes
mixed with a little water. Boil up ag
add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to
Bottle (preferably strained through a

---oOo---

lemon cut very thin.

---oOo---

CAPPUCINO COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Use a strong brew of good percolated
boil. Pour equal quantities of coffe
in together. Whip in a spoonful of c
little chocolate and cinnamon on top

---oOo---

ORANGE HEALTH DRINK
(Delicious in Hot Weather)

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

10 oranges
2 lemons
3 pts boiling water
5 lbs sugar

2 pkts citricacid (small pkts)
1 pkt epsom salt
1 pkt tartaric acid
rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fru
Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain a
To use, dilute small quantity of oran
water.

---oOo---

BEVERAGES



"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

GINGER BEER

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

10 bottles (750 ml) water
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger
1 t cream of tartar
1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

---oOo---

MOM'S GINGER BEER

Sharon Young, Rom~~de~~bosch

16 bottles water
3 1/2 lbs sugar
2 lemons
2 pkts cream of tartar
2 oz braised ginger
2 cakes years/2 pkts dried yeast

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water. Mix all the ingredients (except the yeast) together in a large saucepan and boil. Cool and add the yeast. Leave overnight, strain, bottle - tie the corks down. Leave for a week before drinking.

---oOo---

IRISH COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tot Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mocca Java (or Maccono instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

---oOo---

TIA MARIA

Jane Bullock, Durbanville

2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water
1 t vanilla essence
2 t cocoa
1/2 t rum essence
1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

---oOo---



Registration flood sparked by amnesty

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

NEARLY 25 000 formerly illegally-employed blacks have taken advantage of the three-month moratorium on prosecution to register with the West Rand Administration Board as lawful workers.

Announced by the Secretary for Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, the moratorium suspended the fines of up to R500 faced by employers of unregistered black workers, for a three-month period ending October 31.

Registrations in Johannesburg are continuing at a steady rate of nearly 115 a day, according to figures released by Wrab's public relations officer, Mr Jan Bosman.

During the five-day period from September 20 to September 24 registrations in Johannesburg rose by 572, from 16 906 to 17 478. Smaller increases were recorded in Randburg and west Rand towns under Wrab's control.

The registrations have brought money into the Wrab coffers at a minimum estimated rate of R14,40 per worker. In broad terms that represents an inflow of about R360 000.

Employers of unregistered workers have to pay for all arrears in labour fees. To qualify for registration under the moratorium, workers must have been with one employer for at least a year.

Mr Bosman said most of the 25 000 workers now registered were illegally-employed domestic servants. The labour fee for domestic servants is R1,20 a month or R14,40 a year.

Yearly labour fees for other categories of workers range from a low R4,80 for farm workers to a high R37,80 for industrial workers.

The general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has urged all illegally-employed blacks to ensure that their employers register them before the October 31 deadline.

A pamphlet put out by the Human Awareness Programme similarly urges blacks to see that they are registered in time, warning them that if they do not, their employers will probably sack them rather than risk paying a R500 fine when the moratorium lapses.

The pamphlet warns they will not be registered if their accommodation is not in order.

It says: "You will not be registered if you live with a friend or your wife in the backyard where she works, if you live in any illegal house such as a room in a backyard in Klipptown or Alexandra where there are no permits, or if you share a hostel bed with someone else."

People seeking advice should write to the Human Awareness Programme, PO Box 3221, Johannesburg 2 000, or phone Johannesburg 39-6595 or 39-6596.

2 lemons
3 pts boiling water
5 lbs sugar
1 pkt tartaric acid
rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

---oOo---

Special course for unqualified teachers

3/10/79 Post

337 339 25½

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE DEPARTMENT of Education and Training (DET) is to introduce a correspondence course for unqualified teachers in the urban areas.

This was said yesterday by the Liaison officer of the Department, Mr J A Schoeman. Out of a roll of 29 000 employed teachers, the Department has more than 5 216 unqualified teachers.

Mr Schoeman said the move is to work towards phasing out the problem of unqualified teachers. He said 12 645 students qualified for the primary teachers course in the past three years and 7 070 qualified for a Junior Secondary Teachers course from 1976.

More than 6 320 students will qualify as teachers at the end of the year throughout the country and the Department expects an increase of 80 000 pupils by next year. But this teacher turnout will not ease the teacher shortage DET pointed out in a previous interview.

PRIMARY

He added that a special one-year primary course is in operation and requirements are that the unqualified teacher should at least have three years teaching service. The Department has also established adult education centres and classes for teachers who are underqualified and without qualification for the posts they are holding.

About 24 000 adults throughout the country are presently participating in the adult education programmes.

ACTICE

plant for R60 000
ded at 12½% p.a.
ce is granted for
on the reducing
and 42% in 19.7,
and R50 000
ended 31.12.19.6

count in respect

a) deferral method

b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12
straight line. A 25% initial allowance is gra
tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the re
balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% i
and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50
respectively, for the financial years ended 31.
and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in r
of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

a) deferral method

b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in th
income statement for the year ended 31 December

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 f
under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains

beens may go legal

339 Sunday Times

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

SHEBEENS, the colourful front-parlour "speakeasies" of South Africa's black townships, may soon be legalised.

7/10/79

Cheers say police

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board confirmed this week that a committee made up of board officials and breweries representatives would be appointed within a fortnight to work out how to bring the underground township liquor trade into the open.

Brigadier Jan Visser, former head of the police in Soweto and now director of the SAP's public relations office, said police would welcome legalisation of shebeens.

The moves follow submission to the Government of a report by the country's largest liquor distributor, South African Breweries, which is aimed at the formulation of a "national liquor policy."

Capital

The document advocates the removal of all the remaining vestiges of apartheid from South Africa's liquor laws.

The spokesman for Wrab — which already makes an annual profit of R4-million from sorghum beer sales — said plans did not stop at legalising shebeens. "Loan capital may even be provided to help shebeen

generated and ploughed back into the black areas," he said.

The SAB study suggests:

- That blacks in townships see the distribution of liquor as a political football and that "what could happen 12 km north of Pretoria (Bophuthatswana) could make nonsense of what is required by South African law to take place here."
- That it should be accepted that a thriving illegal distribution structure already exists in black areas.
- That the Department of Co-operation and Development should build and license shebeens and that revenue from licences, rents and rates would replace the current income of R12-million received from sorghum beer sales.

The SAB study adds that black retailers, at present operating from illegal shebeens are "flexible innovative traders — skilled at pricing and surviving

premises.

"All the money, which amounts to millions, must be

or overheads."

Sunday Times reporter Jennifer Moran writes that a recent survey in Soweto conducted by the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence quotes most of those questioned as saying members of their family suffered from drinking problems.

Opposed

Dr Koot Vorster, former moderator of the NGK, said from Cape Town that he was opposed to any increase in alcohol consumption.

"People drink too much already," he said.

However, Soweto shebeen owners said they provided a necessary service and that alcohol in reasonable amounts was an enjoyable part of life.

If shebeens were legalised owners would improve facilities and health problems would be minimised.

Competition between licensed operators would raise the standard of the shebeens, they said.

A new Black star has risen above the political horizon

A NEW Black political movement was born this week in the wake of the banning of 18 others nearly two years ago.

Azapo was slow in getting off the ground after these bannings because most of its office bearers were detained in the October 19 purge of 1977.

Former Soweto school principal Curtis Nkondo was elected Azapo's first president, becoming the most important new Black leader. He was detained in 1977 because he led the mass resignation of teachers from Soweto schools in protest against Bantu Education.

339 S/Express 7/10/79

This man for change has a problem

THE first president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, has a problem.

"I want to know how I am to succeed in bringing about peaceful and meaningful change when so many people have failed and still fail."

Those who failed before him are the African National Congress, Pan African Congress and Black People's Convention, plus numerous individuals.

They failed because they could not persuade the Government to listen to and discuss their demands.

The tools his organisation has decided to concentrate on are education and economics because the low standards of living and education of Blacks were cornerstones of the "White regime's" politics.

"Black labour has been exploited for 300 years. We want to use labour, make them aware of the power they wield and how they can best use it to improve their lot."

Mr Nkondo said it would be difficult to avoid boycotts of labour if negotiations failed.

"As long as people are unheard they will resort to what is sometimes called reckless behaviour.

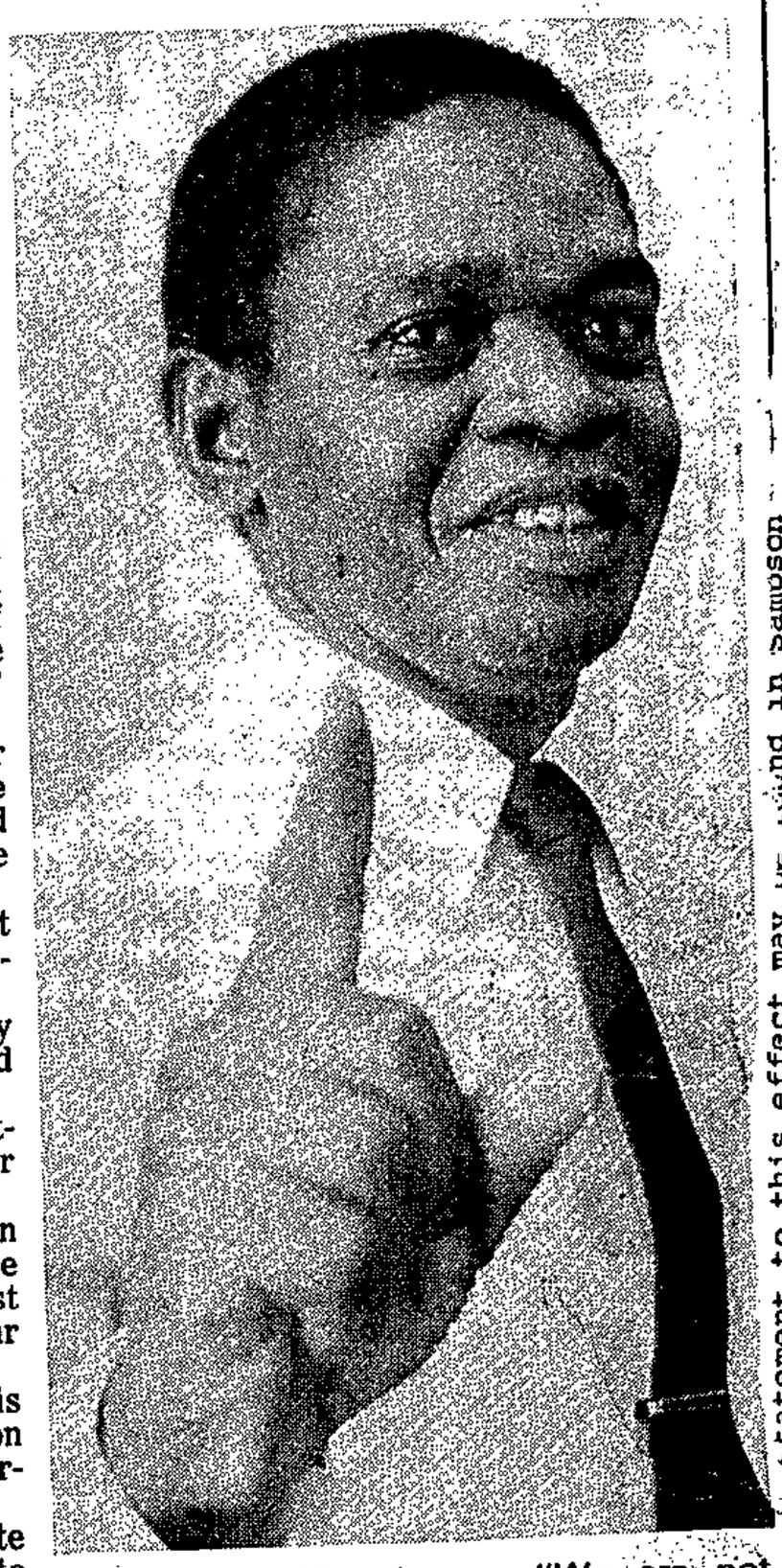
"One cannot blame people for resorting to this, because there is no other way they can register their protest."

The low standard of Black education "is the product of politics" and to solve the problem the Government must "pour in" money to bring it on a par with White education.

"You must not tell me that this cannot be done overnight. The decision to lower our education was taken overnight.

"We have been told that to create equal facilities overnight would create economic disaster. Surely ignorance is the greater disaster?"

To help boost the education of Black youngsters Azapo plans to [illegible] liberate them. They will be



● Mr Curtis Nkondo ... "We are not trying to overthrow the Government"

SUNDAY

the industry) is in some way a useful and definable concept. This in turn can lead to the clarification of points in between such 'essences' as half (or less) one thing and half (or more) another. For example, Sampson in describing an assemblage from the Giants Castle Shelter in the Natal Drakensberg notes that "The industry, although containing several hollow and strangulated scrapers found in the Smithfield N Sites, clearly has far more in common with the Smithfield B-C complex to the north" (Sampson 1974 : 395).

Since it is presumed that the reason for creating these abstractions is "to say something significant and objective about the progress of human biological and cultural evolution", (Inskeep 1967 : 571) and in particular about the sorts of technological groupings (traditions) to which people may have belonged, the 'similarity principle' is clearly inadequate. As long ago as 1939 it was pointed out that hunter-gatherer communities may make and discard quite

(1974 : 6).

7/10/79

339

enable them to write examinations. There will be no fees and the teachers will give their time voluntarily.

Among these teachers will probably be many of the 30 who left their teaching jobs in protest against the Black education system after June 1976.

At the time 600 resigned in protest, but most filtered back when the money started to run out and the students returned to school.

White teachers will not be acceptable to Azapo to help overcome the shortage of suitably qualified teachers.

"I strongly reject bringing in Whites. I am not a racist — merely pragmatic. Their colour (White teachers) will be a sharp reminder that Black teachers are not being trained. Bringing in White teachers will just polarise the differences with the pupils and other teachers who are Black."

Mr Nkondo hopes his organisation will be allowed to survive and not be driven underground by Government action.

"We have no intention of overthrowing the State.

"We think it is bad politics to have a programme which will drive people out of the country.

"The basic challenge to White people is that they must be aware they have a big problem.

"Are they prepared to share? Are they prepared to live harmoniously with Blacks? Are they prepared to admit that this country, the whole of it, also belongs to the Blacks?

"The Whites must realise their future depends on themselves. If they remain inflexible, they will have only themselves to blame."

What about recent indications of change that are being talked about by the Government.

"I must be blind. I don't see the changes. When they talk about putting in telephones and electricity to Soweto, they must not expect my congratulations. These things should have been there in the first place.

"They are only concessions. They are not political change."

Mr Nkondo said Blacks must realise they would have to struggle for their liberation.

How?

"I don't know. Blacks have to realise that it is not the White man here or anywhere else who is going to

SUNDAY EXPRESS PROFILE

By MARIAN SHINN

alone in this struggle and they have to appreciate that."

He wants to work for a South Africa where each person can achieve his full potential and earn his equal share of the wealth, and where human potential is not destroyed.

Mr Nkondo became widely known when he lead the Soweto teachers who resigned after June 1976. He was chairman of the Teachers' Action Committee and was banned from Government school property and detained for about a year for his trouble.

It was the school unrest that pushed him into openly taking an active part in Black politics.

"I found direction when the riots took place. I realised these things (unrest) were inevitable as long as the political situation was inflexible."

It was during his detention — first under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act from October 1977 to July 1978, and then for two and a half months under the Terrorism Act just after that — that he had time to consolidate his thoughts about the future of Black people in South Africa.

His movement will not negotiate with the Government, because all those who have tried before have been banned.

BLACK POLITICS

Azapo moves

339

~~154~~

FM 12/10/79

A resurgence of the black consciousness movement. That is the meaning of the congress held a fortnight ago at Wilgespruit, near Roodeport, to elect a national executive for the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo).



Azapo's Nkondo . . . greater polarisation ahead

Setbacks experienced by the movement after its formation in 1977 — the death of Steve Biko; the bannings, often preceded by detention, of many of its top leaders; the exile of men like Barney Pityana, first secretary general of Saso, credited by Biko with formulating the ideology of black consciousness; and, above all, the 1977 clamp on 17 bodies associated with the movement — appear to have been overcome.

Newly elected Azapo national president Curtis Nkondo, a former Soweto high school principal who resigned in 1976 with other teachers to register their protest against Bantu Education, anticipates a gloomy political future for SA. "I see greater polarisation between black and white. It is not that I approve of it. But, whether I approve of it or not, it is unavoidable. It has been caused by the oppressor. And polarisation unavoidably leads to confrontation."

Azapo has declared itself to be a non-violent body. It has also taken a "no collaboration with Pretoria" stand on any issue except calling on the government to dismantle all racial laws and structures. This approach applies to homeland leaders and those black organisations seeking marginal changes, or even considerable improvements, in particular areas. Most black professional bodies, such as the National Professional Soccer League, the teachers' associations, and the attorneys' association have already come under fire for pursuing their own interests above the "liberation sttruggle."

Through Azapo, the black consciousness movement is now addressing itself to the "workers," as uniquely defined by Nkondo: "Blacks are workers because they are voiceless, exploited with no opportunity for advancement, and do not own the means of production and distribution."

The drive to reach the black masses is a new and significant development in the black consciousness movement which, hitherto, has been confined to the radical black intelligentsia.

Azapo's appeal to blacks as workers will not go far if grass-roots negotiations on living and work conditions are excluded. Nkondo says that "whatever concessions or dispensations are made in the labour field, Azapo believes that these are window dressing to make it impossible for blacks to protest." But the whole thrust of workers' organisations is geared towards making gains in their immediate environment, and the yardstick for success is improved wages and working conditions.

The most basic problem facing Azapo is whether Pretoria will allow it to develop into a mass movement. "If freedom of speech was allowed in this country," Nkondo comments, "Azapo would become a very powerful organisation."

There lies the rub. If past experience is anything to go by, Azapo's future is very uncertain indeed.

BEAN SOUP (Serves 8) Cat

1 pkt sugar beans
1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
handful soup celery chopped
2 bay leaves
1 onion studded with 8 cloves

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons [illegible] until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for ½ hour. Serve with whipped cream.

brinjals
white vinegar
olive oil
garlic
fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and c
Put into enamelled
and bring to the bo

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in su way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achie to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achi

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, in presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives t is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped to geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

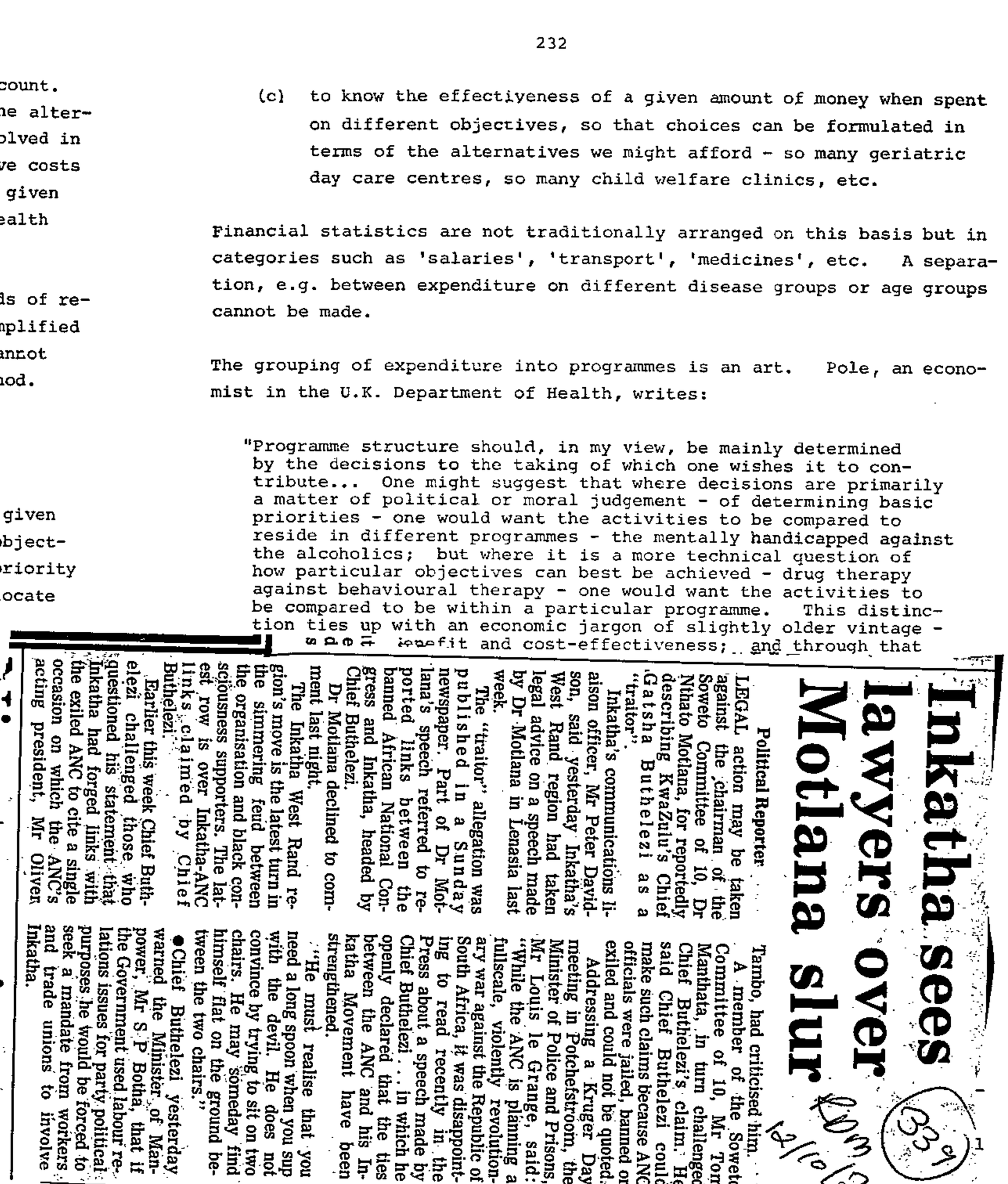
(b) to group together activities with the same objective can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that



Inkatha sees lawyers over Motlana slur

Political Reporter

LEGAL action may be taken against the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, for reportedly describing KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as a "traitor".

Inkatha's communications liaison officer, Mr Peter Davidson, said yesterday Inkatha's West Rand region had taken legal advice on a speech made by Dr Motlana in Lenasia last week.

The "traitor" allegation was published in a Sunday newspaper. Part of Dr Motlana's speech referred to reported links between the banned African National Congress and Inkatha, headed by Chief Buthelezi.

Dr Motlana declined to comment last night.

The Inkatha West Rand region's move is the latest turn in the simmering feud between the organisation and black consciousness supporters. The latest row is over Inkatha-ANC links claimed by Chief Buthelezi.

Earlier this week Chief Buthelezi challenged those who questioned his statement that Inkatha had forged links with the exiled ANC to cite a single occasion on which the ANC's acting president, Mr Oliver Tambo, had criticised him.

A member of the Soweto Committee of 10, Mr Tom Manthata, in turn challenged Chief Buthelezi's claim. He said Chief Buthelezi could make such claims because ANC officials were jailed, banned or exiled and could not be quoted.

Addressing a Kruger Day meeting in Potchefstroom, the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, said: "While the ANC is planning a full-scale, violently revolutionary war against the Republic of South Africa, it was disappointing to read recently in the Press about a speech made by Chief Buthelezi ... in which he openly declared that the ties between the ANC and his Inkatha Movement have been strengthened.

"He must realise that you need a long spoon when you sup with the devil. He does not convince by trying to sit on two chairs. He may someday find himself flat on the ground between the two chairs."

● Chief Buthelezi yesterday warned the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, that if the Government used labour relations issues for party political purposes he would be forced to seek a mandate from workers and trade unions to involve Inkatha.

RIEKERT CONFERENCE

How free is the blueprint?

Three cheers for Riekert. That was Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof's rallying cry to a conference of politicians, academics and businessmen in Pretoria last week.

Hosted by Unisa's School of Business Leadership (SBL), the conference brought together such luminaries as Tukkies' Professor Piet van der Merwe, the Urban Foundation's Dr Robin Lee, and Soweto community council chairman David Thebehali. They were there to thrash out, and mainly endorse, the implications of Dr Piet Riekert's report into manpower utilisation and government's consequent white paper.

By and large, it was a caucus of the converted — certainly as far as most of the white speakers were concerned. Only two speakers — the SBL's Dr Jan Lange and Stellenbosch University's Professor S



Riekert . . . a contradiction

P Cilliers — touched on influx control, pinpointed by observers such as the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan as the cornerstone of Riekert.

This is not to suggest that the conference merely highlighted (once more) the satisfaction with Riekert of the white pro-Pretoria establishment. But there was an overall feeling among the speakers that the bondage of the Verwoerd era had been loosened.

Reflecting this, speaker after speaker -- including black businessmen like Nafcoc executive director Moses Maubane, and Sy Kutumela — affirmed dedication to the free market economic system which Riekert had claimed to take as his main point of departure.

However, as the *FM* has frequently pointed out, Riekert's commitment to ensuring "the optimal allocation of manpower" is irremediably undermined by the very premises of the report itself.

As spelled out in the white paper, Pretoria's blueprint for stability and growth until the end of the century demands not an amelioration of, but an actual *intensification* of the practice of influx control. Hence the R500 fines on employers of illegal Africans flowed from Riekert's recommendations. And Riekert also recommended that black urban householders be penalised severely, even to the extent of losing Section 10 rights, if they harboured "illegals."

As Duncan has pointed out, illegal workers coming to the cities are largely dependent on sub-letting accommodation from householders. If this proposal is adopted, householders are hardly likely to take the risk any longer.

Much play has been made of the fact that Riekert wants influx control to depend on the availability of jobs and housing only. But that is largely what influx control has always depended on. Riekert's proposals would simply intensify the problem and extend it to non-African groups like the coloured people.

This hardly adds up to a free market economic system. Indeed, it moves further away from that concept.

But was it ever meant to? As the white paper put it: "The question to which the commission and the government had to find an answer was not whether there should be influx control, but what the right mechanism should be."

No wonder that a moderate, capitalist-minded black businessman like Maubane — precisely the kind of man Pretoria would dearly like on its side — felt moved to tell the conference that Riekert, "despite the occasional spark of enlightenment in most of its recommendations," failed in that it could not bring itself "to deal with blacks as an integral part of the mainstream of South Africa's economy." Yet Maubane displayed surprising forbearance in his conclusion: "We can still cherish the hope (that) the more far-reaching recommendations will still find their way into the statute books of our country."

Making Riekert work, as Sheena Duncan has pointed out to the *FM* (May 5), means that the burden of impoverishment and exclusion from upward mobility falls on the inhabitants of the rural areas — men, women, and children who are not Section Tenners, who are landlocked by the homelands policy and/or resettlement. But, short of erecting huge fences around the bantustans, it is certain that an exodus of workers to the cities will continue. Dr Jan Lange — himself a Riekert supporter, and senior researcher at Unisa's SBL — presented a table detailing the percentage extent to which economically active homeland blacks can improve their position by illegally taking work in the "white" cities *— even though jail terms of various lengths are a direct consequence:*

CITY LIGHTS*

	Ciskei-P'Maritzburg	Lebowa-Johannesburg	B'Tswana-Pretoria
Nine months' work; three months' jail....	702,7%	255,0%	85,4%
Six months' work; six months' jail.....	468,5%	170,0%	56,9%
Three months' work; nine months' jail....	234,2%	85,0%	28,5%

*** The table shows how workers benefit from urban job opportunities even if they have to go to jail as consequence. The percentages reflect the degree to which the worker improves his living standard.**

Riekert's proposals would have employers and black householders try where the police have failed. Lange indicates (though this was not his intention) that, should this strategy succeed, the consequences will simply be to subject rural areas, which are already unable to feed their populations, to unbearable strain. The chief argument for the retention of influx control is that it is the only means available to prevent African workseekers "flooding" the cities. It is further argued that wage rates in the cities will drop if control is lifted. But Lange's figures indicate clearly that the rural areas are so impoverished that even jail terms will not keep country people out of the cities; and imply that influx control is not keeping them out anyway.

Stellenbosch's Professor S P Cilliers, hardly a radical, asked precisely this question in relation to the Western Cape, where coloured workseekers are given preference over Africans.

Citing a survey carried out by the Department of Sociology at Stellenbosch, he noted: "Employers were asked whether they would be willing to employ additional black (African) labour if the coloured labour preference policy was to be discontinued. Almost two-thirds (63,7%) of the respondents replied in the affirmative. Even of those not at present employing blacks, a majority (53,6%) replied positively. Just more than half of all employers surveyed indicated that their companies would suffer to a greater or a lesser degree if there were to be a reduction in the supply of black labour in the Western Cape."

In speaking of the Riekert report in relation to that of the Erika Theron commission, Cilliers said: "(Riekert) set itself the goal of, as far as possible, identifying the various market failures and points of friction arising from the existing statutory framework and of eliminating them within the framework of certain political parameters . . ."

In the light of this aim, and the Stellenbosch findings, curbs on the entry of African labour to the Western Cape white/coloured labour preference area (which Theron argued should be increased, whereas Riekert did not pronounce on it, arguing that it was a "political" issue and therefore outside his brief) "is counter-productive to the retention and development of the free market system, in so far as it prevents the effective utilisation of all the available manpower resources of the region, and thus contributes to the retarding of economic growth in the region . . ."

At present, according to Prof van der Merwe, nine out of every 100 workseekers entering the market (274 000 in 1978) are white, the rest black. By 2000 AD there will be 96 black workseekers for every four whites. Clearly, if Pretoria's twin goals of security and growth are to be achieved, the Riekert blueprint is inadequate to the situation, and contrary to the wishes of employees and at least some employers. Whether Pretoria has the will or inclination to face this squarely is another question altogether.

339

12/10/74

erably, incentives, are necessary to slow down urban sprawl with its symptoms of slums, overcrowding, poor sanitation and pollution. But few people outside the USSR (where in any event the pass laws are designed for political/security control rather than for reasons of demographic drift) understand why in SA pass laws apply to blacks, but not to white, coloured and Asian work-seekers . . . in their own country. Blacks detest the measure because it impedes the exercise of a basic human right, to sell one's labour on the most favourable terms offered by a willing buyer in a free market situation . . . in one's own country.

By determining that the Republic comprises not a unitary state but a constellation of separate "national states", government policy in respect of the movement of workers from outside the (white) economic core has encouraged the development of a system of oscillating migration. Official apologia is that the system is no different from Europe's where Greeks, Turks, Algerians, Italians and others cross national frontiers to work as *Gastarbeiter*.

There is, of course, a big difference. Algeria, Turkey etc are sovereign states of their own creation. Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana are sovereignties created by Pretoria and the acceptance of independence was never subjected to the test of a referendum. Where blacks of the new independencies have farms to work and jobs to go to, it is conceivable that they accept the new set-up and are possibly even contented.

But where pressure on land is mounting and the rate of homelands job creation is failing to absorb even 10% of workers coming onto the labour market each year, there is clearly no prospect of reversing the irresistible economic force of rural-push and urban-pull to the industrialised metropolis. Not that black workers are unwelcome in these areas. They are, provided they come as "bachelors" and leave their families at home.

For nearly a century the system of oscillating migration has appeared to serve the economy well — at great cost to family life and, in all likelihood, to the social, political and economic growth of the entire nation which today could enjoy the benefits of a vast, settled black middle-class with a stake in growth and stability.

But it is pointless to bemoan the lost opportunities of past decades. With discrimination under the spotlight, the policy has now come to the crossroads. Government must decide whether it is morally defensible that the pass laws continue to be applied to only one section of the population; that black workers are welcome in the common area on condition that they forsake family life 11 months in a year for the duration of their active economic life; that under a further refinement of this policy, the Western Cape remains a preferential labour area for whites and coloured people only.



Crossroads . . . where people bucked the system and won

In the early Sixties the NG Kerk synod condemned the system in the strongest possible terms. In 1973 Punt Janson conceded the "migratory labour system is at heart not a good system" and on October 24 1974 Foreign Minister Pik Botha (then ambassador) told the UN Security Council: "I want to state here today very clearly and categorically that my government does not condone discrimination purely on the grounds of race or colour. Discrimination based solely on the colour of a man's skin cannot be defended and we shall do everything in our power to move away from discrimination based on race or colour."

Since 1976 the problem has been internationalised by the glare of publicity that has been focussed on the squatter community camp known as Crossroads, near Cape Town. To a large degree, Crossroads is a symbol of defiance because the overwhelming majority of its 4 000 households (24 000 souls) consist of heads of household who are contract workers who have been coming to Cape Town for periods ranging from five to 25 years, who wearied of the system and sent for their families in contravention of the law.

The community has now been reprieved. Inhabitants will be moved from their shanties into a new R27m township comprising 2 600 houses provided by the Department of Community Development. Only criminals, vagrants and volunteers will be sent back to their "places of origin". No one who is economically active will be sent packing. And, according to high level sources, Koornhof is almost certain to announce a major policy shift in due course: the extension of permanent tenure to the blacks of the Western Cape, in line with policy for the rest of SA

But government has stressed that this will be a once-off solution and has backed up the statement by introducing awesome penalties (R500) for employers taking on "illegal" blacks. According to Deputy Minister Morrison, tighter influx controls and stiffer penalties are paying dividends. New accretions of blacks to the Western Cape have been cut to zero. But, he says, hundreds, maybe thousands of blacks from the Ciskei are now popping up in the East Rand Administration Board area, proving that problems in one area cannot be solved by transferring them to another.

Surely it must now be clear to Koornhof and his colleagues that denying a man job opportunities because of his skin is not only moral bankruptcy but also economic flagellation.

PIET KOORNHOF

Respect in a plural society

"No society or people can survive without doing reasonable justice to other people" — Mr Justice Jan Hendrik Steyn, executive director, Urban Foundation of SA. To a great extent, Jan Steyn's credo sums up what Prime Minister Botha has been trying to impress upon the NP provincial congresses.

Viewed against uncertain prospects of peaceful settlements in ZR and Namibia, the message is more compelling than ever: SA can survive regional conflict in Southern Africa only if, in a limited period of time, she can succeed in defusing racial animosities in our plural society.

In the short run this seems to require the creation of an environment of mutual respect for human rights, human dignity and economic justice. While it might be naive to expect that this will result in a non-racial united front being erected against whatever forces are hurled against the country, it would nonetheless render the task of defending SA significantly less difficult.

Botha's commitment to uproot the crasser forms of apartheid/discrimination has sharply intensified the focus on everything government does in the interests of better race relations. Inescapably, Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof and his duo of deputies, Greyling Wentzel and George Morrison, will have to absorb most of the flak, having, as they do, to administer influx control and the pass laws, second only to the race classification Act as the crudest form of discrimination on the statute book.

It can be argued that controls or, pref-

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified w

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of cho objective. But what tools are availabl ives themselves? Can anything be said to be given to particular diseases or ag more to child welfare clinics or care of

Overall criteria are needed, and they h way that they can guide these detailed c problem is not only to relate resources to relate the various objectives to eac

There are various means of doing this; expenditure be accounted for by the en

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as bu presentation of expenditure data acco is directed. Thus, projects to comb geriatric problems, sanitation progra

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an econo- ... the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

...is urgent and, unless dealt with, could soon lead to unrest.

Mr Colin Hall, group general manager of SAB, who is personally familiar with many of the better-known shebeens throughout the country, said in an interview yesterday that on a national scale the shebeen industry's turnover could be counted in terms of "hundreds of millions of rands" annually.

South African Breweries, which has done intensive studies of the shebeen industry and supports calls to "legalise" the illicit trade, believes the question of legalisation of shebeens is urgent and, unless dealt with, could soon lead to unrest.

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

PROTECTION money is paid to keep many of Soweto's estimated 4 000 thriving shebeens open in an industry which the liquor trade calculates involves — on a national scale — "hundreds of millions of rands" annually.

In 1978, SAB in a presentation to a major rival, KWV, suggested legalisation of the shebeens. It still supports that call.

Mention was made in that document of protection rackets relating to shebeens. Mr Hall said yesterday that although it was difficult to state how much corruption there was, their research had pointed to the existence of such corruption, which the shebeen kings and queens allude to as "taxes".

Yet police raids do take place. The head of the Soweto CID, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, said that since last weekend 28 shebeen owners had been arrested.

Nine vehicles used to convey liquor to the shebeens were confiscated along with equipment such as freezers and fridges.

Mr Hall said his own experience and the research of SAB had shown shebeens were usually patronised by people in definite need.

"The emphasis is not on the consumption of liquor. It is a place to take and meet friends. It provides a congenial atmosphere where you can drink, eat and listen to good music. "It has been our experience that the shebeens are not breeding grounds for crime. Far from it. Although, of course, there are dubious shebeens just as there are dubious drinking places in the white areas where you would find criminal elements, shebeens in the main are respectable.

"The tales about widespread prostitution are rubbish. Black people simply don't pay for that type of thing. As the shebeen owners point out, prostitution occurs where you have a mixing of the races."

Mr Hall said legalisation of the shebeens, without removing any of the existing elements in the chain with the possible exception of "runners" — the men who supply liquor needs the shebeen owners cannot meet from normal legal sources of supply — would keep people in jobs and do much to improve the shebeens themselves.

He said legalisation of the shebeens would also help to eliminate the police corruption which was rife in the black townships.

He confirmed police were having intensive and frank negotiations with leading liquor concerns and blacks involved in the liquor trade.

"We do not advocate a higher use of liquor. All we want is a properly organised trading system," Gen Zietsman explained.

He said yesterday that police were fully aware of the desperate shortage of drinking facilities in the black metropolitan areas.

General C F Zietsman, depu ty CID Chief for South Africa said yesterday that police were fully aware of the desperate shortage of drinking facilities in the black metropolitan areas.

WHILE police have seized over 200 000 bottles of illegal liquor in South Africa in a six-month period, police are fighting on the forefront of the battle to legalise drinking houses in black areas.

By EMILIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

'Taxes' protect the shebeens — SAB

Police call for legal black pubs

Plea to extend rights of blacks

339

C.T. 13/10/79

Chief Reporter

THE CAPE CHAMBER of Industries has made strong representations to the government for the extension of leasehold, employment and other rights accorded to blacks in other parts of the Republic, to blacks legally entitled to live in the Western Cape.

This was stated yesterday by the director of the chamber, Mr Jack Roos, one of several people in the industrial and race relations fields who commented favourably on the stand taken by Dr Erika Theron and Professor J. B du Toit, the former secretary of the Theron Commission, against the coloured labour-preference policy in the Western Cape.

Mr Roos said the chamber in its representations had had in mind specifically those blacks who had residential rights under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act, and who had with people of other race groups become permanent residents in the Western Cape.

In its 1976 report the Theron Commission recommended that the coloured labour-preference policy be retained, but Dr Theron and Professor Du Toit said this week that the new labour dispensation in South Africa and the government's policy adaptations had brought them to the conclusion that the preference policy should be reviewed.

Mr Roos said yesterday that the Cape Chamber of Industries considered it most important that blacks legally in the Western Cape should be treated exactly the same way as all other work-seekers in the area.

The chamber had made this viewpoint known to the government at every opportunity, he added.

"We recognize the fact that work-seekers domiciled in the Western Cape should be entitled to priority in the labour market. But this should include blacks who are entitled to be here."

Mr Roos said there were certain sectors of industry in the Western Cape that had a specific need for black labour, and the Cape Chamber of Industries had always held that no obstacle should be placed in the way of employing black work-seekers legally domiciled in the region.

Mr René de Villiers, the chairman of the Cape Western region of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said the institute warmly welcomed the statement by Dr Theron and Professor Du Toit, "and regards it as a very significant development in the field of human relations".

"The Institute has always believed this is the only fair and realistic attitude to adopt, so far as all race groups are concerned. It agrees wholeheartedly with Professor Theron and Professor Du Toit that the retention of the present system can only lead to more economic, social and political problems for all peoples.

"The institute would also like to pay tribute to Professor S P Cilliers, the Stellenbosch University sociologist, who urged the government in a public speech a week ago to scrap the policy of coloured preference for the Western Cape — and pleaded at the same time for the extension of home-ownership rights and privileges of leasehold to Cape blacks.

"This, too, the Institute regards as the only equitable system for South Africa."

● The Mowbray Inter-race Group, MIRGE, also congratulated professors Theron and Du Toit in their stand.

In a statement released by the chairman of the group, Mrs Daphne Wilson, the executive of MIRGE, commended the two professors for "their clear-sightedness and their courage in publicly declaring their changed attitudes on the coloured labour preference policy".

"Earlier this year at an all-day symposium organized by MIRGE in Cape Town, prominent coloured leaders expressed unequivocally their rejection of this policy, and the hue and cry against it has now been waged by many eminent and large organizations.

"This coloured preference policy handicaps the prospects of Africans in the Western Cape in innumerable ways and undermines good race relationships.

"Dr Piet Koornhof has stated he will not change this policy without referring to his Cape parliamentary colleagues; therefore we strongly urge the Cape Nationalist MPs to recognize the good reasons that led the Stellenbosch professors to change their minds and to concede that the time has come, in the interests of all people in the Western Cape, to do away with this preferential policy."



Mr Lekgau Mathabathe . . . national sales manager

feat for a black man in those days.

"He used to supplement his income from blacksmithing by laying bricks.

"We were a family of five boys and two girls and we shared three huts, one of which was used as a kitchen.

"I was sent to school in Soweto, to Orlando High, where I matriculated. From there I went to Pretoria to get a teacher's diploma. Then I went back to Orlando to teach."

That was in 1950, and later Mr Mathabathe began studying part time through the University of South Africa for his BA degree.

He left Orlando High in 1956 to teach at the new Morris Isaacson High school becoming headmaster in 1967.

His plans for the future?

"To go as far as I can in business before old age catches up with me. I would like one day to be a director of this company. That is what I am aiming for," he said.

Mr Mathabathe lives with his family in Mofolo, Soweto.

From jail to top business post

339

14/10/79

A MAN held in solitary confinement by the Security Branch for four months has landed a top post with one of the country's biggest companies.

He is Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, 54, a member of the Soweto Committee of 10 who has been appointed national sales manager of the milling division of the giant Premier Milling group.

Mr Mathabathe, a former teacher – he was headmaster of the Morris Isaacson High school in Soweto for 11 years, and before that taught at the school and at Orlando High – was held by the police at the time of the Soweto riots in 1976.

He was detained in solitary confinement for four months, and then released.

"I still don't know why I was put inside, but it served to help me make my decision to leave the teaching profession.

"I was fed up with the system anyway, and probably would have left, but being locked up was the final straw. I knew I could never go back."

In 1977, with Dr Nthato Motlana and other concerned Soweto leaders, he helped form the Committee of 10 – of which he is deputy chairman – and again fell foul of the Security Branch.

"I was detained for nine months. It was a bit of an up-and-down period for me."

Despite that it has been a rapid climb to the top for the quietly spoken, former headmaster, who three years ago was more used to dealing with schoolchildren than big businessmen.

Now he has a staff running into hundreds working under him, and is immediate boss to nearly 30 white regional sales managers.

"There is no friction between us. I don't think my colleagues resent my position. On the contrary, I think they enjoy having me around.

"Everyone is very helpful and considerate. We work well together.

"When I got out of jail I was offered a job with the Premier Milling group, taking charge of its black travel division. It was

'Boss' to 30 white salesmen

my task to try and develop the black travel market.

"I found the work tremendously exciting, though the transitional period from the relatively staid job of teaching to the hustle and bustle of competitive business was a little difficult.

Marketing

"I had no sooner found my feet when I was offered a position in the marketing division of Premier Milling. I found myself marketing maize. It was a completely new world. I had only one and a half months experience in business, and here I was working with one of the most effective marketing teams in the country. It was a tremendous challenge."

But success came quickly, and this week Mr Mathabathe's appointment as national sales manager of the milling division was confirmed.

"I could hardly believe it. I was so excited. My only wish now is that other companies will follow the same progressive approach, and appoint blacks to top positions.

"It is important that good relations between race groups should be fostered at all levels.

o other items causing
)
affected by the existence
disposal of a division of the
), all of which was taxable,
nge if the R70 000 is now a
set off against the taxable
R50 000? Draw up the
deferral method is used.
that the company has a set
R60 000 in 19.8.
for the 19.8 financial year
2%

ended 31 December 19.7,

337
~~166~~
~~125~~

'Low-cost housing helped recession'

CAPE TOWN. — Investment in low-cost housing in South Africa was competing for scarce capital and in this sense could be said to have a negative on the economy, the chief economist of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University, Mr W F Kilian, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Addressing a housing congress at the Good Hope Centre, Mr Kilian said, however, that the positive effects of such investment far outweighed the negative effects.

The congress was organised by the South Arican Institute of Housing Management and is being attended by about 200 delegates including Cabinet Ministers.

Mr Kilian said investment in low-cost housing had played a significant role in the economy during the recent recession.

"By providing job opportunities for many workers with few skills, unemployment was combatted to a certain extent.

"Its greatest virtue was that public expenditure could be increased with little negative effect on the country's sensitive balance of payments." — Sapa.

Koornhof to enlist help on homes

RDM 16/10/79

CAPE TOWN. — The Government intended introducing legislation enabling the private sector to undertake township development for black people outside the national states, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was speaking at the International Housing Conference of the SA Institute of Housing Management in the Good Hope Centre.

Dr Koornhof said it would be necessary to build another 4,1-million housing units for black people in the cities before the end of the century.

South Africa had tried to contain the forces of urbanisation by preventing the uncontrolled influx of unemployed people into metropolitan areas.

"The Government has recently accepted the recommendations of the Riekert Commission that influx control measures should largely rely on the availability of housing and employment.

"However, in both these fields there has been a tendency to fall behind the rate of urban growth, with the result that the volume of unemployment and inadequate housing has increased in our cities.

"We have, in recent years, seen the culmination of this process in a number of informal settlements on the edges of our metropolitan areas."

Given the dimensions of the problem, it was no wonder the State had not been able to provide the necessary housing.

It would be impossible for the Government to continue to undertake more in the field of housing without increasing taxes to the extent where it could harm the enterprising spirit of the individual.

"It is therefore to this enterprise that we wish to turn to provide the necessary housing for the people."

Another factor which had a considerable effect on the State's ability to provide housing at the required rate was the exceptionally high standards laid down for housing.

"These standards are not so high, given the environments of a developed Western economy, but when we take into consideration that South Africa is, for a large part, still experiencing Third World conditions, it becomes obvious that it is folly to impose the unaltered standards of the developed world on our situation.

"Furthermore, cultural factors such as our black people's dislike of high-rise developments cannot be ignored.

"What we want to develop in

South Africa is differentiated housing — housing which is attuned to the needs and the resources of every community and every individual.

"To a large degree, this has been achieved as far as the White community is concerned.

"Unfortunately the generally lower levels of income of our black people have not yet allowed such a development in the black cities.

"Until recently, there were also restrictions on the acquisition of housing in the urban residential areas of the black peoples.

"I believe the recent introduction of the 99-year leasehold system, which has followed a decade of rapid economic advancement by black people, may lead to the erection of many houses by the private sector and that this may contribute to greater differentiation in housing on social and economic lines."

Dr Koornhof said this could be an important factor in the creation of a middle class in the black residential areas, and could be both a stabilising influence and an encouragement to further development. — Sapa.

Backlog in housing will be 'wiped out'

CAPE TOWN. — The coloured housing backlog in Cape Town should be wiped out in the next five years, Mr Louis Fouche, Secretary for the Department of Community Development, said at an international housing conference yesterday.

The Department of Community Development and the local authorities had the knowledge, experience, machinery and the will to eliminate chronic housing problems and provide sufficient housing for all those who qualified for State assistance.

"This can happen because the close contact between the Department of Community Development and the local authorities has resulted in integrated action. In this way it is possible to achieve the most effective planning and best utilisation of existing and new services and to procure new sources and materials."

Mr Fouche said housing agencies had to ensure that the planning and provision of housing was carried out under control of local authorities.

"With the exception of rented accommodation the private sector is providing sufficient housing to meet the demand from the higher income groups as far as the white group is concerned in certain centres.

"The position in respect of the other population groups is that the private sector has still not come into its own and the Minister of Community Development has already invited deposit-receiving institutions to participate in providing housing, particularly in coloured and Indian areas.

"The growing success of the past few years and an unshakeable confidence in the future offers the assurance that the important task of providing housing, affecting as it does everyone from cradle to grave, is an ideal which is not unattainable."

He added: "One of the things that the partnership between the Department and local authorities cannot countenance, however, is the various instant solutions offered or proposed for housing the growing population of South Africa."

Mr Fouche said loans for the purchase of building materials in these schemes had inherent problems relating to the standard of dwellings and the use to which the loan funds were put. These dwellings were not very durable and slum conditions occurred within a short time.

"Similarly, the upgrading of squatter camps around cities is unacceptable because of the costs involved, the temporary nature of such action and, above all, because no improvement really results." — Sapa.

16/10/79

39

The Star

Friday October 19 1979

339

Cut that costly housing red tape

THREE years ago the announcement of leasehold housing terms for urban blacks was hailed as a breakthrough for compassion. Dr Connie Mulder, who was then the Minister concerned, called it "permanence in inverted commas." Urban blacks were at last given a sense of belonging: great numbers of them were expected to buy their own homes. Rosy images came to mind of contented communities enjoying pride of ownership.

But, as so often happens when the Government makes a gesture, the scheme has been frustrated by the enormous gulf between theory and practice. Delegates to the Assocom congress in Bloemfontein yesterday ascribed the failure of the scheme to red tape. There are other reasons such as doubts about whether a house could be legally bequeathed to heirs—and the major obstacle of money. Congress delegates also heard that only 14 families have registered titles so far. Fourteen out of the tens of thousands of potential buyers: something is obviously very wrong. The Government should need no prompting to look for ways of smoothing the path to home ownership.

For instance, the red tape complained of at the Assocom conference not only slows procedures but adds greatly to the cost of houses. It has been argued that there is no need to survey the sites except in the rare cases where disputes arise. And is it necessary to recover the book value on houses? It is all very well to balance the rands and cents, but surely more profit is to be gained by being able to chalk up "contentment" on the credit side.

A formula must be devised now if homes are to be placed within reach of the average black family. Assocom and other concerned representatives of business and industry should give the Government the push urged by the Krugersdorp chamber.

(iii) the last day on which members or
such in order to be entitled to recei

[Para. (*f*) added by s. 8 of Act No. 76 of 1974 and s
111 of 1976.]

(*g*) the last day for subscribing.

[Para. (*g*) added by s. 12 (*b*) of Act N

(2) No statement that, or to the effect that, the s
shall prevent the operation of this section.

158. Waiver of requirements of this Chapter void. cant for shares to waive compliance with any require to affect him with notice of any contract, document in the prospectus, shall be void.

continued on page

BLACK HOUSING

Opening more doors

Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof's announcement that Pretoria has considered introducing legislation to lift restrictive measures on the private sector's role in black housing development has received an enthusiastic response from business.

Koornhof spoke on Monday in Cape Town at the international housing conference of the SA Institute of Housing Management; and further details and other policy statements are expected when he addresses the Free Market Foundation's conference in Johannesburg on Friday.

His speech marks another step in government's involvement of the private sector in urban black affairs. The reasons are not hard to find. "It would be impossible for the government to continue to undertake more in the field of housing without increasing taxes to the extent (of harming) the enterprising spirit of the individual," he told the delegates.

There is also the vast scale of the task. About 4,1m units are required by the year 2000. And the changed emphasis on the quality of housing to be provided. Koornhof said that the standards laid down "were exceptionally high." Small wonder business is being asked to lend its capital and expertise.

There have been problems, however, with the 99-year leasehold scheme. David Alston, director of the Association of Building Societies, tells the *FM* that the major drawbacks have been those of surveying and land proclamation. This is now being overcome largely due to a R500 000 interest-free loan made available to the Department of Co-operation and Development by the Urban Foundation.

The building societies are currently gearing up to embark on black housing schemes in conjunction with property development and construction companies. But there is some concern that the amount of available space might soon be exhausted. One building society says that it has had 500 interviews in the past two months and, it adds, "that is good by any standard." Pat Dempster, managing director of the Urban Foundation's Transvaal region, tells the *FM* that there have been more people interested in buying houses under the 99-year scheme in Pimville — the Urban Foundation's housing project in Soweto — than available sites.

The economic aspects of the proposed legislation are expected to have wider implications. Raymond Parsons, executive director of Assocom, says that the announcement came at an ideal time for maximising the long-term benefit for business and blacks — presumably, referring to the social and political situations.

Now that the government appears to have realised the need to accelerate development of urban black areas — a giant leap away from the overriding focus on the homelands — some of the problems that have been affecting the financial administration of the townships might be alleviated. White capital for black housing development could well be a far less thorny issue than the current controversy over proposed black-white partnerships in trading ventures in black areas.

Plea to promote black housing scheme

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, yesterday appealed to building societies to actively promote home ownership in South Africa's black townships.

Addressing a symposium on housing held by the Association of Building Societies in Johannesburg, Sen Horwood said that for the first time in the history of the building society movement, the societies were now able to make their services available to the community as a whole.

"I am referring to the 99-year lease scheme for urban blacks, which has paved the way for building societies to provide residents in our black urban townships with the mortgage finance required to purchase leasehold rights," he said.

"I appeal to building societies to promote actively, and as a priority, home ownership in our black townships and to extend, where this is economically feasible, the full range of their services, including those which are rendered by societies through their development companies.

"We have a positive commitment to enhance the living standards of all our people and to expedite the training and education of the emerging black nations in South Africa.

"By improving living conditions through home ownership and by fostering thrift among blacks in the townships, building societies will make a positive and lasting contribution towards the realisation of these worthwhile objectives," Sen Horwood said.

He said South Africa was in the extremely fortunate position that a large percentage of the country's housing needs were financed by the private sector.

"During the past five years investment in residential properties exceeded R4 800-million. Of this amount, more than R3 400-million was provided by the private sector, R1 098-million by the public sector and the balance by the state corporations.

"A significant proportion of the funds provided by the private sector came from the building society movement — a fact which accentuates the important role which is being played by the movement in the economy as a whole," Sen Horwood said.

He added that under sustained economic growth, sound management and certain tax concessions, the building society movement had grown into a dynamic leading force in the mobilisation of the savings and the promotion of home ownership through the provision of mortgage finance at the lowest feasible cost to borrowers.

"On the financial side we find that total investments of building societies in mortgage advances increased from R50-million in 1936 to R6 728-million in 1979, while total assets during the same period grew from R66-million to R8 710-million — a remarkable growth indeed and one which has placed the South African building society movement in fifth place in the world as far as assets are concerned.

"It is of particular importance to remember also that the true value of a movement such as this should not be measured in balance sheet figures only, but also by the important, intangible contribution which the movement is making towards a healthy and secure social structure, which is not capable of quantitative assessment," Sen Horwood said. — Sapa.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72				
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93				
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51				
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967				

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

							B	
								F
							9	19,83
							8	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

					C		B	
					M	F	M	F
				0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small ...ke it. To make the radish ...ble cross, then put them in ...up.

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

...ped onion
... and pepper

... Chop up the bacon, mix ...aise. Season with a little

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

... and pepper
...rika and parsley

... salad platter; cut side

S. Drury, East London

The Cape Times, Saturday, October 20, 1979 13

Black jobs: Govt is considering home indu...

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa was entering a new era which would see the rise of a new class of black entrepreneurs and management and a large stable black middle-class, the Deputy Secretary of Co-operation and Development, Mr Frans Cronje, said here yesterday.

He delivered an address on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at the Mercabank Freemarket Foundation congress on "free enterprise and socio-political change".

A major question confronting South Africa was how to create the necessary jobs and raise the necessary capital.

It was unlikely that adequate jobs of a capital-intensive nature could be created in the short term and the development of manpower skills and training took time, he said.

"One proposal to which we are giving serious consideration is the development of the informal sector, or home industry, as well as light industry in the black areas," Mr Cronje said.

The advantages would be the creation of jobs with little or no capital in the short to medium term and that untrained people could receive training on the job and an entrepreneurial class could develop quickly.

There were often problems of a technical nature as was found with the implementation of the 99-year leasehold system.

White fears

"Mistakes can easily be made if there is too much haste."

The government was fully aware that in the process of change, there would be fears among some whites that black advancement would take place at their expense. There were also blacks who were concerned that unless there was direct intervention of "affirmative action" in their favour they would, especially in the business areas, be at a competitive disadvantage with whites.

"I can assure you that we are paying full attention to the needs of all the peoples. The beauty of a prosperous free economy is that benefits derived by one individual or group are not at the expense of others.

"As a major step towards developing urban black residential areas, profit-sharing arrangements between whites and blacks on a specific basis were being considered," Mr Cronje said. — Sapa

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, ...gether, ... mayonnaise, soya sauce

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of ... on different objectives, so that choices can ... terms of the alternatives we might afford - ... day care centres, so many child welfare clinics ...

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this ba... categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A ... tion, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age group... cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly ... equally ... when ... them, ... but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".



Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Illegal blacks — no reprieve

RDM - 27/10/79 ~~206~~ 339

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

THE MORATORIUM for the registration of illegally employed blacks will not be extended beyond the October 31 deadline, Dr George de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced yesterday.

Unregistered black workers and their employers therefore have only three days left next week in which to try to legalise their position.

After Wednesday, employers of unregistered blacks will again face prosecution — with maximum fines raised from R100 to R500.

"Illegals" themselves also face prosecution and endorsement out of the urban areas to their areas of origin.

Dr Morrison said there was "absolutely no possibility" of the moratorium being extended.

He added that the department had received no appeals to extend the deadline.

Dr Morrison disclosed that about 50 000 blacks had been registered in terms of the moratorium, which has applied countrywide except for the western Cape.

Expressing concern about the extent of illegal employment, he said the figure had to be seen against the background of thousands of unemployed blacks with permanent residence rights in the urban areas.

"These 50 000 have now taken jobs away from permanent residents. We feel it is unfair. Also, the illegals often work at lower wages than those with Section 10 rights."

"But we are not going to mount a new campaign to search them out," he said.

● Picture Page 4

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

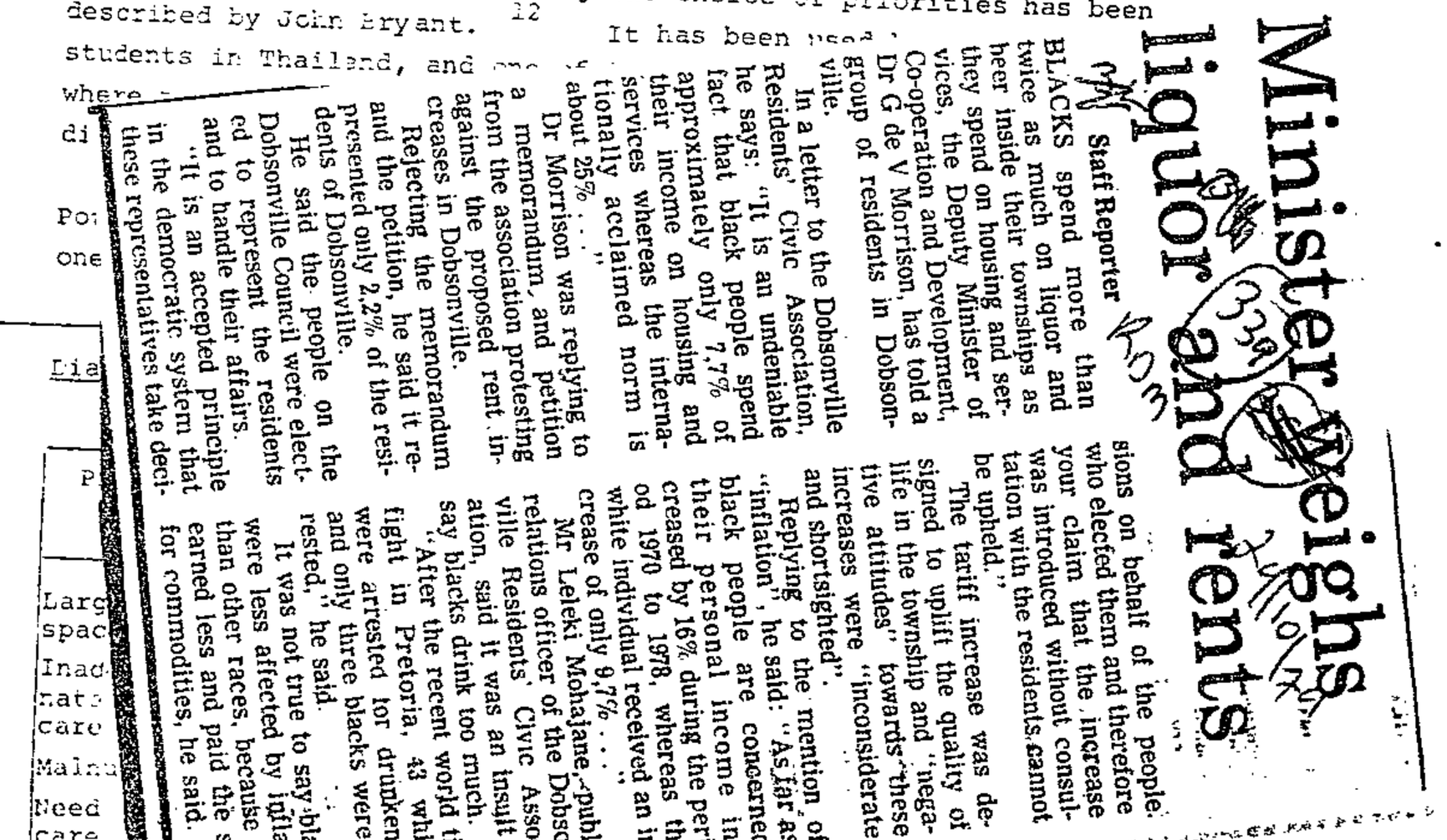
Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.[12] It has been used [illegible] students in Thailand, and [illegible] where [illegible] di[illegible]



Minister weighs liquor and rents

Staff Reporter

BLACKS spend more than twice as much on liquor and much on housing as whites heer inside their townships as they spend on housing and services, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, has told a group of residents in Dobsonville.

In a letter to the Dobsonville Residents' Civic Association, he says: "It is an undeniable fact that black people spend approximately only 7,7% of their income on housing and services whereas the international norm is about 25%."

Dr Morrison was replying to a memorandum and petition from the association protesting against the proposed rent increases in Dobsonville.

Rejecting the memorandum and the petition, he said it represented only 2,2% of the residents of Dobsonville.

He said the people on the Dobsonville Council were elected to represent the residents and to handle their affairs.

"It is an accepted principle in the democratic system that these representatives take decisions on behalf of the people who elected them and therefore your claim that the increase was introduced without consultation with the residents cannot be upheld."

The tariff increase was designed to uplift the quality of life in the township and "negative attitudes" towards these increases were "inconsiderate and shortsighted".

Replying to the mention of "inflation", he said: "As far as black people are concerned their personal income increased by 16% during the period 1970 to 1978, whereas the white individual received an increase of only 9,7%."

Mr Leleki Mohajane, public relations officer of the Dobsonville Residents' Civic Association, said it was an insult to say blacks drink too much.

"After the recent world title fight in Pretoria, 43 whites were arrested for drunkeness and only three blacks were arrested," he said.

It was not true to say blacks were less affected by inflation than other races, because they earned less and paid the same for commodities, he said.

V.D.	[illegible]	++	++	++	[illegible]
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	16
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	54
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Down in the bullring race barbs stick

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

THEY call it the "bullring" — the yard in Johannesburg's Albert Street where "illegal" black men not accompanied by their employers go to start the tedious process of legalising their position under the Government's moratorium, which expires tomorrow.

The "bullring" is a yard so drab and unsympathetic it resembles a part of a rundown jail at the end of the last century. It is patrolled by loud-voiced blacks in the uniform of the West Rand Administration Board police.

There is a double tap and two single ones. Around the double tap is a foul-smelling puddle of water simmering in the heat.

Suddenly, an empty paraffin tin landed near the mini-cesspool. It was kicked there heftily by a young black whose frustration was obviously reaching breaking point.

Nearby, on a long bench against a wall, a row of dejected-looking men sat waiting for a little yellow card — their passport to the doctor.

In another part of the "bullring" I asked a man who had been through the system what type of medical examination he was given.

"They look at your private parts," he said. "And for some there is an X-ray."

A question, presumably, of cough and keep your fingers crossed.

Anyway, after anything up to a five-hour-wait, the lucky ones leave the yard with registration and medical cards and report to another part of the Wrab empire, on the opposite side of Albert Street.

In those offices are counters dealing with black employees who are accompanied by their employers. This scene is busy, but far more civilised.

At 3.45pm yesterday, there was organised chaos everywhere, as something like 200 people of all races milled around the counters, few of them seeming to know quite what was expected of them, but most of them aware that their office normally closes at 4pm.

The question in the minds of many of them was: Why wasn't the sprinkling of harassed officials behind those counters reinforced at times like these?

Well, the answer is, according to a senior official, that between eight and 10 additional people have been employed on those counters for the duration of the moratorium.

The same official told the Rand Daily Mail his office had been extremely busy during the past five working days, with people taking last-minute advantage of the "reprieve" for blacks.

A sign at the end of the office advertises Soweto bus tours, which seemed a bit irrrelevant yesterday.

Two other signs demonstrate that Wrab is still somewhat insensitive to the recent soothing messages of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

One, at Counter 18, reads: "Registration Of Male Bantu". The other, at Counter 14, announces that here is where you register "Female Bantu".

Not all the hopefuls who go to register are accepted. Large numbers of blacks are still being endorsed out of Johannesburg.

"We haven't figures on that," a Wrab official said.

Outside that office filled with sweaty humanity, a blue police truck manned by two white policemen was working flat out collecting "loiterers".

Apartheid is dead, you understand. And all races are being treated like human beings.

[redacted]

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

"Programme structure
by the decisions to
tribute... One migh
a matter of politica
priorities - one wou
reside in different
the alcoholics; but
how particular obje
against behavioural
be compared to be w
tion ties up with ar
that of cost-benefit
to the main stream o
to make a distinctio
basket of outputs an
which each output is
sense, a question of
a question of techni

He adds:

"In practice, it is n
distinction between
utilities in the hea
question whether to
community is a techn
whatever are the soc
group? But communi
good thing in itself
the medical and econ
politicians and admi
but the economist's

Programme budgeting, the
ing out from the multipl
the basis of administrat
criteria, and those in w

Wrab may allow contract workers to change jobs

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

BLACK employees registered by the West Rand Administration Board in terms of the Government's moratorium might be able to change jobs without returning home, as long as they did not abuse the moratorium, a Wrab official said yesterday.

This was stated by Mr Armand Steenhuizen, Wrab's labour director, as public confusion grew about the future status of previously illegal black workers who have taken advantage of the moratorium which ends tomorrow.

Mr Steenhuizen said contract workers who lost their jobs would be re-registered in other jobs by Wrab labour bureaus for the remainder of their contract periods and could thereafter return regularly to their new employers on the "call-in card system".

This would apply to workers registered in terms of the moratorium as well.

This was the case whether they were dismissed or resigned for bona fide reasons, he said. But if it seemed they had "abused" the moratorium or switched jobs too o[illegible]

Wrab labour bureaus would look closely at their applications and they could be endorsed out.

Mr Steenhuizen spelt out the procedures to be followed in order to re-register workers.

- All workers registered in terms of the moratorium were now contract workers and had the same status as all other contract workers. Their contracts would last for a year from the date of registration.
- Like all other contract workers, they will have to return home yearly to renew their contracts.
- A few days before the contract expires, the employer or employee should approach the local labour bureau to get a "call-in card".
- This must be signed by the employer and the employee should take it to his local labour bureau in his home area where a new service contract for the next year will be registered.
- Local labour bureaus have the right to refuse to renew the contract but when a "call-in" card is used this is normally not refused.



It was a long wait outside Wrab's Johannesburg offices yesterday for Mrs Elizabeth Khiba and John Jo while his mother queued inside to register her employee before tomorrow's D-day for "illegal" workers. Picture:

'Illegals' besiege Wrab as D-day looms

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

THE West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) offices in Albert Street, Johannesburg, were besieged yesterday as the deadline for the registration of "illegal" black workers drew near.

At times officials battled to control the crowd pressing through the entrance in a last-minute attempt to take advantage of the moratorium which runs out tomorrow.

At one stage, the doors were shut for about an hour to allow officials to cope with the queues cramming the registration hall.

Outside, the tightly-packed crowd surged forward every time the doors were opened.

Some just gave up and went home after waiting for hours to enter the building.

There appears to be no chance that the deadline will be extended.

Progressive Federal Party city councillor, Mr Les Dishy, yesterday sent a telegram to the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, asking him to extend the deadline to December 31.

But a spokesman for the department confirmed that no extension would be granted.

From Thursday, employers of unregistered workers again face prosecution — with maximum fines of R500 for each offence, instead of the previous R100. The workers themselves also face prosecution and endorsement out to their areas of origin.

Mr Armand Steenhuizen, Wrab's labour officer, said yesterday the Albert Street offices were kept open later than usual in an attempt to deal with as many applicants as possible. He said the offices would remain open until 4pm tomorrow.

Wrab officials will meet with the chief black affairs commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr Frans du Randt, tomorrow morning to discuss the position regarding applications which are still in the pipeline.

By last Friday, Wrab had registered 37 119 previously "illegal" workers — the overwhelming majority of the almost 50 000 people registered in terms of the moratorium.

According to Mr Steenhuizen, Wrab has not kept figures of applications which have been refused.

● See Page 2

Mulder to quit Wrab

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

DR PIET Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, yesterday announced that Mr Manie Mulder, controversial chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, will step down on December 1 and return to teaching.

In a statement after a 30-minute meeting between the two men in Pretoria yesterday, Dr Koornhof said Mr Mulder had resigned of his own accord.

The announcement followed reports that Mr Mulder had been ousted by the verligte Dr Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof denied this.

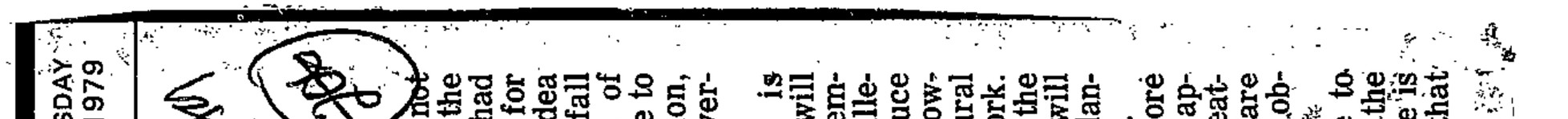
processes is essentia
the more discriminati
The results of progra
the mere procedure d
be made. Their pot
of th exp

2.2 Metho where proce preci in ad analy

2.3 Basic logic mate soci that prog a br may on t fits anal that expe of F

Unfo cong used.

The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend


10 OPINION

RAND Daily Mail

WEDNESDAY October 31, 1979

And now, after the moratorium . . .

THE three-month moratorium for illegal black workers and their employers is due to end tonight. It has been a welcome reprieve for those who have been living beyond the law; it seems that more than 50 000 workers will have legalised their position. As we said when the moratorium was announced, the Government deserves praise for its action.

But what must be realised is that this is only a part-solution, and a temporary one at that. Those who have been registered enjoy only a tenuous right to their work and existence in the city.

Not only is there confusion in Government explanations about what will befall them should they lose their jobs — which, among other aspects, puts them at the mercy of unscrupulous employers — but they rank as contract workers. That embeds them inside the bureaucratic entanglement that is the influx control system, with the army of officials to administer it, the policemen, court officials and prison warders to enforce it, and the vast expenditure of time and money as tens of thousands go between city and countryside to maintain their jobs.

What, too, of those who have not been able to qualify during the moratorium? Who have not had employers who could go to bat for them? Does anyone have any idea of how many people might fall into this category? And what of those who will continue to come to the cities, without permission, driven by the force of rural poverty?

The Government's hope is pinned on the R500 fine which will now be enforceable against employers who give work to "illegals". That will drastically reduce the jobs available. It won't, however, reduce the number of rural blacks desperately wanting work. Nor will it entirely eliminate the "illegals" in the cities, but will only push them deeper into a dangerous, subterranean existence.

No. what is needed is a more fundamental, more realistic, approach aimed at generating greater job opportunities, with welfare benefits for those who cannot obtain work.

Above all, the aim must be to stop using the apparatus of the law against people whose crime is that they want to work so that they can earn money to exist.

...iveness of a given amount of money when spent
...ctives, so that choices can be formulated in
...rnatives we might afford - so many geriatric
... so many child welfare clinics, etc.

...ot traditionally arranged on this basis but in
...es', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separa-
...ure on different disease groups or age groups

... into programmes is an art. Pole, an econo-
... of Health, writes:

> ...uld, in my view, be mainly determined
> taking of which one wishes it to con-
> ...uggest that where decisions are primarily
> r moral judgement - of determining basic
> want the activities to be compared to
> grammes - the mentally handicapped against
> ere it is a more technical question of
> s can best be achieved - drug therapy
> apy - one would want the activities to
> a particular programme. This distinc-
> ...omic jargon of slightly older vintage -
> ...ost-effectiveness; and through that
> ...lassical welfare economics, which attempts
> ...een the choice of the composition of the
> ... choice of the set of resources from
> ... produced. The former is, in a broad
> ...es, values, or utilities; the latter is
>
> ...asy matter to make a hard and fast
> ...al matters and matters of values or
> utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

'Shock' over 50 000 illegals now registered

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

The Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr F B du Randt, said today he was shocked that more than 50 000 illegally employed blacks were registered on the Reef during the moratorium.

But Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, is surprised that only 50 000 surfaced.

"There must be at least 50 000 who are still illegally employed," she estimated on the basis of the inquiries received by the Black Sash.

From these inquiries it appeared that registration was refused under the moratorium to those blacks who had a forged entry in their reference books or who were employed under a legal contract during the three years preceding the moratorium.

"FAMINE"

Many others could not get registration because they had no approved accommodation.

"As the first few cases of R500 fines are reported, most of the employers who have not sacked or registered their illegal workers will surely discharge them," Mrs Duncan said.

"A new wave of homeland famine is a certain consequence.

"We have come across a large number of women in particular who are the sole breadwinners for three children, an aged mother and several brothers and sisters."

Mrs Duncan said she was surprised that Mr du Randt should be shocked.

"This proves that senior officials and politicians responsible for legislation are out of touch with the sad realities of the lives of black South Africans," she said.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

	M	F	B	
0-1	0,03	0,01		
1-4	0,01	0,01		
5-24	0,02	0,02		
25-44	0,09	0,12		
45-64	0,39	0,59		
65+	0,05	0,08		
ALL	0,18	0,12		
NO.	114	173	43	

	M	F	B	
0-1	1,99	2,2	2,32	1,91
1-4	0,16	0,13	6,16	4,10
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,58	0,45
25-44	0,06	0,03	3472	715
45-64	0,25	0,13		
65+	1,04	0,72		
ALL	0,19	0,15		
NO.	399	315		

	M	F	B	
0-1	0,03	0,01	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,01	0,01	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,09	0,12	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,39	0,59	0,24	0,61
65+	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
NO.	63	316	307	455	530

NEWSPAPERS 87
86

Voordele van samewerking in swart stede

Rapport 4/11/79

Deur FRANZ ALBRECHT

SAMEWERKING tussen swart en wit sakemanne op 'n vennootskapsbasis vir die ontwikkeling van swart stedelike gebiede kan net voordelig wees. Dit sal veel meer beteken as 'n moontlike winsgewende onderneming, want swartmense sal daardeur persoonlik en kollektief verryk kan word.

Twee vooraanstaande sakemanne van Johannesburg het dié mening uitgespreek na aanleiding van die aankondiging deur dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, dat vennootskappe tussen wit en swart sakemanne gevorm mag word vir die stigting van ondernemings in swart woonbuurte.

Dr. Koornhof het Donderdagaand die Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Sakekamer toegespreek.

Dr. Koornhof het gesê die Regering het dit goedgekeur dat sakeondernemings gestig mag word waarin swartmense minstens 51 persent van die aandele en witmense hoogstens 49 persent mag besit. Hy het ook aangekondig dat 'n groot sakesentrum, wat hy 'n klein Carlton-sentrum genoem het, in Soweto gebou gaan word. Die Nywerheidsontwikkelingskorporasie en dr. Anton Rupert se Klein-sake-ontwikkelingskorporasie sal beskikbaar wees om swart sakemanne te help en van raad te dien.

Mnr. Mof Terreblanche, voorsitter van Johannesburg se Afrikaanse Sakekamer, het gesê die ontwikkeling is dringend noodsaaklik.

Mnr. Nigel Mandy, voorsitter van die Vereniging vir die Sentrale Sakegebied van Johannesburg, het op sy beurt gesê die ontwikkeling hou groot voordele vir die sakeondernemings in die middestad in. Albei sakemanne, wat uit die staanspoor met die ontwikkelingsplanne vir sakelui in Soweto gemoeid is, het gesê dit is onsin dat grootskaalse ekonomiese ontwikkeling in Soweto daartoe sal lei dat die middestad van Johannesburg veral oor naweke sal leegloop.

Mnr. Terreblanche het gesê Soweto kan slegs selfonderhoudend word as hy seggenskap oor die ontwikkeling van sy gebied verkry. Deur die ontwikkeling van sake-, nywerheids- en woonpersele sal die plaaslike regering wat daar beoog word, selfonderhoudend kan word. Die gebied kan egter nie sonder blanke kapitaal en kundigheid ontwikkel nie.

Die verbod op samewerking tussen wit en swart sakemanne in die vorm van vennootskappe het die ontwikkeling van Soweto en ander swart woonbuurte gekniehalter, het hy gesê. Die jongste besluit, veral die feit dat swartmense die meerderheid in die vennootskappe moet vorm, bewys dat aan die vryemark-ekonomie en die kapitalistiese stelsel geglo word.

Mnr. Mandy het gesê sakemanne in Johannesburg se middestad was nooit gekant teen ontwikkeling in die gebiede buite die middestad nie. Hulle het lank reeds besef dat 'n vakuum in bv. Soweto bestaan wat gevul sou moes word.

Mense wat in die middestad koop, werk of woon in die onmiddellike omgewing. Met die uitsondering van miskien kruideniersware sal die middestad nog goedere en dienste voorsien wat elders nie so bevredigend gedoen kan word nie.

Die ontwikkeling van 'n sake- en bedryfslewe in Soweto sal talle kleiner ondernemings skep wat gespesialiseerde goedere en dienste in die middestad sal soek, het mnr. Mandy gesê.

---

account is comparable to
grates south there is beha
south and an inner event
aspect of that flight."

---

1. What does it mean to say tha can be analyzed in terms of behaviour "?

2. There is a sense in which I iffel Tower is in Paris even though I am aslee anything about the tower or thinking about it b up and asked where the Eiffel Tower is, I would, with some irritation, say "In Paris". My belief is said to be dispositional. Irritability and solubility are also dispositional, an irritable person isn't irritated all the time nor is a soluble salt dissolved all the time.

   a) Are there mental terms which are dispositional? If so give an example.

   b) "All so-called mental states are simply behaviour." If there are dispositional mental terms how does this affect the above statement?

   c) Why do some behaviourists prefer to analyze mental terms in terms of dispositions to behave?

3. a) In "asking whether someone came home in a bus or a fllod of tears... there is only the illusion of mutually exclusive alternatives." Why is this?

   b) What "conceptual confusion" is involved in not seeing this?

   c) The confused person who thinks that there are two genuine alternatives is said to have made a "category mistake", i.e. he thinks

2/

The Natal Mercury

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1979

339

SEEING THE LIGHT

MERCIFULLY it seems to have dawned on the Government at last that the surest way to thwart the aims of Marxism in South Africa is to give the Black population a meaningful stake in the country's prosperity and opportunities to improve living standards. For it is common cause that people with something to lose are rarely enamoured of revolutionaries and grand designs to upset the order of things.

It is tragic, of course, that it has taken successive Nationalist governments more than 30 years to recognise that their own policies were providing the breeding ground for communism. Now there is a crash programme in the making to undo the damage and institute measures which the anti-Nationalist fold has been advocating relentlessly down the years.

Until recently the main flaw in the Government's political dispensation was its impossible dream that Blacks should exercise their political rights only in the homelands. There was no provision for millions of urban Blacks who no longer identified with the homelands, and the Government just could not grasp that it was fanning a political grass fire.

Its awakening to common sense came with its 99-year lease plan for urban Blacks, and since then the pace has become fast and furious. The emphasis now is on opening up new economic horizons for Blacks and uniting them with Whites in a common capitalist front against Marxism. In fact plans announced last week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Koornhof, provide for White-Black business partnerships in which Blacks may hold a 51 percent share. Meanwhile significant areas of discriminatory legislation are being cleared as recommendations of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions are implemented.

According to Dr. Koornhof the top priority in the coming decade will be the elimination of the wage gap and the training and education of Blacks to provide more skilled workers. But sooner rather than later the Government will need to spell out its answer to the 64 000-dollar question concerning the political future of urban Blacks.

For that could well hold the key to the success or failure of the Prime Minister's vision of a constellation of southern African States. Because of South Africa's internal policies there is little likelihood at present of States other than the former homelands joining such a bloc. And if there is to be any change to that scenario, it can stem only from political changes in this country.

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

romise — for your children's sakes'

3E
n by
com-
called
reated
ecially
educa-
black
an it
e go-
ording
edu-
F E

with
Auer-

bach said by under-financing black education in the past, the Government had landed itself in a mess. Now it was trying its best to get out of the mess.

"I don't think there have been any backward steps taken by the State since 1976, and the State could not have done much more than take the positive measures it has in those three years," Dr Auerbach said.

He also said he sympathised with views held by some parents and members of the community who refuse to participate in bodies operating within the framework of Government policy.

"I know it is a cruel dilemma to some people. They are acting according to the dictates of their consciences and they should be feeling good about it afterwards, but in matters where our children are concerned, it becomes necessary that we violate our consciences sometimes," he said.

Commenting on the mass resignation of about 500 teachers in 1977, Dr Auerbach said the resignations were not caused by the unhealthy climate said to be prevailing in the black teaching profession, but were in sympathy with the children's demands for the scrapping of Bantu Education.

He also said there was an annual pupil growth of 250 000 throughout the country and that 5 000 more teachers were required every year to keep up with the rising school attendance.

Listing improvements he said were introduced after the 1976 unrest, Dr Auerbach said the wage gap between black and white teachers had narrowed.

Teacher-student ratios had been narrowed and an attempt had been made to put up a few laboratories and libraries in some secondary schools.

XVI SYM

	W M	W F	
0–1	0,51	0,54	
1–4	0,04	0,04	
5–24	0,01	0,01	
25–44	0,05	0,05	
45–64	0,44	0,18	
65+	1,84	1,95	
ALL	0,22	0,23	
NO.	463	485	

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISC

	W M	W F	
0–1	0,85	0,69	0,
1–4	0,49	0,21	0,
5–24	0,71	0,22	0,
25–44	1,18	0,30	1,
45–64	1,25	0,42	1,
65+	1,26	0,71	1,
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,9
NO.	1973	677	33

93

ALL CAUSES

	C M	C F	B M	B F	W M	W F	A M	A F
0–1	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11
1–4	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39
5–24	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74
25–44	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48
45–64	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72
65+	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93
ALL	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51
NO.	16632	12847	18348	13062	19600	15374	2828	1967

(339) Sibisi
11/11/79

OST, November 11, 1979

ND THE ANC

(107) ~~(201)~~ (339)

the claims, counter claims, denials and shocks ing Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's recent meeting Mr Oliver Tambo, SUNDAY POST'S Special London respondent spent this week finding out what really behind it all. It's an amazing story - and it's clusive to SUNDAY POST.

cted moves to black nsciousness unity with ANC, viciously con- med black consciousness exiles for forming a movement.

For some time the NC and black consciousss movement have in- ted each other on va- ious ideological posi- ons. The ANC was con- med for being non- cial and the black nsciousness movement merely reversing ite lyiberalism. Black nsciousness worries the ANC to the extent that it is paraded as an end in itself.

But black consciousness supporters, both inside South Africa and in exile, are not looking for ANC "approval" or "recognition" — to a large extent the label "black consciousness" is already a recognised anachronism. What they do want from the ANC is a definitive statement on Buthelezi — does the ANC condone him operating as a homeland leader?

The problem for the ANC then, is somehow to try and separate encouragement of the broad mass of Inkatha from support for Buthelezi and his lieutenants. Operating as they do from a severely restricted position regarding communication inside the country, it would be suicidal to try a full-frontal assault on Zulu/Inkatha loyalty.

For Tambo and his executive in Lusaka, the Buthelezi dilemma seems likely to expand. The chief, over-sensitive to criticism as it is, seems to have decided that only through the ANC lies national legitimacy. He is probably right.

Certainly, his efforts to widen Inkatha's base and bring in non-Zulus have been abysmal. No non-Zulu sits on Inkatha's central committee.

He desperately needs at least implied ANC approval and, as he has shown, is prepared to manufacture it.

And as long as the ANC is unable to react openly in South Africa, Buthelezi will take its name as he pleases. Two months ago at a Christian conference in Iowa he lambasted the ANC for taking up arms against apartheid. Weeks later, back in Soweto, he claimed he and the ANC were "closer than ever."

There were knowing grins in Lusaka. Gatsha was at it again.

The ANC was obviously horrified at the implications of the Sunday Times report of last week. Tambo personally denied any secret meetings, although it is now clear he did meet Gatsha socially, and was very quick to insist that the ANC had not changed its attitude on fundamentals. "Fundamentals" can be taken to

cutive, many of whom were in London at the time as the Zimbabwe conference draws to a close, to have given the impression of some sort of pact between Inkatha and the ANC. Tambo's statement was clearly designed to distance the two groups as far as possible.

Buthelezi's prepared response to the ANC denial was one of polite surprise. Comment that he had regarded his meetings with Patriotic Front leaders as far more significant was obvious gameplaying. Buthelezi is as significant to the Patriotic Front as Tinie Vorster is to space exploration.

The chief also erred by implying, or allowing reports to the effect to pass unchallenged, that ANC reaction to his revelations had been masterminded by the communist "wing" of the ANC. The implication here is that Oliver Tambo has been willy-nilly surrounded by "reds" against whose influence he is without defence.

It is a popular myth today about the ANC that it is riven by deep ideological differences, with the communists having a "stranglehold" over finances and strategy and



Oliver Tambo

between the South African Communist Party and the ANC is complete. In fact, the two are now almost indistinguishable.

There are no easy choices for the ANC, which has been out of the country for nearly 20 years. To disown Buthelezi, despite his open links with apartheid, could cost them five million Zulus, although his claims to complete Zulu loyalty have never been seriously tested.

Effectively, public support from the ANC should from a legal point of view spell immediate doom to any group in South Africa, but the prize, for Buthelezi anyway, is evidently worth striving for. For the



The names of Buthelezi and the ANC have not always gone together harmoniously . . . demonstration at Ngoya.

[redacted]

11/4/79

339

EXCLUSIVE

THE CHIEF

MENTION Gatsha Buthelezi to any official of the African National Congress and the immediate response is a wry smile. They know him well. They are wary of him and, while their executive has decided it wise not to attack him, the Buthelezi "line" wins very little respect.

This may be of little comfort to Gatsha Buthelezi's opponents inside South Africa, but his meeting with ANC president Oliver Tambo in London last week is not regarded in the ANC as very significant. Tambo keeps an open door.

The meeting with Tambo was prepared, however, with typical Buthelezi attention to detail — photographs, tape recordings and an ever-dutiful reporter to ensure maximum coverage back home.

Buthelezi had obviously come to London to ask Tambo, a long-time acquaintance, if the ANC would get the black consciousness movement off his back. Unable to secure a promise of any intervention in what the ANC regards as a divisive side-scrap, the chief's best hope was to make as much play of the actual meeting to score points over Motlana, Manthata and Nkondo.



Gatsha Buthelezi

Now sources close to the ANC in London happily point out that Buthelezi's growing obsession with ANC recognition serves only to point to the banned movement's prestige inside South Africa — after 20 years of exile.

There is no way the ANC will "take sides" in the sniping between re-emerging black consciousness groups and Buthelezi. The chief's talk of himself and the ANC "recognising each other's roles" is scoffed at.

"He seems to think the ANC is an external wing of Inkatha," one ANC official told me. All the ANC will do — in fact Tambo said it again this week — is to tell Inkatha and the black consciousness groups of the need to unite against apartheid.

It would be dangerous for the ANC to denounce Buthelezi even though their politics are about as closely related as those of Japan and Lesotho. Buthelezi has done the one thing black consciousness leaders never did — actually demonstrated that he has a constituency. That he has done it from the safety of Bantustan leadership and that his opponents often suffered severe restrictions can hardly be expected to matter when the chips are down.

It is not Buthelezi, but his constitutency, that is important to the ANC.

And it must be remembered that the ANC, while having little in common beyond personal links with Buthelezi, has also a sour history with some leaders of the black consciousness movement. An ANC statement issued in Lusaka earlier this year, in response to reread economic isolation and armed struggle against South Africa — stands totally alien to the conservative chief.

The initial report of the so-called secret (and by perverse implication, official) meetings were feared by the ANC executive, well-meaning puppets.

Something ANC opponents now have to face up to is that the organisation's statement after statement, from the top of the ANC, has confirmed that the alliance ANC, the task is to try to cancel the prize giving altogether. For the Botha Government, currently basking in the "calm" while black squares up to black, the logical thing would be to encourage it.

Star 13/11/79 339 ~~107~~ 339 ~~80~~ ~~327~~

'We hail Chief's meeting with ANC'

Most black South Africans hailed Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's meeting with the banned African National Congress in London as a courageous and wise act, according to Mr O D Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha.

By meeting the ANC, Chief Buthelezi had displayed the courage to explode the "crippling myth" that whites had reduced black politics to "nefarious activity which can only take place in the small hours of the morning," Mr Dhlomo said in a statement released at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday by Chief Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of kwaZulu.

"Those who do not applaud the Chief's courage in meeting the ANC openly are duty bound to leave South Africa to join the armed struggle which does not exist and which remain only idle talk."



BELOW: At the Jan Smuts meeting (from left): Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party, Dr Frank T Mdlalose, Mr Hendrickse, Chief Buthelezi, Mr Norman Middleton, Mr Gibson Thule and Mr Les du Preez, chairman of the CRC.

Buthelezi Coloured

By Rob Meintjes

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, has backed the Coloured Labour Party in its dispute with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, yesterday accused the Prime Minister of "dealing in legalities" by suggesting that the Labour Party was flouting Parliament by refusing to testify before the Schlebusch Commission, which is investigating proposals for a new constitution.

But the Inkatha leader also paid tribute to the Prime Minister's "willingness and ability" to move away from political problems created by his predecessors.

"There is a promise of realism emerging through what you are doing," Chief Buthelezi quoted from an aide memoire he presented to Mr Botha yesterday on a land dispute with

13/4/74

339

supports eaders

Swaziland in north eastern kwaZulu.

"You and I, perhaps more than any other two South African individuals, will be judged by history as two people who were responsible for avoiding chaos or for failing to avoid chaos," the Chief Minister said.

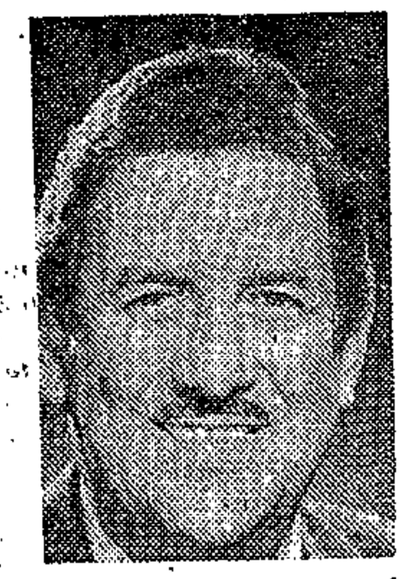
Speaking at a Press conference at Jan Smuts airport, Chief Buthelezi said he "was not impressed" with the Prime Minister's performance as reflected by the transcript of Mr Botha's stormy meeting with the Labour Party on Friday.

Asked to comment on the fact that Inkatha had agreed to testify before the Schlebusch Commission, whereas the Labour Party had refused to do so, Chief Buthelezi said this was merely a difference in strategy.

● **Coloureds and Govt in new clash — Page 11.**

R20 000-m plan to build 40 'black cities'

(339) Star 13/11/79



Mr Stevenson . . . ambitious plan.



Dr Koornhof . . . proposal.

The building industry today called a national conference to plan the launch of a R20 000-million scheme to build the equivalent of 40 new cities, each the size of Johannesburg, for blacks.

The Building Industries Federation of South Africa said it was willing to take the initiative and implement a proposal by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, that will provide 4,1-million "better quality" houses by the end of the century.

This move, said a Government spokesman, made it possible for big concerns to help develop urban residential areas.

No date for the talks has been announced, but it is likely the action will begin next Tuesday at the first meeting of Bifsa's new executive committee.

The committee will almost certainly plan to make the vast housing programme a key issue at a conference in Johannesburg on November 22.

Bifsa sees adequate black housing as basic to any master-plan to change the face of South Africa.

Bifsa's director, M.C.H D Grotsius, said as soon as the scheme was underway, 250 000 jobs would be created, and the figure would rise as the programme continued.

He said Bifsa would talk to the Government soon on how the private sector would help finance the colossal scheme.

"This will be a concerted effort by everybody," said Mr Grotsius.

To ensure adequate labour, Bifsa has undertaken to train both skilled and unskilled workers.

Mr Bob Stevenson, president of Bifsa, said private enterprise was essential to ensure the programme was carried through "with maximum efficiency and as quickly as possible."

Quality

"Four million dwellings for blacks in 20 years is tremendously ambitious. Never forget that, during the same period, the building industry must construct homes for whites, coloured and Indians as well, not to mention commercial buildings for the 1980s and 1990s."

It is believed that the houses will not only be built in black urban areas, but in homelands as well. They will cater to both the sub-economic and the higher income groups.

The quality of the houses, said Mr Grotsius, would be to Urban Foundation standards.

It is believed that about 1,2-million people live in Soweto now and that there is a backlog of about 20 000 houses. The situation is believed to be similar in other townships in the metropolitan area.

"We have written to Dr Koornhof to ask his views on the scheme, and we hope to meet with the Government soon to set the ball rolling — I cannot say when," said Mr Grotsius.

14/11/29

DD

339

~~244~~

BUSINESS

A look at consumer role of urban blacks

JOHANNESBURG — Industrialist Dr Anton Rupert opened "The New Consumer" seminar here yesterday, a seminar which examines the consumer role of the urban black along with whites, Coloureds and Asians for the first time.

The New Consumer concept involves more than eight-million whites, Coloureds, Asians and urban black consumers — half South Africa's population — who account for between 55 per cent and 95 per cent of the country's consumption patterns. The rural black represents the other half of the marketing mix.

It is the first time the urban black has been separated from the rural black and been incorporated in a group with white, Coloured and Asian consumers.

The concept, described as a "genuine breakthrough in marketing thinking in South Africa", also calls for a reassessment of traditional marketing segmentation policies which, until recently, had been based mainly on race and socio-economic status which put all blacks in a single group on their own.

Mr David Glauser, research manager of South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN), who are sponsoring the seminar, said: "We've been very interested in the emergence of the urban black consumer and how different he is from his rural counterpart."

Referring to recent studies conducted by SAAN which found urban blacks were closer to whites than rural blacks in their consumption trends, Mr Glauser said: "It was senseless to segment the market by looking at the various black groups separately since urban blacks have a lot in common with whites, including similar consumption patterns and media usage.

"The segmentation of the market should be revamped and consist of two groups: rural blacks who account for 49 per cent of the population and the other half of the population — the new prime consumer group made up of whites, Coloureds, Asians and urban blacks," he said.

The concept of "The New Consumer" evolved in the mid-1970s when the old parameters of South Africa's consumer market — the whites, Coloureds and Asians, or WCA group — were found to be inadequate.

A small group of corporate marketers defied conventional wisdom by asserting that urban blacks represented potentially the fastest-growing consumer sector in the country and should be added to the WCA group to make WCA-based studies more accurate.

The concept received grudging acceptance in marketing circles at first, but as black spending power grew in the last three years and more and more companies realised the magnitude of the pent-up demand behind it, the idea of "The New Consumer" gained self-sustaining respectability.

The evolution to independent status in marketing discipline of the concept of "The New Consumer" is likely to revolutionise the advertisement targeting of South Africa's newspapers and magazines.

Recognition by advertisers that the urban black consumer market can no longer be regarded in isolation from the established WCA group in natinoal marketing also appears to number the days of "black" editions of newspapers.

"The New Consumer" explodes the myth that newspapers with a high proportion of black readers fail to reach an influential and wealthy market. Independent surveys show conclusively that there is a greater similarity in the use of disposable income between urban blacks and urban whites than between rural whites and urban whites.

The surveys, co-ordinated by All Media Products Survey (AMPS), Market Research Africa (MRA) and the South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF) indicate that racial distinction introduces a serious distortion into marketing and advertising.

The surveys find that the consumption profiles of nearly all the retail brands included in test samples showed strong multi-ethnic demand patterns.

The difference of "The New Consumer" approach is that it concentrates on the commercial exploitation of the similarities between South Africa's consumers, and not on the differences between them. — DDC.

4-million house plan for black areas

By IKE MOTSAPI

More than four million houses will be built in black residential areas throughout the country in the next 20 years, according to Mr J H Grotsius, director of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa.

Announcing the scheme that will involve about R20 000-million, Mr Grotsius said the houses will be built mainly at black residential areas where there is a housing backlog.

He said his organisation was willing to take the initiative and implement a proposal by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and built about 4,1-million "better quality houses by the end of the century".

Mr Grotsius pointed out that his organisation saw better housing for blacks as a basic master plan to change "the face of the country".

He added as soon as the scheme was underway, about 250 000 job opportunities would be created. He said this will rise as the programme continued.

He added that his executive will meet Dr Koornhof to discuss and finalise plans of starting with the project. The project will also be discussed at Bifsa's conference in Johannesburg on November 22.

Pass laws: Black Sash warns of 'catastrophe'

Own Correspondent

IN the wake of the moratorium for "illegal" black workers, the Black Sash yesterday made a scathing attack on the pass system, saying it had never felt such a sense of "impending catastrophe".

In an emergency report released yesterday, the Sash said the anger and bitterness of black workers, and the feeling of hopelessness of those who wanted to help them, had reached a peak never before experienced since its advice office opened.

"Never in the 16 years since this office was opened have we experienced such anger expressed by black people or such a sense of impending catastrophe," the report said.

"Never have we felt more urgently the need to try to communicate to white South Africans the realities of what is happening."

For the first time in all its experience, the Sash had no hope and no comfort to offer to the unregistered and the endorsed-out, the report said.

The report opened with the words: "The Prime Minister said that a reckless or careless government could turn South Africa into a powder keg within a matter of days. We are now watching the fuse to that powder keg burn shorter by the day."

The final straw to precipitate a disaster might well prove to be this year's legislation introducing the fine of R500 on the employer of an unregistered worker. The significance of this legislation had been obscured by the three-month moratorium and by the general delusion that the Riekert report had to be welcomed as a major step forward.

"The R500 fine is a direct result of Dr Riekert's recommendations and goes hand in hand with the implementation of stricter control over the admission of contract workers by the labour bureaux," the report said.

To date the only saving factor for the people controlled by the pass laws had been the total inefficiency of the system. The vast, ponderous and expensive structure of influx control had not been able to prevent people from moving to places where they could find work.

The necessity of earning a living for themselves and for the survival of their children compelled workers to take on "illegal" jobs. Workers benefitted from urban work even if they had to go to prison as a consequence.

"There is a 702,7 percent improvement in living standards for a worker from the Ciskei who works illegally in Pietermaritzburg for nine months and spends three months in prison, and a 170 percent improvement for someone from Lebowa who works six months in Johannesburg and spends six months in prison," the Black Sash said.

The report stressed the serious implications of the latest legislation:

- The new fine meant that there would now be no more "illegal" work available.
- About 50 000 black workers had been registered on one-year contracts in terms of the moratorium.
- Many of them would not be in the same job at the end of the contract period and so would not be able to register again.
- Thousands had not fulfilled the necessary conditions or had not found a job or lawful accommodation in time to be registered.
- Thousands of new "homeland" job seekers would be thrown into the labour market at the end of this school year.
- Many labour tenants, who are currently being removed from land in Natal, would be rendered entirely dependent on jobs which they were not allowed to take.

"Poverty, hunger and the disease of malnutrition have been a way of life for thousands of South African families for many years. Work-seekers in the homelands are not allowed to move to the cities to seek for work. If they do so, they are not allowed to register in jobs they have found," the report added.

15/11/79

339

of Iranian oil by the United States (at about the same time that Iran announced that it would stop sending oil to the United States), certain military supplies to Iran have been stopped and the position of Iranian students in the United States is being reassessed.

However, even the President would acknowledge that these actions have been largely symbolic and that the American public needs an array of much tougher retaliation measures before it even begins to accept that the country's national pride has been satisfied.

This is a sentiment which the President can only ignore at his peril — and which his political opponents will exploit vigorously if and when the American hostages are released or if any harm comes to them.

However, the floodgates still hold, and the tedious process of trying to free the hostages continues.

Generally speaking, thinking Americans approve of the way Carter has reacted to the crisis.

States did not react to the situation in Iran by closing its embassy and its consulates and by shipping its people back home.

There are people who want to know why the United States did not take a tough line and refuse to negotiate with the Iranians until the hostages had been freed.

There are people who want to know why the United States did not react to the situation by applying an immediate and total trade boycott, as it has done in Rhodesia where no United States personnel have ever been harmed or humiliated.

There are people who want to know why the United States does not unilaterally cut off all exports of food to Iran

done or what he can do. It is a situation which his predecessors have faced and which his successors will have to face.

But it will be difficult to convince the American public that this is so and few of the presidential candidates in the months ahead will make it any easier for Carter.

Knowing that perhaps the President's biggest political liability right now is an image based on a public perception of a lack of leadership, his opponents will be tempted to suggest that it was a lack of leadership that got the United States into the mess in the first place and that precluded an effective "resolution with honour."

How long can Carter contain US frustraion

WASHINGTON — As the public humiliation of one of the world's mightiest nations continues in Teheran, tension, anger and frustration mounts visibly in the United States.

Thus far the President has been able to contain most of that anger with a reasonable plea that no action be taken, no sentiment to be expressed, which might lead to greater problems for the 60 Americans being held hostage by Iranian students — acting with the full support of the Khomeini government.

But, once the situation is resolved one way or another, the floodgates will burst open and the Carter administration will almost certainly be compelled to take some form of punitive action against a regime which has broken all the rules of international diplomacy.

And for Carter himself there may be a political whirlwind to be reaped at a time when the President cannot afford political setbacks.

Since the weekend, pressure has mounted for action. The White House has received thousands of telephone calls and letters from Americans, many of whom demand some form of action. Individual Congressmen have received literally hundreds of thousands of telephone calls and letters with the vast majority of these calling for action.

So far the President has blocked the purchase

In the words of Washington Post columnist Tom Wicker: "In such an impasse, Mr Carter is doing what is almost always the right — and most courageous thing to do. He is exploring every avenue of reason and negotiation, of diplomacy and manoeuvre. He is also bringing to bear such pressure as he has available. In all this he is playing for time."

However, already people in different parts of the United States and in different levels in the country's political machine are asking why the whole thing happened — and, increasingly, there are voices which suggest that the Iranian episode was a natural product of a foreign policy based on appeasement and acquiesence.

Since the ousting of the Shah, the Carter administration has been trying to forge ties with the new regime in Iran. It has tried to help stabilise the situation in the Persian Gulf by way of co-operation and friendship. It has closed its eyes to the regime's worst excesses in the hope that reason will prevail and that when reason does prevail in Iran, the United States will once again be on the side of the angels.

This has proved a serious miscalculation and it has indicated that United States intelligence on Iran has not improved since the insurrection against the Shah caught the Carter administration almost completely by surprise.

There are people who are asking why the United

knowing how much the Iranians depend on United States grain and other produce.

There are people who want to know why the United States has not threatened to bomb the Iranian oilfields if the hostages are not released by a given date.

There are people who want to know why nothing of this kind had happened to Russian diplomatic missions in different parts of the world.

And there are people who simply want to know why the Marines have not been sent in to rescue the United States honour as they have done so often through history.

While he might not have to answer these questions right now, President Carter will have to answer them pretty soon — and his answers will have to be marvellously convincing if he wants to escape blame both for the policy which led up to the incident and the policy he has applied and is applying and will apply in the future.

Part of the frustration and anger in America stems indirectly from the realisation — starkly dramatised by the Iranian students — that the United States can no longer control the way the world turns, no longer whip into line recalcitrant regimes, punish regimes which give displeasure and reward those which please.

This has very little to do with what Carter has

TABLE II

Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%

The Star

Thursday November 15 1979

An ugly legacy of past folly

DR KOORNHOF'S moratorium for blacks working "illegally" in white areas was intended as an act of generosity. Many black workers and their employers have reason to be grateful for the chance to legalise their position. But there was also an ugly backlash which has caused widespread distress and anger. In trying to register servants, prospective employers discovered that blacks without proper accommodation could not be given work. Where accommodation was deemed unsuitable the blacks were endorsed out. It is a vicious (in the proper sense of the word) circle. No accommodation, no job; no job, no accommodation.

There is a way round this seeming impasse whereby a would-be employer can sign an agreement to engage a worker. However, the trouble now is that hostel accommodation was fully taken up during the rush to register in October and there is a nine-year waiting list for houses. Few could raise the R3 000 deposit to build their own houses. There is work for these people, but white households do not want to risk a R500 fine for employing them illegally. The Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg reports that for the first time in its experience, it has no hope and no comfort to offer. "When you take away hope all that is left is rage and anger," said director Mrs Sheena Duncan.

Administration boards are hopelessly enmeshed. They are paying the penalty for a foolish Government policy that believed that the black tide to the white cities could be reversed. What this country needed was houses on the ground, not castles in the air. Facing reality would have gone a long way towards avoiding today's unhappy situation.

Dr Koornhof's proposal for 4-million houses to be built by the end of the century must be followed up with all speed. The Prime Minister should not need to be told that when he meets business leaders next week. The vital importance of adequate housing as a factor in South Africa's continued stability must be self-evident.

maids by day...

18/11/94 339



By MANDLA NDLAZI

BY day they parade under the spotlights in the glamorous world of high fashion, but their nights are spent in love and passion across the colour line.

This is the secret life of a number of Johannesburg black models, who live in "sin" with white men both in the city and the suburbs.

Other girls live as shapely "maids" during the day, or have been safely placed to run beauty salons, **SUNDAY POST** learned this week.

Some of these women had flaunted their love in the face of the law for years, and fled to neighbouring countries or abroad when the police moved in.

"It's a combination of love and money," sources close to the girls told **SUNDAY POST**. "They're willing to risk going to jail for the security these men can give them."

One model, beautiful Eva Motsisi, said sharply: "What is sin?

DEATH



Bubbles and

18/11/79

lovers by night

"People say models live in sin, but who, either in Soweto or Johannesburg doesn't?

"We have the right to make our own decisions. Black models who live with white men are leading their own lives, and if they make a mess of it, that's their business."

Eva, the current Miss Kaizer Chiefs said the models did it for the sake of security, as most of them were outsiders and did not have a place to stay in Soweto or any other black township.

They could not afford to stay in hotels because this was expensive.

One thing was certain, she said: "These girls are being used, because often it is only a moment's pleasure, and most end up hopelessly frustrated."

"White men are attracted by the black girls' beauty, but once the novelty fades they are discarded for another lover."

Eva said she was speaking in general terms, and not about particular cases.

There was no scope in South Africa for black women to turn professional in modelling, she said.

Mrs Debs Mabiletsa, director of the Women's Desk at the South African Council of Churches offices in Johannesburg, expressed disgust when she heard of the "model lovers".

She said these women were given a "completely distorted system of values, which does away with things like character and what it takes to be a young girl when they enter the field of modelling.

Mrs Mabiletsa said colour was not the issue to be questioned, but the country's laws that "belittled" a black person's dignity.

:NDED ILLEGAL LOVE



s
he
Af
of
exi
illi
ar
hr
T
ou
me
g
ain
err
is

- a Romeo and Juliet Zding.

BEAUTIFUL Bubbles Mpondo's greatest desire was to quit South Africa so she could marry her white lover, muscleman Jannie Beetge — but death laid its icy hands on her before this wish could be fulfilled.

The couple lived together as man and wife in Beetge's International Health Studios in Johannesburg — and it was here that they were found dead.

An inquest magistrate, Mr A T Meiring, found that Bubbles died of bullet wounds in the brain and left lung, and her lover of a bullet wound in the head.

He was unable to say whether either of them, or any other person, was responsible for their tragic deaths.

Before Bubbles' death, a car in which she was travelling was stoned in Soweto by a group of youths who called her "a disgrace to the black community".

She was on her way to a beauty contest in Diepkloof at the time.

21/4/79

339

PETER RANDALL will not be going on holiday this year. Because he happens to be banned.

It seems not to matter that the proposed holiday venue — a remote farm cottage — would have placed Mr Randall in no less a state of isolation than he has been since 1977. In effect, the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg has ruled that Mr Randall's holiday might in some way endanger State security. So that, simply, is that. For him, his wife and three young children.

Mrs Isobel Randall bravely tries to rationalise her husband's predicament by saying it must be worse for blacks under banning orders. Her point is taken.

But that does not make Mr Randall's banning, and the consequences of it, any less repugnant or arbitrary.

RAND Daily Mail

WEDNESDAY
November 21, 1979

Outside the cities — and into the past

AN hour or so's drive out of many of our cities and you are likely to land 100 years in the past, among people living in rude shacks or huts, who do not have electricity, running water or water-borne sewerage, and who have only the barest access to medical facilities and schooling.

One doesn't have to be an expert to know that rural poverty among blacks is extensive and that it is an acute problem. The days are past when it can be tolerated — nay, encouraged — as a means of ensuring a steady supply of eager, cheap labour for the mines, cities and farms. The social, economic and political consequences are too devastating.

So why isn't South Africa getting urgently to grips with the problem? Unfortunately, two factors intrude, both to do with Nationalist separate development ideology.

Firstly, Government insistence on its ideology and the creation of the "homelands" means that anyone intent on improving black rural conditions cannot avoid becoming embroiled in controversial politics. Industrialists, for example, who might be interested in establishing factories in rural areas must, among other problems of geography and suchlike, face the dilemma of knowing that they will be contributing towards the dismemberment of South Africa; they must also be anxious about the future when a local Bantustan government will be in office.

The process of decentralisation, which could spur rural development, has thus been complicated and impeded by racial ideological factors.

But it is even worse: because a direct consequence of separate development has been the enforced resettlement of vast numbers of blacks in rural areas. It is estimated that no less than 2-million people have already been picked up and dumped elsewhere, with another 1-million still to be moved.

That is a breathtaking swallowing up of scarce resources of money and manpower — quite apart from the human suffering and racial tension spawned by treating people like pawns.

As we reported earlier this week, there is now, at least among some people, growing concern about rural poverty. There is talk about launching a Rural Foundation, to complement the activities of the Urban Foundation in the cities.

It is good that such awareness exists. Any improvements that can be made must be better than nothing. But how much is actually possible for as long as the Government remains wedded to its ideology?

No place like home

THERE have been several refreshing signs recently from the P W Botha administration of a new approach to urban blacks. One of the most significant must be the initiatives of Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, in attempting to bring "decision-making and decision-implementing power" to Soweto.

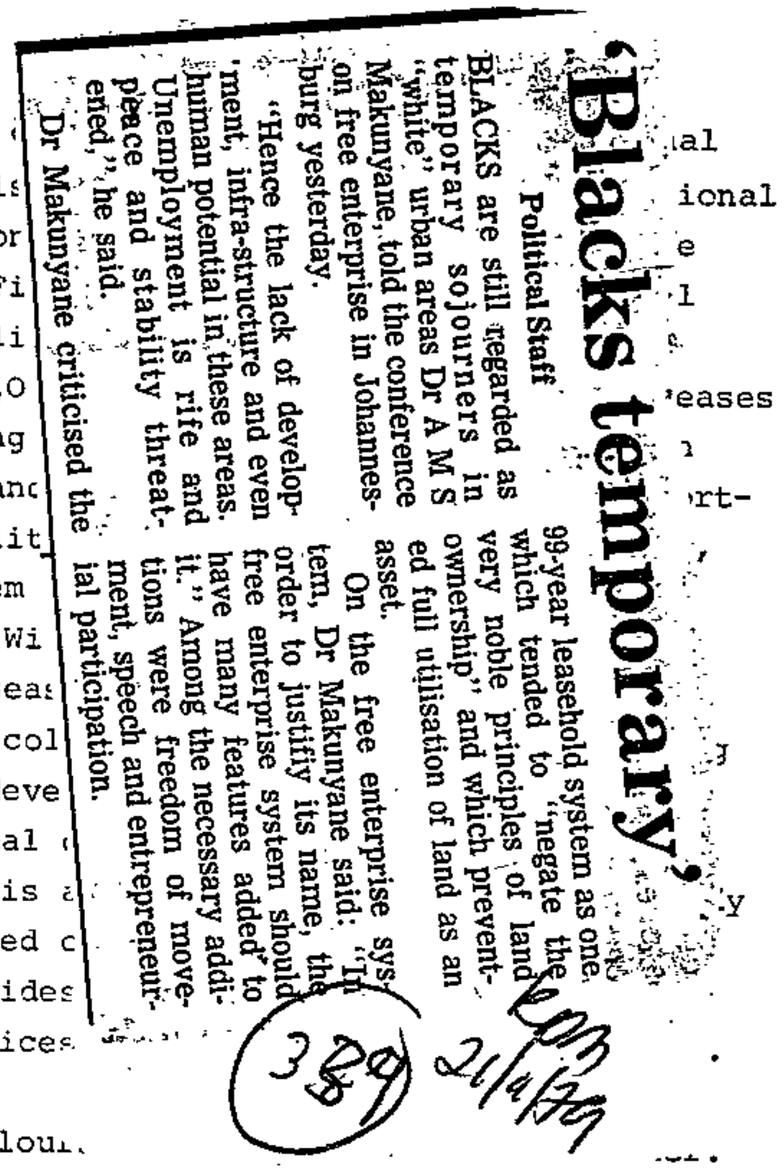
Addressing the Sunday Times' banquet on Monday for South Africa's top 100 companies, Dr Koornhof said the whole gamut of professional, technical and administrative posts required to keep a big city functioning would be provided for in his new deal for self-government by the people of Soweto. It would become, he said, a municipality in the "truest sense of the word".

Dr Koornhof's words show that the Government is at last giving some recognition to the "permanence" of the urban blacks, and the need for them to have a real say in the society in which they live.

But Soweto, one of Africa's largest cities, can never become a true municipality until it can raise revenue like all other local authorities by levying rates on businesses, industries — and residents who can buy the land they live on. We have still to hear the Government's answer on this one.

A holiday that won't happen

the South African population from all
contribution of the seventeen major dis
Classification of Disease (8th revisior
various communities is summarised in Fi
'developed' country spectrum of mortali
Diseases being of minor importance (2,0
of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being
Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and
ant contribution to the overall mortalit
with diseases of the respiratory system
mortality also being of importance. Wi
and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseas
important causes of mortality. The 'col
combination of 'developed' and 'underdeve
death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal
latory diseases in later life. What is
large number of symptoms and ill-defined c
African community (22,5%). This provides
vision and utilisation of medical services
In general, the Asians have a spectrum
the whites on the one hand and the 'colour



'Blacks temporary'

Political Staff

BLACKS are still regarded as temporary sojourners in "white" urban areas Dr A M S Makunyane, told the conference on free enterprise in Johannesburg yesterday.

"Hence the lack of development, infra-structure and even human potential in these areas. Unemployment is rife and peace and stability threatened," he said.

Dr Makunyane criticised the 99-year leasehold system as one which tended to "negate the very noble principles of land ownership" and which prevented full utilisation of land as an asset.

On the free enterprise system, Dr Makunyane said: "In order to justifiy its name, the free enterprise system should have many features added to it." Among the necessary additions were freedom of movement, speech and entrepreneurial participation.

389

24/4/89

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_o for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

The Cape Times

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1979

339
160
250

Meeting the PM

SPEAKING in Johannesburg, the chief minister of KwaZulu has sounded a note of caution about Mr P W Botha's proposed constellation of states. Separate development is part of the problem in South Africa, as he sees it, not part of the solution. And the apartheid system is inimical to private enterprise, being rooted in the whites' reluctance to face open competition with blacks. Chief Buthelezi said he would not assist the South African government to manipulate the black areas of the country out of the mainstream of politics. So we may take it that Chief Buthelezi will oppose a constellation policy that is based on separate development. His remarks should be noted — particularly his contention that it is no longer possible to foist grandiose political systems on the blacks.

On the eve of the prime minister's meeting with business leaders, Chief Buthelezi's remarks were pretty pointed. Mr P W Botha, with great courage and energy, has committed his government to the free enterprise philosophy. But it is by no means clear that he has faced the logical consequences. You cannot profess to be promoting a free market when, in the same breath, you insist on retaining influx control and hamstringing black workers. In spite of initial appearances to the contrary, the Riekert commission in fact recommended intensified influx control. This has already been carried into effect, and is hardly likely to be accepted with equanimity by Chief Buthelezi, let alone the militants who dismiss him as a "stooge" of the system. And no doubt the business leaders will point out further anomalies when they meet the prime minister today.

For many blacks, what the free enterprise system means in practice is the pervasive reality of white power — a system for restricting blacks and discriminating against blacks in favour of whites at all levels of the economy. So it is hardly surprising that some young blacks are turning to Marxism. The urgent task is to convince them that a Western-style mixed economy, conceived on pragmatic lines, is the best option for all concerned, blacks included. The first step should be to scrap the irksome and costly maze of restrictions on the free movement of job-seeking blacks, which prevents workers from offering their labour in the best market to the highest bidder. As Mr Harry Oppenheimer told the Institute of Race Relations in June, whites cannot count on black support against communism unless blacks are free to share fully in the benefits of the private enterprise system. The basis of sharing needs to be political, as well as economic, and if it is to secure the peace and to last, it will need to be established in *negotiation* between equals. As Chief Buthelezi has noted, there is no future any more in trying to fob off the blacks with a *fait accompli*. Let us hope that his message is heeded.

F.M. 23/11/79 (32) (339)
BLACK HOUSING (12.3)

Bifsa's brainwave

Prime Minister PW Botha is certainly aware of the magnitude of SA's black housing problem. At an international conference on housing, in Cape Town last month, he announced that 4,1m houses would be required by the end of the century. This was such a mammoth task that private enterprise had to become involved.

The Building Industries Federation of SA (Bifsa) announced last week that it had written to Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof, asking for clarification. Putting its cards on the table, Bifsa has also announced that it will call a national conference next year to plan the launching of a grandiose scheme to build the equivalent of 40 new cities the size of Johannesburg.

According to Bifsa director Johan Grobbelaar, "Bifsa is willing to act as a catalyst to get the scheme off the ground on a co-ordinated basis." However, the key issues are not the mammoth number of houses to be produced or the cost to government or the private sector. They are rather whether blacks can afford the type of housing envisaged, and whether government can impose high and unrealistic housing standards for the masses.

Take the type of housing envisaged for the residents of the new Crossroads. Reliable sources say that the housing planned will mean more than a 100% increase in monthly rentals. The cheapest one bedroomed house will rent for nearly R25 compared with a previous rental of R7 a month.

Government's 99-year leasehold scheme will not help alleviate the situation. As David Alston, director of the Association of Building Societies, points out: "99-year leasehold is not the alpha and omega. Many people cannot afford building society loans — nor would they want them. Unless government can rationalise the cost structure, it will appeal to only a limited number of people."

In fact 60% of prospective black homeowners will find the scheme far too expensive. Over 80% of SA's urban blacks earn less than R200 a month and will have difficulty securing building society loans. A recent survey in Alexandra, by Unisa's sociology department, showed that nearly 22% of households had average incomes of less than R100 a month, and 50% earned below R150.

According to a senior UBS official, "even those who can afford loans through conventional channels often cannot afford the required 20% deposit." It is in this area that employers could usefully step in by providing collateral for loans. Rick Granelli, Transvaal regional manager of the Urban Foundation, adds: "Under present circumstances the criteria imposed by financial institutions on loans for housing are not appropriate to low-income groups, and it will be necessary to develop revised criteria to make it possible for small loans to be provided for self-help builders."

Piet Gienis, Wrab's chief housing officer, estimates that 367 applications for leasehold have been lodged to date. However, only 35 leasehold rights have actually been issued.

Is government trying to market the unmarketable? The cost to a tenant of converting a conventional 51/9 dwelling unit to leasehold status is nearly double that of continuing to rent or taking a 30-year lease. The jump from a possible R15 month in rental to R36/month in ownership repayments is obviously too much for many.

And just where is the money going to come from? Over the past 25 years R1 341m has been spent on housing using Treasury funds — and this is for all races.

Only a portion has been for black housing. To solve the problem now nearly R1 000m must be spent every year.

However, according to Bifsa president Bob Stevenson, "We have the ability and the know-how. We can assist the government in ways of finding money which is expected to come from the private sector and building societies".

It will be interesting to see just how, when, and where this will be done.

"Poems sincere to the point of pain" *Natal*

"Peter Horn is as vigorous and versatile a p
South Africa ... he not infrequently achieve
morable force or beauty". LIONEL ABRAHAMS, R

sounder economic sense than Koornhof's partnership programme, however well intentioned.

any in
; of me=
ly Mail

"It is a beautiful and moving work which se
jumped Aragon's 'cage of words' and found tl
'world of black and white'" MARGUERITE EDMO

thorough way". ROBERT GREIG, *To the Point*

satire which bludgeons its subject in a sat

"He can seize a detail and render it emble

F.M. 23/11/79

BLACK BUSINESS

Partnership perils

Considerable reservations have been expressed about government's green light for black/white business partnerships in black areas on a 49/51 percentage basis.

Adding his voice to that of organised black business, Metro Cash & Carry chairman Lionel Katz, accepting the *Business Times* award for the year's top growth company listed on the JSE, said this week: "Black businessmen need facilities. They don't need partners." On this basis, Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof's partnership decision "is an error."

Katz noted that "of the country's 12 000 black traders, 6 000 are retailers in black urban areas. Thousands, under the 49/51% scheme, face being overwhelmed by white expertise. The same thousands, who have struggled for years to build a livelihood for themselves, will, far from being helped, end up bankrupt."

Vela Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a Nafcoc affiliate, "wholly endorses this." He pinpoints the proposed establishment of nine supermarket centres in the township (announced by the Soweto community council) as particularly invidious. "We have not been consulted on this," he tells the *FM*. "We as traders started off with no capital and took years to reach our present position. Now we do not even know the people who will have the 51%, or whether they will simply be fronts for other interests."

As a consequence, there is considerable tension between the traders and the community council at the moment. The chamber will hold a meeting on Sunday to discuss the issue.

Katz noted that "by persisting with a partnership philosophy, the government is putting the survival of the black trading community in jeopardy. For every chain store in a black township, countless black entrepreneurs will go out of business."

Is there an alternative? On the basis of "enlightened self interest," Metro has put together "a package that will enable the little man to overcome the many disadvantages he still suffers because of past decisions.



Metcash's Katz . . . impassioned plea for black traders

"As a result of our representations, the Urban Foundation is funding bonds for small traders. Two major banks are providing lease finance and working capital for black traders. A consortium of insurance companies is providing full insurance facilities for black traders."

This approach, Katz feels, makes

JOBS SHOCK FOR 'LEGALS'

Sunday Post 25/4/75

THOUSANDS of people who have been registered under the Government's moratorium for "illegal" workers are in for a shock if they decide to change jobs.

They are entitled to work only for the employer with whom they have a contract in terms of their registration — which is valid for a year.

This means a worker who is registered under the moratorium cannot simply switch jobs.

In any case, the worker is not allowed to be in an urban area longer than 72 hours unless he is under contract there.

At the end of the year, the worker may renew his registration by returning to the homeland with a "call-in-card" issued by the administration board in the area where he is employed.

339 25/11/79

POST, November 25, 1979

Apartheid and oppression...one enemy

— Thanks for having ewspaper in which we voice our cries. Mine a simple one.

would like to advise black brothers and ers to forget all about the so-called rural and urban black, and fight one enemy, which is apartheid and oppression. They should forget all this homeland issue and think about the struggle.

To our leaders I say they must stop criticising each other and unite.

To the thinking blacks I say stop chasing our kids from school for not having uniforms on.

Form a strong body which will fight the Bantu education system.

To churchmen I say stop being irrelevant to the situation. Tell it like it is If a thing is wrong, say it is wrong and not right.

The church must involve itself in our struggle. Unity is Strength. One Azania, one Nation.

BLACK.

Seshego.

339

Post

Sam gets slammed

SIR — I was surprised to learn of the viewpoint of your journalist, Mr Sam Mabe on the feud between Dr Motlana and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

It is surprising, Mr Editor, to learn that on your staff, you have journalists like Mr Mabe, who mispresent facts in this way which, of course, helps in widening the gap between blacks in this country.

The fact that a journalist of Mr Mabe's calibre does not know the meaning of a "leader" is very saddening. Had he understood the word, he would never have said that the feud between Dr Motlana and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was not between black leaders but between "a black leader and a white system".

A leader, Mr Mabe, is a person who has been called by his people to lead them, a person on

I do agree, Dr Motlana is in Soweto, much against his will. But to me the fact that he bowed to that compulsion and did not fight it with the last atom of his energy does not wash him of "working within the system". Had he been prepared to stand by his convictions, he would have resisted such compulsion even at gun-point. Apparently he betrayed his convictions. He failed to die for his beliefs. Yes, he was forced, but the fact is, he lives in Soweto, the brain child of the South African government.

I should teach you Mr Mabe, that this term "working within the system" is very broad. It embraces every way of life and anything that is within the Republic of South Africa. It embraces religion, journalism, lawyers, teachers bishops, medical practitioners. In





Chief Buthelezi and Dr Motlana have had plenty to say about each other. **SUNDAY POST** takes this interlude to give some of our readers a say on the matter.

Homeland leaders are party to the system

ders (excludability), idual preferences as fficiently when the er can alter the pric rs exists that can in ion, there must be ni ese conditions are fu ugh the possibility o itions. The advantag minimal need for infor can be reached.

28/11/79 (339)

SIR — Mr Zwane seems to miss the point by claiming that Dr Motlana is party to the system like the Dr Buthelezis, Phathudis and the like, because he (Motlana) stays in Soweto and his children are receiving Bantu Education.

Does Mr Zwane suggest that Dr Motlana should disobey the laws of this land? I would like to further point out to Mr Zwane there is no law that forces any black man to be a leader or a member of homeland legislative assembly and run his homeland according to the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act (Act 21 of 1971). The aforementioned gentlemen volunteered to be party to the system by acceping to run the so-called homelands according to the Act, knowing that it deprives them of having any say in the running of the big South Africa.

By accepting to be Bantustan leaders they agree to have no say in South Africa as a whole, but to have a say in the smallpieces of lands called the KwaZulus, Lebowas, Gazankulu and the likes.

I think now Mr Zwane will understand and see the difference between black leaders and Bantustan leaders. The black leaders are protesting against the harsh laws of this land and are opposed to all the evils of detention without trial, bannings etc.

Unlike the Bantustan leaders who accept their citizenship of the Lebowa's, KwaZulus, Gazankulus and the like, black leaders want to have a say in the running of South Africa. They want the franchise.

Loyal South African.

Seshego.

their hopes. You said that Dr Motlana is a leader. I agree. But that Chief Buthelezi is also a leader is an irrefutable fact only hard-headed imbeciles could dispute . . .

However, I should tell you that all the world knows, with the exception of Mr Mabe and his cronies, that Chief Buthelezi is a leader. He traditionally leads the Zulus who are also part of black South Africa. Putting aside the finding of the Bergstraesser Institute, we know that he leads 300 000 paid up members of the Inkatha. Your saying that he is not a leader, implies that you underrate these masses who requested him to lead them.

You imply that they are nonentities or non-living things, not part of South Africa and not the victims of apartheid regime? And these people — for your information — need no Sam Mabe's "intelligence" to choose them a leader.

Your saying that the chief is irksome to his critics and that he reacts even to minor attacks, reveals that you do not move with times and are not acquainted with up-to-date information.

Know the length of time he remained silent or passive to untruthful, distorted and biased attacks on him, culminating in his attempted murder at Graaf-Reinet. Now that he is reacting to these critics, you make this nonsensical utterance.

You say, the claim that Dr Motlana is also "working within the system" by living in Soweto is foolish because he, — like others— was forced to do so.

No one is ever begged by the white Government, thing that is moving within the limitation of he South African government laws and regulations — whether it be through force or be voluntary.

Perhaps you may tell us if the doctors was forced to study for medical degree in the Republic, studying "within the system" which was planned and designed by the minority regime. You may tell us — I believe — if he was forced to join hands with one of this country's soccer bodies, the NPSL, by being a director of one of the teams. Who knows . . . perhaps he was compelled.

I know South Africa is confused. It is for this reason that we have so many people who want to appear as "leaders." They have got an easy way to fame and world recognition by stepping on the shoulders of others. Perhaps my friend, Sam, falls under this category.

But Sam, be this your intention or not, let the chief go his way and you go your own. South Africa needs a multistrategy approach for liberation. If your way is that of not "working within the system", go it. It suits you. If it leads to our liberation, continue. Do not look at others who go their own ways to liberation for you will realise when it is too late that you achieved nothing.

Actually no one can give a divine prophecy as to which strategy will win us liberation. But maybe Mabe can. For he has prophesied of the coming "KwaZulu independence". But Sam please stop this poppycock.

MBONGELENI JOSHUA MAZIBUKO

Umlazi.

DS/11/74

339

Gatsha speaks for the people

Unity vital for change

SIR — In defence of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who has been called many ugly names by fellow blacks, I would like to pose this question to those who unjustly criticise and denigrate him.

Is there any right thinking person around who can possibly compare him with Mphephu, Mangope, Matanzima or even Motlana? The answer is no ways! — for the simple reason that they haven't got the guts to stand up and speak for the people.

In our tribalistic society, there isn't a single nation that has a leader that can remotely compare to Gatsha for charisma, fearless, wisdom and blood and guts determination.

E B MBANJWA
Alexandra.

SIR — As a member of the psychologically and physically oppressed people, I become unhappy when I realise that soon there is gonna be a whole series of bodies claiming to be fighting for the cause.

There was first Soweto's Dr Motlana with his Committee. He was followed recently by the so-called newly born Port Elizabeth Civic Association, whose leader is Thozamile Botha.

Probably in Cape Town they will step in too.

I do not know what will happen to our people in rural areas. Perhaps the two men I have mentioned will do nothing about them, or they will just say "rely on yourselves country men.".

The Soweto Committee of Ten is concentrating solely on the Soweto region.

If it is a struggle they are busy with, it's a petty one, a regional one and what have you. It was once said Soweto will be a city. So now the Motlanas are striving for the fulfilment of the promise.

Besides all that, the boys on top (the chaps in Pretoria) are creating a false impression by taking Soweto as the nucleus of the black man's struggle. If they really think that by bringing about those few changes in Soweto the whole of Azania will be satisfied, they are crazy boys.

As a person who knows that all of us blacks, as long as we are here in this white dominated country, are equally affected by the oppressive and exploitative system and believe in one national unit for total liberation.

It is beneficial for us to sing one song in one room so as to produce genuine music. I do not accept the Soweto Committee and the PE Civic Association as good strategies.

Kwa-Zulu's bespectacled leader is always claiming to be fighting for the just cause but he does not sympathise with us.

We all want fundamental change, not regional improvements. To really bring about change in white-dominated South Africa, unity is the vital key.

VUSUMZI.
KAMATIKINCA.
Kwazakhele.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

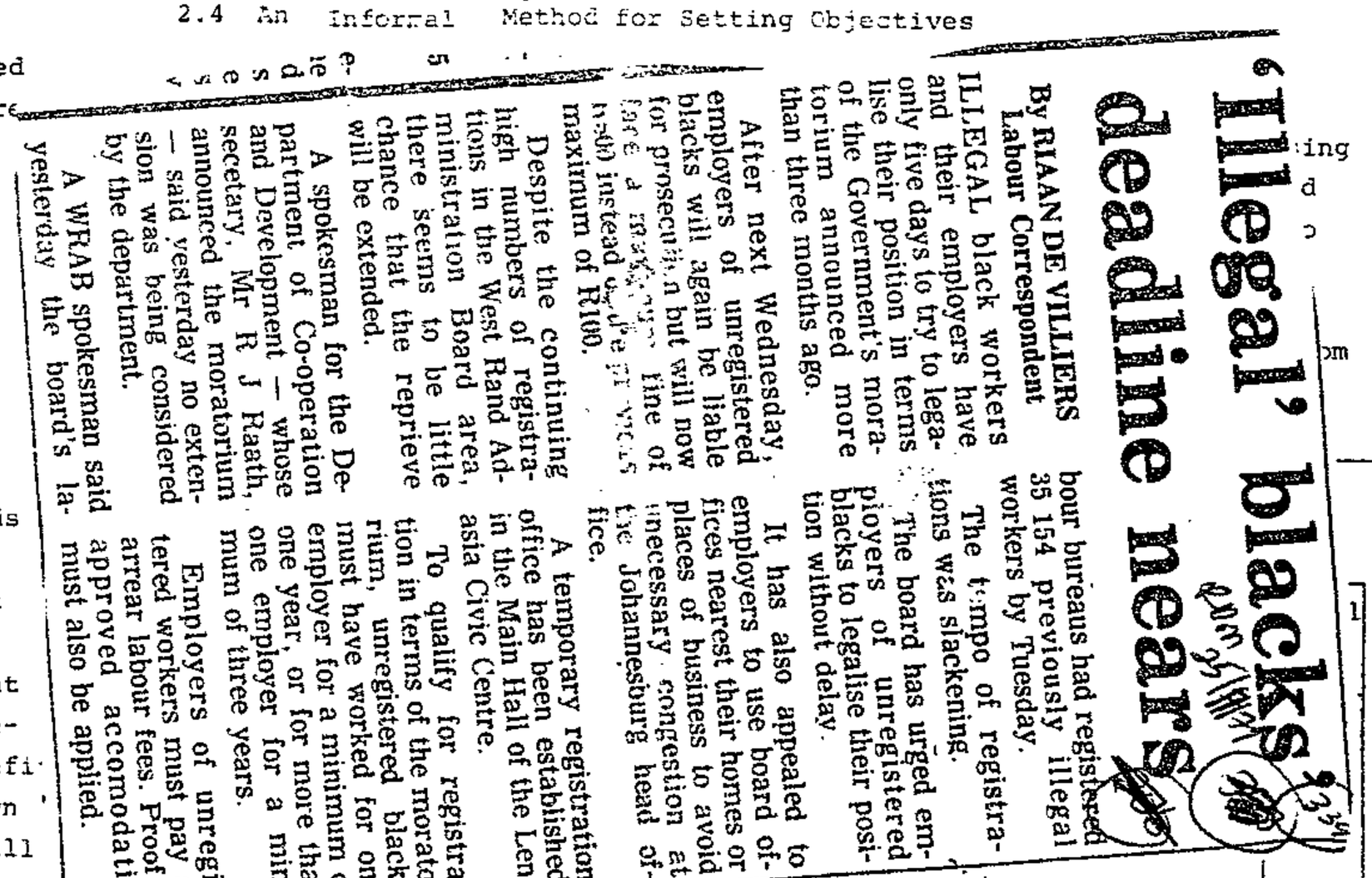
Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives



'Illegal' blacks deadline nears

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

ILLEGAL black workers and their employers have only five days to try to legalise their position in terms of the Government's moratorium announced more than three months ago.

After next Wednesday, employers of unregistered blacks will again be liable for prosecution but will now face a maximum of R100 instead of R40.

Despite the continuing high numbers of registrations in the West Rand Administration Board area, there seems to be little chance that the reprieve will be extended.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development — whose secretary, Mr R J Raath, announced the moratorium yesterday no extension was being considered by the department.

A WRAB spokesman said yesterday the board's labour bureaus had registered 35 154 previously illegal workers by Tuesday.

The tempo of registrations was slackening.

The board has urged employers of unregistered blacks to legalise their position without delay.

It has also appealed to employers to use board offices nearest their homes or places of business to avoid unnecessary congestion at the Johannesburg head office.

A temporary registration office has been established in the Main Hall of the Lenasia Civic Centre.

To qualify for registration in terms of the moratorium, unregistered blacks must have worked for one employer for a minimum of one year, or for more than one employer for a minimum of three years.

Employers of unregistered workers must pay all arrear labour fees. Proof of approved accomodation must also be applied.

[illegible] medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified b... ...son with the alternative methods of ... costs involved in ... incentive costs ... for any given ... or the health

... ame kinds of re- ... be simplified ... ices cannot ... s method.

... in a given ... of object- ... he priority ... allocate

... such a ... y, the ... eved, but

... that ... ve.



New fines will mean starvation — Duncan

25/11/79

Labour Correspondent

THE higher fines for illegal employment of blacks, due to come into effect next week, would have disastrous effects, Mrs Sheena Duncan, head of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, warned yesterday.

Commenting on the expiry of the moratorium for the registration of illegal black workers next Wednesday, Mrs Duncan, an expert on pass laws and influx control, said the higher fines would effectively stop illegal employment of blacks.

"It will only need a few prosecutions and fines for employers to dismiss all remaining illegally employed workers who could not register in terms of the moratorium," she said.

In the light of the high registration figures, an enormous number of people probably remained unregistered.

"It is clear to me that many families are going to face starvation."

An extension of the moratorium would be useful. "But the only way to undo the harm would be to repeal the new maximum R500 fine at the very least," she said.

Mrs Duncan said the moratorium had the effect of illegal out a large number of illegal foreigners who were not aware that it did not apply to them.

Many of them had been in South Africa for long periods and had families here.

In addition a large number of men who worked on the reef for two contract periods over the past three years, but were unregistered for the third year, had not been registered.

Mrs Duncan also questioned the status of people registered in terms of the moratorium, claiming that they may be worse off than ordinary contract workers. Normally, contract workers who were retrenched during their contract periods could be re-registered in another job for the duration of the contract period.

But the advice office had dealt with several people registered during the moratorium who had been endorsed out after losing their jobs.

She warned that people registered in terms of the moratorium may not be registered again if they left their present jobs.

She also urged people with Section 10 rights erroneously registered in terms of the moratorium to have their qualification recognised within the next year.

"Otherwise, they may find themselves locked into the migrant labour system," she said.

...udgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through politic...

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-			0,08	0,08	0,08			

337

Black woms attorneys to link with Azapo

Staff Reporter

BLACK attorneys in the Transvaal decided at a meeting in Johannesburg yesterday to forge links with black organisations which regard black consciousness as their guiding principle.

This agreement was made at a meeting between the Black Lawyers Association (BLA) and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) at the Milpark Holiday Inn, following a Press report in which the president of Azapo, Mr Curtis Nkondo, criticised the role of black professionals, among them attorneys, in the "liberation struggle".

The meeting was chaired by Mr Godfrey Pitje, and attended by 25 attorneys from as far as Pietersburg. The Azapo general secretary, Mr Nthibede Tloubatla, and national organiser, Mr Letsatsi Mosala, also attended.

A joint statement released after the two-hour meeting read: "As a sequel to a Press report containing an address by the president of Azapo, in which criticism of the role of black attorneys in the liberation struggle was made, a meeting was convened between representatives of Azapo and the BLA.

"After an in-depth discussion certain misconceptions concerning the role and image of black lawyers in the South African situation as it affects black people, were clarified."

It went on to say there was a greater need for communication among black organisations which espouse black conciousness as their guiding principle.

Mr Nkondo's attack was made in a speech — on the role of black professional bodies in the liberation struggle — at the annual congress of the Southern Transvaal region of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) in Soweto recently. He singled out the National Professional Soccer League, black doctors' and lawyers' groups, nurses, social workers and teachers' bodies.

RDM 21/11/79 334

Get blacks involved, says Suzman

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE VETERAN Opposition MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday had some advice for the two men entrusted with the task of improving the quality of life in black townships and removing "hurtful discrimination" from laws governing blacks.

"The job cannot be done without the involvement of black people themselves and positive actions — not just recommendations — must result from your labours," Mrs Suzman said.

The two men concerned were Mr Frans du Randt, the retiring Chief Commissioner of the Witwatersrand, and Mr Louis Rive, the Postmaster-General. Mr Du Randt has been assigned the task of eliminating "hurtful discrimination" and Mr Rive the challenge of improving the quality of township life.

"As far as Mr Du Randt's task is concerned, there are already a lot of positive ideas emanating from the Riekert report that should be implemented with deliberate speed," Mrs Suzman said.

One would be the report's recommended abolition of the law forbidding "unqualified" blacks from being in prescribed urban areas for longer than 72 hours, which, Mrs Suzman said, would effectively bring the "hated pass laws" to an end.

Another would be to implement the recommended increased mobility for "qualified" urban blacks (the report recommended that qualified blacks be free to move from one administration board area to another), Mrs Suzman added.

"So far I can only think of one positive aspect of the Riekert Commission that has been implemented — and that is the easing of curfew regulations affecting black domestic employees."

Mrs Suzman said of Mr Rive: "He is an able administrator and should have no difficulty in spotting the priorities." But, she added, it was more difficult to translate recommended action into action.

"Let us hope that the efficient Mr Rive can actually cut through the red tape and get the show on the road."

INSIDE MAIL

Controversial the Inkatha

KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, has come in for strong criticism in recent weeks from reactionary whites and blacks to his Left. Today, in the first of a two-part interview with Political Reporter **AMEEN AKHALWAYA**, he explains his standpoint of non-violence and his bitter clash with black consciousness proponents. In the second part tomorrow, Chief Buthelezi tells of his links with the banned African National Congress and his role in the country's future.

AKHALWAYA: You recently called apartheid terrorism. Can you elaborate?

CHIEF BUTHELEZI: It is terrorism in the sense that it is imposed, and stripped of all its trappings, it is imposed through force of arms really. If blacks had as much freedom and I assume that if they had access to arms, I feel quite certain it will be the kind of thing causing a lot of bloodshed in the country.

Does that include the allegations of structural violence on blacks?

Absolutely. I feel the whole system is structured in violence. It is maintained through violence too

Would that not give any sort of backing to say ANC/PAC strategy now to take up arms to counter violence with vidence?

I've always taken the view that while I pursue a different strategy, I quite understand the stand that was taken by my brothers in the ANC and PAC when they took up arms. When the Government threw down the gauntlet, they had no other option but to pick it up which was through taking up the armed struggle.

Your strategy is to seek a non-violent solution . . .

Human life is precious and I see the present forces arrayed against us are so powerful that I see it as a calling to save human lives as much as possible. I see myself walking through the whole path of non-violence. Some people say it is inevitable there will be violence. I say: Okay, I'm not going to argue. Maybe it is inevitable but nevertheless I believe I should leave no stone unturned in trying to prevent violence.

What point do you see where you may have to turn your back on non-violence?

As a student of history, I know that violence is something that people take up when there is nothing else left to do. At the moment there are certain things one is trying to do because it must be realised that nonviolence is much more difficult than violence. I was very much encouraged by the that I had with some members of the Patriotic Front who said that while they are in the armed struggle themselves — many of them grew up in South Africa so-called election. That was the only reason. We did not say it was not evil in itself in so far as the concept of double citizenship is concerned. It was not quite acceptable but at the same time it is the better of two evils.

Some of the people who are now yelling at us have had foreign status foisted on them while they sit pretty, yelling about apartheid, exuding black anger, whereas the people I lead have South African passports. Amongst the people who denigrate me are those or their families who now have homelands passports which we in KwaZulu don't intend carrying.

There is also talk in Nationalist circles about dual citizenship for so-called urban blacks. What do you think of it?

They haven't spelled it out so I really don't know what they have in mind. At any rate, if they mean what is happening now, it would be better than what happened when Transkei, BophutaTswana and Venda got independence, all the people of Xhosa, Tswana and Venda extraction were automatically made non-citizens of South Africa. Now if they mean we have that little card saying you are KwaZulu, I don't see it as an abominable thing that I cannot tolerate better than being completely flushed out of South Africa. After all, our passes as we carry them even now do bear one's ethnicity.

The dual citizenship question then obviously comes down to local authority status for black townships. Is Inkatha going to take part in the Soweto Community Council election?

If the people would like to participate, I cannot see the (Inkatha) central committee re-

against us. That rally was a success in spite of a blanket blackout by the Press in Johannesburg. That is by the way. But I would say it is a deliberate distortion by the Press. Each and every time I have been in Soweto for the past almost 10 years, for a rally like this, the local authorities — the mayor and the councillors as the people who hold those positions — always receive me. So it was just accidental that Mr Thebehali happened to be wearing the uniform of Inkatha. Mr Thebehali was in the past a member of Inkatha and whether at branch level the Soweto branch has reinstated his membership I do not know. At any rate, I must clear this up. It wasn't really as if I felt ashamed of Mr Thebehali for any reason because he is legally and de jure the mayor of Soweto even if he had that low poll. The fact is that he is there. Let me go further and make it even absurd and say that President Amin was a disaster but he was virtually President of Uganda because, legally, he was effectively that. There are coups all over the place and once a person in effect is in power in a situation, whether civically, or politically or nationally, he is recognised as such. Whether you agree with his position or how he came to power is not something to debate.

On a point you made, that normally both Inkatha and yourself would react only to people criticising or hitting out at you personally, there may be a precedent in that when Venda accepted independence, you were very critical of Chief Patrick Mphephu and I think you even used the word "treacherous".

we, together with his wife Sally Motlana, were in the ANC Youth League together. During the unrest on the Reef, when some people tried to launch the Black Unity Front, Mrs Motlana was there and I was also invited. I wasn't a leper then. When Dr Motlana sent a request asking us not to participate in the community council election, I wasn't a leper then. It was through my influence that he was let off ahead of others from jail in Modderbee. Then a request from Mrs Motlana came to me via Mr Gibson Thula *(KwaZulu's principal urban representative)* that I must try and arrange for their son to get a place in one of the schools under my care. I did this.

So you can imagine I have every reason to be very bitter- . . . for a man to turn around and say the ANC cannot, because he belonged to it, have anything to do with a traitor. In fact, it is not I who is vicious but he is. I was even told at the State Department in Washington about things he said behind my back. This denigration of me as a traitor was a climax of a campaign he has carried on consistently and constantly over the last couple of years.

You and the black consciousness organisations both believe in total liberation — the difference is one of strategy?

That's all.

Is there any common ground that can be found towards that end?

It stuns me because I remember when Steve Biko was a student he came up all the way with Fatima Meer *(the Natal sociologist now banned)* to see me at my home. I was

oice of ader

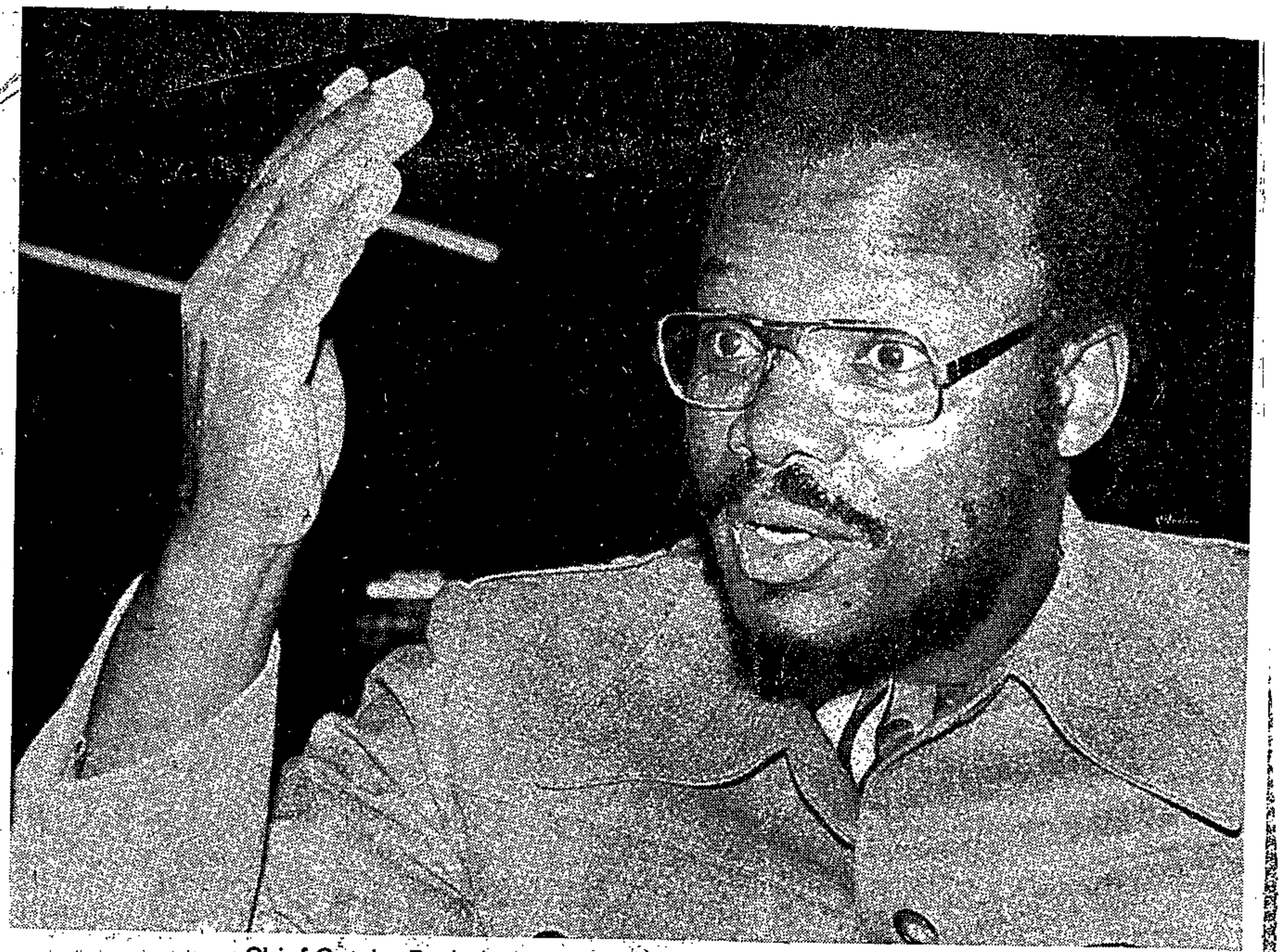
constellation idea is an attempt to create a black middle class at the expense of the workers.

This is my feeling. In fact, I have mentioned that I was rather apprehensive about that because it will prolong our suffering if the Government create a black middle class as a buffer between themselves and the masses of black people.

You have been in the KwaZulu legislature for a long time, you also have a representative on the regional committee, you are also thinking of going into the community councils. Out of all this experience, you seem to be no nearer to achieving liberation? Have you reassessed your position or do you think you are taking the right road towards liberation?

As I've said earlier, even if we are moving towards violence, I must walk through the whole path where there are some things that must be done. I believe also that with the retirement of Mr Vorster, it's only fair — if we are concerned with human lives — that the new man that has taken over must be given a chance. In that sense, I still want to see what he is going to do. So far, he has said some things, which, in terms of Nationalist philosophy, have never been said before. That has lost him some votes.

Our liberation struggle is going to be hard. There is no situation in Africa where where we have an indigenous population of whites who number four million, who have settled here, who are armed to the teeth. I come from a stock of people who are not afraid of dying. But one has a sense of responsibility. Even if you know people you can tell them to do a certain thing and then have them be mowed down. I must avoid that as much as possible. I will not apologise to anyone for trying to save human lives.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . no option but to pick up the struggle

and attended colleges and university here — they realise that we in South Africa have to distill a special solution which is suitable to the special conditions in South Africa.

One of the major criticisms levelled at your participation for example in the KwaZulu legislature is that, while black people to the left of you may agree that you have stopped the Government carrying out its homelands policy by your refusing to accept independence, KwaZulu has called on Zulu people and other people to take out homelands (citizenship) certificates.

My brothers — or those who don't call me their brother — have not thought it through, because while we can all indulge in a lot of yelling, I can at least say I have halted this process of balkanising South Africa by making it possible for the largest ethnic group — white or black — to reject it. I've blocked it. It is much more than yelling about it and exuding anger in a vacuum. Therefore their criticisms are not justified.

If they look at the Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970, it is enshrined that the so-called citizenship of KwaZulu does not take away one's citizenship of South Africa. So politics being the art of the possible, if I can prevent my people being made foreigners, I will use any means available to me to prevent it — this is just what I have done.

It wasn't a tactic used to get a constituency to vote in the KwaZulu elections?

Not at all. It's just that the passes we in KwaZulu felt were so abhorrent — being a badge of all the persecution we suffer — that it was decided by the Cabinet of KwaZulu that we would not use passes as has happened in other areas for a rising, although it has not decided on that. I cannot foreseee the central committee forbidding people if they want to participate as we did last year when Dr Motlana *(chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10)* asked us to stand with him against community council elections. We did that very successfully. That is why the election was such a flop. Mr David Thebehali *(chairman of the Soweto Community Council)* said this was one of the reasons why the poll was low.

Talking about Mr Thebehali, you have been critical of people like Dr Motlana when you say they really have not got a constituency . . .

No — in fact I only say so when they attack me. I have never just gone out of my way to say that. You must get this straight because it is wrong to say I attack them. I find internationally it filters through that I attack them. In fact, they attack me first and then I defend myself. A person must describe his credentials if he says he is a leader. My definition of leader is someone who presents people with a certain philosophy and who gets people to accept that philosophy and who can become his followers and build a constituency that way.

Then you can be called rightfully a leader — not merely because you are articulate and because you can express black anger and so on and ipso facto become a leader.

On that basis, for example, Mr Thebehali received 90-odd votes in the community council elections and there was a lot of surprise that he shared the platform with you in Soweto. By that reasoning of whether he has any constituency support . . .

Actually, I think it's a distortion because I must say that the Press have been very much

How do you react to that?

I actually did not use it in the sense at all of "traitor". I said that posterity, if I remember what I said, might see it as treacherous in so far as people are made non-citizens and so on. I could not compare it, for example, with the insult Motlana flung at me when he called me a traitor. It's not the same thing at all. It was not an averment that Chief Mphephu is a traitor.

A lot of black people are concerned about the in-fighting between yourself and Dr Motlana particularly, and by extension with Curtis Nkondo *(president of Azapo)* **and Tom Manthata** *(a leading black consciousness figure and member of the Committee of 10)*. **What do you think of that?**

As far as these people are concerned, they attacked me first. In 1976, Tom Manthata went all the way down to the University of Zululand with the blessing of Saso to organise students against me. The students were not against me. Each time I visited the university, I was virtually a hero. The students were angered by certain allegations which had been twisted to say I was accusing them. Manthata took advantage of this. He has led a very consistent campaign denigrating me.

Graaff-Reinett — it was at Regina Mundi *(in Soweto)* where my attempted murder was planned by my brothers in the black consciousness movement. It was not a demonstration at Graaff-Reinet *(at the funeral of PAC leader Mr Robert Sobukwe last year)* and some of them even tried to kill me and that *(a man who is now banned)* was in the forefront of those people who were trying to push me out of the place.

Now when it comes to Dr Motlana, it is even more painful. We were students together, it really boggles my mind that I've suddenly become a leper to them because of the unrest in '76 and when certain newspapers like The World went out of their way to denigrate me and to lump me with other so-called homelands leaders who pursue completely diferent strategies from me. From that time they ditched me too,

I also participated in a seminar attended by Steve Biko *(and other black consciousness figures)* and explained very clearly to them that my leadership of Zulus, unlike all the other leaders of the so-called homelands, is not created by homelands policy. My chieftainship is hereditary.

As far as I am concerned, I've always tried to work very closely with them but they are the ones who turn around and denigrate me. If they destroy me politically — perhaps because I stand between them and the only authentic leaders of South Africa. It is a tragedy which makes me very sad indeed because clearly it is not in the interests of the black struggle that this bickering, squabbling and quarrelling should go on.

You mentioned earlier the Graaff-Reinet incident — it is said your whole attitude changed subsequent to that attack, that you'be become overly sensitive to criticism or you see danger in any sort of attack.

I don't see it that way myself but it is easy to theorise. If this young man *(his secretary, Mr Eric Ngubane)* wasn't there, you wouldn't be talking to me today. It was not a demonstration, they were trying to kill me, to eliminate me from the scene, from the face of the earth. You can imagine if people harbour that kind of hatred for you, you can see it is almost as a state of war. Frankly, they are not satisfied with the battle of words, the arguments, the differences between us — that I don't mind, criticism I don't mind. When it comes from people who are even prepared to kill you, then people must understand, they must place themselves in my shoes. How would they react if you tried to kill them? It was not accidental, it was planned (at Regina Mundi).

Have you got anything to back that up?

Oh yes. I have people who were present but quite clearly, I cannot jeopardise them by mentioning their names. But I've said this several times before and none of them has contradicted it.

What do you think of Mr P W Botha's constellation of states idea?

I have told him very frankly that it was something we could not even look at it because the time has passed when black people must always swallow holus bolus something that is dreamed up by whites without our participation.

There is a feeling in the black community that the economic

532

DISCUSSION

The c
Asian
The i
the u
the v
urban
of he
migra

The s
exper
serie
all t
corre
death
this
the c
the c
popu
weigh
will
rank
answ
and

Infa
is e

Solve it together, Piet

NM 27/11/79 (339)

DURING his years as a Cabinet Minister Dr. Piet Koornhof has shown a singular willingness to propagate enlightened policies, often, we suspect, at the cost of harmony within the inner sanctum of his party as he stood his ground against colleagues who had not yet grasped the need to steer the electorate as quickly as possible towards the new course set by the Prime Minister.

Now Dr. Koornhof has set in motion the legal machinery to remove much of the negative elements from existing laws affecting Blacks, and we hope the officials preparing the Bill will work speedily to have it ready for the 1980 session of Parliament. The matter is too important to be carried over for another year, as the Minister has hinted might be the case.

The man appointed to carry out the task is Mr. F. B. Durandt, retiring Chief Commissioner of the West Rand, who in implementing the recommendations of the Riekert Commission in so far as these affect the Department of Community Development will be faced with the formidable task of unravelling the mass of restrictive legislation introduced by the Nationalists over the past 30 years.

In the process Mr. Durandt will also have to take into account the steamlining of the Public Service, a factor which makes his task even more complicated and difficult. However, peace and stability and the country's overriding interests make quick action imperative.

Dr. Koornhof should keep a sharp watch on the operation. However, he should simultaneously take a leaf from his leader's book and hold frank face-to-face talks with the representatives of those who have been discriminated against. Bilateral discussions are essential if a solution acceptable to all concerned is to be found.

Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not stered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that it 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for cans.

HODS

following indices were calculated:

Crude Mortality Rates.
Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
Proportions of Causes of Death.
Infant Mortality Rates.
Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

e calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age ecific population. No official estimates of this are available for ter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population as been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

Employers are defying influx curbs

Religion Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — Some Christian employers are defying the pass laws by giving jobs to unregistered workers at the risk of the heavy new fines introduced by the Government.

As far as can be established the numbers are still small. But many other Christians are thinking of joining them in the belief that the influx control regulations are inhumane.

This has emerged from the comments of two Anglican bishops at the meeting in Grahamstown of their churches' top executive body.

The move by employers follows:

● The introduction of a maximum R500 fine for employers convicted for the first time of giving work to unregistered black work seekers, and a minimum fine of R500 after the first conviction.

● Recent church discussion of civil disobedience in cases where obeying the laws of man is considered to clash with obeying the laws of God.

In a pastoral letter released yesterday Bishop Timothy Bavin of Johannesburg revealed that "some employers ... feel justified in breaking the laws relating to influx control rather than having to share in blatant inhumanity and contravention of the Gospel."

STARVATION

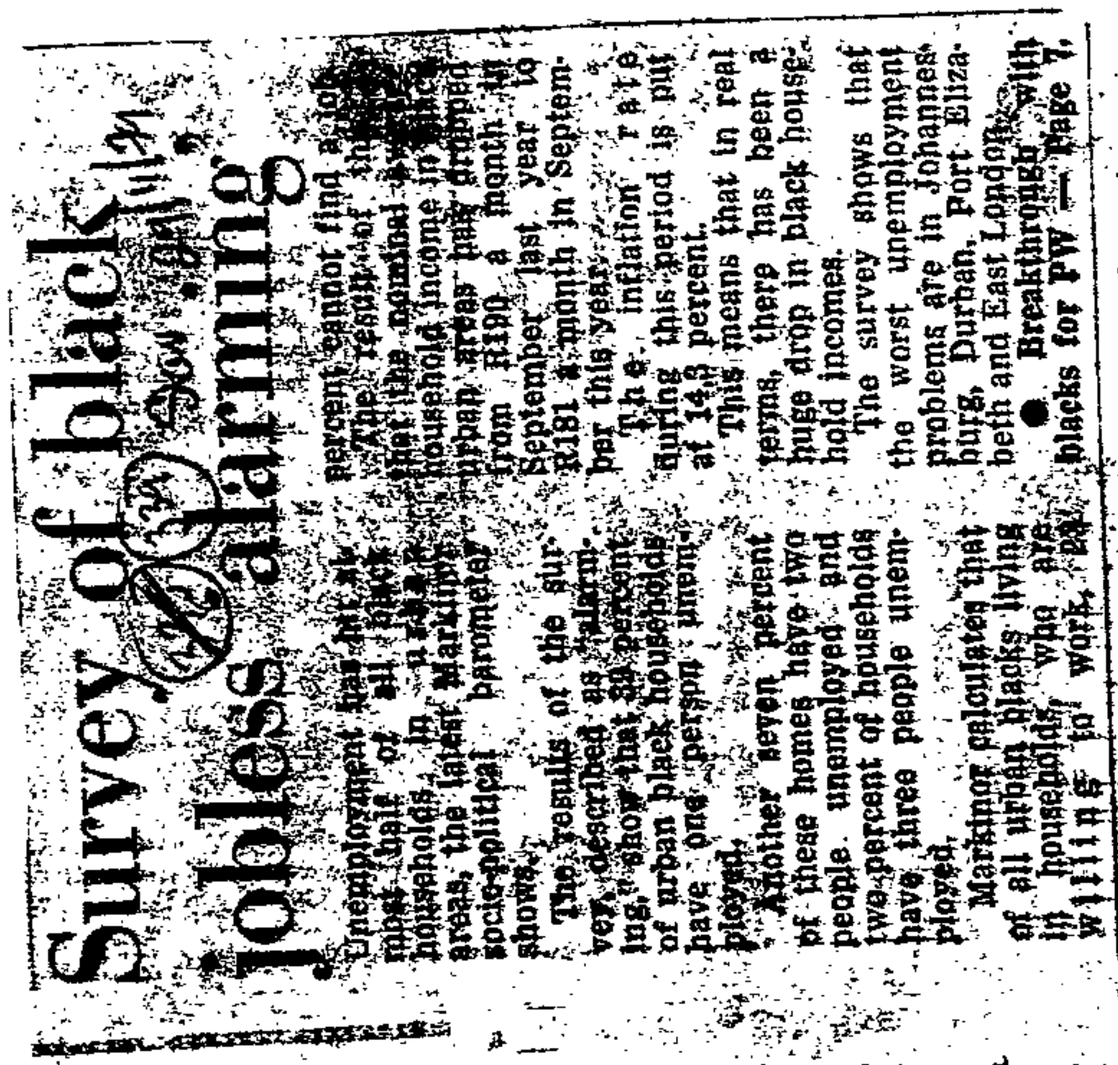
Bishop Bavin, who called for contributions to a relief fund for the unemployed, said most workers who were "endorsed out" into rural or other areas could find no work there.

"Beloved servants, after years of faithful service, have found themselves facing the prospect of starvation and poverty.

"Employers should do all in their power to enable their employees to gain or retain the right to work where they will."

Bishop Philip Russell of Natal, chairman of the churches' justice and reconciliation committee,

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.


Survey of black jobless
Unemployment rate
tes require emphasis.
he diseases in question,
tes, for example, a
ll not only be influenced
y improved prevention at
on which will consequent-
ssociated mortality.

calculation of rates is
nto consideration the
are the actual numbers
for those groups which
ptal population, for
ferent demographic pro-
n Fig. I, and this pro-
s and 'coloureds'.
een 1941 and 1970 are,
importance.

are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans[5], this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites the deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

REFERENCES

1. Acheson, R.M., Hall, D.J. and Aird, L. eds. (1976): Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2: Health Information, Planning and Monitoring, Oxford University Press, London.

2. White, K.L. and Henderson, M.M. eds. (1976) : Epidemiology as a Fundamental Science, its Uses in Health Services Planning, Administration, and Evaluation, Oxford University Press, New York.

3. South Africa (1929-1940) : Report on the Vital Statistics of the Union of South Africa. Annual 1926-1938, Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. South Africa (1961-1965) : Bureau of Census and Statistics, Report on Deaths, South Africa and South West Africa, Reports UG 26/1961, RP 17/1961, RP 45/1965, RP 63/1965, Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. South Africa (1971-1977) : Department of Statistics, Reports of Deaths, Reports 07 - 03 - 01 to 07 - 03 - 12, Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.

7. Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden, I.J. (1975) : Abridged Life Tables for all the population groups in the Republic of South Africa (1921-1970), Report S-34, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.

8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York

9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 38, 1.

10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume ". ibid.

Urban blacks' support is breakthrough for PW

29/11/79

331

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has achieved a breakthrough; more than half South Africa's urban blacks now believe he is leading the country well.

This is the significant finding of the latest socio-political barometer published by Markinor this month.

The survey also shows that Mr Botha has rallied the vast majority of whites behind him, with 86 percent of whites now believing he is leading the country well or fairly well.

An upsurge of racial goodwill among blacks towards whites has accompanied Mr Botha's rise in popularity.

This occurred despite a worsening economic situation in which unemployment has severely reduced the real incomes of both major race groups, especially the blacks.

Mr Botha's popularity among blacks reflects an overwhelming change from the image of his predecessor, Mr Vorster.

In 1977, during the aftermath of the 1976 riots, only six percent of urban blacks thought Mr Vorster was doing very or fairly well.

This increased to 22 percent at the end of Mr Vorster's term last year.

By May this year, 35 percent of urban blacks thought Mr Botha was leading the country well.

And by this month, following Mr Botha's historic visit to Soweto, and the announcement of new policies, 11 percent of urban blacks think he is leading the country very well, and 46 percent believe he is leading it fairly well. This makes a well-disposed majority of 57 percent.

TIDE TURNED

Mr Botha has also succeeded in turning the tide of white opinion, which in May this year, appeared to be running against him.

At the end of Mr Vorster's term, an overwhelming 95 percent of whites thought he was leading the country very well or fairly well.

But in May this year, white support for his successor, Mr Botha, had dropped to 71 percent.

But the latest survey shows Mr Botha has succeeded in raising this figure to 86 percent.

Increased support for Mr Botha personally, has also improved public opinion of the Government.

The latest survey shows that 49 percent of urban blacks believe the Government is handling relationships between blacks and whites very well or fairly well.

At the end of last year, only 23 percent of urban blacks thought the Government was doing well. This figure increased to 38 percent in May this year.

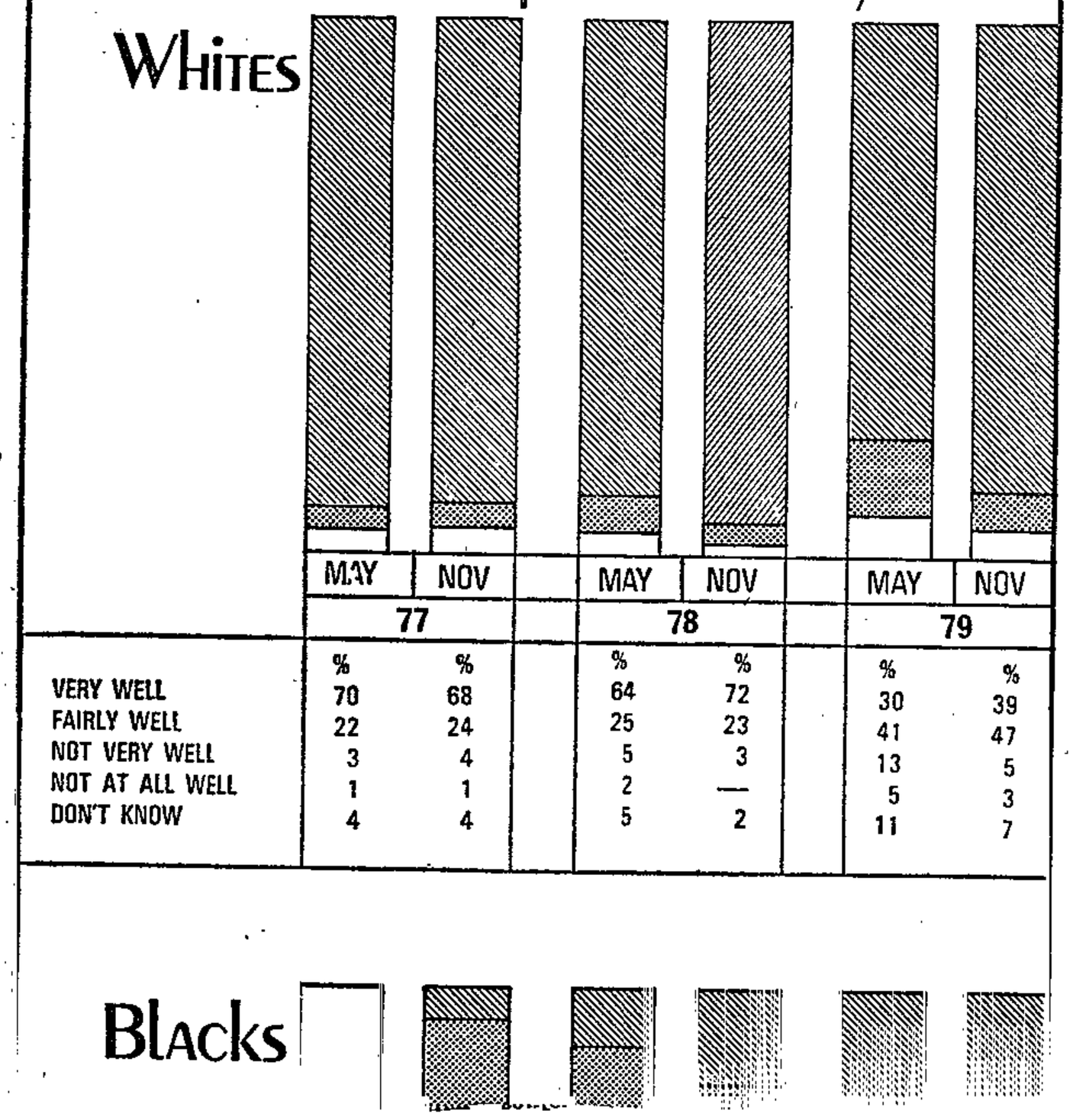
White opinion of the Government's performance in the racial field, which deteriorated early this year, has now improved.

In November last year, 88 percent of whites believed the Government was doing very well or fairly well on race relations. In May this year this dropped to 74 percent, but has now increased to 83 percent.

The survey shows that 61 percent of blacks are now confident of a happy future for all races in South Africa. Last year only 37 percent were confident.

White optimism has shown little change, with 71 percent now confident in a happy future, compared to 68 percent in May this year, but down from 78 percent in November last year.

How well do you think the Prime Minister is leading this country?

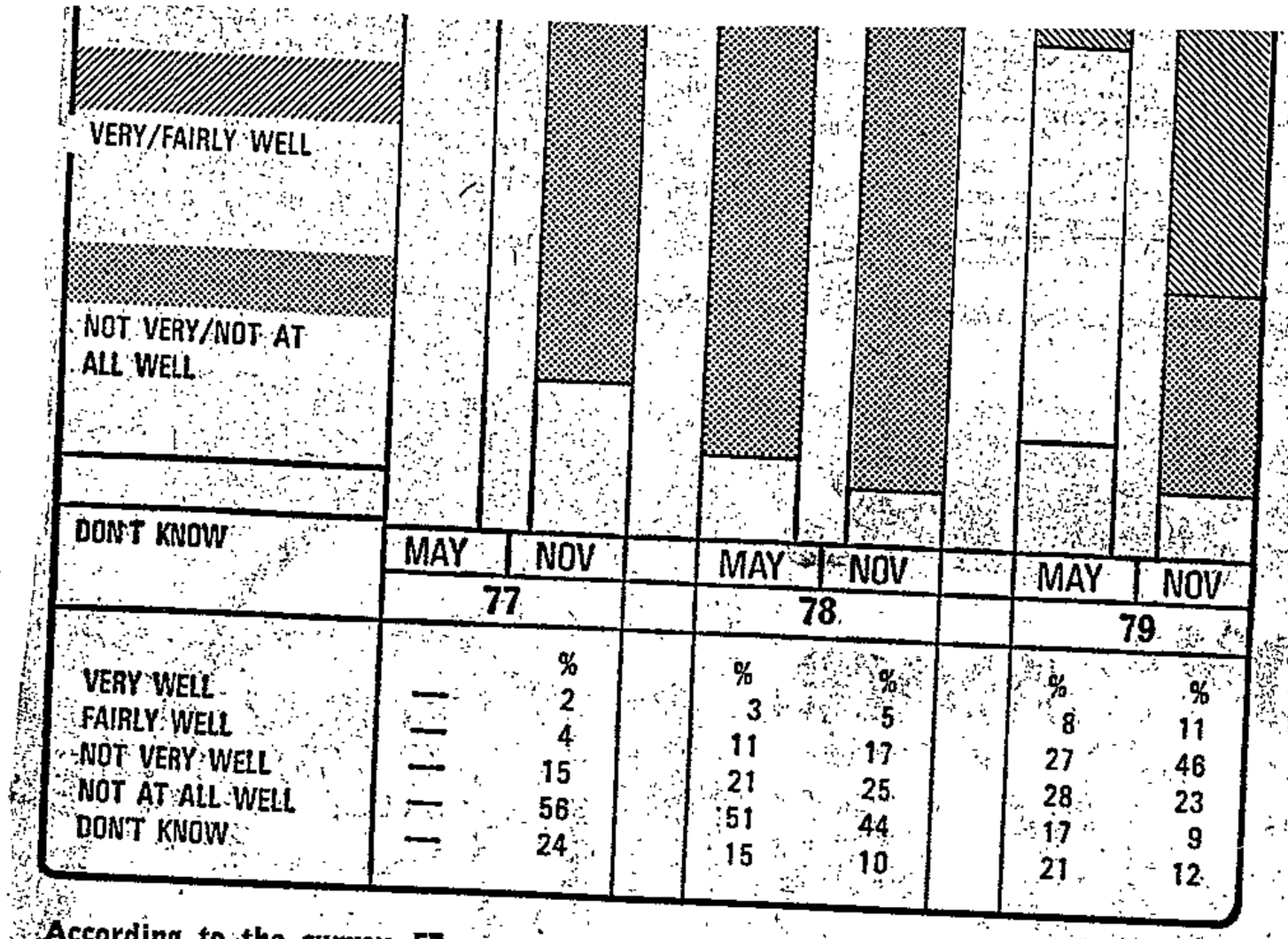


	MAY 77	NOV 77	MAY 78	NOV 78	MAY 79	NOV 79
	%	%	%	%	%	%
VERY WELL	70	68	64	72	30	39
FAIRLY WELL	22	24	25	23	41	47
NOT VERY WELL	3	4	5	3	13	5
NOT AT ALL WELL	1	1	2	—	5	3
DON'T KNOW	4	4	5	2	11	7

...And the attitude



Mr Botha at Soweto earlier this year. His popularity among blacks has been achieved despite a rise in unemployment and is an overwhelming change from the image of Mr Vorster, the survey finds.



According to the survey, 57 percent of blacks are well disposed towards Mr Botha. White optimism for a happy future stands at 71 percent, down from 78 percent a year ago.

to whites improves

The racial attitudes of blacks towards whites have improved over the past six months.

But white attitudes towards blacks have hardly changed in six months, and are, perhaps "a degree cooler," according to this month's Markinor socio-political barometer.

The survey was carried out on 800 black women living in metropolitan areas and 800 white women living in both urban and rural areas.

A total of 76 percent of whites say they have very good or personal relationships with blacks. This represents a reduction of three percent over six months.

Twenty percent of whites say they have "medium" personal relationships with blacks, while three percent have poor relationships.

A total of 37 percent of blacks say they have good personal relationships with whites — a reduction of three percent of the May figure.

But the number of blacks with "medium" personal relationships with whites increased by 10 percent to 41 percent. The number with negative views diminished by six percent to 16 percent.

The survey found that 48 percent of working women rated their personal relationships with whites as good or very good, while only 30 percent of non-working women did the same.

"The private, person-to-person contact between blacks and whites thus has a positive effect on race relations," Markinor concludes.

This applies to those blacks whose jobs give them contact with whites outside the official administration and the police, according to Markinor.

The survey found that whites now have a more realistic view of black opinion.

Previous surveys showed that whites "were under considerable illusion as to how satisfied blacks were with their lot."

The latest survey shows that only five percent of whites believe that blacks are very satisfied with their lot. This compares with 11 percent of blacks who say they are very satisfied with their lot.

24/a 7/9

Star 30/11/76

339

Allow men to work

ALLOWING black citizens to play their full part—and to have their fair share—in the development of South Africa depends on freeing them from artificial labour restrictions based on racial discrimination.

The Government has already shown a welcome change of policy in the operation of the influx control provisions by declaring a moratorium on illegal workers to give them an opportunity to come forward and be registered. It has continued to show consideration and flexibility even though the "amnesty" has expired.

The fact remains, however, that there are extremely stiff penalties for contraventions of the regulations and there is increasing restiveness among blacks over continuing official harassment on pass laws. There is also open defiance among some employers who are employing unregistered workers in spite of the severe penalties.

Businessmen and others have been pressing for a Government re-think. They regard economic freedom for blacks as crucial to the whole "national strategy."

For proper and rapid growth in the country and for proper development of a free enterprise system, it is thus clearly necessary to do something to remove these obstacles. Turning a blind eye or encouraging sympathetic implementation is not enough. There must be changes in the whole system to make it more just. The peace of the country is at stake.

Burnett warns of 'powder keg'

By John Allen,
Religion Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — The head of the Anglican Church in southern Africa, Archbishop Bill Burnett of Cape Town, has warned that tighter control over black workseekers in urban areas "may be tinder to a powder keg."

Delivering his charge to the opening service of the ruling Provincial Synod of the church last night, he also said the "denial of justice and freedom to disenfranchised people" in South Africa was so gross that the South African way of life could not be defended.

His statement implied he would not be able to take up arms to defend the present system.

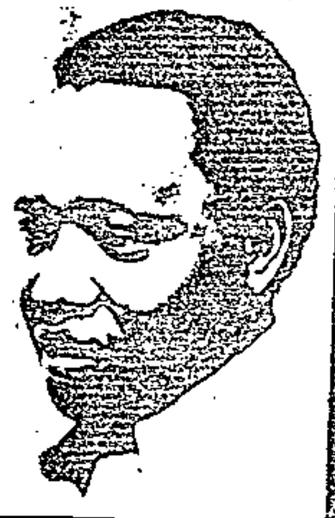
Archbishop Burnett told bishops and clergy and lay representatives of the church that the Black Sash's recent warning about "the potentially explosive effects of a more rigid control of Africans seeking employment in urban areas" was timely.

"Ideological tidiness in the application of influx control is no substitute for unemployment. It may in fact be tinder to a powder keg," said the Archbishop.

"Unless we act speedily to create a more open society, take massive steps to provide adequate education for black people and remove barriers, whether these are conventional or legal, to create job opportunities for them the white part of our nation will . . . have only itself to blame if it experiences the wrath of God."

● Security laws uphold injustice says prelate — Page 2.

personally speaking...



Editor Percy Qoboza calls on black political leaders to end their in-fighting and to unite in opposition to apartheid and racism.

Our goal remains the

THERE comes a time in the history of any nation for real and aggressive soul searching. To define our priorities and sense of direction. Such a time, I believe, has come for black South Africa. We now have to answer the question: Quo Vadis Black South Africa?

It is one of the sad characteristics of a deprived people to be at each other's throats without really trying to end the system that causes their deprivation. In this, we are not unique. It has happened to other nations and other people. A classical example is the experiences of the Black American.

Dr Martin Luther King Jr, who for all purposes rose up, not only led his people, but became mankind's conscience regarding social justice, became the target of the most vitriolic denunciations. Not from the lips of white, but from his own kith and kin.

This spectacle is, unfortunately, part and parcel of our lot today. Nobody with any amount of sense would have failed to be sickened by the in-fighting that has been going on among various factions of our black conference was Johnny Makhathini, the African National Congress's permanent representative in the United Nations and the United States.

I am legally not allowed to quote the nature of our discussions. But one thing I can say is that the ANC has in fact established links with Inkatha and talks between the two groups have been going on for the last four years.

I can also confirm that when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi recently undertook a trip to the United States, the ANC officially instructed all their units and members not to criticise the Chief in meetings or on the media.

I can also confirm that the ANC is now strenuously making efforts to heal the rift that exists between the organisation and the Black Consciousness movements in exile. All of this indicates a new and total strategy that accepts that there may be different strategies but the goal is the same.

It was, therefore, a matter of complete surprise for me to get back into the country and find insults flying back and forth. On the one hand Dr Motlana suggesting that it is untrue that Inkatha had links with the ANC. Chief Buthelezi reacted by suggesting that Dr Motlana would "never look Mandela in the eye."

This conflict, unless brought under control, will involve an ever growing constituency and could have frightening repercussions for our people.

One need not be a magician to realise that we are delaying the course of history, making it difficult to achieve the aims of black struggle human dignity in land and ultim making the task conciliation with fellowmen even difficult.

The history of abounds with exa of divide and rule. if we cannot lea lesson from that h — and interpret it rectly — then we serve every inch dignity imposed upo

The mo recer that history is t found to the north in Zimbabwe. Here

2/12/79 339

same even if the means often differ

We have been treated to unsavoury remarks that some are sell-outs, some are political lepers, some are traitors, some are dishonest, some are working within the system, some are working outside the system, some are liars, some are relevant and some are irrelevant.

Whilst all these insults and derogatory remarks are taking place, the white community is laughing all the way to the bank. Political manipulation goes on unabated as they exploit to the full these futile and counterproductive fights going on among us.

Frankly the letters that land on my desk, particularly in the last three weeks, indicate that the general public is getting fed up with this destructive excercise.

The one thing that black leadership is going to have to learn is that nobody enjoys the monopoly of political solutions.

We must realise that all of us, in our diverse and sometimes unorthodox ways, are committed to one principle only: and that is the total liberation of our people and the total destruction of apartheid and racism. Our differences must be seen as only pertaining to the strategies that all constituencies adopt to this end. In other words, our commitment to the cause, must tell us that we each compliment each other's strategies.

About three weeks ago I attended a conference at Virginia, in the United States. One of the people attending the

D. Times 2/12/79

339

CURTAINS for the CURFEW?

THREE of the Government's most contentious policies — the 72-hour curfew for blacks visiting the urban areas; the coloured preference area for the Western Cape; and the resistance to mixed unions — are in the balance.

Informed sources revealed this week that the newly-appointed National Manpower Commission would take a fresh look at the three issues as a matter of priority.

The 72-hour curfew — a cornerstone of the pass system, which prevents rural blacks from being in cities without permission for more than three days — was maintained by Government this year despite a Riekert Commission recommendation that influx control be determined solely by the availability of work and accommodation.

The coloured preference area policy — the main reason why blacks in the Western Cape are not allowed to enjoy the benefits of the 99-year leasehold — has long been an entrenched plank in Government policy.

It is seen by many Nationalist politicians as the essence of the white and coloured homeland ideal.

Trade union autonomy, which would give unions the right to decide whether or not to integrate without applying for ministerial exemption, was one of the Wiehahn Commission's recommendations fudged by Government.

While Government speakers have recently hinted that they might revise the 72-hour curfew, the coloured preference area seemed entrenched, despite a recent appeal by Professor Erika Theron that it be abandoned.

This week informed Government sources said that if the two Riekert principles — the availability of work and of accommodation — were applied as influx-control measures, the need for a preference area fell away.

Children who had grown up in the Western Cape should be allowed to remain there without fear of being endorsed out, they said.

Dr Hennie Reynders, chairman of the Manpower Commission, would not comment this week on recommendations the commission might make on the three issues.

Nevertheless, he admitted that the 42-man body established to advise Government would look at them as a matter of priority in its ambitious 14-point manpower programme.

Dr Reynders also revealed that the commission had, as a matter of urgency, commissioned the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis at the University of Pretoria to examine the whole unemployment problem in South Africa.



FLEUR DE VILLIERS

reports that three contentious Government policies are now in the balance. The others: the Western Cape's coloured preference area and the resistance to mixed unions.

Even an optimistic growth rate of five per cent would not solve unemployment which would still run at 12 per cent, or more than a million people, by 1987, he said.

The bureau had been asked to examine the unemployment issue on the basis of geographic locality, sex, age and population group.

Cheaper

On the need for labour-intensive industries, Dr Reynders said that the Physical Planning Act and other restrictions such as job reservation, had made capital cheaper than labour in South Africa.

There should, however, be a switch to more labour intensive practices in the public sector which did not have to price

Monitoring

- The revision of the geographic and occupational mobility of labour which Dr Reynders described as "Riekert revisited".
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the labour bureaux which had been transferred from the Department of Co-operation and Deveiopment to the Department of Labour, to ensure that the labour market worked smoothly.
- A programme to ensure better social benefits.

markets.

The commission would also look at the rules and regulations which inhibited the growth of an informal business sector — from hawkers to backyard mechanics — in the black community.

Other priorities in its programme were:

- A complete re-examination of black education and training, from schools through to teacher training; the possibility of black technical colleges in areas such as Soweto, Pretoria and Port Elizabeth; and adult education — in a concerted drive to "make people employable".

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) for both males and females. It expresses the

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

Freehold rights could provide stability

339

THE Mount Currie Farmers Association has urged the Government to declare Natal an open area and to allow all race groups to buy farming land.

We would not be so naive as to believe something will come of this recommendation. We have seen far too many good recommendations simply being thrown into the waste paper basket because the Government feared reaction from its right-wing supporters.

We do believe, however, that the memorandum suggests that there are still people who are prepared to shake off the effects of short-sighted Government actions of the past, and pave the way for a better South Africa for all this country's citizens.

As the chairman of the association said, it is increasingly accepted that the ownership of property is one of the best bulwarks against communism.

It is precisely for this reason that we have called on the Government to allow freehold rights to blacks in the urban areas. We have said that once freehold rights are given to blacks, there will be less need for the Government to spend millions of rands improving the defence force. Freehold rights could provide the basis for stability and peace within the borders of the country.

It is a pity, however, that this Government considers the interests of its white supporters above the needs for a stable contented black population. It is a pity that this short-sightedness will continue for as long as the Government pursues its separate development policies.

In the end, we will be unable to stem the tide of events, and we will have to look back and say: If only we had done something about it when we could. But then, it will be too late.

BLACK HOUSING

Big deal

Some curious things are happening on the black housing front. For one, reports of a "guaranteed" R300m loan for black housing from an alleged consortium of the big banks appear to be premature, to say the least.

The story, which created front-page headlines last week, originated from a Building Industries Federation of SA press release headed "Building industry already assured of first R300m for Koornhof's R20 billion black housing project from private sector."

The first paragraph read: "The building industry is sure of obtaining an initial R300m right away from a consortium of banks, as the first instalment towards the R20 billion required to build Dr Koornhof's grand design of 4.1m homes for blacks by 2000 AD."

Bifsa president Bob Stevenson was quoted as follows: "All we need is a government guarantee and this we feel certain of getting following the positive attitude to long-term socio-economic development shown by the Prime Minister at his summit meeting with leaders of the private sector in Johannesburg."

Stevenson tells the *FM* that the reference to the fact that Bifsa was "sure of obtaining" the loan was made on the basis of a previous precedent set by a consortium of banks in providing a loan which government then guaranteed. He was convinced that, because the banks were "flush with money", the action would be repeated.

Bill Hamilton, Bifsa's delegate to the PM's summit explained further. He said: "Two years ago, the Minister of Finance granted an additional R250m for housing above the usual vote. This was private sector money which the government had guaranteed. As this money will be exhausted by April 1980, Bifsa wants the government to again guarantee a further R300m." He is certain the banks will provide this.

At present, the situation appears to be that Bifsa is merely talking to some banks about loan facilities on the strength of their understanding that government is sincere in its wish to solve the black housing backlog. Bifsa has also written to Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof asking for details of how he proposes to solve the backlog. Bifsa has not drawn up any plans, but, taking Koornhof at his word, has passed a resolution to call a national housing conference next

Financial Mail December 7 1979

Council Act to be ditched

KDu 7/12/79

339

Staff Reporter

A NEW legislation is to be formulated to replace the present Community Council Act said Mr Frans du Randt, former Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Witwatersrand.

Mr Du Randt was addressing a gathering at the Soweto Council Chambers at a farewell function in his honour, and for Mr Manie Mulder, former chairman of the West Rand Administration Board.

Mr Du Randt, who compiled the present legislation of the council, said: "Things have changed in the last decade or so. What was good for the urban blacks 20 years ago, is not good enough today.

"We therefore need to make adjustments by way of revising or repealing the legislation of the councils to improve the lives of the black people in all aspects."

But he said the Minister of Co-operation had categorically told the council that the Community Council Act would be repealed, including all other legislations that involved the black man.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, confirmed in his address that the Community Council Act was to be repealed to provide better opportunities and to enable local authorities to provide for the interests of their communities.

He said: "With Soweto being the only black city in South Africa, it is the responsibility of its local authority to work endlessly for the progress and development of its people."

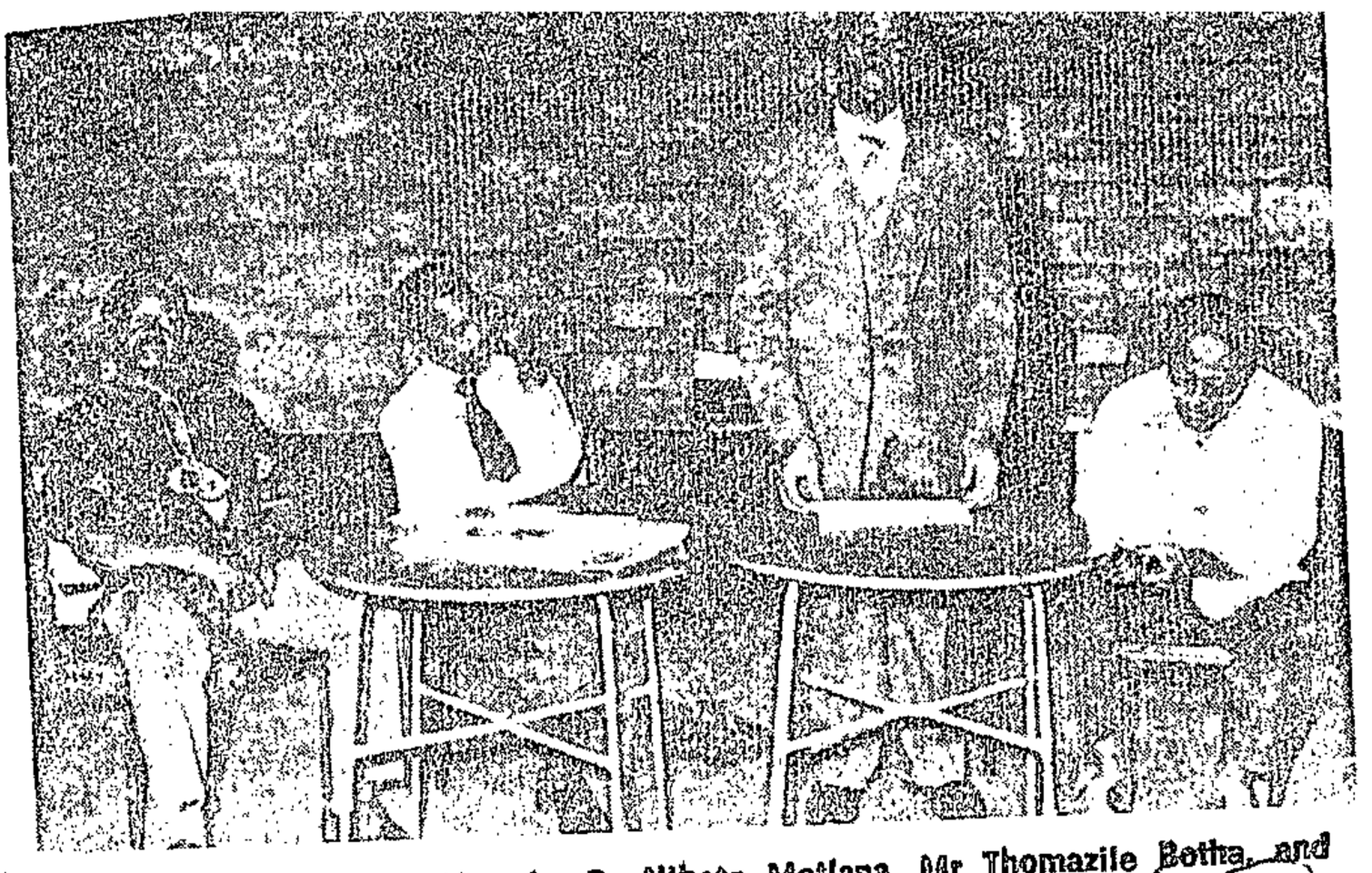
In his "end of the year" message to the people of Soweto, Mr Thebehali said: "No matter what those who oppose us say and think about us, we are the machinery of Soweto whether they like it or not."

Mr Thebehali said the beginning of great things for Soweto would come in the early half of next year when a city centre was to be put up in Jabulani as part of the R120-million Ecoplan project.

He said South Africa's industrial magnate, Mr Anton Rupert, had suggested that centres be put up in Soweto for black traders where job opportunities would be created for Soweto people.

Mr Thebehali gave an assurance that the R153-million electrification scheme had started.

He promised that Mr Mulder would be invited to Soweto's switch-on ceremony as a token of gratitude for the important role he had played in making the electrification project a success.



(From left) Mr Curtis Nkondo, Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr Thomazile Botha, and Bishop Desmond Tutu at this week's conference.

CODES OF CONDUCT A 'DAMP SQUIB'

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

ARE the codes of conduct for foreign companies operating in South Africa a damp squib or a downright failure?

Both the European Economic Community code of conduct and the Sullivan Principles have been in operation for more than a year, but their effects are still to be felt.

The codes were introduced in response to mounting pressure on foreign governments not to invest in the country.

The thinking was that disinvestment would be detrimental to black workers' interests — and that foreign companies could play a role by improving the quality of life of the black worker.

The ripple effects of the improvements, it was envisaged, would transcend the work situation and would flow over to the socio-economic sphere.

However, flaws in the implementation of the codes have rendered them bereft of any effectiveness.

This lack of effectiveness can be summed up under the following:

- Lack of legislation or penalties in Europe and the United States to make the codes enforceable.
- The difficulty in creating an effective monitoring machinery that would be independent of company managements.

Because of this, the implementations have had to rely solely on the goodwill of individual companies.

A contributing factor to the lack of application of the codes is a fear by British and American companies that they have to compete with other foreign companies, particularly Japanese ones, whose countries do not insist on a code of conduct.

This is the same inhibition which has driven the two governments to resist disinvestment for fear that if they did so, other countries would move in and consolidate their position.

The codes came in for heavy criticism during a Press conference this week which highlighted the labour situation in Port Elizabeth.

The conference was held by Mr Thozamile Botha, Mr Curtis Nkondo, Dr Nthato Motlana and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Trade unions are particularly sensitive on the issue of the codes.

"The codes are very good on paper but they don't have teeth because there is no sanction — they are just empty," said Mr Leonard Sikhakhane, chairman of the Black Consultative Committee of Trade Unions.

"For the codes to be effective, the unions must be allowed to grow within the company and the codes must be monitored by the workers themselves," he said.

Workers were not even aware of the existence of the codes and any changes which may result from the implementation of the codes are perceived as a change of heart by the company.

Although the codes emphasise the need for trade union recognition, companies often ignore this.

Company managements have also developed a selective application of the code requirements.

SUNDAY POST's sister newspaper Post's Job Watch Team, who monitored the implementation of the codes, visited 40 multi-national companies this year.

In one company, which represented the selective approach, they found there was "lots of training, but mostly in areas that do not prepare workers for senior positions. Invariably the excuse would be that there are no suitable people to train for the senior jobs. Black education was blamed."

Job Watch also found that "upward movement" that does take place does not stem from the "ending of apartheid" but because of a shortage of white skills.

Trade unions charge that since the responsibility of implementing the codes are left to companies, their existence as unions is being made obsolete.

"The codes can't be particularly effective because they don't lead to union recognition. In any event, they cannot replace organising by trade unions," Fosatu's general secretary, Alec Irwin said.

According to unions, far from generating union interest, the application of the codes in fact militated against unions to such an extent that they are sometimes seen as a direct threat to the efficacy of trade union activity.

Trade unions suggest that even if applied, the codes must not be seen as an end in itself — but as the beginning.

In addition to the two codes of conduct, yet another two exist. These are the South African ones, formulated by the Urban Foundation and the South African Employers Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola).

The South African code of employment practice has reportedly been adopted by between 15 000 and 20 000 companies but there has been no feedback on their progress.

While the three codes have existed side by side, they do not seem to have had a liberalising effect in business practices.

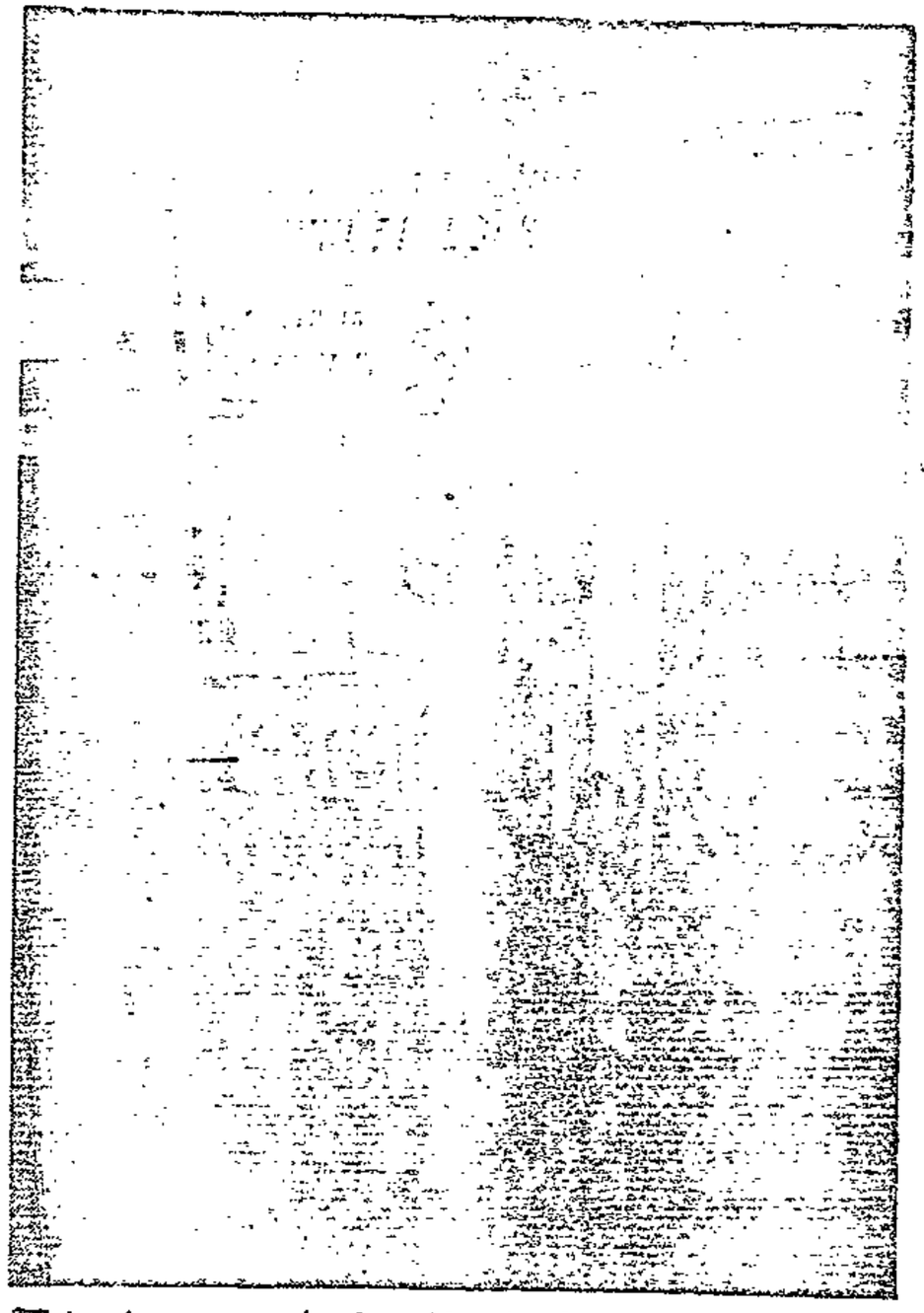
Mr Thozamile Botha maintains that: "The problem is political and you cannot separate the interest of the worker in his work situation from his out of work situation."

What is clear is that as long as the codes cannot be enforced — they are doomed to fail.

POSTPOSTPOSTPOSTPOSTPOSTPOSTPOST
POST POST
POST HOUSING POST
POST POST
POST POST
POSTPOSTPOSTPOSTPOSTPOSTPOSTPOST

Solution is in self-help

12/12/79 Post



This door, made locally, locks top and bottom as well as left and right. These locks give your door additional protection.

ECONOMISTS have estimated that the demand for black housing in South Africa up to the 2 000 will be more than four million units.

At an average cost of R3 000 a unit, this means an amount of R12 000-million will have to be spent over this period.

Labour constitutes approximately 40 percent of the cost of the conventional building and here lies the greatest potential saving.

A well-known roofing company claims to have developed a self-help housing scheme which could provide one solution to black housing problems, particularly in rural areas and on farms.

COST

An important requirement of low cost housing is that the designs should

poles can be cut on-site with an ordinary handsaw so that the roof of the structure is completely level.

Canalite roofing is then put in position and the whole operation takes as little as 24 man-hours to build the basic unit. (Timber structure and roof, + — 55mm2 of floor area.

Depending on the finance available the self-help candidate can thus limit the amount of brought-out items to an absolute minimum.

It is estimated that money spent on buildings in the agricultural sector from July '78 totalled R162 million. Residential housing for farm-workers alone totalled some R39,5 million and non-residential R62,8 million.

Although the Everite unit was not specifically designed for agricultural use, it is an ideal form of housing for farm-workers and possibly one of the cheapest, most practical since use can be made of local labour during off-season periods.

TABLE II

12/12/79

339

make use of materials that are standard and available locally. Also the designs should be simple and effective and lend themselves to construction by means of self-help; the houses must be expandable when required and when economics allow it, and the units should be capable of improvement through the provision of ceilings, solar heating, inside ablutions as finances improve.

The designs are based on the provision of a basic timber structure and a roof, with walling infill following by means of self-help, utilising brick, block or locally available material such as sun-dried clay blocks, wattle-and-daub, corrugated iron, etc, the basic determinant being the finances available.

MATERIALS

Even if built initially of temporary materials, these can later be replaced by permanent walling, such as blocks, without sacrificing any of the initial capital input (structure and roof).

The use of a timber structure ensures that even if the unit is to be erected on a slope the

New deal for urban blacks next year?

By MANDLA NDLAZI

WHILE urban black grievances remain pinpricks the Department of Co-operation and Development has told SUNDAY POST to "await developments during the forthcoming session of Parliament".

The Department's liaison section said the grievances regarding influx control, land tenure and the 99-year leasehold rights were all related to existing legislation.

"Your attention is therefore drawn to the reports of the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions, the Government's White Papers and the matters at present being attended to by the six regional committees appointed to advise the Cabinet Committee on the position of black people in the urban areas.

"It is suggested that you await developments during the forthcoming session of Parliament."

Reacting to the Department's comments, Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Committee of Ten, said the grievances of black people were "not concerned with how smoothly and less painfully discriminatory and racist laws may be implemented, but are concerned with the total removal of such laws from the statute book of the country."

Mr Mosala said this did not need the establishment of "any sort of regional committees or commissions, but a Cabinet decision of the white Government to remove such racist legislation as speedily and effectively as possible and thus launch the country to a cause



Leonard Mosala

piece of legislation in order to effectively and totally separate black people from white people and ensure that their interests would never overlap."

Some of the grievances listed for the Department's view were that married couples were being separated in that either the man or woman did not qualify to be in a prescribed area; that some men who wished to participate in the 99-year leasehold home ownership scheme cannot do so because of some influx regulations; that work-seekers have been thrown out of some areas because according to some regulations, they did not qualify to be there.

Cop story on injury

339

21

Post 12/12/79

POST Reporters

THE PRESIDENT of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) was injured "when he tried to escape", a police officer said yesterday.

Ephraim Mogale, who was detained on November 16, is being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, with 10 others originally held under the General Laws Amendment Act.

Most of them are executive members of Cosas.

A police Press liaison officer said Mr Mogale sustained superficial injuries when he tried to escape.

According to the police, he received hospital treatment and his injuries were "of a superficial nature." No further details were given.

The police also confirmed yesterday that three students at the University of the North are also being held under Section Six.

They are Mfundo Nhlanhla Ndebele, Thabo Makunyane and Pinkie Vukela.

The police have refused to state whether the swoop on Cosas members was aimed at the entire organisation, and how many members were in custody.

According to **POST** records, most of the executive members were detained from the time of the swoops starting on November 16.

The other members of the organisation under Section Six detention include the national organiser, Vusi Gqoba, and the treasurer, Oupa Masuku.

Regional members being held are Mr Wantu Zenzile from Port Blizabeth and Mr Jacob Maleha from Soweto.

Other people detained during this period are Monde Nditshwa from Port Elizabeth and Johannes "Kanakana" Motsena from Pretoria.

Gqoba is from Kagiso on the West Rand and Masuku comes from Pretoria.

A former Soweto student, Baby Tyawa, is also held by police.

All the above are detained under Section Six.

This apparent crackdown on Cosas comes after the organisation has been in existence on a national level for six months.

It was formed after a congress at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre in May. There were about 80 delegates from all over the c[illegible]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to [illegible] Assurance Society f[illegible]

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1976). Population Census 1970; Age, ments for In-Patients. Re[illegible] Welling by District and Economic Region. Cape Town.
2. Department of Statistics (1[illegible] Report 07-03-10. Governmer[illegible] t Printer, Pretoria.
3. Department of Statistics (1[illegible] Magisterial Districts 1974. Pretoria.
4. Department of Statistics (1[illegible] Government Printer, Pretoria.
10. Department of Statistics (1976). Regional Population Estimates for 1974. Marital Status and Type of Dwelling by District and Economic Region. Report 02-05-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.
11. Martins, J.H. (1975). Regional Bureau of Market Research. Re[illegible] University of South Africa, Report No. 46, Pretoria.
12. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977). The Reproductive Effic[illegible] the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.
13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. E[illegible] Government Printer, Pretoria.
14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.
15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in Sout[illegible] Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * *

* * *

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life.

and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) f
average number of additional ye
beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional m

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR)
for whites and 'coloureds' are p
the whites have experienced a st
since 1929, the 'coloureds' afte
static IMR since 1950 and an inc

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR
an improvement of 57,6%. During
decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 13
This is of particular concern wh
IMR, the more easily should impr
in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 we
'coloureds' respectively.

The age specifi
is inevitable,
perience of your
in mortality amo
that for both wh
the age of 65 ye
the mortality ra
in the 25-44 and

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'



Probe into education

The Commission of Inquiry into university and post-secondary education in urban township is inviting evidence from interested individuals and organiations.

The present Administrator-General of Namibia, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, was originally appointed chairman of the commission. At the time he was principal of the Rand Afrikaanse Universiteit.

He has now been replaced with Prof F P Retief, rector of Medunsa.

The commission is inquiring into "the planning of tertiary education in the larger urban townships."

In an advert in POST yesterday the commission invited "persons, organisations and other bodies interested in university and post-secondary education, especially in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand - Vereeniging areas, wishing to give oral evidence to communicate with the secretary."

Those wishing to give evidence have to submit written memoranda before January 10 next year.

The secretary can be contacted at Pretoria telephone 48-6011 extension 80. He is Dr P J Venter, formerly of Medunsa.

The other members of the commission are: Prof P S Dreyer, of the University of Pretoria; Dr R Cingo, chairman of the advisory council for Education and Training; Prof D J du Plessis, principal of Wits.

Dr A B Fourie, chief director of the Department of Education and Training; Prof W M Kgware, principal of Turfloop; Prof E J Marais, principal of Port Elizabeth University; Prof G Marais, of the University of South Africa.

Dr H Nabe, of Fort Hare; Mr J Nienaber, of the Department of Education and Training; Prof A C Nkabinde, principal of Ngoye; Mr E M Taunyane, a school principal and Prof T van der Walt, principal of Potchefstroom.

Post 12/12/79

339

This could really be a powerful alliance

THE possibility of four influential black leaders forming an alliance and working together is increasing due to the support they have been giving one another.

It would be a mere formality for Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South Africa Council of Churches (Sacc), Dr Nthato Motlana of the Committee of Ten, Mr Curtis Nkondo, the president of Azapo, and Mr Thozamile Botha, the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), to meet and make their loose alliance official.

There has been an exchange of ideas between the four leaders and support for their different causes. The three Johannesburg-based leaders pledged their support to Mr Botha and the Ford workers who were dismissed. They pledged their support at a Press conference on Tuesday where Mr Botha gave their version of the labour dispute.

Prior to this Bishop Tutu and Mr Nkondo had individually been to Port Elizabeth where they addressed various organisations and held talks with black leaders.

Bishop Tutu has pledged his support for the fight against the removals of the people in Port Elizabeth.

There already exists a loose alliance between Pebco and Dr Motlana's civic association. A few weeks ago Dr Motlana and Mr Botha held talks about cementing this relationship. There exists some slight problems between the civic organisations which are however in the process of being ironed out.

Dr Motlana said there were no differences between the four of them. He said all that needed to be done was the working out of a common strategy. He said his secretary was in the process of arranging a meeting between the Committee of Ten and Azapo.

Mr Nkondo has twice been to Port Elizabeth to address the October 19 rally and the Ford workers. On the other hand Mr Botha has already made numerous visits to Johannesburg where he had consultations with some of the leaders.

While homeland leaders have been working out strategies and agreeing or differing on various aspects of the homelands policy, four leaders have emerged from the community who will not identify with government plans for blacks. Phil Mtimkulu, senior POST journalist looks at the four, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Thozamile Botha, Nthato Motlana and Curtis Nkondo.



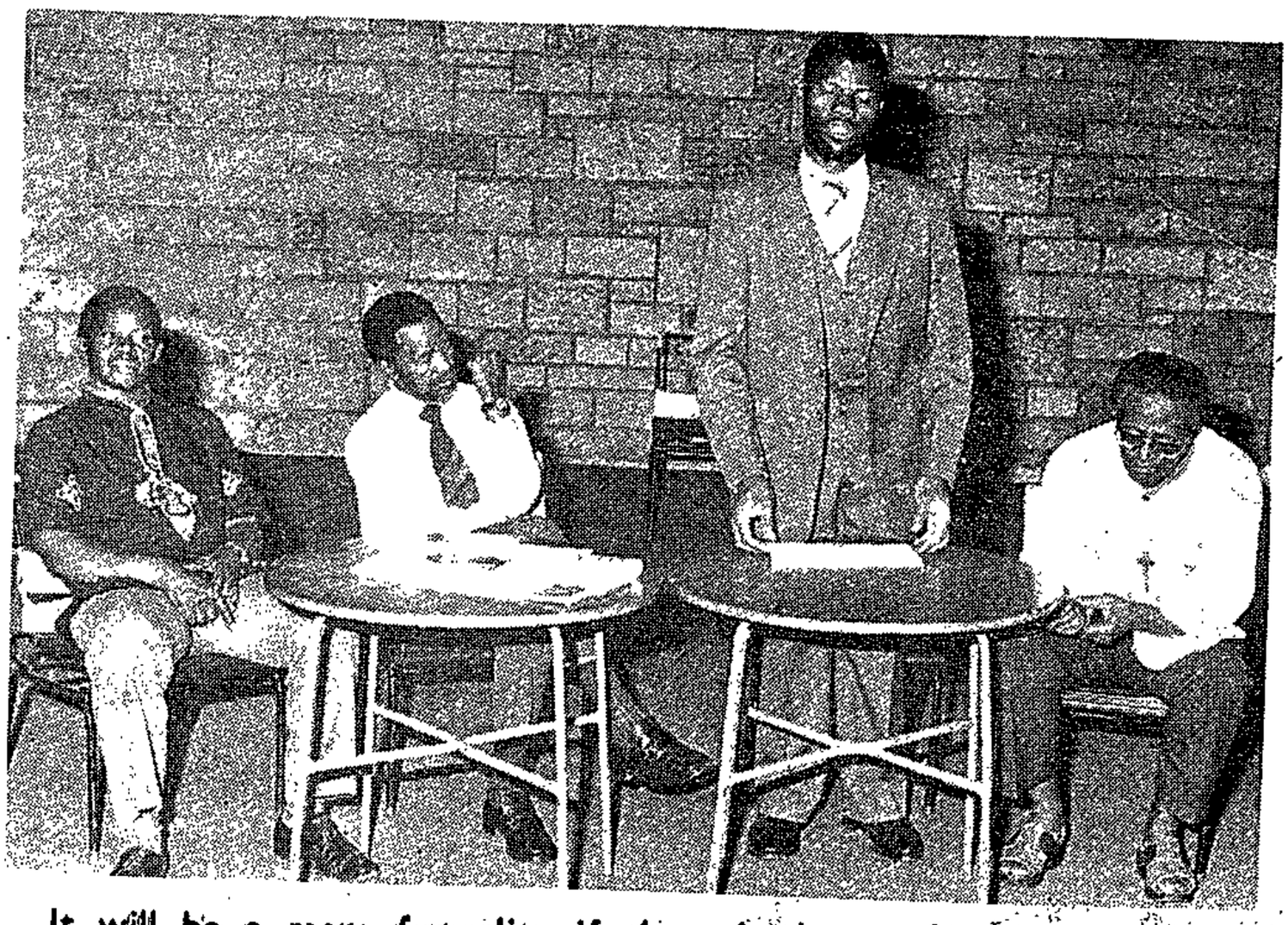
SYSTEM

What the four men have in common is their fierce opposition to the South African Government. They are not keen on working from within the system. Both Dr Motlana and Bishop Tutu turned down invitations to take part in the regional committees.

All the four men are also not enthusiastic about negotiating with the Government. In 1975 Bishop Tutu wrote to the then Prime Minister Mr B J Vorster requesting that a national convention of genuine leaders be convened. Another common factor among the men is their belief that the true leaders of the people are those on Robben Island. Dr Motlana's Committee of Ten refused to meet Dr Piet Koornhof while Mr Nkondo has made it clear that Azapo will not negotiate.

There still exists minor differences between the four which if solved can give those people who do not support leaders who are operating from within the system, a powerful leadership. In their own right the four men each commands respect and have a wide constituency.

The last word came from Mr Botha who said it will be a powerful alliance once it came into being.



It will be a mere formality if these leaders make their loose alliance official. They are from left: Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of Azapo, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, Mr Thozamile Botha, the chairman of Pebco, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Urban Foundation denies political motives

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE URBAN Foundation's housing schemes are not politically motivated, the Foundation's Transvaal managing director, Mr Pat Dempster, said this week.

At a Meadowlands Civic Association meeting last week, the Urban Foundation was accused of catering for "middle class blacks only".

Mr Dempster said the foundation did not only cater for the high income group but also for the low income bracket.

"I think people make this accusation because they don't know about some of our schemes. We have a low income group scheme in Khutsong, Carltonville," he said.

Responding to accusations about the formation of a middle class, he said: "We cannot create a middle class, because that is a natural development — all we endeavour to do is create opportunities."

Post 20/12/77.

Azapo condemns detentions

By Kingdom Lolwane

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) have condemned the continuous detention of Cosas members by security police.

The protest follows the detention of Cosas president Ephraim Mogale and six other executive members of the organisation about a month ago. All are now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

A statement by Azapo reads: "It is becoming clear once more that the Government will not hesitate to stifle an authentic black voice in the country. It is contradictory that while there is talk of "reconciliation" in Government circles, a total onslaught is wasted against leading members of Cosas.

We, as Azapo, have pledged solidarity with Cosas in their plight and assure them of our unqualified support in these crying times. Though we are all dismayed at these ill-timed and callous detentions of our fellow brothers, we shall never be deterred or intimidated in our quest for liberation."

The Wasa statement reads: "The attempt by the Government to silence the legitimate voices of black youth through detention will not have the effect of neutralising the struggle — but on the contrary, will set the youth of our country afire for the attainment of justice."

The statement continued: "The action against Cosas must also be seen in the light of the so-called "new approach" — an exercise which requires that those who re-

SUNDAY POST, December 30, 1979

LOOKING BACK IN ANGER

ZWELAKHE SISULU reviews a decade of black consciousness

THE BLOODY decade has drawn to an end — and for black people and their organisations, it is a matter of looking back in anger.

It was a decade of high political activity, when the lists of deaths in detention, bannings and banishments grew longer. So did the list of political trials.

The history of the past decade is essentially the history of the black consciousness movement, and the history of the movement is the history of Saso and the Black People's Convention (BPC).

The two organisations were to play an important role and the "conscientisation" of the people was the starting point.

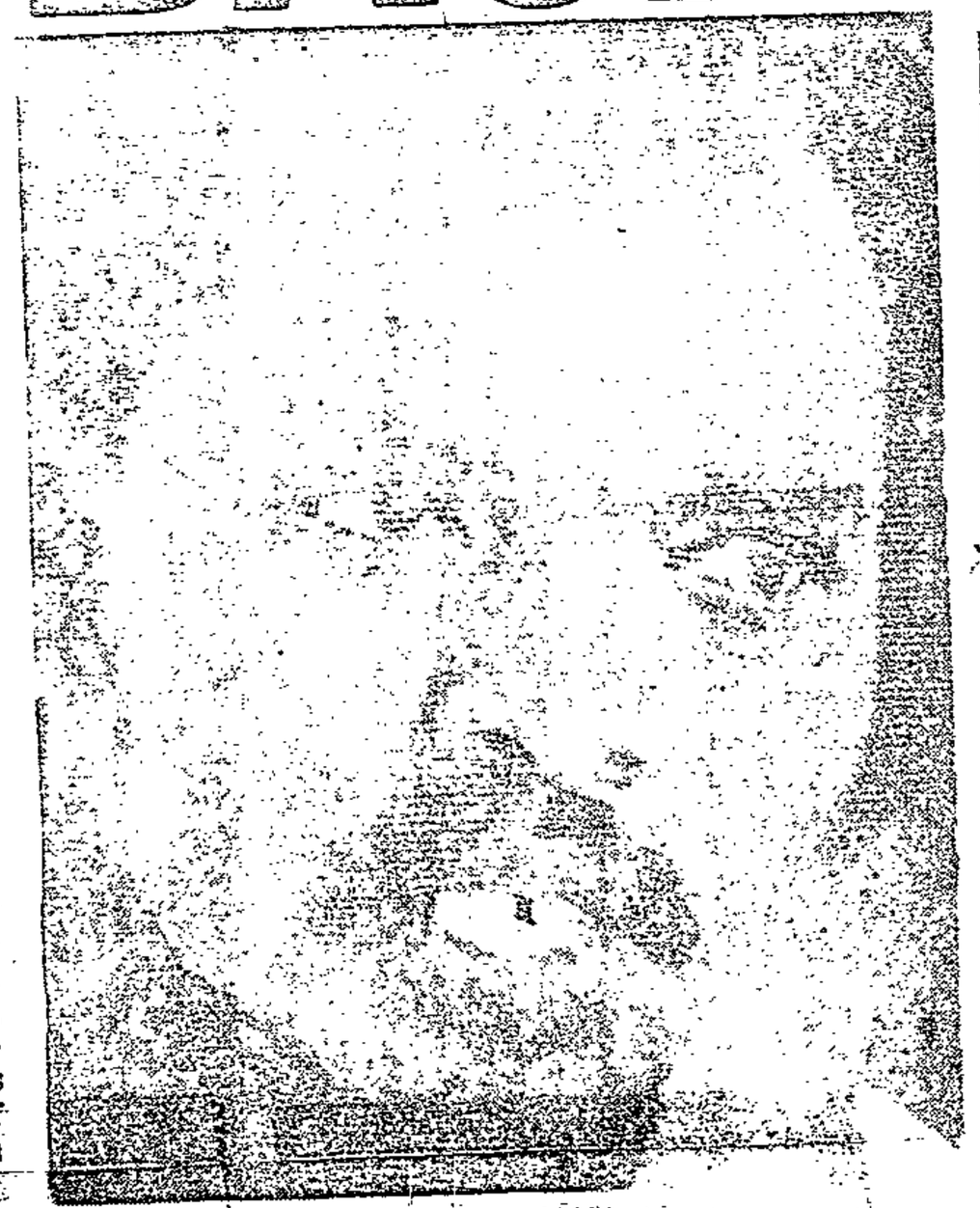
However, the violence of the Soweto uprisings in 1976 and the death of Steve Biko in detention were to act as the major points of political awareness.

After the lull in overt political activity, the formation of the South African Students Organisation (Saso) towards the end of the last decade was to usher in a new blend of activism.

Although formed in 1968, Saso's outlook and influence were only to crystallise in the seventies, leading to the formation of numerous black oragnisations It also became midwife to the black consciousiness movement.

The movement, according to its detractors, was going to extinguish itself within months, but as the curtain falls on the seventies, its prophesied demise has lost credence.

In its 10 years, the black consciouness movement has been subjected to intense State action, beginning with the banning of eight Saso leaders in 1973 to the banning of 17 black organisations in October 1977.



Steve Biko.

of the movement, Mthuli kaShezi, was mysteriously crushed by a train at a railway station.

Onkgopotse Tiro, who had left the country for Botswana, died from a parcel explosion. Mapetla Mohapi died in detention.

SASM, which catered for non-university students, created an action committee in 1976, later to be known as the Soweto Students Representative Council.

It was this action committee which was to lead the protest against Bantu Education that

black worker and his role was to be highlighted.

Although Kenneth Kaunchidi, president of the BPC, had already signified the turning point — from student activism to a broad base mass movement — in Mafeking in 1976, it was the Rev Buti Tlhagale who further expanded on this theme in 1978 at the formation of Azapo.

In his paper, A Further Determination of Black Consciousness, he stated: "In so far as the capitalist system thrives

has been much in evidence in Port Elizabeth with the formation of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) and its role in the strikes at the Ford Motor Company plant.

This point is taken further by Quorish Patel in his paper In Search of Ideology.

"Realising that black workers finally shape and determine the struggle, we discover that the survival of black consciousness, to be relevant, depends on the black

80/12/19 (339)

banned the two parent movements, the ANC and the PAC in 1960, overt political activity at national level was stifled.

As a result, the 10 years preceding the formation of Saso were marked by a slow, almost imperceptible movement towards the establishment of a national organisation.

It was natural that the students, who had some measure of political mobility within the white, liberal-dominated National Union of South African Students (Nusas), should take the lead and offer militant leadership.

One of Saso's first tests was the expulsion of Onkgopotse Tiro from the University of the North.

Other organisations began to mushroom. The South African Students Movement (SASM) and the Black Allied Workers Union (Bawu) were among those to play an important role in the coming years.

True, the movement saw itself as a liberation group, but it also saw the need to belong to a broader liberation movement. Attempts at unity talks between the black consciousness movement and the major organisations were initiated.

Once united, Biko said, it is only then that "we can effect the greatest results".

The formation of the Black People's Convention in 1972 allowed the movement greater mobility.

BPC addressed itself to national questions — the carving up of the country into Bantustans was one of the predominant themes.

In its 1975 congress, the BPC described Bantustans as a design to cheat blacks into participating in their own oppression "because of built-in safeguards that make it impossible for any black person participating in them to liberate himself".

All these developments were not without tragedies: A leading member

trial concluded, the movement was heading for yet another crisis — the uprisings in Soweto.

During the ensuing bloodshed, black consciousness leaders throughout the country were rounded up and detained. This was a pattern to be repeated in 1977 and last year.

Its culmination was the banning of black organisations, including Saso, BPC and BCP in 1977.

With the bulk of the leadership in detention, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) was formed. It was with the formation of Azapo that the significance of the

lective productive efforts, their organisational power can equally bring the capitalist system to a crash."

Black consciousness, he says in the paper, addresses itself principally to black pride and self-actualisation without detailing how these could be translated into action.

Black solidarity spearheaded by black workers would give an added dimension to black consciousness: "Black consciousness ceases to be just an attitude of mind, it becomes an organisational power."

It is precisely this organisational power which

This specific focus on the workers by the movement, he says, becomes the starting point of another phase of its growth.

Assessing the movement, Azapo president Curtis Nkondo says: "It brought about a change in thinking, and made people aware of what political changes are and rid us of the concession politics of the past."

Two other groups, the Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), came into being this year to close a hectic decade of political activity.

During an address at the university, Tiro was to outline the major failings of black education, much to the chagrin of university authorities.

His expulsion sparked off intense student activity on the various campuses, an exercise which drew the entire student body closer to Saso.

Up till that stage, the task of articulating black consciousness was left to Steve Biko, its founding president, and Barney Pityana.

Yet, what were the fundamentals of black consciousness?

Although Nusas had provided a platform, however limited, it could not provide the outlet that the black student needed.

Saso had envisaged black consciousness as an instrument of ridding the black man of "slave mentality" that would also create an awareness of black collective strength.

Implicit in their outlook was the need for blacks to reject values and norms alien to them, and to explore and take pride in their past in a manner which the highly commercial "black is beautiful" culture could not.

"The call of black consciousness is the most positive call to come from any group in the black world for a long time . . . it is a realisation by blacks that, in order to feature well in this game of power politics, they have to use the concept of group power and to build a strong foundation for this," said Steve Biko.

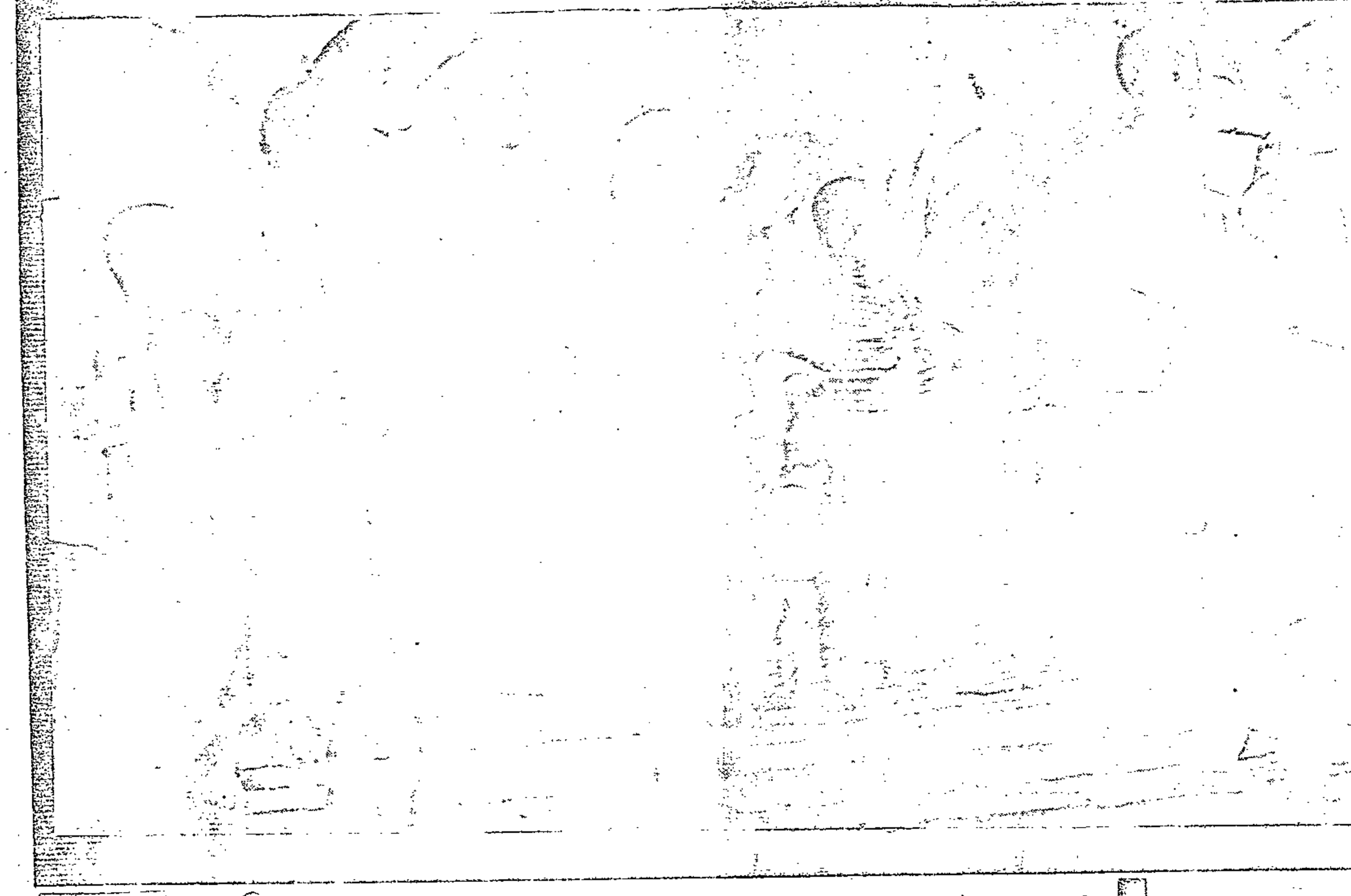
In many ways, Saso was the beginning of that foundation. Recognising its limitations as a student body, it saw the need for a national political organisation which would be able to accommodate all black people — including those who were passing through universities and Saso.

By 1975, the State found it increasingly difficult to restrain the developments of Saso and the BPC. Eight leaders of the organisations were detained and later charged and convicted under the Terrorism Act.

The convictions stemmed from the pro-Frelimo rally organised in Durban as a salutation to the coming to power of Frelimo in Mozambique. The Saso-BPC trial was seen

339

POST WOMAN



[illegible] the last day of 1979 and already the traditional New Year resolutions are dominating the thoughts and conversations [illegible] people [illegible] was the same [illegible] year but now [illegible]

This was not the year of the black child

A LOT might have been achieved during the International Year of the Child but those of us who will flip honestly through our 1979 diary will find the black South African child gained very little if anything. But for a few organisations and individuals who genuinely tried to better the lot of children this year would have been like any other.

The national celebration by South Africa to mark 1979 the Year of the Child might have brought some tears into the eyes of many. A colourful occasion it was with children of all races leading the procession and singing their hearts out. But when the make believe came to an end that day the black child was rudely brought back to reality.

His was a different world. He went back to the dark township streets, its overcrowded trains and houses and to his starving brothers and sisters who survive on garbage.

DREAM

Almost a year later he is still where he was, the rights of a child being a dream unlikely to come true.

It doesn't make sense but in the twentieth century basic education for most black children is a luxury. At an early age they are forced to seek employment to support themselves.

The few who are lucky enough to attend school face odds at every turn. With no school social workers, school psychologists or proper supervision to see to the problem child, it is not surprising that many drop out at an early age.

It might have been a good year for some children but it was definitely not a good year for those rotting their small brains away in prisons.

When Vendaland became independent this year it was cause for celebration for some people but thousands of children were stripped of their South African citizenship. You have to be black to fully understand the implications of this.

Mr T W Kambule reputed educationist and lecturer at Wits University said in an article to POST recently:

"Regarding nationality, this (the black child) has been robbed of. Although physically they are in South Africa, they are not considered nationals. The state robbed them of their nationality via appropriate legislation. They are aliens in their country of birth,' he said.

The Year of the Child was appropriately summed up by a 15-year-old child from Seshego who recently wrote a poem to POST which read in part:

". . . "The time for free and compulsory education.

What I see now is only celebration.

How can we celebrate when there is so much work for us to do?

"We celebrate in halls, eating and drinking, while hundreds of children are dying.

Others are out of school.

Others are dying of hunger.

Others are drinking in shebeens.

"Others are doing hard work earning next to nothing.

But we are celebrating.

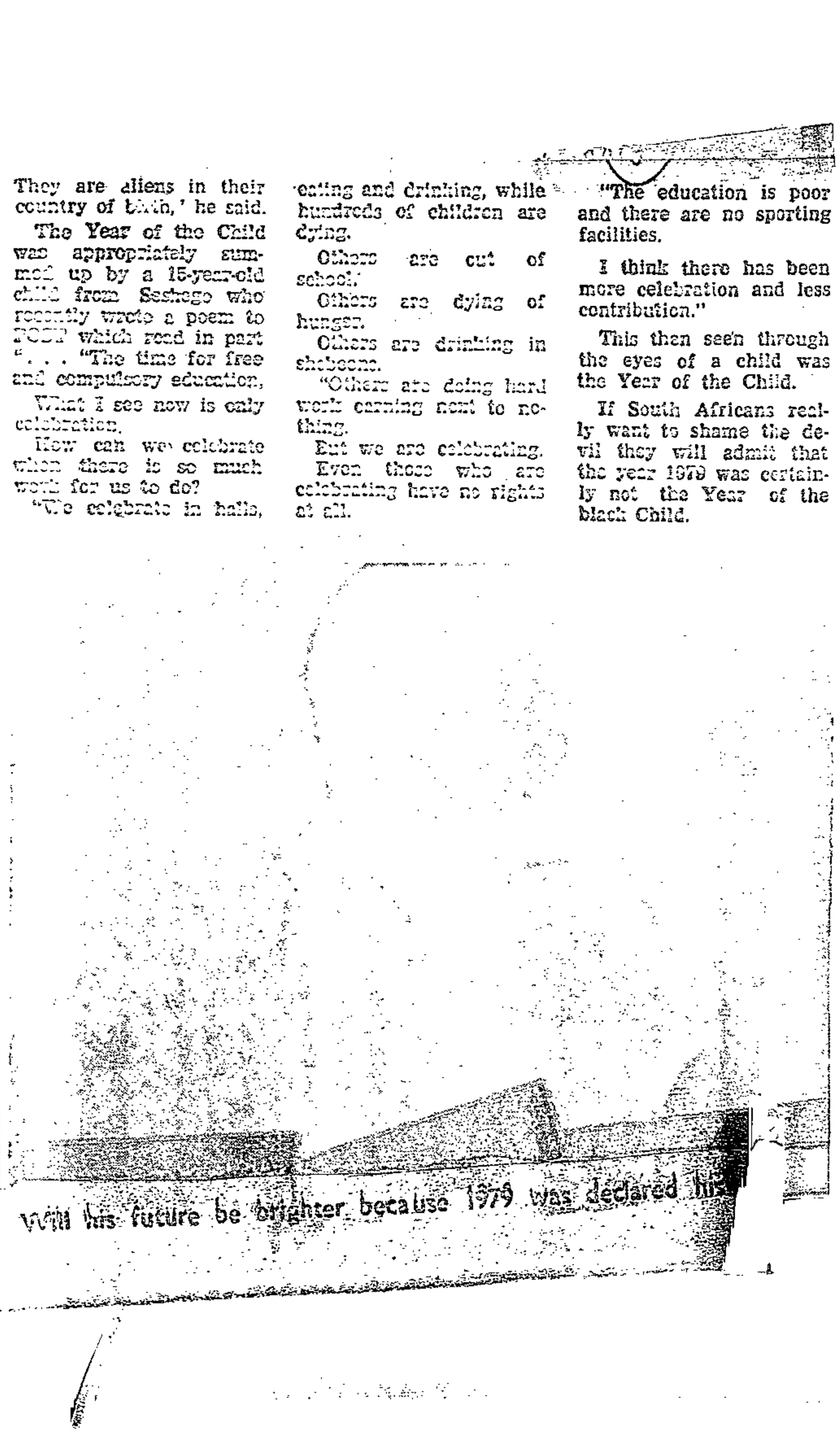
Even those who are celebrating have no rights at all.

"The education is poor and there are no sporting facilities.

I think there has been more celebration and less contribution."

This then seen through the eyes of a child was the Year of the Child.

If South Africans really want to shame the devil they will admit that the year 1979 was certainly not the Year of the Black Child.





ARE you fond of children? Have you done a little extra for children especially this

International Year of the Child award. There is a total of R5 000 which Omo is itching to give away provided of course, the prize money is spent on children.

Our address is: POST/Omo International Year of the Child. PO Box 6663 Johan-

31/12/79

339

URBAN - AFRICAN - GENERAL

8 MAY 1979 — 30 MAY 1979

Hansard 13 (800) 8/5/79 (339)

99-year leases

642. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1)(a) How many applications for 99-year leases have been (i) received and (ii) granted to date in terms of the regulations promulgated on 15 December 1978 and (b) how many plots have been surveyed and are available for registration under such leasehold title;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the present position in regard to the registration of leasehold titles in Black townships.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 16.

(ii) 1.

(b) 2 347.

(2) Yes. I will make a statement when my Department's Vote is discussed by the Standing Committee.

the road on which the Greys were moving and, on returning, I had to go back the same track as I could not get the tonga across country. It was getting late when I was returning, and it was not pleasant at all, as at one time we were quite five miles behind any of our troops. One armed Boer could have held us up and taken our horses.

I got into our camp at dusk by following the wheel tracks.

<u>3rd September</u>

country. Som of rough

spaces. Towa park-like

kraal with a l y large kaffir

column camped whole of our

movement was c combined

wagons had es Rey with 50

had moved out e and in fact

rrived.

Five-year plan for urban Blacks
Hansard 4 (271) 2431
*11. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

What progress has been made in the implementation of the five-year plan for urban Blacks announced by his predecessor on 1 February 1978.

†The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

A Cabinet committee is presently considering the position of the Blacks in the White area. In the course of this investigation, these matters which would have been included in the five-year plan, will be considered favourably.

339

Methuen, under orders from Pretoria, followed him and so we had no complete circle. In the evening the three companies Inniskilling Fusiliers that we had left on the hill at Damhoek to build block-houses, rejoined us. They said that from the hills, one could easily follow the movements of all our columns by the dust raised. I have no doubt this explains why the Boers always know where they are.

Glenmore: provision of water

Hansard 7 (323) 23/3/77

339

*9. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

What progress has been made in the provision of water to the township at Glenmore.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Water is presently being supplied to Glenmore from boreholes and abstraction from the Fish River. Investigations in respect of a more permanent water supply have been completed. The details are being studied and a decision will be taken shortly.

Our scouts found another wounded Boer in a farm house, who had been shot through the chest five days ago. Strange to say he was a brother of Commandant Groebbler so in the evening uncle and nephew were sid[illegible] tents. About 300 yards from camp we [illegible]e that we had captured once befo[illegible]he doctor was away but the order[illegible]peaking Hollander. I got Allenby to c[illegible]e driver and 12 oxen to carry the [illegible]lander was quite affable about the [illegible]uite right.

I dined with Allen[illegible] I got a chill. Next day we marche[illegible]t two miles from Bethal. We put [illegible] ambulances on the march as it w[illegible]n the Hollander one. We filled the latter with our own slight cases. Next morning I tried to get our sick to Bethal but they refused to take them. By this time we had 25 sick and only two ambulances and two tongas. Our other two ambulances were away at the line at Middelburg with sick Officers. I got Allenby to insist on the Bethal people taking six of our worst cases including young Groebbler. This boy had done very well for the time he was with us and stood the march in our ambulance well.

Hansard 9 Dec - 8/12/77

National Liquor Board

339

*2. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a committee of the National Liquor Board was appointed to inquire into the distribution of liquor in the metropolitan Black residential areas; if so, when;

(2) whether the committee has submitted its report; if so, when;

(3) whether the report will be laid upon the Table; if not,

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

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes. 23 August 1977.

(2) No.

(3) A decision will be made when the report is received.

(4) No. The matter can be raised during the debate on my Vote.

Officials of Administration Boards

Hansard 5 (347) 8/13/79

382. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

339

(1) How many officials' salaries and allowances were paid from the sum of R2 401 609 shown on page 10 of the Report of his Department for 1977-'78 under the heading Administration Boards;

(2)(a) how many of these officials served in the area of each Administration Board and (b) what are the designations of their posts.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

The information requested is not readily available and can only be obtained at unwarranted expense.

(1) and (2)(a) and (b) Fall away.

One way of defining an efficient c
Individual citizens should be able
relieving the effects of drought.
take to provide work according to
in the management of an efficient
be prescribed by the rules could e
(piece rates appear to have severa
the setting of norms that govern a
overseer role to one largely of su
contain an incentive to productivi
period of work to be provided upon
invariably unskilled manual work;
residence; and the minimum number
before new works are opened.

Within the rules Government would e
citizency. When people seek work,
The catch, unless it is a regular c
have to proclaim a region as drough
operation.

An answer to the problem lies in th
in Maharashtra State in India in th
programme whereby citizens can seek
government would be organised to qu
small works. The guarantee of wor
it is a regular part of the managem

The r
a mc h
mana i
mach
It :
proc
cou

In t
up t
a cc g

Also subject to the discretion of the
authorities are widows who do not
quality under the pass laws in their own

ng his promise away?



er-
assist
would
in
e the
hey
he
k,
o
r
e
ork.
irst
e into
volved
lar
t
tive
ed if
tates
ief
r
ution.
, a
n the
ilies
ection
e sale

the bantustan became independent would no longer qualify for residence in the "white" areas by virtue of birth there.

Thus, although Du Randt assures the *FM* that descendants of people qualifying for leases will themselves qualify for *leasehold* rights if they are born in the urban area, he says that to *occupy* the house they will need special permission.

To get such permission, he adds, the applicant must be employed and have dependants. When the job is lost, or the children are grown up, the right of occupation can be withdrawn.

Although the governing legislation and the regulations made under it (gazetted on December 15) provide that descendants of leaseholders can inherit leases from their parents, descendants born after independence to bantustan citizens may not have the right to live in an urban area — even if they were born there.

When the legislation was debated in Parliament last year, Connie Mulder, then Plural Relations Minister, said that the right to hold a lease did not necessarily mean that the lessee could live on the property. The right of an heir to occupy a house left to him depended on his having the requisite qualifications. In terms of another bill enacted during the session, children born to citizens of an independent bantustan after the date on which

The 99-year leasehold system for Africans in certain "white" urban areas is not all that it is cut out to be. A lease over a house, and all the financial responsibilities that go with it, does not necessarily entail a right to live in it. This was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Frans du Randt, last week.

99-YEAR LEASES
Promise unfulfilled

229

GC 6286

KENNISGEWING 64 VAN 1979

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

AANSTELLING VAN LEDE VAN DIE RAAD VIR BEHUISING VAN SWARTES

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat Sy Edele die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens artikel 8 van die Behuisingswet, 1966 (Wet 4 van 1966), ondergenoemde persone as lede van die Raad vir Behuising van Swartes aangestel het:

Voorsitter	*Vir die tydperk*
Prof. T. H. Louw.....	17/9/78-16/9/81.
Lid	
Mnr. G. H. Venter.....	1/10/78–31/3/79.
Plaasvervangende lid	
Dr. P. S. F. J. van Rensburg vir mnr. G. H. Venter	1/10/78-31/3/79.

(26 Januarie 1979)

NOTICE 64 OF 1979

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

539

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF BOARD FOR HOUSING OF BLACKS

It is hereby notified that the Honourable the Minister of Plural Relations and Development has, in terms of section 8 of the Housing Act, 1966 (Act 4 of 1966), appointed the following persons members of the Board for Housing of Blacks:

Chairman	*For the period*
Prof. T. H. Louw.....	17/9/78–16/9/81.
Member	
Mr G. H. Venter.....	1/10/78–31/3/79.
Alternate member	
Dr P. S. F. J. van Rensburg for Mr G. H. Venter	1/10/78–31/3/79.

(26 January 1979)

SECTION I : FOR INFORMATION

1. Mature Age Candidate.

The Dean has permitted the following candidate to read for the qualification indicated in terms of the Joint Matriculation Board's regulations for conditional exemption from the Matriculation examination on the grounds of Mature Age:

Gideon Jozua Malherbe : B.A. 1979

2. Leave Report

xxx The following leave report is attached:

Associate Professor David Welsh (CAGL)

(Annexure Page 1)

3. Report on the First Conference of the S.A. Lecturers and Researchers in Communication Science.

xxx Report from Professor M.L. Fielding of the Professional Communication Unit is attached.

(Annexure Page 2)

4. Meetings of Boards of Faculties in 1979.

Because no separate calendar of meetings will be published as in the past, it will not be possible to forward to every member of the Faculty Board a calendar of the 1979 meetings.

xxx Attached is a schedule of meetings of Boards of Faculties in 1979.

(Annexure Pgs 3-4)

5. Funds for Leave Substitutes.

xxx Attached is Circular No. 123/78 in regard to the above

(Annexure Pg 5)

KENNISGEWING 64 VAN 1979

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

AANSTELLING VAN LEDE VAN DIE RAAD VIR BEHUISING VAN SWARTES

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat Sy Edele die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens artikel 8 van die Behuisingswet, 1966 (Wet 4 van 1966), ondergenoemde persone as lede van die Raad vir Behuising van Swartes aangestel het:

Voorsitter	*Vir die tydperk*
Prof. T. H. Louw	17/9/78–16/9/81.
Lid	
Mnr. G. H. Venter	1/10/78–31/3/79.
Plaasvervangende lid	
Dr. P. S. F. J. van Rensburg vir mnr. G. H. Venter	1/10/78–31/3/79.

(26 Januarie 1979)

xxx

9879 9

NOTICE 64 OF 1979

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF BOARD FOR HOUSING OF BLACKS

It is hereby notified that the Honourable the Minister of Plural Relations and Development has, in terms of section 8 of the Housing Act, 1966 (Act 4 of 1966), appointed the following persons members of the Board for Housing of Blacks:

Chairman	*For the period*
Prof. T. H. Louw	17/9/78–16/9/81.
Member	
Mr G. H. Venter	1/10/78–31/3/79.
Alternate member	
Dr P. S. F. J. van Rensburg for Mr G. H. Venter	1/10/78–31/3/79.

(26 January 1979)

xxx



rnhof reaches for some small change at a recent National ing at the Pretoria City Hall. The Minister for Plural s and Development has promised blacks a "new era".

No pass ... or new freedom

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE INTENTION to replace reference books with identity documents — announced by Dr Piet Koornhof in Parliament yesterday — will not in itself free blacks from influx control.

The definition of reference book in the Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act includes any identity document issued to blacks.

Carriers of these documents are subject to the key influx control laws, including the Abolition of Passes Act and the Bantu Urban Areas Act.

The definition of reference book includes travel documents issued by the Transkei and BophuthaTswana governments and those homelands who are co-operating under the agreement signed between South Africa, BophuthaTawana, lebowa and the Ciskei in 1977.

These travel documents contain the same particulars as reference books, including the "nationality" of the holder, his serial number and his special endorsements to be in prescribed areas.

They must be produced on demand and failure to do so can result is prosecution and punishment by way of a fine and, for "presistent offenders," imprisonment.

Dr Koornhof reportedly compared the proposed identity documents with those carried by whites. In one sense at least they are not strictly comparable. Whites identity documents are not reference books by another name, are not producable on demand and not linked to influx control laws which restrict freedom of movement.

But the reduction of the number of administration boards, which Dr Koornhof foreshadowed in the speech, will result in greater mobility for blacks by widening the areas in which they can move freely and seek work.

9/02/74

(339)

'Eglin should resign'

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government was not corrupt, nor had it ever been corrupt, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood said yesterday.

Speaking during the No Confidence debate, Mr Horwood said the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, had made scandalous statements which he could not substantiate, during his speech on Monday.

"He is the most irresponsible Leader of the Opposition this country has seen and he should resign," Mr Horwood said.

The Opposition's act in opposing an address to the State President on Monday had branded them "as utterly unpatriotic and anti-South African."

The true perspective on the Information affair was that a handful of people had gone wrong and committed what amounted to serious irregularities regarding the use of public funds.

Koornhof promises new era for blacks

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Passes used by blacks are to be scrapped and replaced by documents similar to those used by whites.

This was announced by the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday. He told Parliament that the new political era which the white, coloured and Indians were entering also heralded a new era for blacks.

Speaking in the No Confidence debate, Dr Koornhof said it was clear that the consolidation of the homelands was one of the most important political happenings which had occurred in South Africa for a long time.

"With this the Prime Minister has opened the door to a new era in the execution of a satisfactory political dispensation for all the people of a multi-national South Africa."

With the opening of this new door, the Prime Minister had brought new hope which in time would be regarded as a turning point in the history of South Africa, he said.

It was not only a new era for blacks in the black states, but also those in the urban areas.

Concerning black labour, it was the Government's aim to simplify the identity documents for blacks and to make the documents more convenient for them.

The intention was to scrap the present pass (dompas) system as soon as possible and to replace passes with identification documents similar to those used by whites and other population groups.

He said his aim in urban black residential areas was to let blacks operate as freely as possible through the market mechanism, in order to create economic opportunities in their own areas.

Dr Koornhof said his motto was: "Let us plan with blacks and not for them."

As soon as the Cabinet Committee investigating the position of urban blacks in the constitutional set-up of South Africa had made its recommendations they would be laid before the Government.

Give us the opportunity to try to find a solution together with the leaders of the black states and the black leaders in white areas."

Dr Koornhof said his first priority in his new portfolio would be the economic development of the black states of South Africa. Both he and the Government planned to give special attention to this. — Sapa.



Dr Piet K
Party me
Relati

Black leaders meet

SEVEN black South African homeland leaders will meet at Jan Smuts Airport near Johannesburg on Sunday to draw up an agenda for a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Those who are expected to attend are: Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu, Dr Cedric Phathudi of Lebowa, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Chief Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, Mr J Mabuza of Kangwane (Swazi), Mr J Mahlangu of Ndebele and Mr T K Mopeli of Qwa Qwa.

A spokesman for the leaders said it would be a closed conference but a statement might be issued. — Sapa.

Port Elizabeth: electrification of Black townships

339 Hansard 2 13/2/79

62. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether the electrification of the Black townships in Port Elizabeth is being considered; if so, when is it anticipated that (a) a decision will be made and (b) the project will be (i) commenced and (ii) completed.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) A decision will be made once the results of a survey to establish the feasibility of the project are at hand.

(b)(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Hansard 2
14/2/79.
Column 43

339

99-year leasehold scheme

*13. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

What progress has been made in the implementation of the 99-year leasehold scheme.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

The following progress has been made:

(1) Regulations have been promulgated in Government Notice R.2471 dated 15 December 1978 to launch the leasehold scheme.

(2) Administration Boards have been requested to submit General Plans for approval and to provide the necessary infrastructure to vacant sites. Some General Plans are already being considered.

(3) Registration offices have been established for the registration of leasehold at Chief Commissioner's offices.

(4) Officials are already being trained for this purpose.

Citizenship 'escape bid' by blacks

Argus 15/12/79. (339)

Political Staff

ATTEMPTS by urban blacks to escape being forced to accept citizenship of independent homelands by becoming citizens of those Bantustans which are still part of South Africa are likely to be blocked by the Government.

In recent months many urban blacks have been making inquiries at the KwaZulu office in Tembisa about taking out KwaZulu citizenship.

They are mainly blacks who automatically became citizens of Bophutha-Tswana or Transkei when these territories opted for independence. They do not want to lose their South African citizenship and are interested in becoming KwaZulu citizens because that territory's Government has pledged never to opt for independence.

APPROVAL . . . .

However, a spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations said that an application by a citizen of an independent homeland to become a citizen of a non-independent homeland had to be approved by the Minister of Plural Relations.

Observers believe that while the Minister will grant permission in individual cases where there might be grounds for such an application — for example, family ties with another ethnic group — a large-scale effort to retain South African citizenship will be blocked.

NOT RECOGNISED

Blacks who become citizens of BophuthaTswana or Transkei as a result of these states' independence face the prospect of being citizens of countries not recognised by the rest of the world at large.

Their passports are recognised by only a few countries. It appears that at this stage agreement has been reached between their Government and the South African Government for them to be issued with South African passports for travel abroad.

However, the main objection by many urban

ɔ:
ɒ
œ
u
u:
y
y:

Genasa
ã:
ɔ̃:
ɛ̃:
ə̃:

ons
mens
ingeval

Diftonge (Tweeklanke)

a:i	fraai	
oi	mooi	
ui	koei	
əi	my	lei
eu	leeu	
œu	ou	koud
oey	lui	uit

Gekondisioneerde tweeklanke

aj	katjie	
a:j	baadjie	
ej	beentjie	
ɛj	bedjie	
əj	lintjie	pitjie
ɔj	potjie	mondjie
oj	pootjie	
uj	voetjie	skoentjie

SA blacks can keep citizenship

Star 20/2/79 339

Parliamentary Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — No black South African would ever be forced to give up his South African citizenship, the Minister of Health, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, told Parliament yesterday.

"I cannot envisage that the day will ever come that we have no black South Africans," he said.

This is the first direct repudiation of the controversial statement by the former Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Connie Mulder, that when government policy was carried to its logical conclusions, there would be no black South Africans.

Dr van der Merwe was replying to a challenge by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) who objected to a clause in a new Bill which would exclude non-South African citizens from a proposed dental technician's council.

Mr van Rensburg moved an amendment, supported by the NRP, seeking to exclude those who lost their citizenship through the granting of independence to homelands from the disqualification clause in the Bill.

Dr van der Merwe said that while it was government policy to encourage blacks to identify with their homelands, it was his opinion that no black South African would ever be forced to give up his citizenship or lose his rights.

"We have almost 20-million black South Africans today. There may be less later on but that does not matter."

The Minister pointed out that opinions expressed in Parliament had to be confirmed by the party congress before they became policy.

Erasmu												
Espley												
Fine,												
Fourie												
Gainsb												
Garland, N.R.	14	11	15	40	15	55	4	5	14	23	10	33
Gelant, R.A.	-	11	2	13	9	22	5	9	5	19	4	23
Gilfillan, A.D.	6	4	6	16	10	26	4	2	0	6	3	9
Goosen, M.P.	11	9	17	37	12	49	13	8	10	31	20	51
Green, Miss K.J.	15	20	21	56	15	71	17	12	13	42	18	60
Greenberg, Miss A.	23	15	17	55	14	69	17	15	15	47	27	74
Grunfeld, B.	16	11	21	48	14	62	13	3	9	25	15	40
Hack, B.C.	12	6	14	32	15	47	11	2	8	21	8	29
Haddow, P.B.	14	18	1	33	19	52	10	10	18	38	15	53
Harper, G.M.	10	9	16	35	0	35	10	7	5	22	9	31
Harpur, C.A.L.	2	2	6	10	-	10	3	2	3	8	3	11
Hay-Whitton, A.M.	22	17	19	58	19	77	17	16	16	49	27	76
Helman, L.	11	13	20	44	14	58	11	7	3	21	17	38
Higgo, A.M.	2	1	0	3	0	3	4	-	-	4	0	4
Huntley, R.	14	21	22	57	14	71	17	12	16	45	18	63

Employers' levy 'will help Blacks'

CAPE TOWN — A levy payable by employers in respect of their Black workers would be used primarily to improve their quality of life, the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr. W. J. Vosloo, said yesterday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the Laws on Plural Relations and Development Amendment Bill, he said this levy was necessary to create better conditions for Black workers.

It was also important to ensure harmony between employer, employee and the community. It had become necessary not only to see the Black worker as a person during working hours, but to improve his lifestyle after hours.

It was for this reason and to provide for the necessary funds that the Deputy Minister of Development, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, sought to introduce the levy.

He wanted to assure the Opposition that it would only be introduced after proper consultation and would be abolished immediately when funds became available.

Amendments

The Bill was adopted in committee, with amendments proposed by Mrs. Helen Suzman, (PFP Houghton) and the Deputy Minister of Development, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg.

The Government accepted Mrs. Suzman's amendment to a clause she said would deprive the unmarried daughters of men in urban areas of the right to live with parents.

The Bill was read a third time. — (Sapa.)

Amounts paid to further sport among Black population

Hansard 3 (c51) 22/2/79

53. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

339

What amounts were paid from (a) public funds, (b) the South African Development Trust Fund and (c) liquor profits during 1977-'78 to further sport among the Black population of the Republic.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) R40 378.

(b) R157 000.

(c) Nil.

In addition the Sports and Recreation Fund expended an amount of R140 886 on sport facilities in urban residential areas and self-governing Black states an amount of R197 528 in the various Black states.

Foundation spent R7,7-m on projects

Star 21/2/79

339

The Urban Foundation spent R7,7-million on 135 projects in the initial 20 months of its operations to October last year, according to the foundation's first progress report released in Johannesburg today.

The foundation was established in December 1976 to improve the quality of life of urban communities, especially that of blacks, coloured and Indian people.

During the period under review it:

- Mobilised support for, and acceptance by employees of the code of employment practice for the elimination of labour discrimination;
- Was involved to a major extent in the successful negotiation of the 99-year-old leasehold housing legislation for black communities;
- Mobilised direct financial support from the private sector of R19-million for its activities;
- Acted as a catalyst in arranging local and foreign financing for housing projects. — Sapa.

Hansard 3 (160) 23/2/79.

Curfew regulations

339

*5. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development: 339 (80)

Whether consideration has been given to abolishing or limiting the application of the existing curfew regulations; if not, why not; if so, (a) what decisions have been taken and (b) when will they be implemented.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) It has been decided that this control measure still serves a purpose towards the good order and must be retained, but it will be applied with circumspection.

(b) Falls away.

Star 23/2/79

339

Blacks remark 'opinion not policy'

Parliamentary Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Health, Dr van der Merwe, said yesterday he had expressed his own opinion and not party policy when he said he could not envisage a time when there would be no black South Africans.

Facing a barrage of Opposition questions, he refused to agree to suggestions that his viewpoint conflicted with Government policy as expressed by the former Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, and the former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The question of black citizenship became a hot issue after a statement by Dr van der Merwe in the Assembly earlier this week which had been interpreted by Opposition MPs as a repudiation of Dr Mulder's concept of "no future black South African citizens."

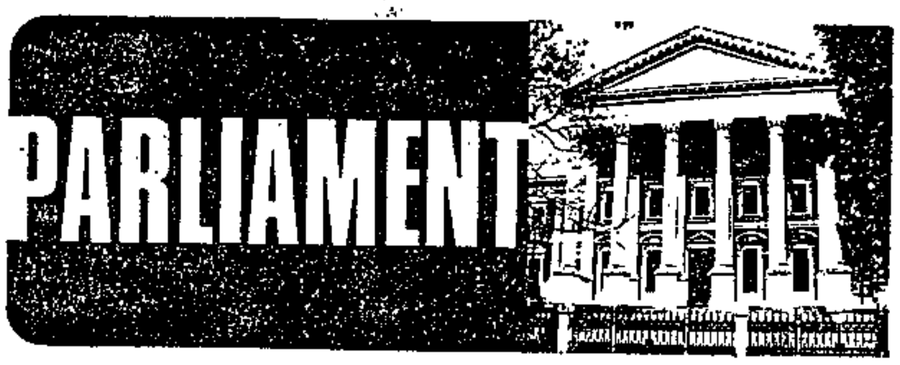
The issue was raised during the debate on the Dental Technicians Bill which provides for the setting up of a South African Dental Technicians Council. The council's membership will exclude all those who are not South African citizens permanently resident in the Republic.

During the committee stage debate on the Bill yesterday, Dr van der Merwe rejected an Opposition amendment seeking to include blacks who had lost their South African citizenship as a result of black states becoming independent.

Dr van der Merwe said he stood by his statement earlier this week when he had said he could not envisage the day would ever come that "we have no black Soouth Africans."

He said he had given the Hansard copy of his speech to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Dr van der Merwe said he had spoken of "black South Africans" and not "South African citizens."



He also stood by his statement that no South African citizen would be compelled to give up his South African citizenship.

Here he had spoken of what the South African Government would do and not of what the governments of independent black homelands might do, the Minister explained.

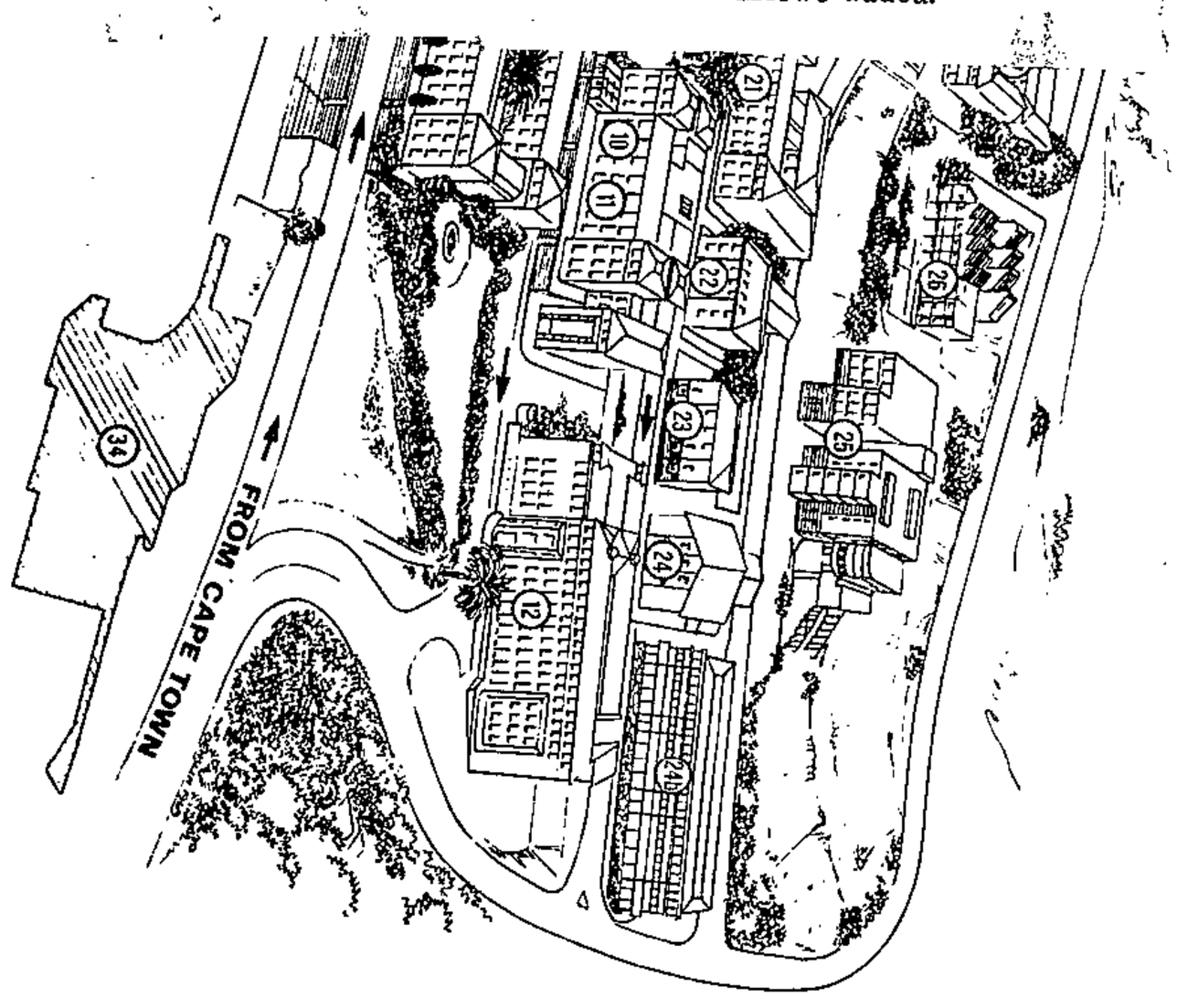
He said he had expressed an opinion and had given the Prime Minister the Hansard version.

"If he disapproves of it he will tell me so. It is an opinion of mine. It was not policy."

Mr B W B Page (NRP Umhlanga) asked whether the Minister meant he did not agree with the opinions expressed by the former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the former Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder.

Dr van der Merwe said he remembered Dr Mulder's statement that if Government policy was followed to its logical conclusion there would be no black (South African) citizens.

"I don't think that will be possible," Dr van der Merwe added.



White by night laws to stay

339
24/9/79
RD

THE ASSEMBLY — The government has refused to scrap South Africa's curfew laws because they "still serve a purpose towards good order," but the curfew restrictions will be applied with "circumspection" in the future.

This was stated by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday when he replied to a question by Mr David Dalling (PFP. Sandton).

His reasons for retaining the curfew laws were sharply rejected by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

In an interview yesterday, Mrs Suzman said instructions to handle pass law offenders with circumspection had not worked in the past.

Police had been instructed to give people a reaasonable opportunity to fetch their reference documents, but "this unfortunately has not happened because it is impossible to control the actions of young and inexperienced policemen who spend a good deal of their time harassing blacks under pass laws and curfew regulations."

"There is no way these laws can be applied with circumspection. They must be abolished," Mrs Suzman said.

Earlier this session, it was revealed that 17 472 people had been prosecuted under the curfew laws between July 1977 and June 1978. The curfew laws operate in 377 towns and nine cities in South Africa. — PC.

qualification, must attend classes at a Technical College to at least an N 11 level. However, if an apprentice is unable to pass even N 1, he/she would still qualify as an artisan at the end of the period of indentureship, i.e. through passage of time. The holder of an N 111 is regarded as having an educational qualification equivalent to Standard X.

The ambitious apprentice of recent years could continue with the NTC parts 1V and V and the National Technical Diploma (NTD). Today the 'T' examinations have replaced the NTC 1V, V, and NTD. The introduction of the T courses heralded the age of clearly defined qualifications for technicians. The Diploma qualification is at a higher level than the Certificate. Thus the Diploma T course is at a higher level than the Certificate T course. The Certificate is awarded after the completion of T1, T2, and T3, each comprising four subjects and requiring a total of 360 hours of instruction. The Diploma courses are offered only at Colleges for Advanced Technical Education, which also offer some of the Certificate courses offered at the Technical Colleges. The Diploma candidate must pass T1, 2, 3, and 4, each comprising six subjects and a total of 630 hours instruction, including laboratory work. In addition, the candidate must pass all subjects with an overall aggregate of 50% - the Certificate candidate on the other hand, requires 40%. The Diploma, as well as the Certificate, is only awarded after the candidate has served a period working for an approved employer in the field for which he/she is being trained.

A glossary at the different levels of techi

C. Training of te

This section c
for training t
statistics on
fied in recen
apprentices i
as 'technicia
tential suppl
Certificates.

cilities
els, some
have quali-
riculants and
em are employed
to the po-
and

Hartzenberg: consult blacks on planning

PRETORIA — Blacks wanted to be consulted in the planning of their states. It must not be planned for them or they would turn against the planners.

This was the warning given by the Deputy Minister of Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg, when he opened a three-day conference of secretaries of works and engineers from the homelands, South West Africa, Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

Dr Hartzenberg said he was not always convinced that all the projects tackled in the black states were economically viable. It was important for the priorities to be right in the present financial climate.

After defence, the Department of Plural Relations and Development was the biggest with a budget of R460 million or 6½ per cent of the state income for 1976/77. Of this amount, R250 million was spent on development

The department also had taken over the development of urban residential areas from the Department of Community Development. Its planning division was responsible also for black townships in white areas.

— SAPA.

~~221~~ ~~227~~ ~~101~~ 339 DD

13/7/79.

Black citizenship laws criticised

EAST LONDON — Black and white South Africans and the press shared a common misapprehension about citizenship — that the taking of a passport from Transkei or Bophuthatswana made someone a foreigner.

So said Mrs Sheena Duncan, ex National President of the Black Sash at a lunch hour forum of the Institute of Race Relations here yesterday.

This was not the case she said.

"The kind of identity document which one carries is irrelevant.

"Anyone who is classified as Tswana or Xhosa (excluding those Xhosa-speaking people who are computerised as belonging to the Ciskei) is a foreigner, an alien in South Africa, from the day of independence of the homeland to which he or his parents, or his grandparents, are deemed to belong. He has ceased to be a citizen of South Africa," Mrs Duncan said.

Speaking on the issue of citizenship in a talk entitled: The new foreigners, Mrs Duncan said 1970 saw the introduction in South Africa of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act.

"Every black South African has since that time been a citizen of one or other of the Bantustans whether he likes it or not and whether or not he even knows where in South Africa his family originated.

"The only question remaining is that of the particular territorial authority to which he belongs," Mrs Duncan said.

The act could categorise someone belonging to a certain homeland by virtue of the language he spoke or even if he had a relation or had merely identified with a member of a certain ethnic group.

Transkeian and Bophuthatswana independence left no choice of citizenship and no legal right for anyone to remain a South African and to refuse the citizenship thrust upon him.

There was, said Mrs Duncan, only an administrative procedure whereby a person wishing to renounce citizenship of his new country might apply for citizenship of another homeland.

If the application was granted he would become again a South African citizen by birth — until his new homeland became independent.

This application could only be made by people who were born before the date of independence of their so-called homeland. Children born after independence could not apply.

Mrs Duncan compared the reception given to white immigrants who became naturalised South African citizens with that given citizens of independent homelands coming to South Africa.

The naturalised white South African received a message from the State President saying: "It is my sincere wish that you will avail yourself wisely of the privilege of South African citizenship and that it will bring to you and your descendants peace, happiness and prosperity."

A black person who was forced to become a citizen of an independent homeland even though he was born in South Africa and whose ancestors, as far back as the family went, were born and lived in South Africa was given a six month permit to undertake unskilled or domestic work in South Africa on a contractual basis. — DDR.

Govt explains leasehold inheritance

CAPE TIMES 2/3/79

339

Political Staff

THE RIGHTS of children of homeland citizens under the 99-year leasehold scheme were spelt out by the government yesterday.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations, made it clear in a statement that children of homeland citizens would have the right to occupy homes inherited under the scheme, even if they had been born after their homeland had accepted independence.

Dr Koornhof's statement follows considerable confusion on the application of the scheme and fears that the children of homeland citizens would lose their right to live in the homes they inherited if they had been born after homeland independence.

In his statement, Dr Koornhof repeated that people would be eligible for the 99-year leasehold scheme only if they qualified to be in the urban areas by virtue of birth or period of residence.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs, said she welcomed the minister's assurance that children of homeland citizens born after independence would not lose their occupation rights. However, there was still ambiguity.

"As I read the law, there is a conflict between two laws that have a bearing on this matter. While the minister's intention is welcome, it does not correct the ambiguity that arises in the law." She hoped he would accept an amendment that put the matter beyond all doubt.

Dr Koornhof also made it clear that if a person living in the urban areas lost his right to occupy a house, he would retain his leasehold right over his house. A person could lose his right to occupation if, for example, he lost his Section 10 right to remain in the urban areas.

However, children of citizens of independent homelands would not forfeit their right to occupation even if they were born after independence.

Dr Koornhof said his explanatory statement was intended to clear up confusion "which results in the government's sincere intentions in this regard being questioned".

NM 2/3/79

African home scheme clarified

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The rights of children of homeland citizens under the 99-year leasehold scheme were spelt out by the Government yesterday.

Dr. Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Plural Relations, made it clear in a statement that children of homeland citizens would have the right to occupy homes inherited under the scheme, even if they had been born after their homeland had accepted independence.

Dr. Koornhof's statement follows considerable confusion on the application of the scheme and fears that the children of homeland citizens would lose their right to live in the homes they inherited if they had been born after homeland independence.

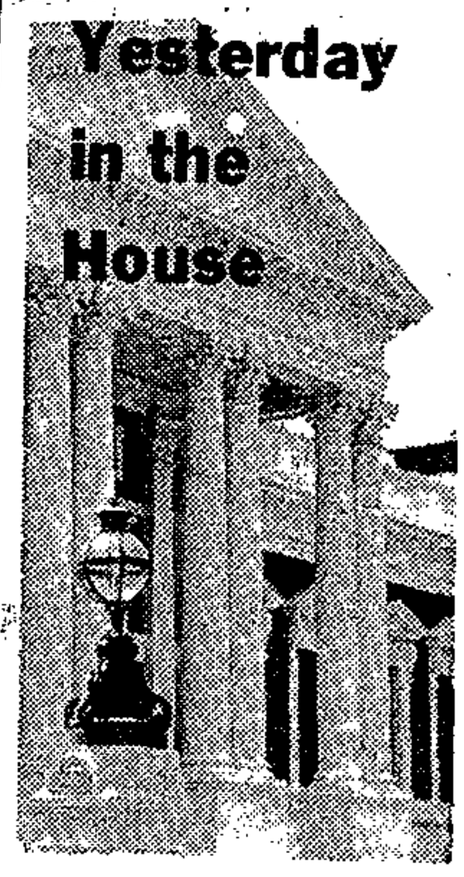
In his statement, Dr. Koornhof repeated that people would only be eligible for the 99-year leasehold scheme if they qualified to be in the urban areas by virtue of birth or period of residence.

Dr. Koornhof also made it clear that if a person living in the urban areas lost his right to occupy a house, he would retain his leasehold right over his house.

A person could lose his right to occupation, if, for example, he lost his Section 10 right to remain in the urban areas.

Dr. Koornhof said his explanatory statement was intended to clear up confusion "which results in the Government's sincere intentions in this regard being questioned."

Mrs. Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on Black affairs, said there was still ambiguity on the matter because of a legal ambiguity.



339



Parsons . . . voicing objections

TOWNSHIP FINANCE
White man's burden

Employers are bristling at a government move to increase their compulsory contributions to Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. Legislation currently going through Parliament abolishes the R2,50 per month ceiling on employer contributions under the Contributions in Respect of Bantu Labour Act.

The Minister of Plural Relations will now have free reign in deciding the extent to which the private sector will finance the boards. Also gone from the Act is the provision stopping him from raising the contribution (up to the R2,50 per employee per month maximum) by more than 20% at a time.

At present, the contribution for industrial workers in most parts of SA is R2,15, while in the Western Cape it is R2,50.

Willie Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, tells the *FM* that sharp increases will be avoided as far as possible. He also promises that employers will be consulted before any changes are made.

But both Assocom and the FCI have complained to government about the scrapping of the limit. Assocom intends raising the matter with Plural Relations and Development (Prad) Minister Piet Koornhof later this week.

"It is essential that a statutory limit be placed on possible increases," says the FCI's Hennie Reynders. Brian Matthew, of the Midland Chamber of Industries, complains that "government has a blank cheque to do as it pleases. We take the levy into account in calculating wages, but the employee takes home only some of it. If government keeps milking industry, it will force us to mechanise."

The move is clearly intended to bolster the funds of administration boards, whose only other main sources of revenue are rents on township houses and profits on liquor sales. Prad's latest report once again emphasises the boards' predicament: "Liquidity problems of the West Rand and Peninsula Administration Boards became so critical in 1977-78 that the department had to arrange two loans of R2,9m each from other more liquid boards."

The boards get no financial assistance from the State. This principle was made clear from the outset.

"Assocom has indicated to government that organised commerce is opposed to lifting the limits as it does not favour sectional tax," says executive director Raymond Parsons.

Another point of dispute centres around where the money is spent, especially since administration boards can channel their revenues to the bantustans. "We would like the money to be used in the area where it is paid," says Reynders.

Vosloo says that none of the contribution money will be spent in the bantustans. Nevertheless, according to a recent article by P J Riekert of the Western Transvaal Administration Board, as much as R4,9m was spent on housing in BophuthaTswana's Mabopane township by the Central Transvaal Board; its East Rand counterpart ploughed R3,6m into Lebowakgomo in Lebowa.

Another employer gripe is higher levies in the Cape. Vosloo expects that this is likely to remain the position, claiming that the "cost per capita of labour and housing is higher due to the relatively small number of blacks in the area."

Others see the differential as an attempt to discourage the employment of Africans in what government chooses to regard as a "coloured labour preferential area" (*FM* July 7 1978).

Vosloo says that levies are "not necessarily" used to divert labour from one area to another. "Up to now, the scale of levies has rather been equated to costs of administration and services than to serve to promote the employment of coloured workers."

TEXTILES SURVEY

The textile industry has suffered much criticism during the past 20 years. Criticism has broken out again with a revised duty protection. How valid are the attacks? How important to the economy is the industry? Is it worth protecting?

These and other questions are examined in a major survey of the textile industry to be published by the *FM* next week. Even if you have no professional interest in textiles, as a clothes buyer you're sure to find much of interest in the survey. So don't miss it.

99-year black lease clarified

339 DD 2/3/79

CAPE TOWN — Blacks who lost their right of occupation would nevertheless retain their right of leasehold in black townships, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, said here yesterday.

In a statement clarifying the 99-year leasehold scheme for blacks, he said foreign blacks who were citizens of a country which was at no time part of the Republic would not qualify for leasehold rights.

Speculation on the subject had come to his notice and was causing confusion, resulting in the government's sincere intentions being questioned.

"The essence of the gislation in regard to a rson qualifying for a leasehold right is that an adult who, having resided continuously in a prescribed area since birth, or having been employed by one employer continuously for 10 years, or having resided lawfully for an unbroken 15 years and continuing to reside in such an area, can obtain leasehold.

"The qualification to partake in the scheme applied equally to a citizen of a state which was formerly a part of South Africa, with the above qualifications, provided he was previously a citizen of South Africa.

"The descendants of this class of person also qualify for leasehold rights, providing they similarly hold the birth, employment or residential exemption mentioned," Dr Koornhof said. — SAPA.



DR KOORNHOF ... confusion.

Blueprint for urban Blacks to be widened

(339)

Parliamentary Correspondent 3/3/79

CAPE TOWN — The five-year plan for urban Blacks is to be worked into a far broader blueprint covering both the political and social problems facing this group, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr. Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

In an interview Dr. Koornhof rejected the widespread speculation that the five-year plan, drawn up by his predecessor, Dr. Connie Mulder, would be shelved.

He said the five-year plan, which was intended to deal with the quality of life of Blacks in urban areas, was not wide enough to deal with the problems facing this group.

A far wider plan was needed which would include a "blueprint for fitting urban Blacks into the total constitutional set-up for South Africa."

Committee

A Cabinet committee was at present investigating all these matters, and new developments would be announced at the earliest opportunity.

Although he could not divulge details of matters under discussion, he said housing, commercial activities in Black areas and the pass system were three of the priority areas.

A place for urban Blacks in the new constitutional proposals had been set as one of the conditions by Coloureds and Indians for their co-operation with the scheme.

A large section of Right-wingers in the National Party believe that urban Blacks should only be represented at the highest level of government through their homeland leaders.

They are opposed to representation of urban Blacks as an autonomous unit, as they believe this would contradict a basic tenet of apartheid.

A small group of verligtes want urban Blacks to have a place in the constitutional proposals at the highest level.

Hansard 5 (289) 5/3/79

Black townships: use of sporting facilities

(339)

82. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether any rugby, cricket, football or other sporting associations or bodies were during 1978 refused permission to use any fields, grounds, premises, stadiums or facilities in Black townships in the Republic; if so,

(2)(a) in respect of which fields, grounds, premises, stadiums or facilities was permission refused, (b) what associations or bodies were involved, (c) on what dates was notice of the refusals given and (d) what were the reasons for the refusals.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, by the Administration Boards concerned.

(2) (a) (i) Thabong Stadium, Welkom.

(ii) Langa Stadium, Cape Town.

(b) (i) Welkom City Soccer Club.

(ii) Western Province Rugby Union.

(c) (i) 5 December 1978.

(ii) 12 March 1978.

(d) (i) The application did not comply with requirements.

(ii) The use of the field was already granted to the Western Province Rugby Board.

Transkeians get more time

6/3/79

339

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday confirmed the deadline for Transkeians to replace their South African reference books had been extended until October 26, 1980.

Transkeians were at first scheduled to change their reference books with Transkei travel documents within two years of their country's independence.

But last year only 57 Transkeians had applied for travel documents and the period was extended.

Dr Koornhof said there were approximately 1 300 000 Transkeians living in South Africa.

He was not able to say how many had applied for Transkeian travel documents because his department did not keep such records.

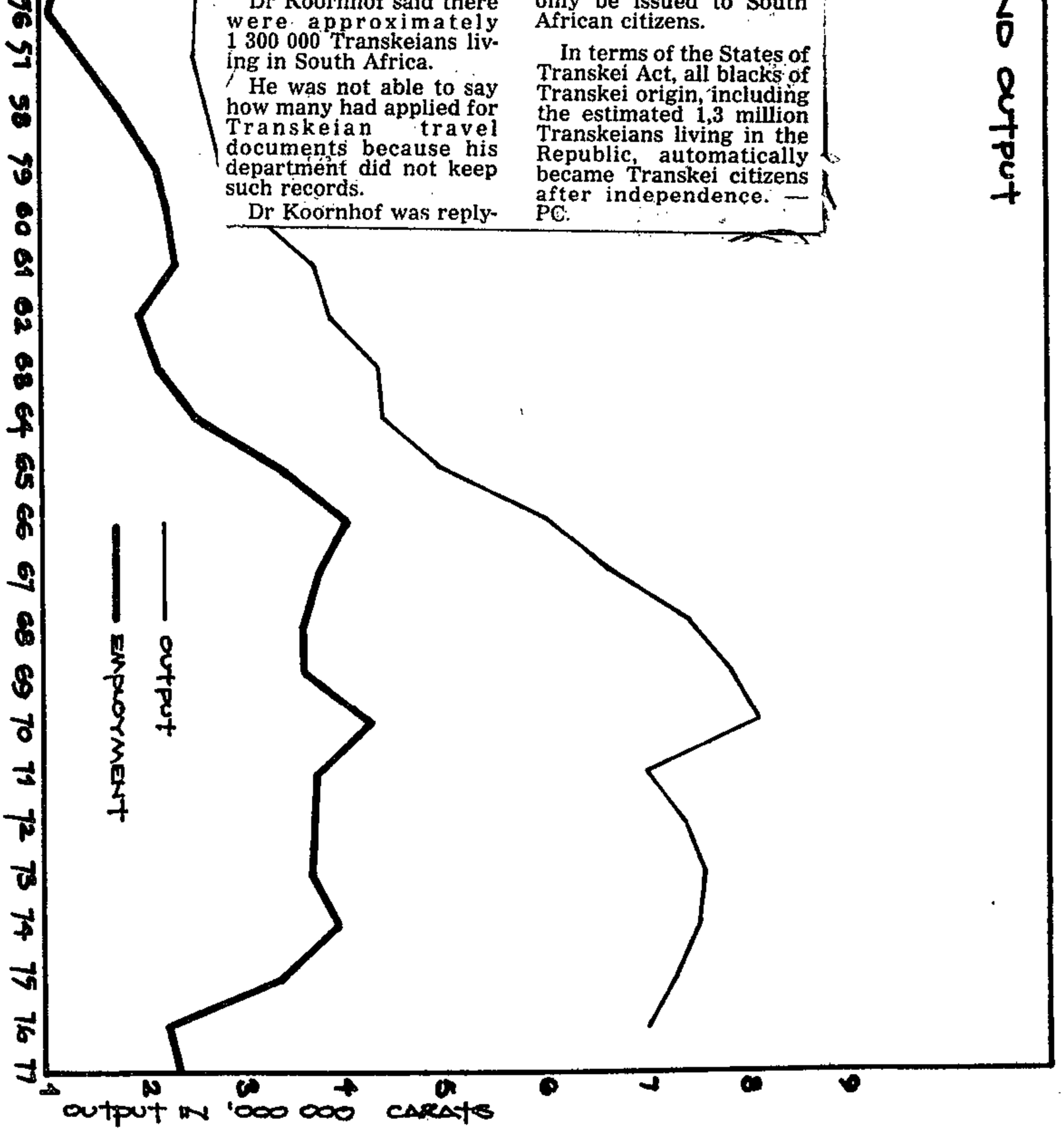
Dr Koornhof was replying to a question tabled by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove).

Before Transkei's independence, the two governments agreed Transkeians should exchange their reference books for travel documents. This agreement was published four days before independence in October 1976.

The extension was granted in spite of an amendment last year to the Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act, which laid down that South African reference books could only be issued to South African citizens.

In terms of the States of Transkei Act, all blacks of Transkei origin, including the estimated 1,3 million Transkeians living in the Republic, automatically became Transkei citizens after independence. — PC.

GRAPH 2: EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT DIAMONDS



339

Hansard 5(2781) 6/8/79

30-Year leases

302. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(a) How many applications for 30-year leases were received in respect of the area of each Administration Board up to 31 December 1978 and (b) how many of these applications in respect of each area were (i) granted and (ii) refused.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)
West Rand	1 233	1 233	Nil
East Rand	1 072	1 072	Nil
Eastern Transvaal	444	443	1
Vaal Triangle	76	76	Nil
Central Transvaal	84	84	Nil
Southern Transvaal	Nil	Nil	Nil
High Veld	Nil	Nil	Nil
Western Transvaal	Nil	Nil	Nil
Northern Cape	Nil	Nil	Nil
Eastern Cape	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cape Midlands	2 161	176	Nil
Southern Orange Free State	190	190	Nil
Central Orange Free State	83	59	Nil
Northern Orange Free State	347	347	Nil
Drakensberg	535	276	41
Diamondfield	224	224	Nil

Where the total of (b)(i) and (b)(ii) opposite each Board cannot be reconciled with (a), applications have not been finalized.

Hansard 5(346) 8/3/79

339

Citrusdal: black population

380. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) For what reasons have the (a) location and (b) Black hostel situated at Citrusdal been abolished;

(2)(a) what was the Black population of Citrusdal as at 1 February 1979 and (b) how many of these persons qualified under section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act;

(3) whether other accommodation has been made available to such qualified persons; if so, where.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a) and (b) As the location at Citrusdal consists only of the Black hostel and due to the fact that a small number of single Blacks are accommodated there, the hostel was transferred to the Good Hope Citrus Co-operation to house their workers.

(2) (a) 90 males and 1 female.

(b) 21 males.

(3) No, they are still accommodated in the same hostel.

PASS LAWS

New deals for old

"New deal for urban blacks." Hardly a day now goes past without some minister or other promising one, or some newspaper or other headlining one.

Connie Mulder was a great one for new deals when he ruled at Plural Relations, what with his five year plans and all. The plans, like Mulder, are evidently now in retirement.

Piet Koornhof is also into new deals in a big way, except that he calls them new "eras." An "exciting new era of reform" is what he promised in Diepkloof/Meadowlands in December. What was more, if the Urban Areas Act needed to be changed, he would change it.

All of which must seem to the people in the townships like a re run of the old movie from the days when Koornhof was a mini minister at BAD under M C Botha and earned himself the handle "Piet Promises."

"Live and let live" may in Koornhof's view be Koornhof's philosophy. But the government of which he is a senior member is not familiar with it. There was no trace of shame in Marais Steyn's voice when he told Parliament this week that 575 600 people had so far been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act, with 132 000 still to go. Steyn — whose department goes by the odd name of Community Development — has boasted that he is going to enforce the Act strictly.

In this mission he will no doubt be aided and abetted by Jack Noble and his odious gang of snoopers in the National Front, who are partly to blame for the recent campaign of official harassment of coloured and Indian families in flats in Hillbrow and elsewhere.

Extreme severity

At a tree planting ceremony in Soweto last December Koornhof told residents: "I am aware that you want security, ownership, and a sense of belonging." *The Citizen*, which is presumably in a position to know these things, reported that he was addressing his remarks to youth in particular. But the Black Sash — whose knowledge of the effects of influx control is second to none — reports this week that "young people are the particular targets for extreme severity and bureaucratic obstructiveness" in a campaign to enforce the pass laws "more rigorously."

For example, reports the Sash, one young girl was "refused the necessary form for a reference book because her father was unemployed and in arrears with his rent. This effectively prevented her from obtaining gainful employment in order to help him in his difficulties."

Two years ago, when penalties for pass offenders were tightened up, the *FM* asked whether the government's "answer" to rising black unemployment was "simply to export the unemployed to some or other bantustan" (*FM* March 18 1977).

The director of the Sash's Johannesburg advice office, Sheena Duncan, reported to the organisation's national conference in Cape Town this week that this was indeed the government's "solution to the unemployment crisis." The government, she said, then pretended "that unemployment is under control as if these people living in rural areas are no longer the responsibility of the State."

Figures given recently in Parliament point to a stepped-up pass enforcement campaign: 272 887 arrests in the main urban areas last year, against 173 571 in 1977.

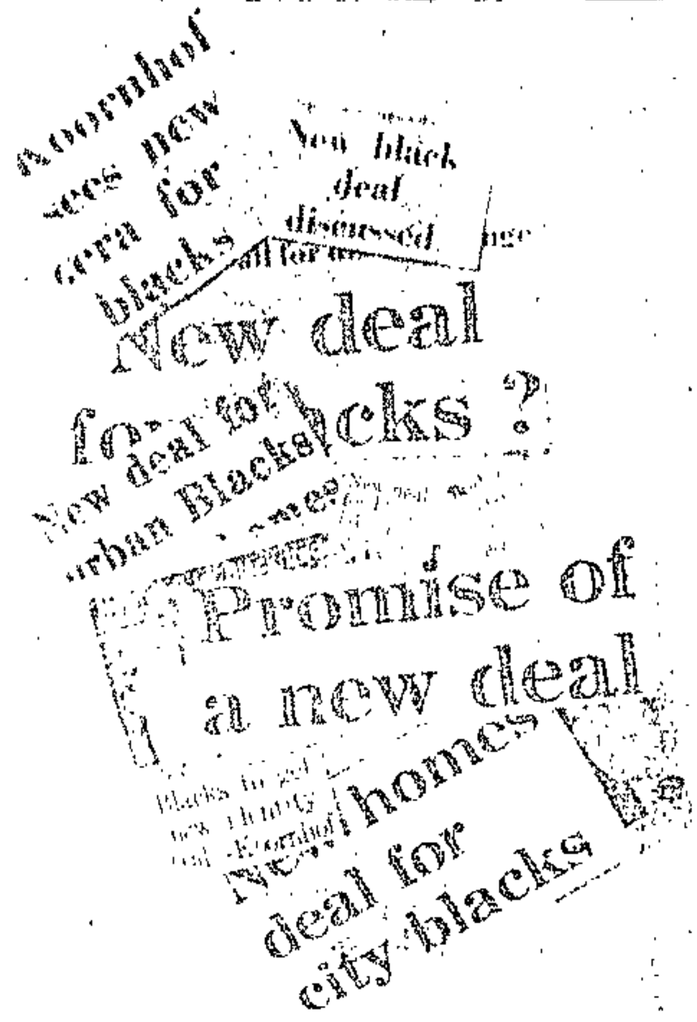
Duncan says that the number of black workers in "white" areas is being reduced, with a clampdown not only on unregistered workers but also on employers of "illegal" labour, who are being taken to court and fined R70 for even a first offence. Says the Sash: "We have seen many people, among them women — widows, divorcees, or unmarried — with children to support, who have been discharged from their jobs because they cannot be registered. Even people who five years ago would have been registered with no difficulty are now being refused."

Duncan also reports that labour recruiting in the bantustans has been "severely curtailed, so there are many areas where no recruiting is presently allowed."

Yet another step being taken in this campaign to "whiten" the "white" areas is to "get rid of as many foreign workers as possible." One Rhodesian who had been lawfully living and working in Johannesburg since 1934 has thus now been told he is a prohibited immigrant and ordered to present himself at the commissioner's office "ready packed up to return to Rhodesia."

Apartheid from the top may look like a system of "live and let live." From underneath it looks different. Sash president Joyce Harris told the Cape Town meeting: "Our regular advice office reports present an endlessly repeating kaleidoscope of broken families; of husbands begging for the comforting presence of their wives and children; of endorsements out of urban areas to homelands which are often totally unfamiliar to those being sent there; of evictions from houses; of often fruitless endeavours to obtain permits — work permits, housing permits, living permits; of desperate struggles to acquire the basic rights of family life and the freedom to seek and accept employment."

So much for the "new deals."



New deals for blacks . . . but an old promise

Secret talks to boost blacks

Sun. Times. Bus.
18/3/79
339
~~176~~

DR PIET Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations, had secret talks on Friday with the men running the country's giant retail chains on ways of encouraging business in the townships without harming black traders.

In Cape Town for the talks were, among others, Edgar's Sidney Press, OK Bazaars' Meyer Kahn, Greatermans' Isaac Kaye, Pick 'n Pay's Hugh Herman (Raymond Ackerman being abroad), and Metro Cash's Natie Kirsh.

This week Dr Koornhof is calling in the country' top industrialists for similar talks and next week he plans to meet with Sam Motsuenyane's National African Federated Chamber of Commerce.

The latter is likely to be the stormiest session of all, as black business opinion, well aware of the enforced shortcomings of the black trader, are dead set against any suggestion that white retail moguls be allowed to overwhelm black areas.

This is the Minister's second significant move, since he took office, towards encouraging black business and putting, to use his words, "heart and soul" into black dormitory cities like Soweto.

His first step, the significance of which, I am told, he believes has not been appreciated widely

By NIGEL BRUCE

enough, was the scrapping four months ago of the onerous and often petty legal restrictions on black traders doing business in their own areas.

These black traders are subject now only to the relevant licensing laws, in exactly the same way as white traders are in their own areas; albeit the latter are infinitely larger and more prosperous.

Blacks are nevertheless still prevented from trading in white areas and from business involment as industrialists.

These talks, however, suggest that Dr Koornhof plans to do much more than merely speed up the relaxation of trading restrictions, a process which began in 1976, when black companies and partnerships were first permitted.

He made it clear to the retailers that he was not prepated to open black townships indiscriminately to white traders because this would swamp black traders in a tidal wave of competitive forces.

Whatever grand scheme is eventually worked out must provide, he emphasised, for the preservation of the livelihood of black traders.

Apparently, discussion on Friday centred on methods of training black businessmen so that they will better be able to cope with stiffer competition in the future.

Mr Press voiced some weighty opinions on training schemes, while Mr Kaye favoured franchising arrangements to achieve the same ends.

Some retailers were left with the impression that Dr Koornhof, while reluctant to commit himself at this stage, might be thinking of attempting to trade off a training participation in townships for white interests against certain concessions for blacks in white areas.

One thing is certain, however: the undoubted diplomatic skills the Minister used in the past to manipulate fractious sportsmen are going to be taxed to the limit on this thorny problem.



Dr Koornhof — giving blacks a lift.

Anxiety over makgotla's changes

STAR 20/3/79

Tom Duff,
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Firm action against makgotla kangaroo courts was called for today by Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on justice and police matters.

Members of an Orlando East makgotla have allegedly been undressing women, men and children in the middle of the night and dousing them with water.

The makgotla apparently began using these methods after being warned by the police in December to stop flogging people.

There have now been complaints that people are "raided by men with vicious dogs in the early hours of the morning and taken to a house where they are tried by a kangaroo court.

Mrs Suzman today described the makgotla as "a really dangerous movement." It had to be dealt with firmly. She said she had warned against it in Parliament in the past and intended raising it in Parliament again.

She plans to put questions to the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, about the makgotla this week.

It would be fatal if the impression was created that the police tacitly condoned the makgotla, she said.

Star 21/2/79

Higher standards for urban black housing

339

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The standard of housing for urban blacks in white areas is to be raised to the same level applying to Government housing for other population groups.

This was announced today by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, in consultation with the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Koornhof.

The position had been reviewed, he said, because there had been an appreciable increase in black incomes, a sustained increase in building costs and the position of blacks in permanent residence in white areas had been reassessed.

In the past the conditions applying to advances to administration boards from the National Housing Fund had differed from those applicable to other population groups.

The differences applied especially to standards and the interest rates at which advances were granted.

PROVISION

"The Government has decided that the provision of housing for urban blacks in the white areas will, from April 1, be treated on the same basis as for other population groups regarding income limits, corresponding interest rates, standards and cost limits.

"As far as standards are concerned, regard must still be had to the ability to pay of those who will occupy the dwellings. Community facilities may, in future, be provided and landscaping may be provided in housing schemes for other groups.

"Existing dwellings for blacks, financed at other interest rates, will not be converted to the new interest rates," he said.

One day's reprieve

The Altaff family who were to be evicted from their "white" Mayfair, Johannesburg, home today were given a day's reprieve after a Department of Community Development official found Mrs Fatima Altaff sick in bed.

The eviction deadline was yesterday. But while several white supporters of the family, including members of the Progressive Federal Party, Black Sash and SA Institute of Race Relations, rallied to support the family yesterday, the eviction squad did not arrive.

This morning an official from the department delivered a court order notifying the family they are to be evicted.

Mr A R Altaff took the official into the house, where Mrs Altaff was sick in bed, and showed him a doctor's letter stating that she had to be in bed for several days.

Mr Altaff said the official then phoned his regional representative, who agreed that the family should not be evicted today.

"However," Mr Altaff said, "I was told that we had to be out by tomorrow."

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ces danses de village m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendant six mois.
9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cette maison, il y a quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bien (augmenté).
10. Les arguments que vous lui avez (présenté) ont lourdement (pesé) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventures, j'en ai (eu) !
2. La tempête faisait rage; nous
   sauvetag
   (sauvé) q
3. Les croisa
   même (soup
4. Je leur ai
   ce soir

FR. 78.5

Transport dilemma

Since 1975 R6-million has been spent on public transport research, yet planners still have no short-term answers. MIKE NICOL reports.

The petrol crisis following the chaos in Iran and the two big increases in the price of petrol this year have left transport planners without any immediate answers.

For some time there has been talk — but it is still just talk — of co-ordinating bus services, improving bus design — and bus services.

Just what the planners have been doing is difficult to say as their plans are kept secret until the day they are finally published.

At a seminar on public transport last year a representative from the technical committee behind Jomet (Johannesburg's Metropolitan Transport Advisory Board) so disillusioned some members of the audience with his "empty" speech that they walked out.

At a recent Friday meeting of the technical committee an observer found no attention given to important details such as planning of bus termini, routes, bus lanes or priority signalling.

"Instead the planning was vague and did not get down to the basics," CARE was told.

At that meeting CARE has learnt, 12 scenarios accounting for widely differing factors which might occur in the next 25 years were presented. The emphasis was not on short-term planning.

Presumably short-term solutions are being sought. A Bus Standardisation Group is looking at the rationalisation of bus design, but it admits to not knowing what the public wants.

The interim plan from Jomet which went to the National Transport Commission last November is supposed to be a blueprint for public transport's needs for the next five years. Yet it is known that co-ordination of bus services was not part of that plan.

This is an issue on which some transport operators feel strongly. They are plagued by rising diesel costs, and unable to offer an attractive service until the bus can compete with the car in speed and comfort. Co-ordination of services would mean better utilisings, and more important, a vastly improved service for the commuters.

Oddly neither Putco, nor their white service Putco Operating (Pots) is represented on Jomet. Yet they are an integral part of existing transport services. Their Soweto buses bring more than 17 000 people into Johannesburg daily.

Most of the R6-million set aside by the Government has been spent on long-term planning CARE has learnt. The necessity for long-term planning is obvious. but the implementation of short-term measures has now become a priority. It is still to be found.

ENERGY 2

339

Assocom plea for socio-economic plan

EAST LONDON — What South Africa needed was a five to ten-year socio-economic plan incorporating the attainment of specified conditions within specified periods, the president of Assocom, Mr R. J. Wood, said when he opened a regional Assocom congress in King William's Town yesterday.

For a number of years Assocom had pleaded for a long-term socio-economic plan for change, "but in our view, when changes have been made they have not been part of a co-ordinated programme".

Drawing up a five to ten-year socio-economic plan incorporating the attainment of specified conditions within specified periods would demonstrate — particularly to the outside world — the sincerity of the Government and the private sector to make changes.

"The Government has accepted that we are moving away from racial discrimination and hopefully we are going into an era where all races are going to have a fair stake in the economy.

"Against this background, it is pleasing to see the Minister of Plural Relations has endorsed the proposal for a five-year socio-economic plan for urban blacks.

"We think this plan may be too restrictive, but it is a move in the right direction," he said.

Dealing with the fuel situation, Mr Wood said one of the actions of the Government over the last few months which had had and would have a serious affect on the business community and economic growth had been the wide-ranging measures announced on February 22 relating to the fuel situation.

Assocom had been involved in a number of meetings with the Department of Commerce on the fuel problem and had submitted a detailed memorandum which, generally, was in accord with those of the Government.

"I would specifically mention the earlier opening of petrol stations, which was requested by Assocom and which, in our view, can only assist productivity.

"Assocom is not in favour of rationing unless all other measures for conserving fuel have been exhausted. We thus welcome the decision of the Minister not to introduce rationing at present."

Mr Wood said Assocom favoured the proposed expansion of Sasol II and while it was appreciated that could place a strain on the country's capital resources, "we consider that, in the long run, it will be beneficial and indeed essential for the future development of this country".

The proposal for private sector participation in financing Sasol II was welcomed and was a further indication of the preference by the Government to restrict increased involvement by the public sector in the economy.

On the current economic situation, he said the business mood was better than in 1978 and there was even a degree of cautious optimism in the short term.

"Our fear is that the upturn in the economy can be reversed unless there is further stimulation".

In the long term, expectations were adversely influenced by three factors:

1. The need for socio-economic change and uncertainty about whether the Government intended introducing meaningful changes;

2. Events in Rhodesia and South West Africa where a permanent solution to the problems, particularly in Rhodesia, was not assured;

3. The uncertainty of what the findings of the Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions would be and what action the Government would take.

A pointer to the lack of confidence was the lack of expenditure on long-term capital projects.

Turning to labour, Mr Wood said Assocom's view was the use of labour was a key ingredient in the future of the country.

"It is our greatest asset and our economic performance is dependent on the maximum and most beneficial use of our labour".

That underlined the necessity of training labour and providing jobs at the right level for that labour.

He said Assocom had raised the employment of black managers with the Minister of Plural Relations and had had a long debate with the Government over the necessity of employing black managers, particularly in areas where the customers and staff were black.

"How else can the black community develop and make a meaningful contribution to the free enterprise system unless they are trained at all levels?" he asked.

Other points Mr Wood made included:

Trade missions sent overseas from South Africa should receive greater Government financial assistance;

There should be a State lottery;

Earlier announcement of import control quotas were needed;

Assocom welcomed the De Kock Commission's report because it introduced flexibility into South Africa's economic policy with its emphasis on market forces in determining exchange rates.

"Our concern is that if the changes envisaged in the report are not implemented timeously, the potential benefits of the new policy could be neutralised.

"We have asked the Minister of Finance to carry through the commission's recommendations as soon as possible.

"This new trend in economic policy can bring great benefits to the capital account of our balance of payments in the attraction it will have for foreign investors".

Dealing with the proposed Credit Agreements Bill, Mr Wood said Assocom had been working on the problems it envisaged would arise if the Bill was introduced.

In its original form the Bill would unduly restrict granting normal credit in the commercial sector.

Assocom had had discussions with the Government "and one is hopeful that our efforts have resulted in substantial improvements on the original proposals.

"Our fear is that this legislation could still interfere with the free market system and the granting of normal credit".

He said the business community was well equipped to make individual and collective contributions to the changes which were needed for all sections and all races of the community.

Emphasising he had confidence in the country's future, Mr Wood said South Africa had the resources of men and material to make South Africa a prosperous and worthwhile place for all to live and work in.

But what was needed was the renewed efforts of people in all walks of life to achieve that potential.

"While we are facing serious problems from outside our borders, the manner in which we deal now with our internal problems will determine the future of this country and whether or not the South Africa of the 21st century will be a better and happier place to live in".

— Business Editor



MR R. J. WOOD . . . "a move in the right direction".

Blacks prefer 'Western' shopping

By GORDON KLING

SOUTH AFRICA'S retail stores can do much to improve their business with black consumers, who are the key to growth in many markets, according to the Bureau for Market Research.

The Bureau found in a recent survey that although some urban blacks favoured township stores, there was little doubt the majority were increasingly preferring the large departmental stores and the "Western" way of shopping. This included spacious, air-conditioned stores featuring arrangement of clothing, for example, by size, and a large selection of guaranteed quality articles with fixed, clearly marked prices.

Blacks preferred to shop near their homes, but this did not displace other factors, and in the search for better value educated blacks were seeking the wide selection available in the city centres. The provision of credit facilities was important in the case of more expensive articles, particularly amongst the high income groups.

Personal service

Most urban blacks prefered self-service in food and household goods departments, but personal service was desired where quality considerations and technical advice played a part in the selection process.

"The considerable redistribution of income from whites to blacks in the past five years has given rise to a situation where real growth in many consumer markets depends very largely on black purchasing power," says the report. "Undertakings that wish to share in the prosperity of the country will have to divert part of this phenominal growth in black power to their own advantage."

Province to help blacks buy homes

Provincial Reporter

THE Cape Provincial Executive Committee intends to introduce legislation at the next Provincial Council session to eliminate race discrimination in guaranteeing housing loans to provincial personnel.

The legislation would allow the Administrator to guarantee loans for black employees to acquire leasehold rights to land on which to build homes in terms of the Black (Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

At present the Peninsula is excluded from the provisions of the Act, but blacks in other parts of the Cape may acquire leasehold rights.

CONTRIBUTORS

Existing legislation, the Dwelling Loans Guarantee Ordinance of 1959, empowers the Administrtator to guarantee loans to contributors to the Government Service Pension Fund and the Government Employees' Provident Fund — white provincial employees and some coloured employees.

The proposed new legislation would extend this system to coloured and black permanent employees who contribute to the Government Non-White Employees' Pension Fund.

RETROSPECTIVE

This would apply the system without discrimination to all races. It is proposed the legislation should be retrospective to November 6 1978.

The legislation limits the guarantee on loans to 30 percent of the total loan.

CT. 27/3/79

Koornhof in plea for betterment of black life

THE Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday that his purpose was to improve the quality of life and promote the well-being of blacks in the cities as well as the homelands.

"The quality of life of the black man, wherever he is, must be improved and we will have to provide more job opportunities and more housing. So much more will have to be done," Dr Koornhof said.

He was addressing a business lunch of the SA Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants at a City hotel.

The advancement of blacks was a continuing process. They had developed new aspirations over the years, and it would be irresponsible not to take heed of this.

Blacks had to share in the material and social progress of South Africa.

"If we concentrate our efforts on the cities only, we will have frustrated blacks in the black states who will flock to the cities for jobs."

Dr Koornhof called on employers to make better use of local labour, and not to treat the black states as "labour depots".

It would take a combination of government and private enterprise to supply opportunities. Business and government should co-operate, as the responsibility for improving the quality of life did not rest only with the government.

Companies should plough back some of their profits into training and educating black children. An unemployed black child was a threat to the internal security of the country.

Giving orders

Dr Koornhof called on businessmen to ensure that the way orders and instructions were given to black staff was improved. "If you've given him housing and education, but not friendliness and respect, you haven't given him a good quality of life."

He had always been proud to see and appreciate all the different races in the country. "The sun shines on all of us, why can't the Venda and the Zulu and the Indians all have the good things they want? They're all part of our country," Dr Koornhof said.

(359)

24/03/79 (339)

nership for blacks

will enjoy security in terms of the 99-year leasehold legislation," said the Progressive Federal Party's member of Parliament for Houghton.

"And the inevitable changes already on us will protect the rights of future generations more securely than any promises from the existing Government.

"For the time being, the assurances given by the past and present Ministers of Plural Relations will have to suffice."

Mrs Suzman "tried very hard" to get an amendment accepted when the new deal was being debated in Parliament last year.

She argued that the legislation's guarantees of 99-year leasehold rights to all future generations in "white" urban areas were in conflict with legislation which classified such people as foreigners if they were born after the dates of independence of their so-called homelands.

Seeks amendment

In her interpretation, such foreigners could be refused permission to occupy homes or townships in "white" urban areas where they were born.

And if that happened on a large scale, the black housing market in urban areas would shrink, property values would depreciate and homeownership would become a bad investment.

She welcomed the assurance given by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, in a statement issued on March 1, which clarified "the Government's sincere intentions."

"But I shall continue to seek an amendment which would give his interpretation legal effect," Mrs Suzman said.

She also welcomed an assurance which The Star obtained from the Department of Plural Relations regarding the "arbitrary powers" of township superintendents under Government Notice R 1036 of 1968.

These include the right to evict township residents from homes or townships for reasons such as being employed outside the prescribed area for more than 30 days; leaving the township for more than 30 days without permission; and "ceasing to be, in the opinion of the superintendent, a fit and proper person" to reside in the area.

Widow's problem

The regulations also require special permission for the widow of a resident to continue to occupy her deceased husband's home.

The Department of Plural Relations told The Star that these provisions "do not apply to rights of leasehold" and are being considered for amendment in any event.

However, Mrs Suzman said that as long as such regulations existed they could be implemented by officials.

She deplored equally strongly the retention of the provision in Section 10 (1) (b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act which denies residential (and leasehold) rights to Section 10 (1) (b) residents who are or have been sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment or fined more than R500.

However, she said, this lack of security could not detract from the overall success of the 99-year leasehold scheme because probably few people would be affected by it.

Even those affected would have the right to be absentee landlords or to sell leasehold properties which they could not occupy.

Another shortcoming, she said, was that widows of leaseholders needed special permission from the Minister to occupy their deceased husband's home if they did not qualify for 99-year leasehold rights in their own right.

Harsh critic

These were women who were not born in the area or had not lived and worked in it long enough to meet the requirements.

Mrs Suzman's final objection concerned the Government's denial of 99-year leasehold rights to blacks in the Western Cape and some other urban townships where resettlements are possible.

Another harsh but informed critic is Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash and past president of this organisation.

Her work has brought her into contact with the misery produced by pass laws and township regulations. It also brought her into contact with South African blacks who are obliged to carry passports from independent homelands with which they never had any links.

Mrs Duncan agreed with Mrs Suzman's sentiments, particularly on the need for amending legislation to put the rights of descendants beyond doubt.

She pointed out that at one stage there was confusion about the rights of occupation by descendants even in the mind of the Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand.

'Real danger'

"Unless there is an amendment to put this beyond doubt, I would not want to buy a home under the 99-year leasehold scheme if I were a black woman," she said.

"But I would be

(To facing Page)

True home ownership for urban blacks will begin to become a reality tomorrow when a Soweto resident becomes the first black in "white" South Africa to receive a 99-year leasehold certificate.

- **What does this mean to urban blacks and their employers?**
- **What are the obstacles to large-scale black home ownership?**
- **Can the 99-year leasehold scheme alleviate the black housing shortage?**

These are some of the questions which The Star intends to answer in a series of probing articles and interviews on black housing.

(From previous page)

forced to, if I had enough money.

"Because the chances are that I would be living in my mother's house with three brothers and a sister — all married except for one, and living with their children.

"And three out of the four of us would have been on the waiting list for homes for eight years."

Mrs Duncan also foresaw a "real danger" that administration boards would regard the leasehold scheme as the solution to the housing shortage and leave it entirely to the private sector to provide black housing in urban areas.

The misgivings quoted so far are shared widely by informed sources who have no political axes to grind but are concerned solely about the rapid implementation of true home-ownership for urban blacks.

Thus, a lawyer who is regarded as one of the leading private sector experts on the 99-year leasehold scheme, and who is convinced that misgivings in respect of the rights of descendants are unwarranted, believes the legislation's wording needs to be amended to convey the intention clearly.

What remains is criticism related to the inevitable teething troubles of any new scheme.

The Star will deal with these later.

 (339)



Mrs Helen Suzman — will seek amendment.



Mrs Sheena Duncan — "I would be forced to buy. . . ."

Home-ow

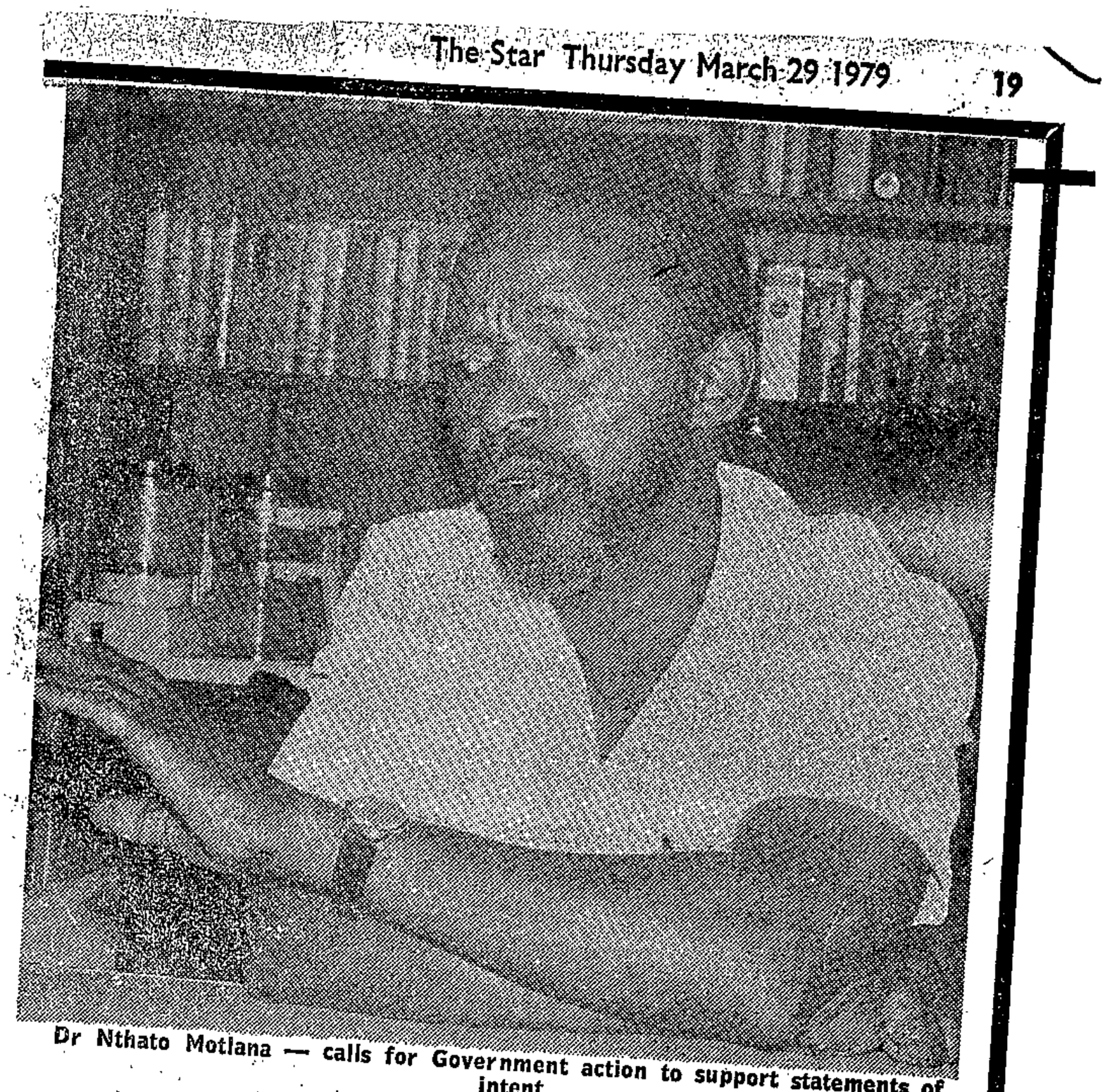
Well-known critics of government policy believe blacks should avail themselves of the 99-year leasehold scheme for black home ownership, although it still has shortcomings.

SIEGFRIED HANNIG reports.

"Go ahead — buy and build homes of your own under the 99-year leasehold scheme. The advantages far outweigh the shortcomings."

This is the advice which Mrs Helen Suzman, veteran champion of black rights, offers the people of Soweto and blacks in other "white" urban areas.

"The present generation of urban blacks



Dr Nthato Motlana — calls for Government action to support statements of intent.

the works.

"Whatever the reason, it might prove very difficult to achieve an improvement in the 'quality of life' in Soweto," Dr Motlana said.

He called for action to give credence to the Government's statements of intent.

So far there was no concrete evidence that the Government had shifted from the policy of making townships so uncomfortable that blacks would move to their so-called homelands, Dr Motlana said.

24/03/79 (339)

even critics say 'buy'

...but some aspects of scheme deplored

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, is prepared to avail himself of the 99-year leasehold scheme although he rejects it as discriminatory.

"We are forced to use what we have — in the hope that we'll get something better in the future," he told The Star.

"There is nothing I despise more than carrying a pass, but I carry it.

"Therefore I will say to my people: if you have a chance to own a house, seize the opportunity."

Dr Motlana said his impression from visits to homes of Soweto residents was that Soweto needed doubling in size.

He guessed that half the people looking for homes could afford to buy or build one with the help of the building society loans provided through the 99-year leasehold scheme.

The other half

The other half, he said, should be given serviced sites on which they could build temporary shacks.

The authorities could set time limits for replacing these shacks with permanent housing of a higher standard through self-help with the provision of guidance and materials.

"It works in other parts of the country and other parts of the world. Why shouldn't it work here?"

Dr Motlana saw such a "site and service" scheme as an extension of the 99-year leasehold scheme to the poor, as well as a source of relief from the housing shortage.

But he stressed: "I'll never recommend anything that's discriminatory.

"The former Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, said the leasehold scheme was introduced because freehold would diminish the political rights of his Afrikaner people.

"Rubbish, I say."

Dr Motlana said he owned property by freehold title in Botswana and Swaziland.

But in his own country he was being denied freehold title while Greeks and Germans enjoyed it.

"The whole thing is racism, that's why I reject it.

"We'll use it, certainly. I myself may be compelled to build consulting rooms under that kind of condition (the 99-year leasehold)."

Dr Motlana said he was worried that the provision of land for would-be homeowners under the 99-year leasehold title scheme would fall far short of the demand.

Recently he was approached by a computer clerk who, together with his wife, was earning close to R900 a month and could have moved into an elite township right away.

The man was at his wit's end because his family of four was obliged to live in one section of a subdivided garage.

A spanner?

Dr Motlana was convinced that either the Government was unwilling to build homes for blacks in Soweto or the West Rand Administration Board was putting a spanner in

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATIO

WEST

All members are urge
held on Wednesday 4t
114), University Ave
will be followed at

Professor Nevill

Su

Professor Dubow orig
School where he won
Director of the Scho
vibrant with new act

AGENDA for t

1. Personalia

t but moved to the Michaelis
e history of art, and became
rship the School has been

e Jaarvergadering

7/Notule van die Jaarvergadering

's Report/
slag voortspruit.

September 1978/
September.

e chairman of the
nnial conference of the
the subscription remitted
mber should be increased

n; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

bers for 1978-9/
1978-9.

Atkinson
ry/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

chools' Secretary: Miss B. Keeson
not available for reelection)

wer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom,
rong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

lokbergen, and student represen-
U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd

.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

NEW DEALS

New eras, new roads

An action committee comprising Assocom, the FCI, the Handelsinstituut, and other high-powered business/finance groups is to be established to follow up the catalogue of good intentions mooted at a symposium on African economic development in Cape Town this week.

The meeting was attended by representatives of top SA quoted companies and a fair sprinkling of foreign multinationals too. Chairman was Plural Relations Minister Piet Koornhof, who overwhelmed the businessmen and the homeland leaders present with his eagerness to right old wrongs and his positive responses to even the most highly critical assessments of government policy.

Typically, Koornhof committed himself to a rash of reforms:

- "We must breach the gap between the haves and the have-nots; we must work for the ideal expressed by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe — a meal a day for all our people;
- "Let us declare war on red tape — I thought there was a lot of red tape in my previous department (National Education), but this department is even worse;
- "We have entered a new era — we have taken a new road to a good and happy life for all our people."

Rembrandt's Anton Rupert asked Koornhof whether government policy on black development would now allow full partnership on equal terms between black and white entrepreneurs. Koornhof nodded emphatically.

But it soon emerged that one of the possible keys to black development is also the most intractable ideological obstacle: ie the principle of private ownership of property. Freehold is anathema to government policy in the common area, and individual ownership is anathema to traditionalist policies of land tenure in the bantustans.

Said Old Mutual's Jan van der Horst: "People will only do things for themselves if they acquire meaningful title and when, by acquiring title, they have become a middle class — they will save, they will bank, they will have property, they will create jobs."



Koornhof . . . new deal for rural blacks?

The Corporation for Economic Development's Jan Adendorff said that due to "completely irresponsible" rapid population growth for blacks, about 217 000 entered the labour market last year, while projections indicated that 230 000 blacks would be looking for jobs next year, rising to 360 000 at the end of the century. This meant that 1 500 new jobs would have to be created every working day for the next 22 years at an estimated cost of R1,8 billion a year.

Rupert advocated, *inter alia*:

- A clear policy lead from government to attract investment to the "black states." "In 1959 Dr Verwoerd wanted to close me down because I planned a joint venture with black partners; in 1969 we moved to the so-called agency basis; by 1974 this had evolved to a kind of three-cornered venture (government agency, white investor, black partner) today Minister Koornhof seems ready to allow full partnership;"
- The removal of profit inhibitors — "without profits there can be no re investment, no jobs;"
- Scrapping traditionalist concepts of land tenure. If 99-year leasehold rights in the common area were not matched by similar incentives in the black states there would be a stampede to the cities.

I J Hetherington, chief executive of Norton Abrasives, said he sensed an industrial revolution of private black manufacturers. All that was needed to spark the revolution was the removal of mandatory red tape.

(339) 30/3/79

of crime prevention actions. "For example, we have found people illegally living in a hostel."

Hamman adds that the roadblock was designed to stop "terrorists and dagga from coming in." He says that the question of police wearing camouflage outfits is being taken up with police headquarters.

● White SA's "apparent silence" on the pass raids does not escape Tutu's criticism. "All this is being done in your name," he charges, "Do you acquiesce in something that has such potentially disastrous consequences? Don't say you are impotent. You can send a telegram to the Minister of Police, to the Minister of Plural Relations, and your MP protesting. You can write to the newspapers. Act for . . . South Africa's sake."

PASS RAIDS
Tension mounts

(246) (339) FM 23/3/79

Employers are now joining the ranks of the thousands of people prosecuted under the influx control laws each year. At the same time, a black leader has warned that pass raids could cause "another disastrous confrontation between the black community and the police."

On instructions from the Department of Plural Relations, admissions of guilt are no longer acceptable from employers caught with unregistered workers on their payrolls, a West Rand Board spokesman tells the *FM*. The Johannesburg magistrate's courts are thus hearing 80 to 90 prosecutions of this sort each week, a court official tells the *FM*. Fines in Johannesburg now average R75.

Earlier this month, a magistrate warned that moves were afoot to stiffen penalties. Frans Du Randt, chief commissioner for the Witwatersrand, tells



Tutu . . . what will they do to us next?

the *FM* that he would welcome this: "We must prevent employers from encouraging people to come to town illegally to seek work."

But one employer who was convicted recently for taking on 26 unregistered workers maintains he was forced to do so because he could find no registered people with the necessary skills. Even when he put his case to the administration board in his area, he was refused permission. This has been one factor in his decision to decentralise — no doubt one of the objects of the government's exercise.

The real victims of the pass laws are not white employers, however, but black people. Last year there were 55 030 pass arrests in Johannesburg alone, against 46 030 in 1977. This year, the West Rand Board has already sent 1 252 blacks out of its area for not having the necessary qualifications.

And, indeed, evidence of tougher pass enforcement in Soweto mounts daily. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, describes an incident last Friday, when people were stopped on the way home to Soweto from work — with a *kwela-kwela* (black maria) standing by.

"This seems to be the best kind of recipe for annoying people, at the end of a week of hard work when they have their pay-packets in their pockets and are worried about getting home safely," Tutu tells the *FM*.

So disturbed has Tutu become that he fired off telegrams to P W Botha, Piet Koornhof, James Kruger, and the Commissioner of Police at the beginning of the week, urging them "as a matter of critical urgency to halt police and Bantu Administration intensified pass raids."

A number of women tell the *FM* they have been victims of pass raids while shopping in Johannesburg's CBD and Hillbrow. Rosebank and Braamfontein are also singled out as "no man's land" because of raids. One graduate doing a secretarial job says she was apprehended last week while browsing in a Braamfontein shop, having left her *dompas* at the office.

Roadblocks and weapons

Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, tells the *FM* he has seen people hauled out of their cars for questioning by men in camouflage outfits flaunting weapons. Motlana also says that roadblocks have been erected inside Soweto for the first time instead of at the entrances as in the past.

Why the tougher pass enforcement?

Motlana and Tutu both point out that the victims include people who are "obviously working," and that the claim by the authorities to remove the unemployed from the urban areas cannot therefore be the whole story.

Nor does Motlana believe the aim is mainly to apprehend guerrilla infiltrators. He points out that there was a warning notice about last Sunday's roadblock 10 yards ahead and that anyone wanting to avoid it could have done so easily.

Says Motlana: "I am convinced the purpose of all this is to humiliate, intimidate, and find a job for the police. Humiliation is part of the intimidation process. The police are convinced they have now managed to quieten down the spirit of revolt — and they are determined to keep it that way."

Soweto's divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier Hamman, denies that the police are looking specifically for pass offenders. He tells the *FM* they are taking "extra measures to combat crime," and that they have been successful in this.

At the same time, he says, any offenders could be arrested in the course

Home buying—'a step to prosperity'

STAR 30/3/79

339



An escape route from generations of poverty is being opened to urban blacks through the 99-year leasehold scheme of home ownership.

The handing over of the first leasehold certificate in Johannesburg today could start a chain reaction of upliftment in black townships. reports SIEGFRIED HANNIG.

A powerful process of revitalisation and upliftment would sweep black townships if their residents were to take full advantage of the new ownership rights under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

This is the contention of a Cape Town lawyer who is regarded as a leading private sector authority on the scheme.

Unlike some other critics, he is satisfied that future generations of blacks born to parents with urban residential rights will enjoy 99-year leasehold and occupation rights if they have lived with their parents continuously since birth — irrespective of homeland independence.

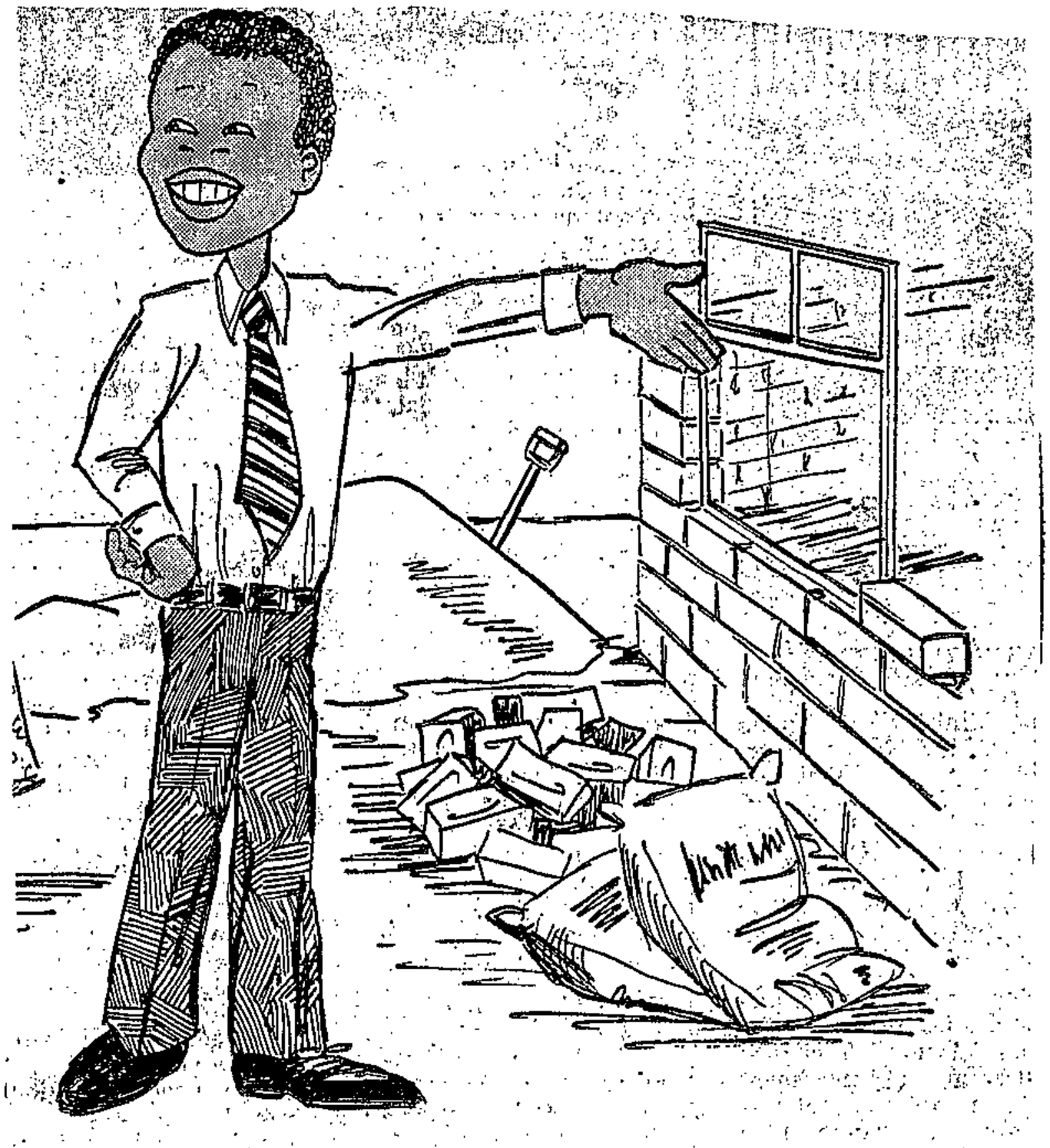
He would like the legislation to be worded more clearly and he agrees that the other shortcomings raised by critics should be eliminated.

But he foresees a chain reaction towards prosperity and a better life for urban blacks, if they take full advantage of the 99-year leasehold.

Suddenly vast sums of additional money would flow into the buying, building, enlarging and improving of township homes — loans from building societies and employers, and savings of black individuals.

Purchases of rented homes would swell the coffers of the authorities, thus making more money available to relieve the housing backlog.

And people moving into houses built for



3c/03/79

339

purchase would make room for new tenants in their vacated homes.

The upsurge in building activity would provide work for the unemployed — not only in the townships but also in industries which supply building materials.

Black artisans would launch their own businesses, perhaps even companies, to build, improve and repair privately owned homes in the townships.

In time the security and pride which flows from home ownership would improve the environment and social fabric of the townships as well.

Most important, perhaps, blacks would have an escape route from generations of poverty through one of the few assets which are assured of keeping up with inflation — a home of their own.

Homes owned under a 99-year leasehold title will also offer the financial possibilities of being let out for rent to supplement an income or pension, being mortgaged to raise money for home improvements and business ventures, and being passed on to children.

"For the first time in 30 years urban blacks will be able to participate meaningfully in the ownership and provision of housing through home ownership," the lawyer said.

"Equally important, they will be admitted to the whole process of capital formation.

"The ownership of a home is absolutely basic to the escape from poverty.

"For 90 percent of humanity home ownership is the only, if not the most important, opportunity of acquiring assets.

"The average man's best way of fighting inflation is the ownership of his home — an asset which does not depreciate with inflation or the passage of time.

"Urban blacks have missed the inflation bus up to now by being confined to tenant status."

The lawyer said historic remnants of freehold property in places such as Evaton and Alexandra represented a limited market.

And black homes owned under 30-year leasehold or other forms of informal tenure were not mortgageable or freely marketable.

"Hopefully provision will soon be made for the conversion of these unsatisfactory forms into 99-year leasehold ownership," he said.

For the rest, urban blacks had no option but to rent standard "match box" houses in monotonous rows without differentiation for income or personal preference.

The lawyer did not see the leasehold title as differing substantially from the freehold title available to whites.

"The rights which constitute [illegible] leasehold title are substantially the rights of ownership — a package including the rights of occupancy, leasing, selling, bequeathing, donating, putting up buildings and securing for debt," he said.

"It would be a tragedy if blacks allowed their understandable suspicions to undermine this tremendous opportunity," the lawyer said.

THE 99-YEAR LEASE

What about the children?

fm 6/4/79

339

Soweto businessman Richard Maponya is no doubt delighted with the 99-year lease handed him by Deputy Plural Relations Minister Willie Vosloo at a flashbulb popping ceremony in Johannesburg last Friday. Maponya is the first person to purchase such a lease.

But a vital aspect of the lease system has still not been satisfactorily cleared up: the rights of heirs whose parents are citizens of independent bantustans and who have lost their SA citizenship. The confusion is yet another of the vast ramifications of bantustan citizenship — ramifications which most people in SA have hardly even begun to appreciate.

The leasehold legislation enacted last year gives descendants of leaseholders the right to inherit leases from their parents. But whether the inheritor also has the right to live in his new house is by no means clear. For it seems that the date of his birth in relation to the date on which his putative homeland became independent can make all the difference.

Leases are available only to people holding urban residence qualifications under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act: continuous residence in the township in question since birth, or 10 years' continuous service with one and the same employer, or 15 years' continuous lawful residence.

Here's the rub: an amendment to Section 12 of the Urban Areas Act last year had the effect of providing that children born to citizens of independent bantustans after the date on which those bantustans became independent would not be entitled to Section 10 qualifications.

Transkei and BophuthaTswana

The question, then, is whether an heir born to a Transkeian citizen after October 26 1976 or to a BophuthaTswana citizen after December 6 1977 will have a legal right to live in the urban township where the house he has inherited is situated. As other bantustans become independent (Venda, this September, is next), the same question will arise in respect of offspring of their citizens.

The Urban Foundation has argued that descendants of such leaseholders do qualify for leasehold *and occupation* rights. But this is by no means clear.

In an attempt to "remove any doubts," Plural Relations Minister Piet Koornhof issued a press statement at the beginning of March in which he said that descendants of leaseholders would themselves "qualify for leasehold rights provided they . . . hold the birth, employment, or residential exemption."

Urban Foundation executive director Judge Jan-Hendrik Steyn told the *FM* he was "delighted" with Koornhof's statement. It "eliminated the ambiguity" in "clear and unequivocal language" and "puts it beyond any question that if the right of leasehold is conferred, then the right of occupation is conferred."

Questioned further by the *FM*, however, Steyn conceded that Koornhof's statement "can't remove the ambiguity in the law." Steyn said he understood that an administrative directive was going out to protect the rights of the descendants in question, although he "would have preferred legislation."

In the meantime, a legal opinion obtained by the *FM* has it that the meaning of Koornhof's statement is that "children born after the date of independence of their putative homelands will not qualify to enjoy rights of leasehold in terms of existing legislation." According to the *FM*'s opinion, Koornhof's reference to "exemption" is a reference to Section 10 rights — to which, however, the heirs in question are not legally entitled, because of last year's amendment to Section 12.

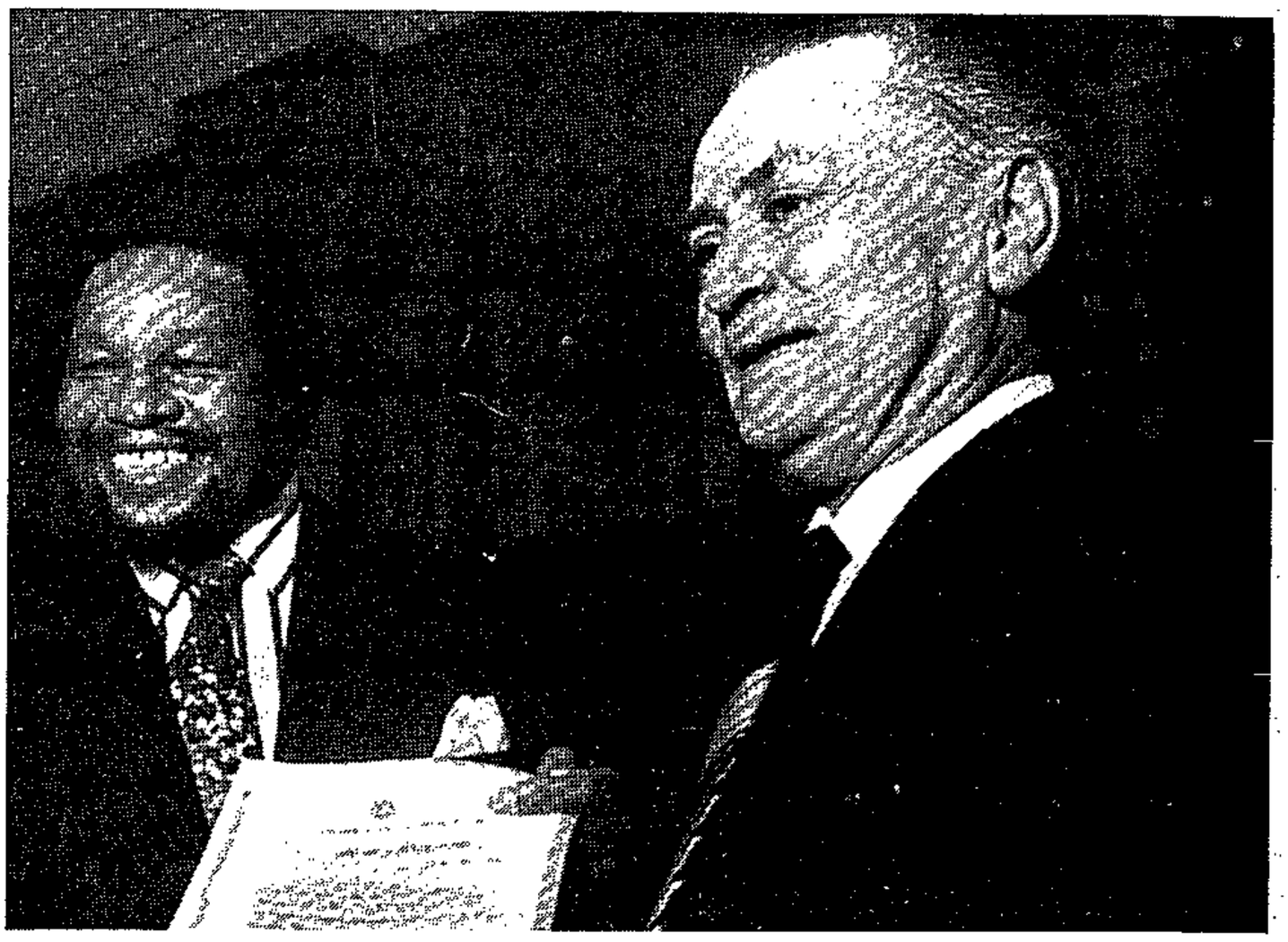
Indeed, unqualified heirs will have to sell the leases they inherit — a contingency expressly provided for in the legislation — unless they get written permission from Plural Relations to remain in the township. But such permission, even if granted, is only a privilege, which can be withdrawn at any time, and thus falls far short of a legally enforceable right.

The question of the rights of heirs is not merely an academic issue which can be put off until they reach adulthood. A resident of Soweto proposing now to buy a 99-year lease may well regard the question of whether his heir can actually occupy the house after his death as a major consideration.

Former Prime Minister Vorster said a year ago that all the homelands bar KwaZulu would be independent within five years. Unless the legal rights of the heirs in question to inherit and occupy houses are put beyond doubt by legislation, the possibility arises that most, if not all, of the houses in urban townships bought under 99-year lease will one day be inherited by people not entitled by law to live in them.

What will these people then do with the leases bequeathed to them?

As more and more bantustans become independent, so more and more heirs in succeeding generations will be unable to occupy township houses as of right; at



Maponya and Vosloo . . . what about the small print?

NEW DEALS
And old rules

Here's a question government should clarify. Was the recent relaxation of Environment Planning Act restrictions on the Transvaal clothing industry an isolated concession — or the herald of further policy changes?

Certainly, the concession brings relief to the hard pressed industry, where labour quotas have been pegged to a ratio of two (or in some cases 2,5) Africans to one white. From now on, African women — the majority of workers in the industry — will not be counted as part of the quota if they have Section 10 (1) (a) or (b) urban residence qualifications and "satisfactory" housing.

A Planning Department spokesman tells the *FM* that employers will still have to apply in advance for permission to sign on new workers, enclosing a certificate from the local administration board saying it can supply the women.

What else could be in the pipeline?

Government's expected "new deal" for urban Africans is likely to be as hedged with if's and but's as the Planning Act concessions. The reference book will probably be scrapped, restrictions on urban Africans eased, allowing them to move freely between urban areas, trade in "white" areas (if the local municipality agrees), and, if they are men and have leasehold property, bring their wives to live (but not work) in urban areas.

But the "new" influx control system will be very much like the present one. Employers will have to get clearance from a government labour office when they employ new workers, and that will depend on the availability of housing and the urban unemployment level.

The onus of guilt would be on the employer rather than the worker, although "illegal" city dwellers could be prosecuted under vagrancy laws. Penalties for employing illegal labour will be toughened.

The system would be formally non-racial, but the brunt would be chiefly borne by Africans (and perhaps coloured people). Then the pass would presumably have to be replaced by another document proving permission to live in the area, and that the bearer is in employment.

But the influx control provisions will change little. Some employers of "illegal" men have already been prosecuted.

Lack of housing can already be used as a reason for the labour bureau to refuse an African registration for a job. And the high level of urban enemployment has already led to a drastic cutback in recruitment from the bantustans. So the system is already being applied administratively.

You could call it Apartheid Mark 2.

the same time, as more and more bantustans become independent and the essential Section 10 rights are gradually phased out for succeeding generations, so fewer and fewer people will qualify for 99 year leases.

The logic of this situation is that eventually there will be nobody — bar Zulus who refuse to take independence — with a legal right to purchase all the houses that the heirs will be compelled, under existing legislation, to sell.

What will happen then? Will the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards simply buy back all the houses at knock down prices in a buyers' market?

It's a disturbing thought. And it will remain a disturbing thought unless Parliament itself amends the legislation so as to put the rights of heirs beyond all ambiguity and doubt.

● Progfed MP Helen Suzman tells the *FM* she intends to seek just such an amendment from Koornhof when the Plural Relations budget vote comes up in Parliament after Easter.

Fm 13/4/79

307 306 539

CROSSROADS

The way out?

The policy implications of the Cabinet decision on the future of the Crossroads squatter camp are puzzling — not least in that they appear to contradict what is happening in other parts of the country, such as the East Rand, where the houses of squatters in Daveyton were summarily demolished last week.

But if what the *FM* has been told is correct — and not simply a public relations exercise designed to still criticism over what has become a closely-watched international issue — the policy implications could be far-reaching. Final judgment on whether government has had a change of heart, however, must await publication of the Riekert report.

Although Prad Minister Piet Koornhof stressed that Crossroads was a once-off *ad hoc* solution to a delicate human problem, to be accompanied by measures "to prevent similar ones from arising in future," the manner in which he tackled it suggests that he has succeeded in convincing the Cabinet that a new approach is necessary to reconcile irresistible forces of urban-pull, rural-push on the movements of people with nationalist political ideals.

Some people believe that the method of the Crossroads settlement indicates that the Cabinet may have decided in principle to dump the old Verwoerd/M C Botha concept of male migrant labour, and to opt instead for a policy accommodating migrant labour family units. Such a decision can become policy without amending legislation.

A big if

Contract migrant family units can be accommodated by making greater use of section 10 (I) (d) of the Urban Areas Act, so that employers would have access to this category of labour only if they could provide housing. This however, is a very big if.

One of the decisive issues that influenced Koornhof's Crossroads settlement was a firm undertaking from Cape employer groups that they would help monitor black labour accretions to the urban areas by not only adhering to the housing provisions, but by getting involved in the provision of housing, where necessary.

In view of the high cost of capital relative to owner/occupiers' ability to pay, it is clear that the Cabinet will soon be up against another fundamental decision.

If private domestic and foreign sources of capital are going to be used to fund housing developments, will government permit departures from conventional public sector housing schemes and allow site-and-service?

In his Crossroads negotiations, Koornhof was implored to persuade his Cabinet colleagues, notably Marais Steyn, to agree to greater occupier involvement in setting up the new township between Nyanga and Guguletu. It is clear from his statement that the Cabinet agreed to this, but it is not clear whether the people of Crossroads will be allowed to build houses of their own choice.

Although Community Development can supply sub-economic housing funds; more expensive foreign funds could probably be made to go much further if site-and-service schemes are agreed to.

The Urban Foundation is known to have $7,5m on offer from United States banks, with the prospect of another $5m if needed, at rates between 6,5%-7% conditional upon owner involvement. Clearly, this source cannot be tapped to resettle the people of Crossroads unless they are given security of tenure or government guarantees the loans.

A site-and-service scheme without tenure is clearly out of the question; a government rental scheme would not qualify for foreign loans. Koornhof's next hurdle, therefore, is to work a compromise between the 99-year leasehold scheme and the tough opposition of the Cape Nat caucus to extending the long lease policy to the Western Cape. It is reliably understood that efforts are to be made to get members to accept a 40-year leasehold scheme for the region.

Although it may yet turn out that the Crossroads settlement will not be without a price — tougher application of influx control and the pass laws, etc — it is significant that luminaries like General Mining's Wim de Villiers and Dr Piet Meyer, of the SABC, have been urging policy shifts away from paternalism over urban blacks to "more realistic and egalitarian community patterns" in which workers and their employers and the institutions could be allowed to determine their own solutions to housing problems.

Greater private sector involvement (including owners) in black housing development would remove yet another source of unproductive allocation of scarce capital resources and introduce the stabilising influence of ownership into the black township equation.

At bottom, however, the success of the Crossroads settlement will depend on how the Cabinet's decision is administered. In Cape Town, there is still apprehension among people who will be resettled about how this will be carried out by the local administration board. Accord-



Koornhof . . . once-off solution may herald new approach

ing to residents, Koornhof has given the assurance that hardliners and bullies are out, and if there are borderline or special cases in possible danger of failing to qualify to remain in Cape Town for technical reasons, these will be dealt with by an Appeal Board consisting of a senior Prad official, Dawid de Villiers (MD of Nasionale Pers) and Judge Jan Steyn, or their nominees.

A problem category that springs to mind is veteran workers who have abided by the law and lived in single sex hostels for many years while their families have remained in the bantustans.

And what about thousands of "illegals" who have been living a fugitive existence in the three recognised black townships or in other squatter camps? Clearly, 2 575 erven at the new Crossroads township will not accommodate all the African heads of household and their families who fall into the "qualifying" categories mentioned by Koornhof. Will they be sent away?

The unofficial answer seems to be that if they have jobs and a reasonably long and crime-free track record of residence in the Western Cape, ways will be found of fitting them into the settlement plan.

BLACK TOWNSHIPS

Would you invest?

Black urban areas offer today's biggest potential for property development, says Johannesburg CBD Association chairman Nigel Mandy, currently pushing for legal changes that will make investment in Soweto and similar areas possible.

Mandy, an executive director of Anglo American Property Services, sees no reason why institutions should not be prepared to finance shop and office development in black urban areas, or why blacks should reject it — provided the businesses themselves are owned and run by blacks.

He says: "White areas are overbuilt. I know of white properties designed to yield 10% that are hardly making 2%. Institutions should invest in black areas because that is where there are gaps to fill."

Mandy accepts that the legal restrictions to growth in Soweto are still in a state of flux, and that the 99-year lease scheme does not seem to allow for business stands bigger than residential stands, but he argues for commercial growth in Soweto — particularly about sources of finance.

He says: "Blacks save with building societies and they buy life assurance; they are entitled to borrow from these institutions. But they must be free to reject white participation in the businesses and free to hire white expertise."

He feels that, overall, investment in black shopping centres — which can be designed to include the police station, medical offices, post office and other facilities — could be attractive.

How much weight these arguments will carry with the institutions remains to be seen. Poor yields on properties in white areas might not be reason enough to risk capital on properties in black areas.

And there are risks. Aside from civil disturbance and insuring against it, investors who build for black tenants will want some assurance of rents — apart from the availability of replacement tenants.

Regular rent will depend very largely on the success of the tenant's business, and while blacks can be protected against white competition they can hardly be protected against the black housewife exercising her right to shop where she chooses — and where it is cheapest.

Urban blacks: Botha cautious

(339)

Argus 21/4/79

~~101~~

By John Battersby

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, walked a tightrope in the Assembly yesterday when he dealt with the explosive issue of the future rights of urban blacks.

Mr Botha, speaking during the debate on his vote, made it clear the homeland ties of urban blacks would remain an overriding factor in determining future policy.

He also left no doubt that it was his hope and belief that all black homelands would opt for independence eventually.

The Prime Minister said he did not believe that blacks wanted to be free from their ties with the rural homelands.

He left his options open, however, by pointing out that expert opinion would be gathered by the Cabinet committee on urban blacks about whether they wanted to retain homeland links.

GREATER RIGHTS

Suggesting that the Government could be planning to give greater rights to urban blacks, Mr Botha said they would be allowed to evolve the process of self-rule beyond municipal status. But he did not elaborate.

The Cabinet committee appointed to investigate the situation of urban blacks had recommended the establishment of six regional committees which would keep the Cabinet committee informed on the practical problems of urban blacks, he said.

Answering opposition questions why KwaZulu had not opted for independence, Mr Botha said he believed this was because of inadequate consolidation.

Special committees for urban blacks

C.T. Times 21/4/79. 339

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Cabinet committee appointed to investigate the situation of urban blacks recommended the establishment of six regional committees, five in the metropolitan areas and one for the platteland, the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, announced yesterday.

Speaking in committee on his vote, Mr Botha said the task of these committees would be to keep the Cabinet committee informed on the practical problems of urban blacks.

The Cabinet committee for urban blacks was established to make a proper survey of how best the aspirations and ideals of those people could be accommodated, with due regard to their homeland ties.

Apart from representation of individual government members, homeland leaders would also serve on the committees.

Together they would co-operate and investigate the practical problems of urban blacks.

Expert opinions would be gathered as to whether urban blacks wanted to be free from ties with their respective homelands.

Mr Botha said he did not, however, believe that urban blacks wanted this. — Sapa



Mrs Helen Suzman

No change on blacks, says Suzman

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had not yet shown any basic change in Nationalist policies towards blacks, Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Plural Relations, said today.

Mr Botha dealt with several issues affecting blacks when he spoke during the debate on his budget in Parliament yesterday.

Mrs Suzman said in an interview today that as long as blacks were excluded from the new constitutional deal, all constitutional developments could be regarded as makeshift.

'He revealed no change in basic policy,' she said.

Reacting to Mr Botha's announcement of regional committees to keep the Cabinet committee informed on the problems of urban blacks, she said the problems faced by urban blacks were already widely known.

The real point was that urban blacks needed proper representation on city councils and higher authorities, she said. Community councils were not the answer.

She described Mr Botha's warning to the Press as 'pretty ominous.'

21/04/79

339

By HELEN ZILLE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday outlined the major policy guidelines for South Africa's internal development during his premiership.

In his first attempt at putting his personal leadership stamp on the country's future, Mr Botha turned away from foreign policy to discuss internal matters in a two-hour speech.

He set clear limits on the Government's plan to adapt the constitutional proposals for coloureds, Indians and whites, gave a broad basis for the way in which blacks outside the homelands would be able to "express their political aspirations" and announced that no new legislation or administration was planned against the Press at this stage.

Ignoring Opposition warnings that blacks outside the homelands would have to be included in the new constitutional dispensation, Mr Botha said the Government was investigating a way in which the political aspirations of urban blacks could be fulfilled through closer links with the homelands.

Local authorities governing urban blacks would be developed to the point where they had greater powers than normal municipalities.

"Further political aspirations" were being dealt with by the Cabinet committee under the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, which would be advised by six regional committees representing the most important metropolitan areas in the country. These committees would include homeland representatives.

On Government guidelines for urban blacks Mr Botha said:

"We will look into a way of accommodating them on the basis of ethnicity, traditions and language — if additional political powers are considered necessary — then we will consider it in the future."

Botha's challenge on Defence cash

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday challenged the Opposition to call for a select committee to investigate whether money budgeted for defence was "used for other purposes".

The Progressive Federal Party is considering the challenge and is expected to take a decision at its next caucus meeting.

Mr Botha has repeatedly denied money voted for defence was used for other purposes.

Although he has conceded that money was channelled from the Defence Department's secret fund allocation to the Department of Information, Mr Botha has said this amount formed a separate budget item and was not earmarked for the Department of Defence. Mr Botha said the Defence Act allowed the Minister of Defence to do anything that, in his judgement, promoted the defence of the country.

Mr Botha also for the first time responded to Opposition accusations that he had told an "outright untruth" to Parliament in the special two-day Info-session of Parliament last year.

During the debate, Mr Botha rejected out of hand a suggestion that an amount of R10-million had been channelled from the Department of Defence to a Swiss Bank for an Info-backed project to buy the Washington Star. The Erasmus Commission subsequently found that an amount of $10-million had been transferred.

● New attack on Eglin — Page 5

Mr Botha said the discrepancy had arisen due to his misunderstanding of a statement made by Mr Ron Miller (NRP, Durban North) who first raised the matter in Parliament in the short session.

He thought Mr Miller was alleging secret defence funds had been "shuttled backwards and forwards to Europe for defence purposes."

He said this was untrue and had reacted very stongly.

Mr Botha said he had agreed that an amount of R7-million should be transferred to a Swiss bank because he was under the impression that it was "purely a monetary transaction for the Department of Finance".

After going over the verbatim account of the special Information debate, he had become aware he had misunderstood Mr Miller's question on the matter, the Prime Minister said. He immediately wrote to Mr Miller, explaining how the misunderstanding arose.

Mr Miller had replied that the explanation had "in a large measure dispelled much of the frustration" he had experienced after the Prime Minister's remark.

No plan to split Cape

He also set the limits to which the Government was prepared to adapt its new constitutional plan for coloureds, Indians and whites.

Nothing would be accepted that would endanger the Government's principle of nationalism and self determination. Machinery would be set up to preserve these principles.

Mr Botha also commented on the Government's attitude to the Press.

There had been strong pressure on the Government to take steps against "irresponsible" elements in the Press, he said.

Any steps the Government might consider necessary would only take place after consultations with the leaders of the "responsible free Press".

"Secrecy for the sake of secrecy or to cover up incompetence or corruption will not be tolerated at any level of Government."

Referring to the Information scandal, Mr Botha added:

"We are prepared to stand or fall by the final public judgment when all the processes of investigation underway at present have run their course."

permits are not equal to those of men.

● The disruption of family life as married couples are forced to live apart if they have no home.

● The death of a housing permit holder does not entitle the other occupants whose names appear on the permit to take over tenancy or continue to live in the house even if they are the widow and children of the deceased.

● The difficult living conditions created by overcrowding.

Shortage

Many of these problems arise directly from the housing shortage.

And the rest can also be related to the housing shortage in that regulations on the rights of occupation of a home are applied more stringently because of the shortage.

The 99-year leasehold scheme of black home ownership offers relief in various ways.

First, it promises to help reduce the growth in the housing shortage.

Second, the regulations which govern the rights of occupants in rented homes will not be applied to home owners who have 99-year leasehold rights according to the Department of Plural Relations.

Third, widows who have not lived in their deceased husband's township long enough to obtain the rights of permanent residence have the right to apply for an exemption when they inherit their husband's leasehold title.

Eased

Fourth, as housing becomes more readily available as a result of increasing home purchases, authorities may apply the regulations more leniently.

Indeed, the Government is already considering amending legislation which may be designed to have that effect.

Below are two examples of the predicaments which have hit township residents in the past and which may be eased:

● Mrs Florence Nkosi wife and eight children.

As the 15 occupants were living in extreme discomfort, Mrs Nkosi and her children were asked to leave.

She told Star Line that her brother-in-law had threatened to leave his wife if they had to carry on living in the overcrowded conditions.

"I can't blame him as at night the women and girls sleep in one room and the men in the kitchen and other room," she said.

Mrs Nkosi has been on the waiting list for some years.

Her chances of getting a home may be increased substantially if the 99-year leasehold scheme enables large numbers of families in rented homes to build homes of their own.

If her husband had been a 99-yearleaseholder, she and her children would not have had to leave their home because he probably would have left it to them.

● All Mrs Peggy Catho wants is to share a home with her 12-year-old son Maxon.

This divorced factory worker's son is compelled to stay in his grandparents' four-roomed home with 12 other family members while his mother lives in a woman's hostel.

"Whenever I see Maxon he asks me when we can live together," a sad Mrs Catho told Star Line.

In prevailing circumstances such women's problems in getting homes are doubled. They must, just as a man, wait for their names to creep slowly to the top of the waiting list. In addition, they need special permission from the Chief Commissioner to get housing permits, although they are family heads.

Building society legalities may prevent women from getting housing loans that would enable them to become home owners under the 99-year leasehold scheme, according to a Johannesburg attorney.

But, once again, the plight of such women would be relieved by the impact which the scheme might have on the housing shortage.

[illegible] should get a fair deal

GOUDINI. — It was of the utmost importance that blacks should get a fair deal at local government level, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting of the Council of Chairmen of Administration Boards, Dr Koornhof said the administration boards were the only instrument of the government to see that this came about.

"The government will not go back on the road which it has spelt out for the black people," said Dr Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof said although communities like Soweto would exert pressure to appoint as many of their own personnel as possible, the community council, administration boards and the department would have to adopt a realistic view.

The councils should be guided to use all the information at their disposal to determine what they wanted to do and what they could do.

The administration boards were a link between white and black in South Africa, as the black man working in white areas had in many cases come to look to the boards for his bodily and spiritual welfare.

The boards were virtually ambassadors at this level. It was absolutely necessary to treat the black man with the necessary attention and understanding — Sapa

Urban black inquiry outlined by Koornhof

CAPE TOWN — Senior Cabinet member Piet Koornhof yesterday outlined the probable areas to be investigated by Cabinet committee into the position of urban black people.

He stressed administration boards were on the first level — "in truth in the front line of contact between the authorities and those whose affairs" are handled by the administration boards on behalf of the government.

In spite of the transfer of powers to community councils, the administration boards would be retained for their "very great and challenging task".

Dr Koornhof said the Riekert Commission, whose report still has to be released, had made a similar investigation.

Addressing the Council of Chairmen of Administration Boards, Dr Koornhof, who is the Minister of Plural Relations, said he did not want to anticipate the possible findings of the Cabinet committee, but it would be advised by six regional committees "which will be as representative as possible".

Dr Koornhof said the possible subjects to be handled by the Cabinet committee were:

- Infrastructure and urban development;
- Local management rights in black urban areas;
- Education;
- Economic opportunities for urban blacks in their residential areas;
- Transport;
- Mobility of workers in regions;
- Political authority of black people within their own national group and in the constitutional system of Southern Africa;
- Mutual relations;
- Sport and recreation; and
- "Black people in white rural areas".

"This range of subjects is sufficient evidence of the seriousness of the government to come to grips with the position of black people in white areas," Dr Koornhof said.

Administration boards were essential in the greater administrative authority in South Africa.

"You are the liason between white and black in South Africa. Because you effectively act on an ambassadorial level of this extremely important field of contact, it is even more necessary that the black man is handled with the necessary respect and understanding.

"The approach to the problems and aspirations of these people in a positive manner is of prime importance and contributes much to healthy relations between black and white and particularly between the nations," Dr Koornhof said. — PC.

Crackdown looms on town vagrants

Sta 27/4/79

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government is considering the possibility of introducing legislation to deal more effectively with the problem of vagrancy in urban areas.

This was indicated by the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, when he answered Opposition questions in the Assembly today.

He said the question of legislation was still receiving attention, but it was not possible at this stage to say whether or when it would be introduced.

Surveys had been held in all urban areas where his department had regional or branch offices.

This follows a survey initially held in Durban where 103 white vagrants were found.

Dr van der Merwe said a fair number of these had been committed to rehabilitation centres. Others were admitted to homes for the aged or placed in employment. An officer of his department has also been specially assigned to deal with vagrants in the Durban area.

Mr Geoff Oldfield, New Republic Party spokesman on social welfare who questioned the Minister said today he regarded it as essential that legislation should be introduced.

It would be in the interest of the people concerned and of the community that they should receive treatment.

(2) 339

C.T. 27/4/79

The urban blacks (339)

JUDGING BY his recent utterances, Dr Piet Koornhof means business in his proposed review of urban black policy. This genial and capable minister, with his remarkable flair for negotiation, deserves all the encouragement and support he can get, from political friends and foes alike. This is *the* urgent South African question which must be resolved quickly in the interests of domestic peace and stability.

The horror of Soweto is now a fading memory, among whites at least, but its baleful effects on race relations will not be easily erased. The country cannot afford another such round of urban upheaval — and Dr Koornhof knows this. A cabinet committee under his leadership will be examining the whole field, not excluding the thorny question of political representation. The cabinet committee will be advised by a number of regional committees and blacks will be invited to serve. If it is properly advised, the cabinet committee will learn that the question of citizenship is at the heart of the matter — the old Mulderian dictum that, ultimately, no urban blacks will have rights as South African citizens but will be treated as citizens of foreign countries, belonging to the so-called ethnic homelands.

Rightless foreigners

The practical effect of the Mulder dictum is to transform the majority of urban blacks into rightless foreigners in their own country, with little security, politically or economically, and subject to the oppressive restrictions of the pass laws at every turn. This dictum, dividing loyalties and creating a bitter sense of resentment and grievance, is a recipe for revolution. To strip urban blacks of their South African citizenship, without their consent, is to create an explosive situation in the townships. The cabinet committee would do well to take note of the urgent warnings of representative leaders such as Bishop Tutu on the "hateful" effects of the pass laws under the present dispensation.

The broad scope of the cabinet committee's tentative agenda, as drawn up by Dr Koornhof, gives some encouragement for believing that at last the real problems are to be addressed. Long-overdue reforms in local government, education, economic opportunities and the quality of township life are already in the pipeline. Influential private agencies such as the Urban Foundation have done a great deal to lend momentum to the whole movement for reform. But the fundamental questions of citizenship and political rights are the ones that will count. It is to be hoped that Dr Koornhof will enjoy the support of influential urban blacks and of his own cabinet colleagues in his efforts to focus official attention on the constitutional dilemma. As things now stand, there is no provision whatsoever for urban blacks in the government's constitutional proposals. Unless this situation is remedied, and serious negotiations with authentic leaders can eventually get under way, the stage will be set for confrontation.

nclude urban blacks, say Opposition

Pretoria Bureau

OPPOSITION political leaders yesterday stressed the extreme urgency of accommodating blacks outside the homelands in any new constitution.

They urged the Government to take into account the explosive consequences if the largest section of the urban population continued to be excluded from a realistic involvement in political decision-making at all levels.

The Prime Minister, Mr Botha, has announced that the draft legislation for the new constitution will be refferred to a Parliamentary select committee.

The committee's composition will be announced soon and its work will be given top priority.

The chairman of the PFP's Federal Executive, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, said it was not enough that the Government should be concerned about the economic position of blacks outside the homelands and the improvement of conditions in urban townships.

"Certainly at this stage there are no indications that the Government is willing to include blacks outside the homelands in its new dispensation," he said.

However, Mr Schwarz added, the mandate to be given the select committee, which would hear evidence on the Government's proposals, was "absolutely open".

"The issue, as far as the select committee is concerned, remains an open one in spite of the Government's apparent intention to exclude blacks from its new constitution."

Most coloured and Indian leaders had clearly rejected the plan unless blacks were included.

"How then can a plan designed to accommodate coloureds and Indians succeed if it is rejected by the very people it is designed to serve?" Mr Schwarz asked.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, MP, said the urban black problem was a time bomb which could destroy future stability.

"Unless this problem is solved, efforts to find a satisfactory solution to the country's constitutional problems will be doomed from the start."

Mr Raw said blacks could not be abandoned in a political vacuum.

RG 1

x	y	xy	x^2
60	75	4 500	3 600
70	84	5 880	4 900
80	88	7 040	6 400
90	95	8 550	8 100
300	342	25 970	23 000

$$342 = 4a + 300b \quad (1)$$

$$25\,970 = 300x + 23\,000b \quad (2)$$

(1) x 75 $\quad 25\,650 = 300a + 22\,500b \quad (3)$

(2) - (3) $\quad 320 = 500b \quad (4)$

(4) ÷ 500 $\quad b = 0,64$

Subst. in (1) $\quad 342 = 4a + 192$

$$a = 37,5$$

The fixed cost is R37,50 per week

The variable cost is R0,64 per direct labour hour

The relationship is expressed by the formula

$$y = 37,5 + 0,64x$$

Commissioner of Police, and Koornhof, when pass enforcement mounted drastically two months ago (*Labour and politics* March 30).

Koornhof's commitment is welcome. But what is the township situation now?

The police say crime prevention units have been active in certain areas, and a number of people have been arrested for a variety of crimes. Both the Minister and Commissioner "are not aware of any 'pass' raids."

The Black Sash's Sheena Duncan points out that arrests of black men had increased from 150 616 in 1977 to 224 910 in 1978. Those on black women jumped to 47 977 from 22 955 in 1977.

INFLUX CONTROL

Koornhof's promise

Prad Minister Piet Koornhof has promised to do whatever he can to prevent any situation becoming explosive as a result of pass raids on blacks in the country's major urban areas.

This was his response to Bishop Desmon Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, who protested to the Prime Minister, the

Argus MAY 8 1979

339

Advice that matters

WHAT to do about the urban black? The question is at the heart of South African politics and has been for years. The urban black man looks at the issue somewhat differently from the white. He sees white politics as the problem, not himself. What he wants for the most part is simply to be part of the rest of the country, to be part of South Africa and to play a part in it. But his views have not been sought — not until now.

The Government has decided that a Cabinet committee should investigate the position of the black man outside the homelands and that the committee be advised by six regional committees. On the latter will be persons drawn from representative sections of the community and they will include, if Government invitations are accepted, black leaders like Dr Nthato Motlana, the once jailed and some time banned leader of Soweto's Committee of Ten which stands far away from the Government in the political spectrum.

Some of the persons named were not consulted beforehand. They may be reluctant to serve in case this is construed as collaboration with a regime they oppose. It is to be hoped they will have no reason to fear they will be compromising their principles and political positions. The Government has sensibly sought their advice and it should be given.

At least one person invited will consult with his colleagues before accepting. But Dr Motlana's initial reaction was much to the point: 'I welcome the news that the Government is willing to consult those people whom until now they merely chose to lock up.'

Koornhof plan: Blacks cautious

argus 8/5/79

339

BLACK leaders today treated with reserve the announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that the Government had invited a wide cross-section of leaders to serve in an advisory capacity on the situation of urban blacks.

In most cases it appeared the nominees to serve on the six regional committees, which will aid a Cabinet investigation, had not been officially approached.

However, most viewed it as a positive step bye the Government — 'something we have been clamouring for, for a long time.'

The announcement of a Cabinet investigation into blacks in 'white' areas was made during the debate on Dr Koornhof's vote in Parliament yesterday.

Cross-section

He said the government had invited a wide cross-section of leaders to serve, including the editor of Post, Mr Percy Qoboza; the chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana; Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; and Dr Sam Buti, moderator of the Ned Geref Church in Africa.

Dr Koornhof added that invitations had also been extended to homeland leaders and members of their Cabinets as well as community council representatives.

In reply to a question during the debate, Dr Koornhof said he had not been able to speak to all the people involved.

Not wise

Dr Buti said today it would not be wise for him to react at this stage. 'At the moment I have received no official invitation,' he said.

He added that the concept was worth considering and a 'very important step.'

Dr Motlana also adopted a cautious attitude.

could succeed no matter how good its intentions.

He said he would, however, consult his national executive in Bloemfontein tomorrow before making a decision.

Chairman

Another nominee to the Western Province advisoryl committee, the Rev J A Tshabalala, knew nothing of the Government's announcement or of an invitation. If approaached he would be at a loss, he added.

Mr D Ngo, a city public relations officer who sat as an accessor on the Cillie Commission, said he had not received an invitation. The announcement was definitely a good idea and one urban black leaders had been 'clamouring for, for years.'

A number of prominent white academics, heads of administration boards and Government departmentes, are also to be invited.

Among the people who will be invited to serve on the Western Cape regional committee are: Mr F H Botha, chief commissioner, as the chairman; Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board; Mr D Owens of the Department of Education and Training; Dr B Malu, a representative of Ciskei; and Mr H G Hlongwane of KwaZulu.

Mr W A Dreyer (Afrikaanse Handelsinstituuut), Mr G W Ferry (Assocom) and Mr J F Roos (FCI), Professor F Wilson of UCT and Professors J Jeppe and C Hanekom of Stellenbosch.

frica
l of
om.
dom
wer
free
of
dom
rly

ent
uth
act
not
rom
said
that
ave
ers
eir

that
by
in
af-

ted
to
at
was
ast
al
nt
the
the
rec-
to

Govt invites ex-detainees

32/339 8/5/79 DD V

MBLY — r banned Rhodes professor nvited by ment to possible or urban

tations to inees Percy d Nthato serve on nittees to aid investigation in "white" announced day by the Co-operation opment, Dr

invited the retary of the an Council of Bishop Des-

des professor Professor Mike Whisson.

Asked by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave) whether these people had accepted their nominations already, Dr Koornhof said although the black states had nominated representatives, he had not been able to speak to all the people involved.

However, he pleaded with them to serve on the committee. "For God's sake, let's give it a chance."

Dr Koornhof, speaking during the committee stage debate on his vote, said if these people accepted their nominations it would be for the wellbeing of everyone in South Africa.

It was a genuine attempt to bring together black and white leaders of all sections of the community.

Other blacks invited to serve on the six regional committees beside Mr Qoboza, editor of Post, and Dr Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, include:

From BARRY STREEK

Dr S. Buti, moderator of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Church in Africa; Mr Sigfried Manthate, the Makgotla leader in Soweto; and the editor of Ilanga, Mr Obed Kunene.

The other academic invited is Professor Francis Wilson of the University of Cape Town while representatives of employer organisations such as Assocom and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, agriculture, local authorities and community councils also have been invited.

The governments of blacks states, including most of the Chief Ministers and members of their Cabinets will also serve on the committees.

Last night Dr Motlana and Ds Buti said they would consult their colleagues before deciding whether to serve or not.

In his announcement, Dr Koornhof said he did not want to anticipate the activities or possible findings of the Cabinet Committee which was considering the position of black people outside the black states ("the so-called urban black people.")

However, as the Prime Minister had announced in the policy speech during his vote, the Cabinet Committee would be advised by six regional committees which would be as representative as possible.

Among the subjects the committees could investigate were local management rights in black urban areas; economic opportunities for black people in urban black areas; the movement of blacks in areas; black people in white rural areas; and other matters the committees wish to bring to attention.

Dr Koornhof said: "This range of subjects is sufficient evidence of the seriousness of the government to get through to the core of the position of black people in white areas."

He pleaded with the official opposition, other opposition parties and his own party to give it a chance.

"I plead with everyone to give it an opportunity," Dr Koornhof said.

East Cape committee, page 3.

KOORNHOF



WILSON



Black leaders asked to advise govt

Political Staff

THE government has invited a wide cross-section of leaders, Dr Ntatho Motlana, Mr Percy Qoboza and Bishop Desmond Tutu, to advise it on the position of blacks outside the homelands.

The composition of six regional committees to aid the Cabinet investigation into blacks in the "white" areas of South Africa was announced yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Asked by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave), whether these people had already accepted their nominations, Dr Koornhof said although the black states had nominated representatives, he had not been able to speak to all the people involved.

However, he pleaded with them to serve on the committee, "for God's sake, let's give it a chance".

Dr Koornhof, who was speaking during the committee stage debate on his vote, said if these people accepted their nominations it would be for the well-being of everyone in South Africa.

It was, he added, a genuine attempt to bring together leaders of all sections of the community.

Among the people invited to serve on the committees are: Dr Motlana, the former banned and once detained chairman of the Committee of Ten; the editor of Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, who was detained for five months after his first newspaper, World, was banned in October 1977; the moderator of the Ned Geref Church in Africa, Dr S Buti; the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the Makgotla leader in Soweto, Mr Sigfried Manthate.

Liberal academicians such as Professor Francis Wilson of the University of Cape Town and Professor Mike Whisson of Rhodes University have also been approached.

Others invited were: the editor of Ilanga, Mr Obed Kunene; representatives of employer organizations, like Assocom and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut; agriculture and local authorities; the governments of blacks states, including most of the chief ministers and members of their Cabinets, and representatives of community councils.

In his announcement, Dr Koornhof said he did not want to anticipate the activities or possible findings of the Cabinet committee.

However, as the prime minister had announced in the policy speech during his vote, the Cabinet committee would be advised by six regional

➡➡➡ To page 2

A

From page 1

committees which would be as representative as possible.

Among the subjects the committees could investigate were local management rights in black urban areas; economic opportunities for black people in urban black areas; the movement of blacks in rural areas; black people in white areas, and other matters the committees wished to bring to attention.

Dr Koornhof continued: "This range of subjects is sufficient evidence of the seriousness of the government to get through to the core of the position of black people in white areas."

If there was not petty bickering, these committees would be able to make a valid contribution around a conference table.

He pleaded with the official Opposition, other opposition parties and his own party to give it a chance.

Nominations

These are some of the people nominated and the departments they represent from the Western Cape District Committee:

The chairman and chief commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha, of the Department of Plural Relations and Development; Mr P D Rossouw of the Department of Environment and Energy; Mr D Owens of the Department of Teaching and Training; Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen of the Administration Councils; Dr B Malu (Ciskei); Mrs Matiyase (Ciskei), and Mr H G Blongwane (Kwazulu); Mr W A Dreyer of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut; Mr G W Ferry of Assocom; Mr J F Roos of the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Eight local black leaders: Mr L J Rothman to represent local white leaders; Mr D Ngo, Mr D Bokwe, Mr S Tindleni, the Rev J A Tshabalala, Mr B Mokgoro, Mrs F Matiyase and Mr S M Rebe.

Mr L J Rothman to represent local white leaders; Mr G J Malherbe of the South African Agricultural Union; Brigadier J F Rossouw, Mr D Theron, and three academicians: Professor J Jeppe, Professor C Hanekom and Professor F Wilson.

● Black urban leaders, last night adopted a cautious attitude to the news.

"At this stage, I cannot comment on the matter, but I welcome the news that the government is willing to consult those people who, until now, they merely chose to lack up," said Dr Motlana.

Late last night Mr Qoboza could not be reached for comment.

● Professor Wilson, who was asked last night if he would accept the nomination, said he had not heard of it at all.

"The question is superfluous. I will have to wait and see what this is about."

He said nobody had approached him, nor did he know what it was all about.

QOBOZA



TUTU



Blacks react warily

PRETORIA — There has been a cautious but general acceptance of the government invitation this week to leading blacks of varying political beliefs to advise it on the position of blacks in urban areas.

The announcement of the formation of regional committees, to aid a Cabinet investigation into blacks in "white" areas, was made in parliament on Monday by Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Among those invited are Dominee S. Buti, moderator of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Africa and Mr S. P. Maphike, a lecturer at the University of South Africa.

Commenting yesterday, Mr Maphike said he hoped this was a movement away from the offensive concept of black and white in South Africa.

"If the whole arrangement seeks to have everybody involved in finding a formula that is in the general interest of the country, then it is almost welcome move," Mr Maphike said.

At Ulundi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he welcomed the Minister's decision to cover "such a wide range of political opinions".

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof's approach to problems "gave one a lot of hope for the future resolution of South Africa's problems".

SAPA-DDC.

Editorial opinion, page 8.

Revise urban areas act — Riekert

(339)

C.T. 9/5/79

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act is discriminatory and should be fundamentally revised, says the Riekert Commission report.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, says the act is discriminatory because certain of its provisions do not appear in legislation applying to other race groups.

"The Community Councils Act of 1977 and declared policy in connection with it, heralded a completely new era in black community affairs, which makes it absolutely essential that the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act be fundamentally revised so as to fit in with the new dispensation for blacks," says the report.

According to the report, the Act's precursor appeared on the statute book when the whole policy in connection with the black man did not exist in its present form.

"In its original form, the Act and the amendments made to it from time to time, represented a piecemeal adjustment to keep pace with changing circumstances and policy."

A revision of the Act in the first place should be aimed at re-enacting or repealing, as the case may be, those provisions of the act that apply outside black residential areas and which could be conveniently accommodated in other existing legislation or which regulate matters that are already regulated by other existing legislation.

The existing provisions of the Group Areas Act may be applied instead while certain other provisions in the act also seem to the commission to be superfluous and outdated.

The commission is of the opinion that a completely new act, namely a Black Community Development Act, should be enacted.

In this act, the emphasis should fall on the positive aspects of black community development in order to give expression to the new dispensation that has been introduced with the establishment of community councils. — Sapa

339

EDITORIAL OPINION

Co-operation move

The man has panache. There is no doubt about that. Each time his portfolio is changed Dr Piet Koornhof breathes new life into the government department that comes under his control.

He did it for sport, he succeeded to some extent with education and now he is raising new hopes in the most testing area of all — the daily affairs of South Africa's black people and their relationship with the government.

He is limited in what he can do, of course, within the political straitjacket of apartheid. But he has a flair for manoeuvre within the straitjacket that often enables him to achieve better accommodations for people affected by apartheid policies than other similarly restricted ministers.

His announcement that he intends to appoint blacks to regional committees to assist the Cabinet to work out a new deal for urban blacks is a tremendous step forward.

It gives dramatic emphasis to his choice of a new name for the "plural relations" department he inherited from Dr Connie Mulder. Dr Koornhof calls it the Department of Co-operation and Development and has now shown the sincerity of his approach by seeking the co-operation of the people his ministry will affect most.

We wish him success in his initiatives and commend him particularly for including in the group of people he wants to consult such men as Mr Percy Qoboza and Dr Nthato Motlana, both former detainees, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, also known as a strong critic of government policies.

These are not yes men, by any stretch of imagination. They exercise considerable influence among blacks.

They have not yet accepted the invitations to serve on the widely representative committees envisaged, but we hope they do. Indeed we echo the Minister's own appeal: "For God's sake let's give it a chance."

Anything that can bridge the widening gap between the races in South Africa and bring all shades of political opinion around conference tables will be better than allowing polarisation to continue.

This is not to suggest that opponents of government policy need to compromise their positions in any way. What will be of value will be the opportunities afforded for frank discussion of differences and for the government to be informed, possibly better than ever before, of the changed direction the majority of the country's people want it to follow.

9/05/74

339



BORN IN THE DAYS WHEN NATIVES WERE SAID TO HAVE AFFAIRS,

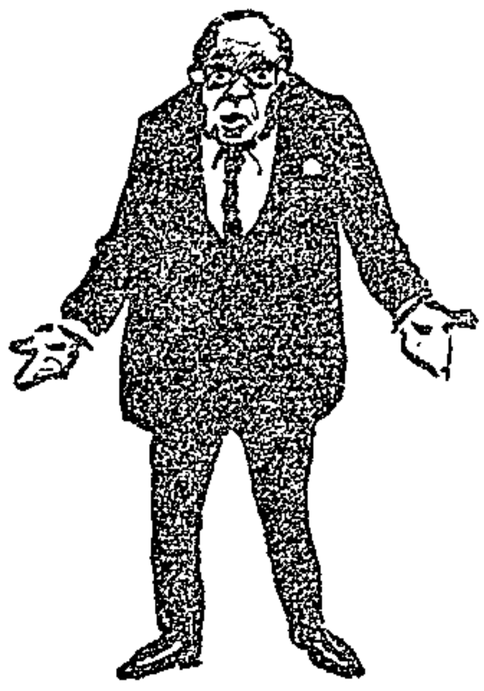


I BECAME A BANTU FOR ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES,





WHEN FURTHER DEVELOPMENT DISCOVERED I WAS PLURAL.



AND NOW I'M TOLD TO CO-OPERATE TOWARDS ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT! OF WHAT?

Kerryon 9/V

339

EDITORIAL OPINION

Co-operation move

The man has panache. There is no doubt about that. Each time his portfolio is changed Dr Piet Koornhof breathes new life into the government department that comes under his control.

He did it for sport, he succeeded to some extent with education and now he is raising new hopes in the most testing area of all — the daily affairs of South Africa's black people and their relationship with the government.

He is limited in what he can do, of course, within the political straitjacket of apartheid. But he has a flair for manoeuvre within the straitjacket that often enables him to achieve better accommodations for people affected by apartheid policies than other similarly restricted ministers.

His announcement that he intends to appoint blacks to regional committees to assist the Cabinet to work out a new deal for urban blacks is a tremendous step forward.

It gives dramatic emphasis to his choice of a new name for the "plural relations" department he inherited from Dr Connie Mulder. Dr Koornhof calls it the Department of Co-operation and Development and has now shown the sincerity of his approach by seeking the co-operation of the people his ministry will affect most.

We wish him success in his initiatives and commend him particularly for including in the group of people he wants to consult such men as Mr Percy Qoboza and Dr Nthato Motlana, both former detainees, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, also known as a strong critic of government policies.

These are not yes men, by any stretch of imagination. They exercise considerable influence among blacks.

They have not yet accepted the invitations to serve on the widely representative committees envisaged, but we hope they do. Indeed we echo the Minister's own appeal: "For God's sake let's give it a chance."

Anything that can bridge the widening gap between the races in South Africa and bring all shades of political opinion around conference tables will be better than allowing polarisation to continue.

This is not to suggest that opponents of government policy need to compromise their positions in any way. What will be of value will be the opportunities afforded for frank discussion of differences and for the government to be informed, possibly better than ever before, of the changed direction the majority of the country's people want it to follow.

Scrap Urban Areas Act call

THE ASSEMBLY — The Urban Areas Consolidation Act is discriminatory and should be fundamentally revised, the report says.

It adds the Act is discriminatory because certain of its provisions do not appear in legislation applying to other race groups.

"The Community Councils Act of 1977, and declared policy in connection with it, heralded a completely new era in black community affairs, which makes it absolutely essential that the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act be fundamentally revised so as to fit in with the new dispensation for blacks," the report says.

Revising the Act should be aimed at re-enacting or repealing those provisions applied outside black residential areas and which could be conveniently accommodated in other existing legislation, or which regulated matters that were already contained in other existing legislation.

Other provisions in the Act also appeared to be superfluous and outdated.

The commission believes a completely new Act — a Black Community Development Act — should be enacted.

In this Act the emphasis should fall on the positive aspects of black community development in order to give expression to the new dispensation that had been introduced with the establishment of community councils — SAPA

The Natal Mercury

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1979

339

MAN ON THE MOVE

DR. PIET Koornhof's remarkable flair for putting a human face on Government policy can be somewhat breathtaking at times. If he continues at his present pace then there is hope yet of the country entering a new and meaningful era of race relations.

Within the last few days he has given some dramatic substance to his earlier promises to improve the quality of life of the Black man and to "plan with Blacks and not for them". His forthright denunciation of the pass system, together with his assurance to Parliament that his department would do everything possible to bring about material changes to it, is the most hopeful sign yet that this long-standing and hated imposition may soon be on the way out.

Meanwhile, by changing the name of his department from Plural Relations to Department of Co-operation and Development he has provided his portfolio with an aura of purpose and intent that has never existed before. Moreover, he has given immediate expression to the new name by inviting a wide cross-section of Black leaders to advise the Government on the position of Blacks outside the homelands.

It is conceivable, of course, that some of these leaders, such as Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr. Ntatho Motlana, may feel apprehensive about acting as advisers to a Government whose policies they have consistently opposed. However, they would be well advised to recognise the Minister's gesture as a gigantic leap forward in Nationalist terms, and at least to heed his appeal — "for God's sake, let's give it a chance".

If there is any Nationalist minister capable of building bridges between Blacks and Whites in South Africa, then we believe that Dr. Koornhof is the man. His accomplishments as Minister of Sport alone should be testimonials to his sincerity — even though he must still walk the tightrope of Government policy.

His determination to seek "humane" solutions to problems affecting Blacks was reflected at the outset of his appointment as Minister of Plural Relations with his decision to reprieve Crossroads and invite the residents of the camp and other affected parties to negotiate. It was a fateful decision which certainly saved this country from another severe roasting at the hands of world opinion.

Dr. Koornhof has many more plans in the pipeline. They include a major overhaul of the influx control system, simplification of the 99-year leasehold system for Blacks and steps to rectify what he describes as the "booze economy" of Black administration. Altogether he gives the appearance of being a minister on the move.

It would be foolish not to recognise, of course, that even Dr. Koornhof's enlightened thinking falls far short of total Black aspirations. But much can flow from small beginnings. He deserves the encouragement of all who are interested in building in this country a solid foundation for racial harmony.

Some significant steps

With the obvious go-ahead of the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, two Cabinet Ministers boldly ignored the National Party's Right wing and announced policy changes this week which must surely raise hopes in our troubled land.

In doing so, the Minister of co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Manpower Development, Mr Fanie Botha, did what the verkrampte elements of their own party deserve: ignore them.

For too long, the Nationalist leadership has kept on warning that they must not alienate the conservatives within their own ranks. This was a particularly popular line with the former Transvaal leader of the Party, Dr Connie Mulder.

It was a perfect excuse for moving slowly and hestitantly, if the government moved at all. And it inflated the importance of the Right-wing, most of which is over represented in parliament because of the unequal distribution of votes within the white community of South Africa. If the outdated loading system were abolished, the verkramptes would be justifiably decimated.

Instead of pandering to them, Dr Koornhof and Mr Botha took the lead.

In a remarkable two-day debate, Dr Koornhof made various announcements which showed he is not out of touch with black opinion although, understandably, he still retains belief in segregation.

The most significant step was his invitation to the chairman of Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana, the Editor of Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the head of the black NG Kerk in Africa, Ds Sam Buti, to advise the government.

He also invited most of the Ciskei Cabinet to serve on the committees which will make recommendations to a cabinet committee which is considering the position of black people outside the homelands, what Dr Koornhof prefers to call the "black states".

Not only is it the first time the Nationalist government has seen for itself the importance of dialogue on a level where black opinion is substantial, rather than being confined to one or two token representatives, but it has seen the desirability of consulting with some of the people it detained on Black Wednesday, October 19, 1977.

Dr Motlana and Mr Qoboza — whose first newspaper, The World, was banned at the same time — spent considerable time in preventive detention in Modderbee Jail. Now a senior minister has seen the importance of talking to them about their own future.

Quite obviously, these people will only be talking to the government — they won't, for example, be



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

deciding about their own future — but in Nationalist terms it is a significant step forward.

This will still apply, even if some of these black leaders decide they do not actually want to serve on the committees.

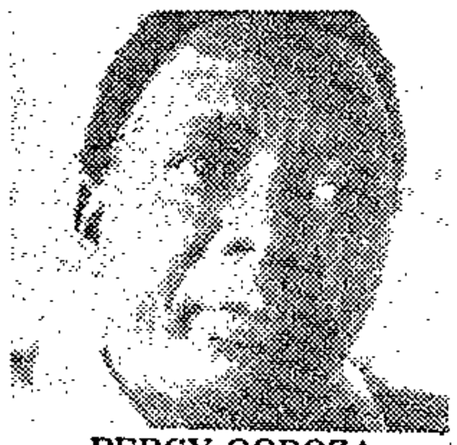
It was not only this announcement by Dr Koornhof that gave added hope. In spite of some bickering by a Right-wing Nationalist MP, Mr F. Albertyn, of False Bay, Dr Koornhof stuck to his guns on his Crossroad settlement plan. He did promise stricter influx control measures to prevent squatting, particularly in the Western Cape, but at the same time announced that he disliked the dompas system.

At long last, it seems that a Cabinet Minister is beginning to realise that the majority of the people of South Africa resent the pass laws.

Quite how far Dr Koornhof will go in his attempts to alleviate the hardships of the pass laws no one really knows, but at least there is some appreciation of how much they are hated.

Then, too, Dr Koornhof reversed government policy on Alexandra Township in Johannesburg where previous ministers had been determined to put up the most hideous single quarters to finally dehumanise the "superfluous appendages" a Deputy Minister once called urban black people.

There are many poten-



PERCY QOBOZA

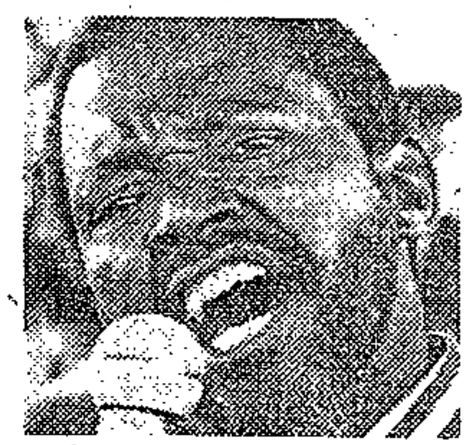
tial defects in Dr Koornhof's latest moves, but at least they provide some evidence that all is not lost.

The Minister of Labour — now Manpower Development — was not to be outdone by this. On the same day, in a White Paper on the Wiehan report, the government quitely but firmly got rid of some Nationalist holy cows.

It stated its intention to abolish job reservation — after consultation, of course. It recognised that permanent black workers should be allowed to join trade unions. It said it would gradually abolish apartheid provisions in the Factories Act and in the Shops and Works Act.

Of course, the minister could have gone further, as the Wiehan Commission recommended. It could have given trade union rights to migrant workers, as recommended, but at least it has got over its phobia about trade union rights for black people.

One can well remember when the PFPs Mrs Helen Suzman was heavily attacked for even suggesting that blacks be allowed to join trade un-



NTATHO MOTLANA

ions — imagine what the communists will do, they used to argue. Now a Nationalist government has accepted their right to join trade unions.

One hopes it is just a matter of time before migrant workers, such as Ciskeians and Transkeians, will also gain such rights.

Naturally, these steps are not the end of the road in the labour field. More will have to be done, particularly in the field of salaries, but it is movement in the right direction and it has the potential of evolving into something better.

It is not all Nationalist ministers that are giving hope. On the same day that Dr Koornhof and Mr Botha were doing their thing, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, stated emphatically he could not see the day when he would allow mixed dancing.

The former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith, once said there would never be majority rule in his lifetime. And one suspects that Mr Steyn's Canute-like stand will be on a par.

It is quite obvious to anyone that measures that prevent the people of South Africa from dancing together or swimming together are going to disappear, hopefully sooner than Mr Steyn thinks. They are absolutely indefensible to people of colour and they are absolutely indefensible to the outside world — like the ban on mixed sport used to be.

In any event, it is conceivable that the likes of Dr Andries Treurnicht — who in spite of being a Deputy Minister of Cooperation and Development was absent from much of the debate on the vote — will be less than happy with Dr Koornhof and Mr Fanie Botha.

One hopes that the Prime Minister will then say bluntly to them: too bad.

Mail

THE RIEKERT REPORT

Laagers round the towns

The Riekert Report is a sophisticated and ingenious piece of work. If government accepts its proposals (and some are already being implemented), influx control in its present overtly discriminatory form will go. It will be replaced by a system which is theoretically non-discriminatory, easier to implement, and cheaper — and more effective in achieving the same objective. In other words, apartheid will have its cake and eat it.

But it would be wrong to dismiss either the Riekert or the Wiehahn report as merely advocating cosmetic change. The change is real — but central to both documents is the replacement of crude racial discrimination against black South Africans by more sophisticated techniques of control. Also central to both reports is the idea of building up a privileged labour aristocracy among blacks in the urban areas.

In retrospect, it is clear that the introduction of the 99-year lease system was the first step in this process.

Insiders and outsiders

Riekert wants to introduce even greater differentiation between blacks with urban residence rights and those without. Government's white paper on the Wiehahn Report (see next page), in excluding migrant workers from trade union rights — for the moment at any rate — reflects a similar approach.

In terms of Riekert's proposals, Africans with urban (or, more correctly, "white" area) residence qualifications will be allowed to keep them. They will also have greater freedom to change their jobs, and be entitled to bring their families to live with them (but see *Politics and Labour*).

Finance for sub-economic housing will be available, while wealthier people will get larger plots. The rights of black businessmen will be expanded, and light service industries permitted in the townships. If local authorities agree, black businessmen may even be allowed to operate in white group areas and industrial zones. The Economic Development Corporation will become involved in township development.

So much for those Africans fortunate enough to have urban residence rights. The real victims of Riekert's blueprint are going to be blacks without these rights. For the implication of Riekert for them is that laagers are going to be erected around the towns to keep the outsiders out.

People from the bantustans or other rural areas are going to be allowed into the "white" areas only if (1) no labour is available locally, (2) the labour bureau gives permission, (3) they have been offered jobs, and (4) they can get approved housing. This is not a new principle, except that urban residence rights will now be made expressly conditional upon employment and housing.

What is new is that employers, willy-nilly, are going to play a much greater part in enforcing influx control, because they will be much more severely penalised if they are caught employing unqualified blacks. Thus does Riekert hope to put a stop to the widespread practice of employing unqualified people and so enforce stricter influx control.

One immediate effect of making housing a central aspect of a theoretically non-discriminatory system of influx control is that influx control may now operate against coloured people — say, those moving from the Cape to the Reef in search of jobs — because of the severe coloured housing backlog, which will not be eliminated much before 1982.

Even taking into account the greater funds for African housing announced this week (see *Politics and Labour*), SA will have a critical African housing backlog for years to come. So influx control against Africans will remain.

Riekert also proposes that provisions for the removal from the urban areas of unqualified Africans be retained, although certain superfluous measures will be repealed.

A key effect of the Riekert recommendations is that blacks who are outsiders will be cut adrift from mainstream industrial growth in the urban areas. Influx control does not prevent the development of slums and unemployment — it merely ensures that they occur out of sight and out of (white) mind in the bantustans rather than in the urban areas.

Says the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan,



Riekert . . . insiders in, outsiders out

whose knowledge of the workings of influx control is every bit as great as that of Riekert himself: "Isolating a privileged group of blacks in the urban areas is going to take place at the expense of a vast number of people in the homelands, whose only safety-net up till now has been the inefficiency of the influx control system, which has enabled them to survive by getting jobs, albeit illegally, in the informal sector in the urban areas.

"Now this venue will be closed to them, and starvation appears to be the inevitable result."

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Professor A. Cupido	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Mnr N. Daniels	Professor A.D. Muller
Mnr Achmat Davids	Sheik A. Najaar
Professor R.J. Davies	Mnr Victor Norton
Professor J.J. Degenaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr René de Villiers	Mnr L. Phillips
Dr I.D. du Plessis	Professor H.P. Pollak
Professor J.J.F. Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Professor J.B. du Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr A. Flederman	Mnr P.M. Sonn
Professor R.F. Fuggle	Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr G.J. Gerwel	Mnr R. Tobias
Eerw. D. Guma	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor A. Paul Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Dr Gertrud Heydorn	Mev. S. Walters
Mnr F.A. Jacobs	Professor F.A.H. Wilson

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die eformeerde Kerken in Holland.

fessor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe gram, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

Konferensies

urende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies ewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

egende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

KOORNHOF AND MOTLANA
Come into my parlour

Piet Koornhof's invitation to prominent black leaders to advise the Cabinet committee on urban blacks has been widely welcomed by white opposition leaders.

Financial Mail May 11 1979

soek onder die
eiland is onde...

Black leaders, however, are still considering the invitation.

Committee of Ten chairman Nthato Motlana tells the *FM* that he must consult his committee before coming to a decision. He points out that, at a mass meeting last month, his committee was given a mandate to speak to government only if the pass laws were scrapped. "The people expressed the view that there was no point in talking to an inflexible government," he says.

There are several points of debate facing the Committee of Ten. Motlana has not yet been informed of the structure of the new committee, although it seems clear that its role will be advisory.

"It looks like we are being asked to advise the Cabinet committee on urban blacks, which is itself an advisory body," he says. But it is for the Committee of Ten to decide whether consultation of this sort is a step or two more than mere tokenism.

Complicating this decision is the fact that the Riekert commission's recommendations hardly seem like the end of influx control. Motlana fears that the proposed committee is merely intended to make influx control more palatable.

Motlana agrees that a decision not to participate may have a negative effect on well-disposed whites. "But any decision we make must be motivated by the merits of the proposition. We must serve our own consciences and the people of Soweto."

99-YEAR LEASES

Women and children

There is a chance that the ambiguities about the rights of heirs in the 99-year lease legislation may be removed. Co-operation and Development (CAD) Minister Piet Koornhof promised in Parliament this week to re-examine the position of future generations of citizens of independent bantustans.

Under some interpretations of the law, children born to citizens of such bantustans after the date on which they became independent do not have the right to live in houses in urban townships even if the leases are left to them by their fathers (*FM* April 6).

The matter was raised in Parliament last Friday by the chief opposition spokesman on black affairs, Helen Suzman, during the debate on Koornhof's departmental budget vote.

Suzman tells the *FM* that Koornhof assured her that if he could be convinced that the ambiguities did indeed exist, he would amend the legislation to clarify the issue. "I believe that he genuinely intends to include future generations of homeland citizens if they are born in the cities or have lived there for the specified period," she says.

The Black Sash's Sheena Duncan points out that any change would have to include an amendment to Section 12 of the Black (Urban Areas) Act, which prohibits children born after independence to bantustan citizens from being in the area at all. "If they cannot reside permanently in the house, leasehold rights will be meaningless," Duncan tells the *FM*.

Meanwhile another leasehold snag has arisen — this time relating to women. Women married under customary union have no contractual capacity and no rights to own property, with the result that they cannot be eligible for leasehold. But because it is very difficult to determine whether or not a woman has been married under customary union, many building societies are reluctant to lend money to any African women at all.



Suzman . . . promises from Koornhof

"Until positive legislation is introduced giving women leasehold rights whatever their marital status, we are excluding all women," says Brain Kemmey, general manager (technical) of SA Perm. Adds Geoff Bowker, Allied's loans manager: "We don't want to be in the position of having to withdraw a loan if we discover that a customary union marriage exists."

Natal Building Society is taking a similar stand, while United is prepared to consider cases of unmarried women on their merits.

The Association of Building Societies has submitted a memorandum to CAD requesting that an amendment be introduced to allow qualified (under Section 10) women leasehold and mortgage rights whatever their marital status. The association has not yet had a reply and believes there is little chance of an amendment this year.

Another snag for women comes in the regulations themselves, which specifically exclude women married in community of property from leasehold rights. Although Africans are married out of community unless otherwise specified, CAD commissioners usually advise people to marry in community. Duncan reckons that most couples are affected by the regulation.

"This is particularly problematic when the wife qualifies for leasehold rights and the husband does not," she says.

Building societies believe that in any case the demand from women will be low. "Relatively few black women can surmount the income barrier," says UBS head Philip Sceales.

Duncan points out that many women need house purchase rights urgently, since they cannot normally be registered tenants of rented houses. One concession promised by Koornhof is to allow women who have been deserted by their husbands to retain tenancy of the house without having to obtain a divorce.

Koornhof's promise this week to simplify certain aspects of the regulations comes as a welcome move to building societies, who are bogged down in the technical problems of surveying. "We don't want to drag our feet, but until boundaries have been properly specified we cannot go ahead," says Bowker.

answers in the house

13

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Service van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

339
~~102~~
~~205~~
~~206~~

CHANGE

As I see it...

by Dr Nthato Motlana, leading black leader who is chairman of the Committee of Ten

'New deal' is more oppressive than the old one

13/5/79
Sun. Tribune

DR NTHATO MOTLANA, one of the foremost black leaders, has slammed major parts of the Riekert Commission report, calling its stated move away from discrimination "dishonest" and warning that its suggested new influx control system will be "more oppressive" than the present one.

While conceding that some of the recommendations — if correctly interpreted and accepted — might improve the life of the black man, Dr Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, strongly attacked the essence of the report — that the onus of guilt in the pass laws should be transferred from the worker to his employer who should only employ suitably-housed blacks.

"This is much more oppressive," Dr Motlana said.

"At least in the present system you can get a job even if you have nowhere to stay.

Scared

"Hundreds of thousands of unregistered blacks are working here and there is no way of registering them because they have no documents, no way of proving their place of abode, no birth certificates, no passes and employers haven't got time to go to the pass offices.

"But now they are going to hit them hard. They are going to make sure the employer does go to the pass office, therefore the casual worker, the man from outside Johannesburg who now can get some form of employment, will not be able to.

"It's going to be much more efficient because I can tell you, white employers are bloody dead scared of this Government. They don't want to fall foul of the Government."

He said: "We don't mind going to jail, it's part of our way of life.

"We go to jail every second day so it doesn't matter, but no rich boy from Lower Houghton who lives in a mansion is going to spend a day in jail or part with R500 every time he employs a black casual gardener in his home.

"They won't do it. So they are now trying to frighten the whites out of employing blacks. It's going to be much worse. What are they going to do with the hundreds of workers who can't obtain documents because the bureaucratic machinery is set to keep them out?

"Now we are going to have millions of blacks milling around urban townships unemployed, the crime rate will soar . . . like I said the Government has yet to address itself directly to the question of influx control.

"And they have not done it here. They are still looking for subterfuges, dodges, ways around the problem. They are not solving the problem.

"Going for the employer is no solution at all."

Dr Motlana said the report was "not honest" when it criticised the 72-hour limit on black visits to white areas as "discriminatory".

"It's unbelievable. The whole thing is not honest, it's not an honest report. What they appear to give you with one hand they take away with the other."

Homelands

"I listened to Current Affairs the other night and they said it was now easy and acceptable for the white community to talk in terms of relaxing all these things because we now have, they say, acquired community protection.

"The white community is now protected by the fact that in their own area white South Africans are in complete control. There is no danger that the black man may acquire power.

"The black man has now had a dispensation accorded him, namely separate development. He's safely ensconced in his homeland and he is absolutely no danger to the white man in his area.

"This is absolute s. . . if I may use that word.

"We reject that kind of thinking totally.

"The suggestion that South Africa liberalises its policies to allow mixed trade unions, allow blacks to build homes and take their wives into urban areas, is because — and this is the big thing — they don't really belong there.

Foreigners

"They are foreigners who can be deported at a moment's notice.

"If this is the whole value of this damn so-called shake-up, it's meaningless.

"The whole exercise is fraudulent. It applies to people who although they are there, are said not to be there."

But Dr Motlana conceded that as an interim measure on the road to a complete scrapping of the pass laws, some of the report's recommendations would "really be something" if the Government accepted them.

"Abolishing curfew regulations, the right of a policeman to demand an identification document from a black at any time of the day and night, would be a fundamental change.

"This is the greatest evil of the pass laws. If they would have done this country a world of good."

Govt to hear Motlana stand

JOHANNESBURG — The Soweto Committee of Ten yesterday decided whether its chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, should serve on a regional committee appointed by the government to advise it on the position of blacks outside the homelands.

But the decision will not be made public until the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, has been told.

This was revealed last night by Dr Motlana.

"We reached a unanimous decision on whether or not I should serve. But I will first contact Dr Koornhof tomorrow or on Tuesday to inform him," he said.

Dr Motlana declined to say what the decision was.

Dr Koornhof last week announced the setting up of six regional committees which would advise the government on a wide range of matters affecting blacks.

There is speculation in black political circles that Dr Motlana will not accept the invitation by Dr Koornhof.

A public meeting in Soweto last month decided that Dr Motlana's Committee of Ten should have no talks with the government until the pass laws were scrapped.

At a weekend meeting at the Dube YWCA, Soweto, Dr Motlana said when the Nationalists came to power 31 years ago, one of their objectives was to stunt the mind of the black child in order to stay in power forever.

Dr Motlana was a guest speaker at a meeting to mark the international year of the child.

He said this would ensure that the black child could not compete with the white child.

Ten years before the Nationalists came to power, some good doctors instituted a school feeding scheme.

"This scheme ensured the children, who could not get the necessary vitamins for brain development, got them at school.

"The first thing that Verwoerd and his men said was: 'No more school feeding.'

"This is one thing I cannot forgive the National Party for. The ridiculous reason given then was that school feeding removed pride of ownership, the pride of the mother and father feeding their own child." — DDC.

Motlana won't serve on new committee

15/5/77 DD
339

JOHANNESBURG — The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday rejected an official invitation to serve on a regional committee appointed by the government to advise it on matters affecting blacks outside the homelands.

Dr Motlana, a former Internal Security Act detainee, said serving on such a committee would mean acceptance of the apartheid policy.

He said last night he would be prepared to serve on a committee only if it was to decide on the dismantling of apartheid.

The decision is a major blow to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, in his first attempt at official contact with black leaders working outside government-created institutions.

Dr Motlana earlier sent a telegram to Dr Koornhof, who had telephoned the invitation to him last week, informing him of the decision.

The telegram said: "Thank you for asking me to serve on the regional advisory committee. I have no doubt it is a sincere attempt to get to grips with a national problem. I regret, however, I must decline to serve on such a body because to do so would mean acceptance of apartheid, a policy my committee and I reject totally."

Dr Koornhof could not be reached for comment.

In Parliament last week, Dr Koornhof announced the setting up of six regional committees, which would include whites, to advise a special Cabinet committee on blacks outside the homeland.

Among other leading black figures he invited were the Secretary-General of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the editor of Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the Rev Sam Buti, General-Secretary of the NGK in Afrika.

Mr Qoboza said he had written to Dr Koornhof, but could not make his decision public until the Minister had received his reply.

Mr Qoboza was also detained for five months under the Internal Security Act after the crackdown of 1977 when two newspapers he edited, World and Weekend World, were banned.

Bishop Tutu is abroad, while Mr Buti said he could not comment as he had not received an official invitation. — DDC.



DR MOTLANA . . . rejects offer

329

C. Times 15/5/79

Suzman warned over Jones

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The former Black Consciousness activist, Mr Peter Jones, never made any complaints to the magistrates who visited him regularly while he was in detention, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said last night.

The minister admitted that Mr Jones had been kept naked in his Algoa Park, Port Elizabeth, cell but this had only happened after he had attempted to commit suicide.

At the same time, Mr Kruger warned the Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman not to have anything to do with Mr Jones because he was using her.

Replying to a strong attack by Mrs Suzman on the way police had treated Mr Jones while he was in detention, the minister said: "I know a lot about Peter Jones and the hon Member must leave him alone."

Mr Jones had been detained in the Algoa Park cell in 1976 and while he was there he had tried to commit suicide. After that he had been kept naked.

While he was in detention at Algoa Park and at Kinkelbos, he was visited by several magistrates.

In every case, they were told by Mr Jones that he had no complaints.

Mr Kruger also accused Mrs Suzman of following the lead of Mr Benjamin Pogrund of the Rand Daily Mail in again raising the death of Mr Joseph Mdluli in detention.

Although the matter had been dealt with in the Assembly before, Mrs Suzman was only raising the matter again because Mr Pogrund had asked questions in an editorial.

1m urban blacks jobless last year

THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 1 060 569 blacks were registered as unemployed in white areas during 1978, according to figures disclosed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

In replies to questions tabled by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands), Dr Koornhof said 31 807 black men and 14 691 black women were unemployed at the end of 1977.

Figures for each month of 1978 showed that unemployment among blacks in white areas reached a peak in January 1978 when 80 212 and 31 068 women were registered as work-seekers. The lowest unemployment figure was in December 1978 when 39 310 men and 18 178 women registered.

In separate figures tabled by the Minister of Labour, Mr S. P. Botha, in reply to questions by Dr Boraine, it was revealed that unemployment among whites, Coloureds and Asians declined steadily from March 1978, when 32 251 registered as unemployed, to December when 26 338 registered.

The highest unemployment figures for whites, Coloureds and Asians was in Durban, mainly due to the high unemployment rate among Asians.

The highest unemployment figure in Johannesburg's inspectorate area was 6 627 in March, in Cape Town the highest unemployment figure was in September when 8 654 whites, Coloureds and Asians registered as unemployed and in Port Elizabeth the highest unemployment figure was during March 1978 when 3492 were unemployed. — PS.



DR KOORNHOF

Cape black leaders undecided

Argus 16/5/79 (339)

SOME black Peninsula leaders were still undecided yesterday about accepting invitations to serve on Dr P G J Koornhof's advisory committee for urban Africans following the refusal by Soweto leader, Dr Ntatho Motlana.

Three of the eight members named for the Western Cape committee said they had still not been officially invited to serve by Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development.

Mr Lucas Phillips, a Guguletu businessmen, Mr S M Tindleni, a civic leader, and the Rev J A Tshabalala, of Langa said yesterday they would decide after they had been officially advised of their nomination and given details of the committee.

'RIGHT DECISION'

'Dr Motlana has taken the right decision,' Mr Phillips said. 'We know what the position is like in Soweto.'

'We are not under as much pressure and can take cool and calculated decisions.'

Asked what his attitude was to serving on the committee, Mr Phillips said: 'It depends on the attitude of the youth.'

But, he said, the final decision would be taken by the Western Province African Chamber of Commerce's executive. Mr Phillips is president of the chamber.

Mr S M Tindleni, chairman of the Civic Co-Ordinating Council, said he would not be influenced by Dr Motlana's decision.

GOOD INTENTIONS

The committee was a step in the right direction, especially since Dr Koornhof, who he believed had good intentions, was in charge.

But, he said, he would decide finally after he had been informed of his nomination.

The Rev J A Tshabalala, of the Langa Methodist Church, said he still did not know what the committee was all about and he doubted whether he would find the time to serve.

Inkatha man will serve

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Gibson Thula, principal urban representative of KwaZulu, who was invited by the government to serve on a regional advisory committee, said yesterday he would accept the offer.

But he warned that he would withdraw from the committee immediately if he found that the aim of setting it up was merely to glamourise apartheid.

Mr Thula, who is also strategy and publicity chairman of Inkatha, said the main reason for his accepting the invitation was that Inkatha firmly believed in dialogue.

He received his official invitation yesterday. — DDC.

11579 N.M 339

Blacks wary of sitting on advisory committees

Mercury Reporter

TWO Natal Black leaders said yesterday they were prepared to serve on a regional committee to advise the Government on urban Blacks.

Others invited by the Government have adopted a wait and see attitude — pointing out they have not received official invitations and do not know the committees' terms of reference.

Professor Sibusiso Nyembezi, a director of the Pietermaritzburg bookshop Shuter and Shooter, and Mr. Simeon Kwela, a director of KwaZulu Booksellers, said yesterday they would serve on such a committee.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, announced last week that six regional advisory committees would be established.

In the Transvaal the Editor of Post, Mr. Percy Qoboza, has turned down the invitation as has Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10.

Mr. Qoboza said he could not accept the position because it would compromise his position as a newspaper editor.

Mr. Obed Kunene, editor of Ilanga, also invited to serve on a committee, said yesterday he did not want to comment until he had received an official invitation.

Those in the Transvaal who have accepted the invitation are Mr. David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, and Mr. William Khoza, chairman of the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Council.

Mr. Gibson Thula, urban representative for the Inkatha movement, has also agreed to sit on the committee.

Other Natal nominees said yesterday they would comment after studying the committees' terms of reference.

339

EDITORIAL OPINION

Dr Koornhof's problem

It is a great pity that the well-intentioned move by Dr Koornhof to draw together politically disparate people to plan a better future for urban blacks seems doomed to failure.

Dr Koornhof clearly wants blacks to forget about the BAD old days (Bantu Administration and Development) and even Plural Relations.

His approach is more single-minded and evidence of his sincerity could be his choice of the title of Co-operation and Development for his ministry.

His problem, of course, is that the people whose co-operation he needs most to achieve necessary changes in the life style of South Africa's urban blacks suspect that the pace at which he will be able to progress is limited.

These people might concede he is sincere but they are not sure that the government he represents, or the Cabinet, or even his own Deputy Minister for that matter, would be willing to tackle the kernel of the problem — the entire complexity of apartheid laws and regulations.

That is why a man like Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, has refused his co-operation. He is unwilling to serve on any committee under the mantle of the apartheid policy.

Dr Motlana's challenge is clear — empower such a committee to dismantle apartheid and then he will serve.

There may be readers who disagree with Dr Motlana's attitude, there may be some who will say he is putting the cart before the horse. Perhaps in his impatience with the whole sorry system he is letting his heart rule his head. That does not alter the situation. The important thing is that he has this attitude and it is shared by many of his people — among them most of the elite of black society.

Not unexpectedly, a man of the calibre of Mr Percy Qoboza, a distinguished newspaper editor, has now joined Dr Motlana in refusing to serve on Dr Koornhof's committee. Others will also probably hold back.

It is disappointing because dialogue, at least, is vital. But dialogue without government willingness to change direction in regard to privilege and political power sharing may not help very much.

RIEKERT

FM 18/5/79

The price of buying time

If government goes along with it, the Riekert Report will succeed in putting a stop to the illegal employment of Africans. One of Riekert's main aims will thus have been achieved. So argues Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, in an analysis of the report prepared for the *FM*.

The stiffer penalties proposed for employers of illegal blacks "are so severe that there will be no more illegal employment," argues Duncan. While it might "sound good" to abolish existing penalties on black workers in unlawful employment, these penalties have not been efficient in keeping them out of the cities anyway.

The pass raids, arrests, fines, and prison sentences "have been worth the suffering in order to earn money in illegal employment to feed one's children, so convicted people have merely gone back to work on release and waited for the next time. The Black Sash has talked with hundreds of people who have no alternative. There are thousands of men and women all over SA who have been able to support children and aged and disabled dependants like this.

"Now even this will be taken away from them."

Top of the pile

Turning to legal Africans — those who have urban residence privileges under Section 10(1)(a) or (b) of the Urban Areas Act — Duncan says that this group "at the top of the black pile will now experience a considerable improvement in their everyday lives." For example, they will be able to bring their wives and children to live with them if housing is available (*FM* last week). They will also have the "great advantage" of "relative freedom to move between one urban centre and another."

But Duncan does not believe that this will lead to an increase in the overall number of blacks in "white" areas. A key element in Riekert's thinking is his observation that "the black population in rural cities and towns seems to have dammed up, in other words there was a lack of mobility between urban areas."

Thus, says Duncan, large numbers of qualified but unemployed people are living in small towns throughout "white" SA which have no growth prospects. Allowing them to move to other towns if they can get work and accommodation will reduce the number of workers who have to be recruited from the homelands. Nor does Duncan believe that urban employers will be able to requisition much labour from "white" rural areas.

Like the *FM (Laagers round the towns)* last week, Duncan believes that it is the people in the bantustans who will be hardest hit if government implements Riekert's proposals. She points out that there has already been a significant reduction in homelands recruitment because of the economic recession. And, indeed, registered black unemployment in "white" areas last year reached an all-time high of more than 500 000, according to official figures.

"The Black Sash has many cases on record of men from the homelands who have waited for months or even years to be 'requisitioned' for any kind of job anywhere. Their children are literally starving and they have no means of survival except illegal employment in so-called



Sheena Duncan . . . no change in the power structure

white areas or by using their initiative to earn in the informal sector in cities where such activity is possible. It is not possible in the areas they come from because these communities are poverty-stricken. There are almost no consumers in such areas — merely pensioners and dependants."

The Riekert report, says Duncan, has not considered SA as a "political, economic, and geographical whole." It has paid much attention to urban blacks but virtually none to those in the independent and non-independent bantustans.

Duncan contends that Riekert's recommendations are logical extensions of separate development forced upon government by urban unrest and economic stagnation. Contrary to what many white commentators have said, it is, she claims, incorrect to see Riekert as a crumbling of the apartheid edifice. Indeed, Riekert's proposals are now possible because the policy has gone so far towards fulfilment that there is no danger of such limited changes affecting the overall character of SA or altering its power structure.

The small group of privileged urban blacks whose quality of life will undoubtedly improve "may well become less urgent in their demands for political power and serve as the lid on the kettle of revolution for some years to come," Duncan believes. But the price will be "dreadful human suffering in the homelands," and the less-privileged majority "will inevitably become more inclined to reject the capitalist system and to turn to other ideologies for support and rescue."



Dr Piet Koornhof . . . There will be many raised eyebrows and concern at the rejection by some blacks of his invitation to serve on committees to investigate the position of black urban dwellers

FOR JOY

. . . when 'Piet Promises' opens the door

r of Ilanga



lessons to learn from the harrowing and tragic experiences of their counterparts in Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and now Namibia. So too, of course, have the blacks — but for totally different reasons.

It is now commonly accepted that for many, the winds of change that have blown through the neighbouring countries have provided one major lesson: that "uhuru" is not an impossible dream after all. It's chilling comfort all right, but nonetheless reassuring in a bizarre kind of way.

There can be no doubt that, largely because of external and internal developments over the past decade or so, the political, social, economic and educational consciousness of our people has been raised to an all-time high. And so, too, has the level of expectations.

The young and angry speak of a new South Africa, not a refurbished one. They speak of a brand new order.

Some declare, with rare courage: "We want our chains taken right off, not made less painful or merely loosened."

Others, less radical and with a less strident voice, call for round-table talks between the rulers and the governed. There's still time for reconciliation, they plead, but it's getting tighter with each passing day. Zero hour may be upon us all before we realise it, they warn.

Lofty expressions of empty rhetoric? I don't know about that. What I do know is that this is the real mood in our communities, and it's no use anyone pretending it's otherwise.

One senses a curious mixture of optimism and pessimism. To be sure, there is uncertainty about the future, but not so much about what it will look like but rather how it will all come about.

One senses that, for many, especially the young, loins have been girded and the race is on for the long haul ahead.

So when good old "Piet Promises", as they sometimes call Dr Koornhof, suddenly flings open his ministerial door and bids us welcome, please, all you good patriots, don't go off at a tangent to slam us for being a little hesitant and sceptical and maybe even cynical.

We've come a long, long way. We've become hard-boiled — some of us. We may even, just for the fun of it, take a little delight in running with the ball and playing the game according to our own rules, now that at long last it would appear our presence is not only being recognised but needed as well.

To those who would denounce such an attitude, I'd point out that you don't just rub out the sinning of hundreds of years with an overnight scribble and a hearty "hail fellow well met" gesture. It takes a bit of time and doing.

In any event, I'd sooner question the motives of such people. We've had so much paternalistic advice in the past that I think we must be forgiven for wondering if our "friends" are truly interested in substantial, meaningful changes for us, or merely in token changes that they would find easy to accept and to live with.

It reminds me of the white man who stood up at a mixed-audience meeting I had just finished addressing not so long ago, and asked: "Why don't the blacks ever come up with constructive ideas and suggestions, or with viable alternatives to help the whites solve the country's problems?"

He did not wait for an answer. He went on to state as a matter of fact that:

- Blacks didn't really care about co-operating with the whites; that it didn't matter if it came from the National Party, the Progressives or the NRP, the blacks would always turn it down and want nothing to do with it;
- Blacks were interested in only one thing — the overthrow of the white man and the replacement of the status quo with a one man, one vote black majority rule system.

I was a little startled when the man became slightly hysterical and emotional and began to read me a lecture on the white man's heritage and the Afrikaner's pride and resilience. Finally, he demanded from me a "yes or no" answer to his questions.

Had I been given half a chance to respond, I would have told the obviously anguished questioner that, like the whites and the Afrikaners, the blacks also had their pride. They resent being treated in a condescending manner, even though they may be too powerless to do anything about it.

I would have pointed out that co-operation on a master-and-servant basis may be okay for some, but it is most definitely out for others.

Lastly, I would have suggested to the man that the day we all begin to regard one another as equal human beings, and accord to each other the respect and dignity inherent in our humanity, that will be the start of a new era, one that will make the present look like a nasty dream.

DON'T ASK US TO JUMP

By OBED KUNENE, Edito

THERE will undoubtedly be many raised eyebrows, and possibly concern, at the rejection by some blacks of Dr Piet Koornhof's invitation to them to serve on committees investigating the position of their fellow urban dwellers.

How negative, how petulant, how small-minded and uncaring, one can almost hear the condemnatory voices as they describe the black reaction.

And yet, it may not be altogether without sound reason or justification. Of course, those who might have already accepted should not be criticised. They must have had their reasons and are surely entitled to act according to their consciences.

It's true that blacks have always been sharply critical of the "we know what's best for them" attitude on the part of the authorities.

They have always deplored the system where things are done for, and imposed on them, without their views being solicited.

It's equally true that many black leaders have repeatedly called on the Government to show a change of heart and attitude, to be more amenable and more accommodating where black aspirations and wishes are concerned.

It's worth recording, too, that the present Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, is a vastly different kettle of fish from some of his predecessors, whose handling of the sensitive "Bantu Affairs" portfolio left a tremendous amount to be desired, to say the least.

Indeed, let it be readily admitted that some Government officials (including Cabinet Ministers) have displayed an amazing and almost incredible willingness to engage in dialogue, to bend over backwards, to come down from their lofty pedestals and actually seek the sort of contact with blacks that would have been "verboten" not so long ago.

With all that, observers and critics alike may be forgiven their impatience and loss of sympathy with the blacks whom they may now see as being either unreasonable or just plain pig-headed, or both, for spurning the Government's approach.

Yet, it may not be all that incomprehensible. The sense of caution and suspicion with which most blacks tend to regard Government overtures has becomes almost traditional.

It must be seen against the background of well-known history — an unhappy history of strained relations, of sickening Government intolerance, arrogance and unmitigated high-handedness towards the disadvantaged and downtrodden.

It must be seen against the unedifying record of broken pledges and broken promises, of squandered opportunities and options that were never snapped up and used for the good of us all.

In short, it may well be a case of the cliched cry, "too little too late". Blacks may well have reached the stage where, after banging for years on doors that simply would not budge, that they are now past caring.

Of course, the question as to whether they can afford such a petulant stance, or whether it can be equated with responsible leadership is, I think, largely of academic interest at this stage.

What does merit serious consideration is the fact that we are all faced with a fast-changing scenario. We are all into a different ball game, so to speak. The whites, who have for far too long been in absolute control, may no longer lightly claim this position exclusively for themselves.

They have had plenty of

20/05/74

339

329

Star 21/3/79

Clash over detainees

A heated clash in Parliament has spotlighted the position of people detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. TOM DUFF reports.

While parliamentary attention has shifted this week from the justice vote to the controversial Advocate-General Bill, serious questions still remain over the way detainees are treated.

South Africans — especially white South Africans — need to know how wide the gap is between the allegations of mistreatment on one side and the responses from the authorities.

Nowhere was this gap better illustrated than in Parliament last week when Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, battled with Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons.

The way in which Mr Peter Jones (who was detained along with Black Consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko in 1977) was treated at the Algoa Bay police station was disgraceful, said Mrs Suzman.

Speaking during the Budget debate on the Police vote, she expressed concern about the position of people held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

This provides for the indefinite detention of people for the purpose of interrogation. They can be held in solitary confinement without access to a lawyer, although a magistrate visits them fortnightly.

Despite the fact that magistrates had visited Section 6 detainees, 35 of them had died in detention, Mrs Suzman said. Mr Biko had been visited by a magistrate and so had Mr Jones, who had been held along with him.

"We could have had another Biko case, but for the grace of God," she said.

"The way this man was treated when he was in detention at Algoa Bay police station is nothing short of disgraceful. Yet magistrates visited him from the first of September.

She said he had been held under Section 6 at the police station from August 19 until November 1 and was then transferred to Kinkelbos police station where he was held for a further period under Section 6 under less harsh conditions. Finally, he spent a year at Grahamstown Prison under Section 10 where conditions were much improved.

While Mr Jones was at Algoa police station, he was kept naked the entire time. He was given one blanket and a bedroll and was not allowed to bath for the first two months. He was kept in a locked cell for the entire period and was not allowed any exercise, she said.

"The point that I am trying to make is that the magistrate visited him — several magistrates in fact, almost every time a different magistrate — and yet there was no complaint made about the manner in which this man was being held."



Jimmy Kruger . . . details of visits.

The magistrates who visited him must also have seen injuries that were inflicted on him during interrogations by Security Police "bullying boys" at the Sanlam building, she said.

Allegations concerning this were made by Mr Jones to his lawyers in an affidavit and he hoped to take legal action. However, there was a problem.

"Apparently the period of prescription within which a charge must be laid against the police is six months — and Peter Jones was locked up for well over a year after assaults and maltreatment took place. Even when he was being held under Section 10 at Grahamstown, he was not allowed to see his lawyer, despite several requests.

"This is a real Catch 22 situation in favour of the police."

Asked by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, why Mr Jones had not complained about his treatment, Mrs Suzman replied: "I think the man was pretty well in a state of wretchedness by then and it was obvious, surely, to the magistrate.

"Do you have to tell a magistrate they are keeping you naked when it is obvious?"

Despite his lengthy detention, no charges had been brought against Mr Jones.

Mr Kruger said Mr Jones had been kept naked because it was feared that he would commit suicide. On September 16 he tried to slash his wrists with a piece of sharpened tin.

Mr Kruger gave details of visits by magistrates. During a visit on September 16, Mr Jones had no complaints, according to the magistrate. On September 30, the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr C B van Zyl, visited him and was told: "Since I saw the last magistrate I feel quite relaxed and have no further complaints."

Further visits by magistrates on October 14 and 31, November 17, December 1, 15 and 29 and on January 19 yielded no complaints by Mr Jones, Mr Kruger said.

Mr Kruger accused Mrs Suzman of saying that the magistrates took no notice of Mr Jones.

She replied: "When you see a man naked in a cell, you do something about it. It is disgusting."

Mr Kruger deplored he attitude towards the magistrates.



Helen Suzman . . . treatment was disgraceful.

Mr Kruger said he knew a great deal about Mr Jones and advised Mrs Suzman not to have anything to do with Mr Jones because she was being used.

But the awful question still remains: Do you have to tell a magistrate that you are naked?

Sam Buti accepts Koornhof invite

22/6/79 (339)

JOHANNESBURG — The president of the South African Council of Churches, the Reverend Sam Buti, had agreed to serve on a regional committee to advise the government on urban blacks, it was reported last night.

"I took this appointment as a challenge, where I as a black man, can carry across the feelings of my people.

— SAPA.

Hebe accepts invite

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Legislative Assembly Member for Zweldinga, Mr S. M. Hebe, has conditionally decided to serve on Dr Koornhof's regional committees.

"If the committees are going to benefit the black nation, then I unreservedly throw in my lot with the idea, but if they will prove to be another false front, then my services will not be available," Mr Hebe said.

Mr Hebe, a brother-in-law of Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, said the South African Government had so often launched schemes ostensibly designed to benefit the black man, "but history has proved they were really designed to feather South Africa's own nest internationally.

"We no longer wish to be used to give credence to otherwise indefensible exercises, hence my acceptance of Dr Koornhof's invitation cannot but be conditional," he said. — DDR.

Dialogue call by Buthelezi

African Affairs Correspondent

THERE had been a time in South Africa when the situation had called for politics of protest, but "we have reached the time for politics of realism and constructive dialogue," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

The chief was thanking Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, at the opening of the second session of the third KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

The chief's vote of thanks was the most cordial the House had heard him make.

On previous occasions he has reprimanded among others the former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha and Dr. Connie Mulder, the then Minister of Information.

Yesterday's opening had a distinctly friendly air that became almost gala at an open-air lunch afterwards for the 300 guests at the newly-opened Holiday Inn nearby.

Dr. Koornhof told a crowded Assembly "my Government does not deny the need for accelerated political development and the removal of measures which may still give offence to Black people".

Changes had to come but they would have to be peaceful.

"We ask only that we the Black, Brown and White people of our wonderful country be allowed to go about this in our own way, free of the endless advice, criticism and pressure from without our borders."

Dr. Koornhof said the situation in the rest of Africa was not encouraging.

"When, and if, the crunch comes believe me it will not be your Black or Brown skin that saves you any more than it will be my White skin that condemns me.

"The forces of evil pitted against us seek our total destruction.

Worth defending

"I believe you have said in this House that you would not die to defend apartheid, yet I know you would die to defend something that was worth fighting for.

"This then should be our common endeavour — to create that sort of political

Worth defending

"I believe you have said in this House that you would not die to defend apartheid, yet I know you would die to defend something that was worth fighting for.

"This then should be our common endeavour — to create that sort of political dispensation that we would stand shoulder to shoulder to defend."

Chief Buthelezi said Dr. Koornhof had now to bear the "brunt for the errors of not only his predecessors in this department but for all the blunders of the Government in the field of human relationships."

alogue all by thelezi

rican Affairs Correspondent

e in South Africa when the situation had called for 'we have reached the time for politics of realism ıe," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

The chief was thanking Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, at the opening of the second session of the third KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

The chief's vote of thanks was the most cordial the House had heard him make.

On previous occasions he has reprimanded among others the former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha and Dr. Connie Mulder, the then Minister of Information.

Yesterday's opening had a distinctly friendly air that became almost gala at an open-air lunch afterwards for the 300 guests at the newly-opened Holiday Inn nearby.

Dr. Koornhof told a crowd
ment does not deny the ne
development and the remov
still give offence to Black p

Changes had to come b
peaceful.

"We ask only that we the
ple of our wonderful country
our own way, free of the er
pressure from without our b

Dr. Koornhof said the situa
not encouraging.

Market

9-11kg box 150 70 106. **Green Chillies:** 2-3kg tray 80 40 60; 4-6kg poc 350 50 163. **Parsley:** 2kg tray 260 150 187. **Ginger:** 2kg tray 300 200 217. **Rhubarb:** 4kg tray 60 50 53. **Ar-**

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

25 May 1979

No. R. 1071

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF AN URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA AND RELEVANT MATTERS.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1036, DATED 14 JUNE 1968

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 38 (8) (a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), read with section 22 (1) (b) and (3) (f) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), amend Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968 and made applicable to all Urban Areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A1/3/2/12/1)

SCHEDULE

Chapter 3 is amended by the substitution for regulation 12 of the following:

"Use of site

12. A trader shall not, without the prior written approval of the Board use the site occupied by him—

(a) for any other purpose than that for which it was allotted to him by the Board;

(b) sublet the site or the improvements thereon.".

---

25 May 1979

No. R. 1072

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF AN URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA AND RELEVANT MATTERS.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1036, DATED 14 JUNE 1968

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 38 (8) (a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), read with section 22 (1) (b) and (3) (f) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), amend Government Notice R. 1036 dated 14 June 1968 and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267 dated 26 July 1968, in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(File A1/3/2/12/1)

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

25 Mei 1979

No. R. 1071

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEHEER VAN EN TOESIG OOR 'N STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIED EN AANVERWANTE AANGELEENTHEDE.—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 1036 VAN 14 JUNIE 1968

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, wysig hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (8) (a) en (b) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met artikel 22 (1) (b) en (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, van toepassing gemaak op alle Stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, ooreenkomstig die Bylae hiervan.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A1/3/2/12/1)

BYLAE

Hoofstuk 3 word gewysig deur regulasie 12 deur die volgende te vervang:

"Gebruik van perseel

12. 'n Handelaar mag nie sonder die voorafverkreë skriftelike goedkeuring van die Raad die perseel wat hy okkupeer—

(a) vir enige ander doel gebruik as die waarvoor dit deur die Raad aan hom toegeken is nie;

(b) onderverhuur of die verbeterings daarop verhuur nie.".

---

25 Mei 1979

No. R. 1072

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEHEER VAN EN TOESIG OOR 'N STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIED EN AANVERWANTE AANGELEENTHEDE. — WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 1036 VAN 14 JUNIE 1968

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, wysig hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (8) (a) en (b) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met artikel 22 (1) (b) en (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, ooreenkomstig die Bylae hiervan.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer A1/3/2/1

SCHEDULE

1. Amend regulation 1 of Chapter 1—

(a) by the insertion after the definition of "Act" for the following definition:

" 'administration board' means an administration board referred to in the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);";

(b) by the substitution for the definition of "Board" of the following definition:

" 'Board' means the administration board or community council concerned, depending on whether the powers in regard to the relevant matter vest in the administration board or the community council;";

(c) by the substitution for the definition of "certificate" of the following definition:

" 'certificate' means a certificate of occupation issued in terms of regulation 8 (1) of Chapter 2;";

(d) by the insertion after the definition of "citizenship certificate" of the following definition:

" 'community council' means a community council referred to in the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977);";

(e) by the substitution for the definition of "site permit" of the following definition:

" 'site permit' means a permit issued in terms of regulation 6 (2) of Chapter 2;";

(f) by the insertion after the definition of "superintendent" of the following definition:

" 'tenant" means the holder of a residential permit referred to in regulation 7 of Chapter 2;".

2. Substitute the following regulation for regulation 6 of Chapter 2:

"Site permit for the erection of a private dwelling

6. (1) With the approval of the Board, the superintendent of a Black residential area may, for the erection of a dwelling thereon, allocate a residential site which is available for that purpose, to any person—

(a) (i) who is in possession of proof, issued by an administration board, that he qualifies in terms of section 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Act to remain in a prescribed area for a period exceeding 72 hours; and

(ii) who has rendered proof to the satisfaction of the superintendent that he is financially able to erect a house; or

(b) who does not qualify in terms of paragraph (a) (i) and (ii), on the recommendation of the Board and with the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

(2) Subject to the provisions of regulation 13, the superintendent shall issue a site permit to a person to whom a residential site has been allocated in terms of subregulation (1), and after the building plans in respect of such site have been approved, he shall issue a building permit.

(3) (a) A site permit—

(i) shall contain a description of the site concerned;

(ii) shall indicate the personal particulars of the holder thereof and of all other persons, excluding lodgers, who reside with him, or, if he lets the site, of the tenant and all other persons, excluding lodgers, who reside with the tenant; and

(iii) shall contain such other particulars as the Board may deem necessary.

BYLAE

1. Wysig regulasie 1 van Hoofstuk 1—

(a) deur voor die omskrywing van "afhanklike" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg:

" 'administrasieraad' 'n administrasieraad bedoel in die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971);";

(b) deur na die omskrywing van "gemagtigde beampte" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg:

" 'gemeenskapsraad' 'n gemeenskapsraad bedoel in die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977);";

(c) deur na die omskrywing van "Hoofkommissaris" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg:

" 'huurder' die houer van 'n woonpermit soos bedoel in regulasie 7 van Hoofstuk 2;";

(d) deur die omskrywing van "perseelpermit" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

" 'perseelpermit' 'n permit uitgereik kragtens die bepalings van regulasie 6 (2) van Hoofstuk 2;";

(e) deur die omskrywing van "Raad" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

" 'Raad' die betrokke administrasieraad of gemeenskapsraad, na gelang die bevoegdheid met betrekking tot die betrokke aangeleentheid by die administrasieraad of gemeenskapsraad berus;";

(f) deur die omskrywing van "sertifikaat" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

" 'sertifikaat' 'n sertifikaat van bewoning uitgereik kragtens die bepalings van regulasie 8 (1) van Hoofstuk 2;".

2. Vervang regulasie 6 van Hoofstuk 2 deur die volgende regulasie:

Perseelpermit vir die oprigting van 'n privaat woning

6. (1) Die superintendent van 'n Swart woongebied kan, met die goedkeuring van die Raad, vir die oprigting van 'n woning daarop, 'n woonperseel wat vir daardie doel beskikbaar is, toeken aan 'n persoon—

(a) (i) wat in besit is van 'n bewys uitgereik deur 'n administrasieraad dat hy ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (a) of (b) van die Wet bevoeg is om vir 'n tydperk van langer as 72 uur in 'n voorgeskrewe gebied te bly; en

(ii) wat tot bevrediging van die superintendent bewys lewer dat hy geldelik in staat is om 'n woning op te rig; of

(b) wat nie voldoen aan die bepalings van paragraaf (a) (i) en (ii) nie, op aanbeveling van die Raad en met die goedkeuring van die Hoofkommissaris.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 13 reik die superintendent aan 'n persoon aan wie 'n woonperseel ingevolge subregulasie (1) toegeken is, 'n perseelpermit uit en, nadat die bouplanne ten opsigte van sodanige perseel goedgekeur is, 'n boupermit.

(3) (a) 'n Perseelpermit—

(i) bevat 'n beskrywing van die betrokke perseel;

(ii) dui die persoonlike besonderhede aan van die houer daarvan en van alle ander persone, uitgesonderd loseerders, wat by hom inwoon, of, indien hy die perseel en die geboue daarop verhuur, van die huurder en alle ander persone, uitgesonderd loseerders, wat by die huurder inwoon; en

(iii) bevat sodanige ander besonderhede as wat die Raad nodig ag.

(b) The site permit holder shall furnish the superintendent with the personal particulars of the tenant referred to in paragraph (a) (ii) before such tenant occupies the dwelling, and the superintendent shall furnish such tenant with a copy of the site permit concerned.

(4) Subject to any legal requirements, a site permit shall confer upon the holder thereof the right to—

(a) occupy and utilise the site concerned and the buildings thereon with his dependants: Provided that a site permit does not empower the holder thereof to occupy such site or the buildings specified in the building permit, until a certificate referred to in regulation 13 (12) has been issued by the superintendent;

(b) let the site concerned and the buildings thereon to a person referred to in regulation 6 (1); and

(c) alienate the improvements on the site concerned to a person referred to in regulation 6 (1).

(5) (a) The site permit holder shall, within three months from the date of issue of the site permit or within such extended period as the superintendent may grant, submit building plans for the erection of a dwelling on the site concerned.

(b) The site permit holder shall commence building operations within three months from the date of issue of a building permit, or within such extended period approved by the superintendent in terms of regulation 13, in accordance with the building permit and shall complete such operations within 12 months from the said date or within the extended period which has been granted by the superintendent.

(c) If a site permit holder fails to comply with the provisions of subregulation (5) (a) or (b), the building permit may be cancelled forthwith by the superintendent, and the improvements on such site may be disposed of as prescribed in regulation 14.

(6) If a dwelling on a site in respect of which a site permit has been issued remains unoccupied for 60 days or longer and the permit holder has failed to inform the superintendent of his intended absence, the Board may, after at least seven days' written notice to the permit holder, let that house on behalf of and to the best advantage of the permit holder and, if necessary, repair such dwelling and recover the costs from the permit holder.

(7) A site permit may be cancelled by the holder thereof by giving 30 days' written notice to the Board.

(8) (a) All rentals, charges and other moneys consisting of fixed amounts due in respect of a site for which a site permit has been issued shall be payable in advance on or before the seventh day of every month from the date of issue of such site permit, and all charges and moneys which do not consist of fixed amounts and which are due monthly shall be payable within 14 days from the date on which the site permit holder was informed of the amounts due.

(b) The site permit holder shall be personally liable for the payment of rentals, charges and other moneys, irrespective of whether the site concerned is occupied by him or not.

(b) Die perseelpermithouer verstrek aan die superintendent die persoonlike besonderhede van die huurder bedoel in paragraaf (a) (ii) voordat sodanige huurder die woning betrek, en die superintendent voorsien sodanige huurder van 'n afskrif van die betrokke perseelpermit.

(4) 'n Perseelpermit verleen aan die houer daarvan, behoudens enige wetlike vereistes, die reg om—

(a) die betrokke perseel en die geboue daarop met sy afhanklikes te bewoon en te benut: Met dien verstande dat 'n perseelpermit nie die houer daarvan magtig om sodanige perseel of die geboue in die boupermit gespesifiseer te betrek alvorens die superintendent 'n sertifikaat soos bedoel in regulasie 13 (12) uitgereik het nie;

(b) die betrokke perseel en die geboue daarop te verhuur aan 'n persoon soos bedoel in regulasie 6 (1);

(c) die verbeterings op die betrokke perseel aan 'n persoon soos bedoel in regulasie 6 (1) te vervreem.

(5) (a) Die perseelpermithouer moet binne drie maande vanaf die uitreiking van die perseelpermit of sodanige verlengde tydperk as wat die superintendent toestaan, bouplanne vir die oprigting van 'n woning op die betrokke perseel indien.

(b) Die perseelpermithouer begin binne drie maande vanaf die datum van uitreiking van 'n boupermit, of binne die verlengde tydperk wat die superintendent kragtens regulasie 13 goedkeur, met bouwerksaamhede ooreenkomstig die boupermit en voltooi sodanige werksaamhede binne 12 maande vanaf bedoelde datum of binne die verlengde tydperk wat deur die superintendent toegestaan is.

(c) Indien 'n perseelpermithouer in gebreke bly om te voldoen aan die bepalings van subregulasie (5) (a) of (b), kan die boupermit onverwyld deur die superintendent ingetrek word en daar beskik word oor die verbeterings op sodanige perseel soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 14.

(6) Indien 'n woning op 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan 'n perseelpermit uitgereik is, 60 dae of langer onbewoon is en die permithouer nie die superintendent van sy voorgenome afwesigheid in kennis gestel het nie, kan die Raad, na minstens sewe dae skriftelike kennisgewing aan die permithouer, daardie woning namens en ten voordele van die permithouer verhuur, en indien nodig, sodanige huis herstel en die koste op die permithouer verhaal.

(7) 'n Perseelpermit kan deur die houer daarvan, met 30 dae skriftelike kennisgewing aan die Raad, opgesê word.

(8) (a) Alle huurgelde, vorderings en ander gelde wat uit vasgestelde bedrae bestaan wat verskuldig is ten opsigte van 'n perseel ten opsigte waarvan 'n perseelpermit uitgereik is, is vooruitbetaalbaar voor of op die sewende dag van elke maand vanaf die datum van uitreiking van sodanige perseelpermit, en alle vorderings en gelde wat nie uit vasgestelde bedrae bestaan nie en wat maandeliks betaal moet word, is betaalbaar binne 14 dae na die datum waarop die perseelpermithouer van die verskuldigde bedrae in kennis gestel is.

(b) Die perseelpermithouer is persoonlik aanspreeklik vir die betaling van huurgelde, vorderings en ander gelde, ongeag of die betrokke perseel deur hom bewoon word al dan nie.

(9) If a site permit is granted to a minor, it may in the discretion of the superintendent be issued in the name of the guardian of such minor in trust for such minor for the period of his minority.

(10) A person who, on the date on which these regulations come into operation, is the holder of a site permit issued under these regulations retains the right of occupation of such dwelling until such right is withdrawn in terms of these regulations.".

3. Substitute the following regulation for regulation 7 of Chapter 2.

"Residential permit for the renting of a board dwelling

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, the superintendent of a Black residential area may allocate a dwelling which is available for rental purposes and issue a residential permit to any person—

(a) who is in possession of proof, issued by the administration board, that he qualifies in terms of section 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Act to remain in the prescribed area for a period exceeding 72 hours; and

(b) who has dependants who may lawfully reside with him in the prescribed area; and

(c) who is not already the holder of a residential permit or a site permit; or

(d) who does not comply with the requirements stipulated in paragraphs (a) and (b) hereof, on the recommendation of the Board and with the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

(2) A residential permit—

(a) shall contain a description of the site on which the dwelling that has been allocated is situated;

(b) shall indicate such personal particulars of the permit holder as are required by the Board, as well as the personal particulars of all other persons, excluding lodgers, who reside with him; and

(c) shall contain such other particulars as the Board may deem necessary.

(3) All rentals, charges and other moneys consisting of fixed amounts due in respect of a site and a dwelling for which a residential permit has been issued shall be payable in advance on or before the seventh day of every month from the date of issue of such residential permit, and all charges and moneys which do not consist of fixed amounts and which are due monthly shall be payable within 14 days from the date on which the residential permit holder was informed of the amounts due.

(4) (a) The superintendent may cancel a residential permit—

(i) if the permit holder no longer qualifies in terms of section 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Act to reside in the prescribed area;

(ii) if the permit holder no longer occupies the dwelling in respect of which the residential permit was issued, together with his dependants, unless other arrangements have been made with the superintendent;

(iii) if the permit holder divorces his wife or is estranged from her or for any other reason does not reside with that wife and dependants in the dwelling concerned and has not made arrangements to the satisfaction of the superintendent for the accommodation of that wife and her dependants;

(9) Indien 'n perseelpermit aan 'n minderjarige toegestaan word, kan dit na goeddunke van die superintendent uitgereik word op naam van sodanige minderjarige se voog in trust vir sodanige minderjarige tydens die tydperk van sy minderjarigheid.

(10) 'n Persoon wat op die datum waarop hierdie regulasies in werking tree die houer is van 'n perseelpermit uitgereik kragtens hierdie regulasies, behou die reg van bewoning op sodanige woning totdat sodanige reg ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie regulasies ingetrek word.".

3. Vervang regulasie 7 van Hoofstuk 2 deur die volgende regulasie:

"Woonpermit vir die huur van 'n Raadswoning

7. (1) Die superintendent van 'n Swart woongebied kan, behoudens die bepalings van hierdie regulasie, 'n woning wat vir huurdoeleindes beskikbaar is, toeken aan 'n persoon—

(a) wat in besit is van 'n bewys uitgereik deur 'n administrasieraad dat hy ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (a) of (b) van die Wet bevoeg is om vir 'n tydperk van langer as 72 uur in die voorgeskrewe gebied te bly; en

(b) wat afhanklikes het wat wettiglik in die voorgeskrewe gebied by hom mag inwoon; en

(c) wat nie reeds die houer van 'n woonpermit of 'n perseelpermit is nie; of

(d) wat nie voldoen aan die bepalings van paragrawe (a) en (b) hiervan nie, op aanbeveling van die Raad en met goedkeuring van die Hoofkommissaris, en 'n woonpermit uitreik.

(2) 'n Woonpermit—

(a) bevat 'n beskrywing van die perseel waarop die woning wat toegeken is, geleë is;

(b) dui sodanige persoonlike besonderhede van die permithouer aan as wat die Raad vereis, asook die persoonlike besonderhede van alle ander persone, uitgesonderd loseerders, wat by hom inwoon; en

(c) bevat sodanige ander besonderhede as wat die Raad nodig ag.

(3) Alle huurgelde, vorderings en ander gelde wat uit vasgestelde bedrae bestaan en wat verskuldig is ten opsigte van 'n perseel en woning ten opsigte waarvan 'n woonpermit uitgereik is, is vooruitbetaalbaar voor of op die sewende dag van elke maand vanaf die datum van uitreiking van sodanige woonpermit, en alle vorderings en gelde wat nie uit vasgestelde bedrae bestaan nie en wat maandeliks betaal moet word, is betaalbaar binne 14 dae ná die datum waarop die woonpermithouer van die verskuldigde bedrae in kennis gestel is.

(4) (a) Die superintendent kan 'n woonpermit intrek—

(i) indien die permithouer nie meer ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (a) of (b) van die Wet bevoeg is om in die voorgeskrewe gebied te bly nie;

(ii) indien die permithouer nie meer saam met sy afhanklikes die woning ten opsigte waarvan die woonpermit uitgereik is, bewoon nie, tensy ander reëlings met die superintendent getref is;

(iii) indien die permithouer van sy vrou skei of vervreem raak of om enige ander rede nie meer saam met daardie vrou en afhanklikes in die betrokke woning woon nie, en nie reëlings tot bevrediging van die superintendent vir die behuising van daardie vrou en haar afhanklikes getref het nie;

(iv) if the permit holder is the occupier of another dwelling or becomes a lodger in the residential area;

(v) if the permit holder is ejected in terms of regulation 18 of this Chapter;

(vi) if the permit holder obtained the residential permit in his capacity as an employee or representative of a church, a school, the State, or a provincial or local authority or where an employer, in accordance with an arrangement with the Board, provides the dwelling to the permit holder and the permit holder ceases to be an employee of such employer;

(vii) if the permit holder sublets the dwelling without the written permission of the superintendent;

(viii) if the permit holder neglects or fails to comply with any of the conditions under which the permit was granted; or

(ix) in the circumstances specified in regulation 15 of this Chapter.

(b) When a residential permit is cancelled, the permit holder and all his dependants and all other persons residing with him shall. unless the superintendent otherwise directs, immediately vacate the dwelling and site and shall hand the residential permit over to the superintendent: Provided that such cancellation shall not detract from the right which is hereby reserved to the Board to recover all rentals, charges and other moneys due, calculated up to and including the date of such vacation.

(c) The cancellation of a residential permit shall be subject to 30 days' written notice, which shall be served by handing over such notice to the tenant in person or to a person seemingly older than 18 years found on the site and who apparently resides there: Provided that, if the tenant or such other person is not present at the dwelling during normal business hours, such notice may be served by affixing a copy thereof. to the front door of the dwelling and by forwarding a further copy by registered post to the place of residence or the postal address of the tenant.

(5) The holder of a residential permit may terminate his tenancy by giving 30 days' written notice to the Board.

(6) A tenant who, upon taking possession of a dwelling rented from the Board, finds that the building and appurtenances are defective or damaged in any way or are in a state of disrepair shall notify the superintendent accordingly within three days after taking such possession, and failure so to notify shall be deemed to be an acknowledgement by the tenant that the building is in a good state of repair.

(7) No portion of the premises other than that indicated for living purposes on the site plan approved by the Board may be used by the tenant or any other person for residential purposes.

(8) Any furniture, goods or other effects left on the premises by the tenant on the expiry of his tenancy, whether by cancellation of his residential permit or in consequence of notice duly given or by his vacation of the premises, shall be kept in a safe place by the superintendent and, if unclaimed within a period of 60 days, shall be sold by him to the best advantage and the proceeds shall, after deduction of the amount of any rental or other amount due to the Board and any costs,

(iv) indien die permithouer die bewoner is van 'n ander woning of 'n loseerder word in die woongebied;

(v) indien die permithouer ingevolge die bepalings van regulasie 18 van hierdie Hoofstuk uiteengesit word;

(vi) indien die permithouer die woonpermit verkry het in sy hoedanigheid van 'n werknemer of verteenwoordiger van 'n kerk, 'n skool, die Staat, of 'n provinsiale of plaaslike owerheid of waar 'n werkgewer ooreenkomstig 'n ooreenkoms met die Raad die woning aan die permithouer voorsien en die permithouer ophou om 'n werknemer van daardie werkgewer te wees;

(vii) indien die permithouer die woning onderverhuur sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent;

(viii) indien die permithouer nalaat of versuim om enige van die voorwaardes waaronder die permit verleen is, na te kom; of

(ix) in die omstandighede soos omskryf in regulasie 15 van hierdie Hoofstuk.

(b) By die intrekking van 'n woonpermit moet die permithouer en al sy afhanklikes en alle ander persone wat by hom inwoon die woning en perseel, tensy deur die superintendent anders bepaal, onverwyld verlaat en die woonpermit aan die superintendent oorhandig: Met dien verstande dat sodanige intrekking geen afbreuk doen aan die reg wat hierby aan die Raad voorbehou word om alle verskuldigde huurgelde, vorderings en ander gelde bereken tot en met die datum van sodanige verlating, te verhaal nie.

(c) Die intrekking van 'n woonpermit is onderworpe aan 30 dae skriftelike kennisgewing en word beteken deur sodanige kennisgewing aan die huurder persoonlik of aan 'n persoon, skynbaar ouer as 18 jaar wat op die perseel gevind word en wat oënskynlik daar woonagtig is, te oorhandig: Met dien verstande dat, indien die huurder of sodanige ander persoon nie gedurende gewone besigheidsure by die woning teenwoordig is nie, bedoelde kennisgewing beteken kan word deur 'n afskrif daarvan aan die voordeur van die woning aan te bring en 'n verdere afskrif deur middel van aangetekende pos aan die huurder se woonplek of posadres te stuur.

(5) Die houer van 'n woonpermit kan sy huur op met 30 dae skriftelike kennisgewing aan die Raad

(6) 'n Huurder wat, by besitneming van 'n wo wat van die Raad gehuur is, vind dat die gebou toebehore op enige wyse defek of beskadig of in vervalle toestand is, stel die superintendent binne dae na sodanige besitneming daarvan in kennis, versuim om aldus kennis te gee, word geag 'n erke deur die huurder te wees dat die gebou in 'n goeie stand is.

(7) Geen ander gedeelte van die perseel as dié vir woondoeleindes aangewys is op die perseelplan deur die Raad goedgekeur is, mag deur die huurder enige ander persoon vir woondoeleindes gebruik nie.

(8) Enige meubels, goedere of ander besittings deur die huurder by die verstryking van sy huur op perseel gelaat word, hetsy by intrekking van sy wo permit of as gevolg van kennis behoorlik gegee of gevolg van ontruiming van die perseel, word deur superintendent in 'n veilige plek bewaar en indien opgeëis binne 'n tydperk van 60 dae, deur hom die beste voordeel verkoop en die opbrengs word aftrekking van die bedrag van enige huurgeld of

be paid into the revenue account: Provided that, subject to the provisions of any act relating to the administration and distribution of estates, no provision contained in this paragraph shall deprive the heir of the deceased tenant of his claim to the balance of the proceeds of the sale of such property: Provided further that if the superintendent is of the opinion that any property found on the premises of such tenant is of no value and would probably not realise any money, he may, after the lapse of 14 days from the expiry of the tenancy or cancellation of the residential permit, destroy such property aforesaid, and the person to whom such property belonged shall have no claim against the Board or any other person for any compensation by reason of such destruction.

(9) The tenant shall not be entitled to any compensation whatsoever for any improvements erected on the site by him or effected to the dwelling, and the improvements shall become the property of the Board: Provided that the tenant may, prior to the expiry of his tenancy or in the event of the cancellation of a residential permit, within seven days after such cancellation, remove improvements effected by him if, in the opinion of the superintendent, it can be done without causing any damage to the dwelling or the site, or he may, with the approval of the superintendent, sell such improvements to the new tenant.

(10) A person who, on the date on which these regulations come into operation, is the holder of a residential permit issued in terms of these regulations shall retain the right of occupation in respect of such dwelling until such right is withdrawn in terms of these regulations.".

4. Substitute the following regulation for regulation 8 of Chapter 2:

"Certificate of occupation of a Board dwelling

8. (1) The superintendent of a Black residential area may, with the approval of the Board, allocate a Board dwelling to a person—

(a) who is in possession of proof, issued by an administration board, that he qualifies in terms of section 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Act to remain in a prescribed area for a period exceeding 72 hours; and

(b) who has dependants who may lawfully reside with him in the prescribed area; or

(c) who does not qualify in terms of paragraphs (a) and (b), on the recommendation of the Board and with the approval of the Chief Commissioner,

and may issue a certificate of occupation to him.

(2) No such certificate shall be issued unless—

(a) an unoccupied dwelling is available; and

(b) a deposit determined by the Board has been paid.

(3) (a) A certificate—

(i) shall, subject to the provisions of these regulations and any other law, confer upon the certificate holder the right to occupy and utilise, together with his dependants, the dwelling described therein and the site on which such dwelling is situated;

(ii) shall contain a description of the site concerned;

bedrag wat aan die Raad verskuldig is, en enige koste, in die inkomsterekening inbetaal: Met dien verstande dat, behoudens die bepalings van enige wet met betrekking tot die bereddering en verdeling van boedels, geen bepaling wat in hierdie paragraaf vervat is, die erfgenaam van 'n afgestorwe huurder sy reg op die saldo van die opbrengs van die verkoop van sodanige eiendom ontneem nie: Met dien verstande voorts dat, indien die superintendent van mening is dat enige eiendom wat op die perseel van sodanige huurder gevind word van geen waarde is nie en waarskynlik geen geld sal inbring nie, hy, na verloop van 14 dae na verstryking van die huur of intrekking van die woonpermit, genoemde eiendom kan vernietig en die persoon aan wie sodanige eiendom behoort het, het geen eis teen die Raad of enige ander persoon vir enige vergoeding weens sodanige vernietiging nie.

(9) Die huurder is nie op enige vergoeding hoegenaamd geregtig vir enige verbeterings wat deur hom op die perseel of aan die woning aangebring is nie, en die verbeterings word die eiendom van die Raad: Met dien verstande dat die huurder voor verstryking van sy huurtermyn of in die geval van die intrekking van die woonpermit binne sewe dae na sodanige intrekking, verbeterings deur hom aangebring, kan verwyder indien dit na die mening van die superintendent gedoen kan word sonder om enige skade aan die woning of perseel aan te rig, of, met die goedkeuring van die superintendent sodanige verbeterings aan die nuwe huurder kan verkoop.

(10) 'n Persoon wat op die datum waarop hierdie regulasies in werking tree die houer is van 'n woonpermit uitgereik kragtens hierdie regulasies, behou die reg van bewoning op sodanige woning totdat sodanige reg ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie regulasies ingetrek word.".

4. Vervang regulasie 8 van Hoofstuk 2 deur die volgende regulasie:

"Sertifikaat van bewoning van 'n Raadswoning

8. (1) Die superintendent van 'n Swart woongebied kan, met die goedkeuring van die Raad, 'n Raadswoning toeken aan 'n persoon—

(a) wat in besit is van 'n bewys uitgereik deur 'n administrasieraad dat hy ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (a) of (b) van die Wet bevoeg is om vir langer as 72 uur in 'n voorgeskrewe gebied te bly; en

(b) wat afhanklikes het wat wettiglik in die voorgeskrewe gebied by hom mag inwoon; of

(c) wat nie ingevolge paragrawe (a) en (b) kwalifiseer nie, op aanbeveling van die Raad en met die goedkeuring van die Hoofkommissaris;

en 'n sertifikaat van bewoning aan hom uitreik.

(2) Geen sodanige sertifikaat word uitgereik nie, tensy—

(a) 'n onbewoonde woning beskikbaar is; en

(b) 'n deposito wat deur die Raad bepaal is, betaal is.

(3) (a) 'n Sertifikaat—

(i) verleen, behoudens die bepalings van hierdie regulasies of van enige ander wet, aan die sertifikaathouer die reg om, saam met sy afhanklikes, die woning wat daarin beskryf is en die perseel waarop sodanige woning geleë is, te bewoon en te benut;

(ii) bevat 'n beskrywing van die betrokke perseel;

(iii) shall indicate such personal particulars of the holder and of all other persons residing with him, excluding lodgers, or if he lets the site and buildings thereon, of the tenant and all other persons, excluding lodgers, who reside with the tenant; and

(iv) shall contain such other particulars as Board may deem necessary.

(b) A certificate holder may let the dwelling to another person who has satisfied the superintendent that he qualifies to remain in the area in terms of subregulation (1).

(c) The certificate holder shall furnish the superintendent with the personal particulars of the tenant referred to in paragraph (b) before such tenant occupies the dwelling, and the superintendent shall provide such tenant with a copy of the certificate concerned.

(4) A certificate holder who has not paid the full purchase price of the dwelling shall, subject to the conditions contained in regulation 14 of this Chapter and as agreed upon between the Board and a certificate holder, be deemed to have been granted a loan by the Board in respect of the unpaid balance of such purchase price.

(5) All rentals, charges and other moneys consisting of fixed amounts due in respect of a dwelling sold in terms of these regulations, including such amounts due in respect of the site on which such dwelling is situated and in respect of which a certificate was issued, shall be payable in advance on or before the seventh day of each month from the date of issue of such certificate, and all charges and moneys which do not consist of fixed amounts and which are due monthly shall be payable within 14 days from the date on which the certificate holder was informed of the amounts due, irrespective of whether he personally occupies or lets the dwelling described in the certificate.

(6) The certificate holder may terminate the agreement by giving 30 days' notice to the Board.

(7) A certificate holder may sell the dwelling and other improvements on the site to the Board or, with the approval of the Board, to a person who complies with the provisions of subregulation (1).".

5. Amend regulation 9 of Chapter 2 by—

(a) the substitution in subregulation (1) (a) for the figures "6 (2)" of the figures "6 (1)" and for the figures "8 (3)" of the figures "8 (1)"; and

(b) the deletion of subregulation (1) (g).

6. Substitute the following regulation for regulation 15 of Chapter 2:

"Cancellation of site permits, residential permits and certificates of occupation

15. (1) The superintendent may cancel a site permit, residential permit or certificate if—

(a) the holder of such permit or certificate obtained the permit or certificate concerned by making a false, incorrect or misleading statement which was material to obtaining the permit or certificate concerned;

(b) the holder of such permit or certificate no longer qualifies in terms of section 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Act to remain in the prescribed area for a period exceeding 72 hours;

(c) the holder of such permit or certificate ceases to be the owner of the buildings or improvements on the site mentioned in his permit or certificate; or

(iii) dui die persoonlike besonderhede aan van die houer daarvan en van alle ander persone, uitgesonderd loscerders, wat by hom inwoon, of, indien hy die perseel en die geboue daarop verhuur, van die huurder en alle ander persone, uitgesonderd loseerders, wat by die huurder inwoon; en

(iv) bevat sodanige ander besonderhede as wat die Raad nodig ag.

(b) 'n Sertifikaathouer kan die woning verhuur aan 'n ander persoon wat die superintendent tevrede gestel het dat hy bevoeg is om ingevolge subregulasie (1) in die gebied te bly.

(c) Die sertifikaathouer verstrek aan die superintendent die persoonlike besonderhede van die huurder bedoel in paragraaf (b) voordat sodanige huurder die woning betrek, en die superintendent voorsien sodanige huurder van 'n afskrif van die betrokke sertifikaat.

(4) 'n Sertifikaathouer wat nie die koopsom van die woning ten volle betaal het nie, word geag 'n lening deur die Raad toegestaan te wees ten opsigte van die onbetaalde gedeelte van sodanige koopsom, behoudens die voorwaardes vervat in regulasie 14 van hierdie Hoofstuk en soos tussen die Raad en 'n sertifikaathouer ooreengekom.

(5) Alle huurgelde, vorderings en ander gelde wat uit vasgestelde bedrae bestaan wat verskuldig is ten opsigte van 'n woning wat kragtens die bepalings van hierdie regulasies verkoop is, insluitende sodanige bedrae verskuldig ten opsigte van die perseel waarop sodanige woning geleë is en ten opsigte waarvan 'n sertifikaat uitgereik is, is vooruitbetaalbaar voor of op die sewende dag van elke maand vanaf die datum van uitreiking van sodanige sertifikaat, en alle vorderings en gelde wat nie uit vasgestelde bedrae bestaan nie en wat maandeliks betaal moet word, is betaalbaar binne 14 dae na die datum waarop die sertifikaathouer van die bedrae in kennis gestel is, ongeag of hy die woning in die sertifikaat beskryf, self bewoon of dit verhuur.

(6) Die sertifikaathouer kan die ooreenkoms opsê deur 30 dae skriftelike kennis aan die Raad te gee.

(7) 'n Sertifikaathouer kan die woning en ander verbeterings op die perseel aan die Raad, of met goedkeuring van die Raad aan 'n persoon wat voldoen aan die bepalings van subregulasie (1), verkoop.".

5. Wysig regulasie 9 van Hoofstuk 2 deur—

(a) in subregulasie (1) (a), die syfers "6 (2)" deur die syfers "6 (1)", en die syfers "8 (3)" deur die syfers "8 (1)" te vervang; en

(b) subregulasie (1) (g) te skrap.

6. Vervang regulasie 15 van Hoofstuk 2 deur die volgende regulasie:

"Intrekking van perseelpermitte, woonpermitte en sertifikate van bewoning

15. (1) Die superintendent kan 'n perseelpermit, woonpermit of 'n sertifikaat intrek indien—

(a) die houer van sodanige permit of sertifikaat die betrokke permit of sertifikaat verkry het deur valse, onjuiste of misleidende verklaring te doen van belang was ter verkryging van die betrokke permit of sertifikaat;

(b) die houer van sodanige permit of sertifikaat meer ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (a) of (b) van die bevoeg is om vir 'n tydperk van langer as 72 in die voorgeskrewe gebied te bly nie;

(c) die houer van sodanige permit of sertifikaat ophou om die eienaar te wees van die gebou verbeterings op die perseel in sy permit of sertifikaat genoem; of

(d) in the case where an employer has erected a dwelling or by agreement between an employer and the Board specified dwellings have been reserved for occupation by employees of that employer, the holder of a permit to occupy such dwelling leaves the service of that employer.

(2) Before any permit or certificate is cancelled under subregulation (1), the superintendent shall give the holder at least 30 days' written notice of his intention to do so, by the service of a notice on the holder in person or on any person seemingly older than 18 years found on the site and who apparently resides there: Provided that if such holder or such other person is not present at the dwelling during normal business hours the said notice may be served by affixing a copy thereof to the front door of the dwelling and by forwarding a further copy by registered post to the holder's place of residence or postal address, and such service shall be deemed to be a duly served notice of the intention of cancellation.

(3) If the holder referred to in subregulation (2) wishes to lodge any objections or make representations in respect of such cancellation, such objections or representations shall be dealt with as prescribed in regulation 46 of this Chapter: Provided that if no objections or representations are received, the validity of the permit or certificate concerned shall lapse on the date stated in the notice referred to in subregulation (2).

(4) (a) On the cancellation of the permit or certificate, the holder concerned and all his dependants and all persons who claim to be in the residential area through a qualification or the authorisation of the holder or under him shall forthwith leave the site and dwelling, unless the superintendent otherwise determines, and the holder shall deliver the permit or certificate to the superintendent.

(b) If the holder of a permit or certificate fails or his dependants fail to comply with the provisions of regulation 6 (1) (a), the superintendent may apply to a competent court for an order for the ejection of such holder, his dependants and all other persons from such site and dwelling.

(5) The cancellation of a permit or certificate shall not affect the right, which is hereby reserved to the Board, to recover all rentals, charges and other moneys calculated up to and including the date of the vacation of the site or dwelling.

(6) A holder of a site permit or of a certificate who has paid the full purchase price of the dwelling and who has been given notice of the cancellation of his permit or certificate shall have the right before the date of coming into operation of such cancellation to sell the improvements which he has erected or acquired on the site mentioned in such permit or certificate to a person who has satisfied the superintendent that he qualifies in terms of section 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Act to remain in the prescribed area for a period exceeding 72 hours or to sell such improvements to the Board at a price agreed upon or, if they do not so agree, at a price determined by a competent person appointed by the Chief Commissioner.

(7) In the case of a holder of a site permit or of a certificate who has not paid the purchase price of his dwelling in full and who has received notice of the

(d) in die geval waar 'n werkgewer 'n woning opgerig het of daar by ooreenkoms tussen 'n werkgewer en die Raad bepaalde wonings toegewys word vir bewoning deur werknemers van daardie werkgewer, die houer van 'n permit om sodanige woning te bewoon, die diens van daardie werkgewer verlaat.

(2) Alvorens 'n permit of sertifikaat kragtens subregulasie (1) ingetrek word, moet die superintendent aan die houer minstens 30 dae skriftelik kennis gee van sy voorneme om dit te doen, deur die betekening van 'n kennisgewing aan sodanige houer persoonlik of aan 'n persoon skynbaar ouer as 18 jaar wat op die perseel gevind word en wat oënskynlik daar woonagtig is: Met dien verstande dat, indien sodanige houer of sodanige ander persoon nie gedurende die gewone besigheidsure by die woning teenwoordig is nie, bedoelde kennisgewing beteken kan word deur 'n afskrif daarvan aan die voordeur van die woning aan te bring en 'n verdere afskrif deur middel van aangetekende pos aan die houer se woonplek of posadres te stuur, en word sodanige betekening geag 'n behoorlik betekende kennisgewing van die voorneme van intrekking te wees.

(3) Indien die houer bedoel in subregulasie (2) enige besware of vertoë wil rig met betrekking tot bedoelde intrekking, word met sodanige besware of vertoë gehandel soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 46 van hierdie hoofstuk: Met dien verstande dat indien geen besware of vertoë ontvang word nie, die geldigheid van die betrokke permit of sertifikaat verval op die datum soos in die kennisgewing in subregulasie (2) vermeld.

(4) (a) By die intrekking van die permit of sertifikaat ontruim die betrokke houer en al sy afhanklikes en alle persone wat beweer dat hulle uit hoofde van 'n kwalifikasie of bevoegdheid van die houer of onder hom in die woongebied vertoef, onverwyld die perseel en woning, tensy deur die superintendent anders bepaal, en oorhandig die houer die permit of sertifikaat aan die superintendent.

(b) Indien die houer van 'n permit of sertifikaat of sy afhanklikes in gebreke bly om te voldoen aan die bepalings van regulasie 6 (1) (a) kan die superintendent by 'n bevoegde hof aansoek doen om 'n bevel vir die uitsetting van sodanige houer, afhanklikes en alle ander persone uit sodanige perseel en woning.

(5) Die intrekking van 'n permit of sertifikaat doen nie afbreuk aan die reg wat hierby aan die Raad voorbehou word om alle verskuldigde huurgelde, vorderings en ander gelde bereken tot en met die datum van die ontruiming van die perseel of woning te verhaal nie.

(6) 'n Houer van 'n perseelpermit of 'n sertifikaat, wat die koopsom van die huis ten volle betaal het en aan wie kennis gegee is van die intrekking van sy permit of sertifikaat, het die reg om voor die datum van inwerkingtreding van sodanige intrekking die verbeterings wat hy opgerig of verkry het op die perseel in sodanige permit of sertifikaat genoem, aan 'n persoon te verkoop wat die superintendent oortuig het dat hy ingevolge artikel 10 (1) (a) of (b) van die Wet bevoeg is om vir 'n periode van langer as 72 uur in die voorgeskrewe gebied te bly, of om sodanige verbeterings te verkoop aan die Raad teen 'n prys waarop ooreengekom is, of, indien hulle nie aldus kan ooreenkom nie, teen 'n prys wat bepaal is deur 'n bevoegde persoon wat deur die Hoofkommissaris aangestel is.

(7) In die geval van 'n houer van 'n perseelpermit of sertifikaat, wat nie die koopsom van sy woning ten volle betaal het nie, en aan wie kennis gegee is van

cancellation of his permit or certificate, the improvements on the site shall be disposed of in terms of regulation 14 (9), 14 (10) or 14 (11) of this Chapter, as the case may be.

(8) If a holder of a site permit or of a certificate or the Board is dissatisfied with the price determined by the person appointed under subregulation (6), the Board shall sell such improvements on the site by public auction to a person approved by the Board.

(9) If a residential area or that portion thereof on which a site or dwelling mentioned in a site permit, residential permit or certificate is situated is to be abolished, the Board, after having obtained written permission from the Minister to do so, shall give such a holder of a site permit, residential permit or certificate not less than 90 days' written notice, in the manner prescribed in subregulation (2), of the cancellation of such permit or certificate, whereupon such permit or certificate shall be deemed to be cancelled and the provisions contained in subregulations (6), (7) (8), (9) and (10) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.

(10) A site permit or a certificate shall lapse *ipso facto* and shall be regarded as cancelled if, as a result of a judgment of any court, a dwelling mentioned in such permit or certificate is attached or if such dwelling is sold in execution, whereupon the provisions contained in subregulation (7) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.".

7. Amend regulation 17 (3) of Chapter 2 by the substitution for the figures "6 (2)" of the figures "6 (1)".

8. Delete regulation 18 (2) of Chapter 2.

9. Delete regulation 45 of Chapter 2.

10. Amend regulation 47 of Chapter 2 by—

(a) the substitution in subregulation (2) for the expression "7 (6) (d) or (e)" of the expression "7 (7)";

(b) the deletion of paragraphs (i), (j) and (k) of subregulation (1);

(c) the deletion in subregulation (1) (l) of the reference to regulation 18 (1);

(d) the deletion of subregulation (1) (t);

(e) the insertion after subregulation (1) (v) of the following paragraphs:

"(w) uses the dwelling mentioned in the site permit, residential permit or certificate for any purpose other than that authorised in terms of these regulations; or

(x) sublets the building mentioned in the site permit, residential permit or certificate without the written permission of the superintendent,"; and

(f) the deletion in subregulation (2) of the references to paragraphs (i), (j) and (k).

die intrekking van sy permit of sertifikaat, moet daar oor die verbeterings op die perseel beskik word ingevolge die bepalings van regulasies 14 (9), 14 (10) of 14 (11) van hierdie Hoofstuk, na gelang van die geval.

(8) Indien 'n houer van 'n perseelpermit of 'n sertifikaat of die Raad ontevrede is met die prys soos bepaal deur die persoon wat ingevolge subregulasie (6) aangestel is, verkoop die Raad sodanige verbeterings op die perseel per openbare veiling aan 'n persoon wat die Raad goedkeur.

(9) Indien 'n woongebied of dié gedeelte daarvan waarin 'n perseel of woning, vermeld in 'n perseelpermit, woonpermit of sertifikaat, geleë is, afgeskaf staan te word, gee die Raad, nadat die skriftelike toestemming van die Minister daartoe verkry is, aan die betrokke houer van 'n perseelpermit, woonpermit of sertifikaat ten minste 90 dae skriftelik kennis van die intrekking van sodanige permit of sertifikaat, op die wyse in subregulasie (2) voorgeskryf, waarop sodanige permit of sertifikaat geag word ingetrek te wees en is die bepalings vervat in subregulasies (6), (7), (8), (9) en (10) *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing.

(10) 'n Perseelpermit of sertifikaat verval *ipso facto* en word as ingetrek beskou indien, as gevolg van 'n uitspraak van enige hof, beslag gelê word op die woning wat in sodanige permit of sertifikaat vermeld word, of indien sodanige woning in eksekusie verkoop word, waarop die bepalings van subregulasie (7) *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing is.".

7. Wysig regulasie 17 (3) van Hoofstuk 2 deur die syfers "6 (2)" deur die syfers "6 (1)" te vervang.

8. Skrap regulasie 18 (2) van Hoofstuk 2.

9. Skrap regulasie 45 van Hoofstuk 2.

10. Wysig regulasie 47 van Hoofstuk 2 deur—

(a) in subregulasie (1) (a) die uitdrukking "7 (6) (d) of (e)" deur die uitdrukking "7 (7)" te vervang;

(b) in subregulasie (1) paragrawe (i), (j) en (k) skrap;

(c) in subregulasie (1) (l) die verwysings na regulasie 18 (1) te skrap;

(d) subregulasie (1) (t) te skrap;

(e) die volgende paragrawe na subregulasie (1) (v) in te voeg:

"(w) die woning genoem in 'n perseelpermit, woonpermit of sertifikaat, gebruik vir enige ander doel as gemagtig kragtens hierdie regulasies; of

(x) die gebou genoem in 'n perseelpermit, woonpermit of sertifikaat, onderverhuur sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die superintendent,"; en

(f) in subregulasie (2) die verwysings na paragrawe (i), (j) en (k) te skrap.

Star 28/5/79

339



Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, with the urban representative of the KwaZulu Government, Mr Gibson Thula, at the Regional Advisory Committee meeting in Johannesburg today.

Leaders not stooges —Koornhof

It should not be assumed that black leaders who served on Government advisory committees were endorsing apartheid, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said at his meeting with black leaders in Johannesburg today.

His meeting at Milner Park with nearly 50 black leaders on the PWV (Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging) Regional Advisory Committee was closed to the Press.

Dr Koornhof later said this was the first practical step by the Government to promote genuine dialogue to find how best to solve the problems of black people outside the homelands.

Asked if the Government would act on the recommendations, committees Dr Koornhof said the

Urban blacks hold out hope

(339) 30/5/79 STAR

Black members of the newly-formulated PWV regional committee are optimistic that their proposals for improving the quality of black urban life will meet with favourable reaction from the Government.

But Committee of 10 leader, Dr Nthato Motlana, who declined a Government invitation to serve on the regional committee, is reserving judgment until it becomes clear whether anything can be achieved by the body.

"We have seen great dreams and schemes proposed by such bodies as the Theron, Wiehahn and Riekert commissions, and over the years we have been disappointed by what has been done," he said.

Regional committee member Mr M B Khumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council, said Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, had given the assurance that recommendations from the committee would not end up "in the dustbin."