URBAN AFRICANS

GENERAL

3 JAN. 1980 — 30 MAY 1980

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1980

Big boost for schools

1,5m kids to enrol

problem seems to b

Enrolment at school last year. This year th solved.

By PAULINE BUTHELEZI and MALOSE MATSEMELA

BLACK schools will this year have a population of more than 1,5-million — an increase of 70 000.

Soweto and Alexandra schools will have an estimated enrolment of more than 200 000, an increase of at least 20 000.

The above figures are for primary education to matriculation. Schools reopen from January 15.

According to Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, the figures do not include schools in the homelands.

They refer to school in the following regions: Cape Province (East-West Cape), Orange Free State (Bloemfontein, Kimberley and Welkom areas), Orange-Vaal (Vereeniging and Northern Orange Free State), Highveld (East Rand and Eastern Transvaal), Johannesburg (Soweto and Alexandra), Northern Transvaal (Pretoria, Pietersburg and the Western Transvaal) and Natal.

The Soweto schools population is expected to go up by 29 000 from about 180 000-209 000. Secondary schools will go up by a massive 33 percent on their last year's enrolment figure.

The figures given by officials yesterday are from 33 000-44 000 in secondary schools and 145 000-165 000 in primary schools (lower and higher).

The anticipated 44 000 figure is expected to rise even further with the enrolment of students who were seeking admission in local schools.

"To date," said Mr S K Matseke, a schools inspector, "we have received about 300 applications from Soweto students who were attending school outside our area, and are now seeking admission in the local schools. These students have until Friday, January 5," he said.

According to figures released by Mr T O Terblanche, circuit inspector, 13 700 students passed standard five last year.

"All standard five pupils were supplied with application forms in September. These were returned to school principals. The forms have been processed and stu-

Big schools' boost

From Page 1

dents have now been placed according to their areas," Mr Terblanche said.

Lists with names of pupils and schools will be available at the students' former schools, before opening day.

Mr Terblanche said the department does not anticipate problems with accommodation for the students. Five high schools have already been completed. Construction on two more has already started. A new high school in Alexandra has also been completed.

"We hope that we have managed to alleviate the problems we had last year with schools admissions," he concluded.

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diseases in women in this group, and cardi
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if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mo
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Secondly, it should be appreciated that al
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underlying population, for the providers of
are also of importance. This is particula
contribute a comparatively large proportion
example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an inc
at the age of 45, and although this has been small,
downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life
'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between
salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor
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 al-
though 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.

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Important public Azaso meeting

THE Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) will hold their first public meeting since the formation of the organisation on Saturday at Regina Mundi.

By PHIL MTIMKULU

The secretary-general of the student body, Mr Reavell Nkondo said all students should attend this meeting which he said was important. He said the information of the organisation and its aims and objectives will be among the issues on the agenda. He said the meeting was open to parents as well.

Among the speakers at the meeting will be representatives of the following black organisations: Azanian People's Organisations (Azapo), Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Solidarity Front, Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) and Black Lawyers Association. The meeting will start at 12 noon.

Mr Nkondo said the unity of the university students will be another issue that will receive their attention. He said the tendency by university students in the years following the banning of the South African Students Organisation (Saso) was to group themselves into campuses.

Last year when there was a class boycott and sit-in at Fort Hare and Turfloop these universities did not receive the support of other universities. A meeting called in Soweto to discuss the boycott and the sit-in was poorly attended and even the discussion just fizzled out into nothing.

Mr Nkondo said there was a tendency by the students to regard themselves as a separate class while forgetting that they are part and parcel of the oppressed black community. He said the students should know that they are not going to be at university indefinitely.

It is the intention of Azapo to address students throughout the country. But according to the president, Mr Tom Nkoana, this will be impossible unless a benefactor comes to their rescue and makes either money or transport available.

(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 ses the
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between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under
one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Our kids at white schools?

A CONTROVERSY has broken out in township circles on the sending of children to white private schools.

Black parents whose children are attending white schools are being criticised and have repeatedly been called upon to defend their action.

With four days left before the schools re-open, this emotional issue surfaced at a branch meeting of the Azanian People's Organisation.

Mr Don Manaka a Public Relations Officer for an international petrol company said it would be good if all children were receiving a similar education.

"But it is a little unfair on those who cannot afford to send their children to white schools," he said.

Mrs Sarah Chitja said students' aspirations were to get better education. "This is an opportunity for us to show that blacks can adjust and do well."

Mr Kgomotso Modise the former general-manager of the National Professional Soccer League said it is proper only as far as education is concerned. "But," he said, "looking at it from a socio-political platform it is ill-advised."

But Mr Job Kubu, chairman of Kinuvangano Cultural group, said this move was breaking the spirit of the black people. He said the black people were going to be divided between the better educated and those with just an education.

Mr Jannie Mzobe, an executive member of the Rockville branch of the Soweto Civic Association said: "Until there is one system of education there is no point in blacks attending white schools."

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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'

INFLUX CONTROL

Playing the homeland card

In spite of the best intentions of P W Botha and the honeyed words of Piet Koornhof, apartheid is not dead

It is now almost three months since the expiry of government's moratorium for the registration of illegal black workers, and all the evidence indicates that, since then, officialdom has been cracking down on illegals as never before.

This is entirely in the spirit of the white paper issued in the wake of the Riekert Report. Where before bureaucratic incompetence ameliorated the effects of influx control for some, sweeping measures are now being taken to modernise this most efficient tool of racial domination.

Late last year, the Black Sash issued a warning that tightening up of influx control was leading to an explosive situation, with mounting anger among those unfortunates lacking Section 10 rights under the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

And now? "It's worse than ever before," asserts Sheena Duncan, director of the Sash's Johannesburg advice office. "Cases which we would have expected to win five years ago are now just not succeeding."

It is Duncan's impression — corroborated by legal sources involved in black community work — that the administration boards are seeking out and closing loopholes for admission to the labour market. "If you try to confine the labour market to 'qualified' people, you can pretend to have 'solved' the problem of black unemployment," says Duncan.

When the *FM* visited the Sash's advice office in Johannesburg's Hoek Street there were over 100 people queuing for counselling. It was a typical day: most of the men and women had been there since 7.30, perhaps 85 cases could be dealt with by day's end; only a minority could really be helped — and, of course, they represent only the tip of a vast iceberg of dispossession.

Harassment

The Sash notes, too, that it is not only illegals who are subject to harassment. Privileges recommended by Riekert — for example on mobility of legals within prescribed areas, and the rights of wives and children to join men with Section 10(a) or (b) endorsements who buy a house — are in many cases not being conferred. Again, blacks suspect widespread corruption in at least the lower levels of the administration boards and community councils. They see some people's names shooting up in the waiting lists for houses, and claim that bribery is rampant.

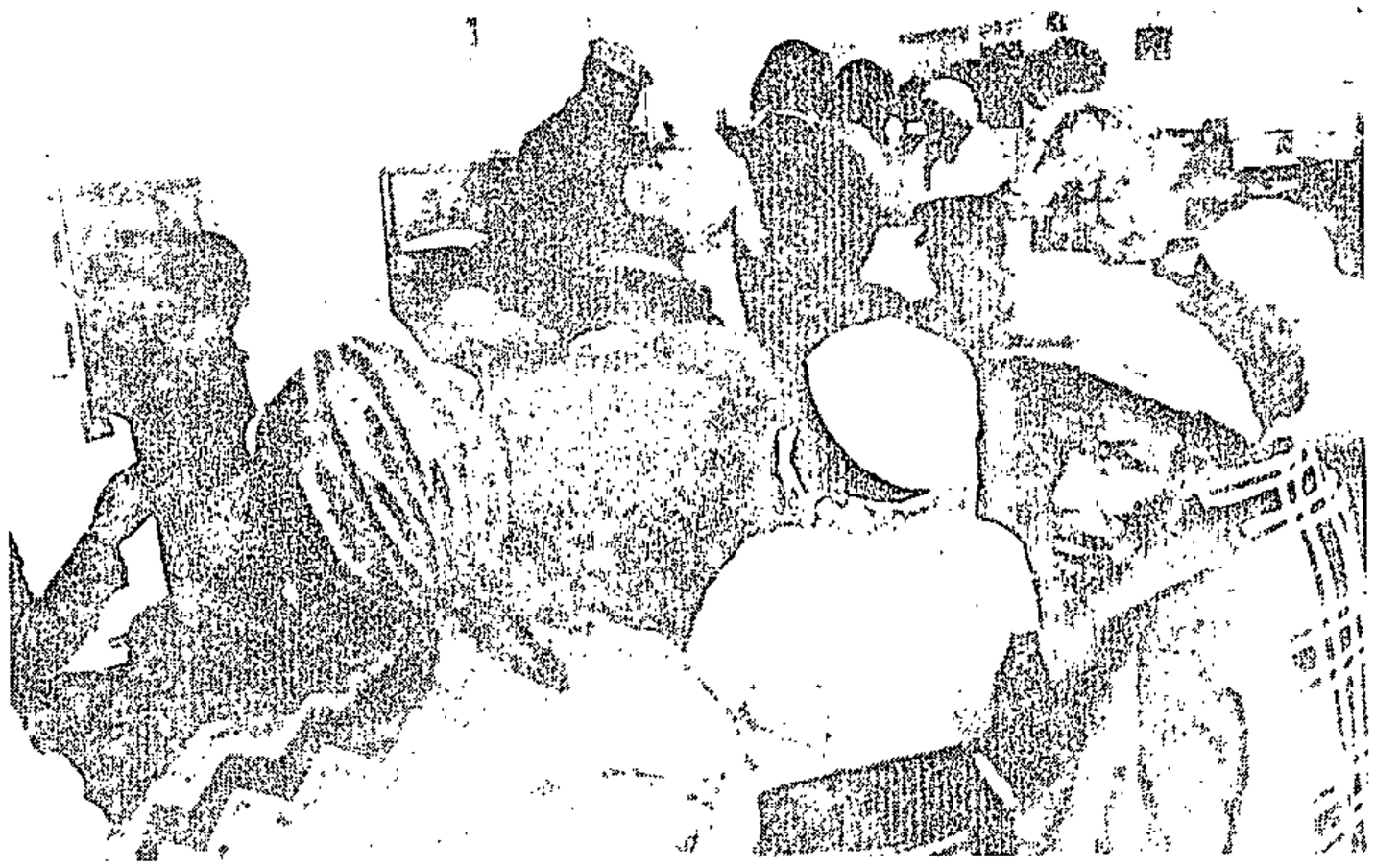
These factors exacerbate the "normal" tension and insecurity that make up the urban black's lot.

What is happening now is that those whose rights are secure (for the moment) are coalescing into a stable and indeed relatively affluent middle-class at the expense of those being packed off to the homelands — and, willy nilly, it is in the interests of this class to see influx control further entrenched, for they are its major beneficiaries.

Just as large employers, facing R500-a-head fines for employing illegals, are laying off men without the right papers, the black elite, facing the loss of Section 10 rights if they accommodate illegals, will lock their doors to the outcasts. The 99-year leasehold scheme, and the opening of certain facilities by ministerial consent, comprise part of Pretoria's reward to these blacks for capitulating to second-class status in the cities.

Government benefits too, and not simply in that it can export unemployment to the homelands (or "Black States," as Riekert referred to them, thus making them sound really rather important). It washes its hands of those endorsed out, the morality of the exercise being predicated on the claim that the ethnic leaders — particularly the Matanzimas, Mangope, and Mphephu — have a responsibility to "their own people."

But what of the situation in the homelands? Here too an elite is in the process of formation. The main employment growth area in the enclaves is administration; and the administrators, in turn, either control or share in manufacturing or agricultural ventures which create more jobs. You turn to the apartheid-created avenues for work, or languish in the vicinity of a labour bureau waiting for recruitment as a migrant.



Black Sash advice office . . . tip of the iceberg

For the homeland elites, ethnicity is the name of the game. Pik Botha has argued that by living off the bantustans government is simply decolonising – these areas, by implication, are nation states included in the Union through an historical accident.

The fallacy here is that at the time of Union the homelands did not exist. They were retrospectively defined, by the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, and subsequently given flags, national anthems, coats of arms, and the whole paraphernalia of independence." And the leaders are playing along, retribalising themselves and as many of the Xhosas, Tswanas, and Vendas allocated to them as they possibly can.

Pretoria's grand ambition is plain: as the homelands inexorably fall to a cynical *uhuru* there are fewer and fewer black South Africans. One day there will be none. As it is, every black is linked to one or other homeland. So long as the homeland remains non-independent they have what amounts to dual citizenship. Come independence, they lose their SA birthright.

Government is blatantly coercive on this point. As former Minister of Bantu Development M C Botha put it: "Bantu persons who identify themselves with their own black nations are much more welcome here (in 'white' SA) than those who deny or hide their relationship with a black nation of their own."

Various homelands issued documents thus replace the passbook – and the bonus for Pretoria is that black aspirations for a unitary SA are divided. For this reason, anti-government black leaders reserve their strongest condemnation for homelands "collaborators."

Steve Biko was among the first to see the purpose and, as far as he was concerned, severe danger of homelandism. "Some blacks support the homelands for the sake of peace, but not as a movement. Here we have to look carefully at the kind of support that Gatsha Buthelezi gets. He has a *tribal* following among the Zulus.

We oppose Gatsha. He dilutes the cause by operating on a government platform."

Yet for many blacks Buthelezi's KwaZulu represents the last, best hope for the retention of their SA citizenship. Whether wearing his chief's hat, or speaking as president of Inkatha, Buthelezi has adamantly rejected independence for the Zulustan.

He has gone further, encouraging all blacks to take up KwaZulu citizenship. The argument is that even if every other homeland goes independent, blacks linked to KwaZulu will retain their SA rights and still be in a majority in the country.

However much they deplore Buthelezi's homeland role, intelligent blacks either concede the cogency of the strategy, or are at least being forced to consider it.

Take the case of Ntatho Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten. The law has made him a very unwilling citizen of BophuthaTswana (a name he refuses to pronounce) and his 18-year-old son is being pressured to apply to the Mangope homeland for documents, without which he is simply "illegal."

"Our children are being forced into this horrible situation," says Motlana. "But I have no intention of sending him to a non-existent place for papers, though like millions of other people I am compelled to choose some or other 'homeland' for my son. I can send him to some non-independent 'homeland' to take out citizenship – and I find that equally objectionable to sending him to that man Mangope. Independent or non-independent, it's still a 'homeland'."

At the moment many Xhosa-speakers have managed to avoid being made Transkeians through claiming links with the Ciskei (though administration officials are very hard-line on this, demanding birthplace affidavits and the like). But a commission is soon to report to the Ciskei authorities on the feasibility of independence. If Chief Lennox Sebe goes for independence, Duncan notes, "matters are going to be far, far worse. It will then be much more difficult for Lebowa and Gazankulu to hold out."

Transkei, at least, has learnt how hard life can be in the diplomatic and financial wilderness. For this reason, Dr Piet Koornhof's latest promise – that government is "looking very seriously" at citizenship has been greeted as showing a possible way – dual citizenship for all blacks, for example – out of the morass.

But Koornhof and his government have no intention of "undoing" homelands independence, or slackening pressure on the non-independents. Indeed, his comments can be taken as providing positive incentive for the non-independent homeland elites to cut their Pretoria ties (openly at least). After all, they will then be able to travel internationally on SA passports. Dual citizenship, as a "concession," will mean nothing to the mass of workers.

One major point needs to be made about influx control *vis a vis* independent homelands.

The tenure of the urban black middle-class is linked to stable jobs and suitable housing as recommended by Riekert. Those excluded by the system will have no jobs and unsuitable housing; they can be expected to vent their anger on the privileged, through a rootless life of crime or beggary in the cities, or banditry in the countryside which could evolve into a nexus for organised terrorism.

The latter point is not fanciful. When Inkatha met the Patriotic Front in London recently, according to the movement's secretary general Oscar Dhlomo, "a foremost Zanu spokesman remarked that SA blacks still have to think of a positive strategy in which the homelands or bantustans . . . can be used as springboards in the black liberation struggle. He revealed that in Rhodesia, were it not for the Tribal Trust Lands, the Patriotic Front would not have made such progress in the armed struggle to the extent of actually controlling some parts of the country."

If this is prophetic, SA by 1990 will not be an efficient white-dominated economy drawing its labour requirements from convenient labour reservoirs dignified as states.

Instead the homelands will simply have replaced Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe as buffer states, breeding grounds for conflict. The heralds are there already: witness the attack on the Soekmekaar police station. Pretoria's "solution" to racial turbulence (to which the Nationalists have been the main contributors) will have degenerated into a nightmare.

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'Black traders are not free'

By IKE MOTSAPI

BLACK businessmen have no freedom of choice of the type of businesses they want to run in black townships, Mr M M Maubane, an executive director of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), said yesterday at a Press conference.

The Press conference was held at the Landdrost Hotel

Mr Maubane said the South African Government laws made it impossible for blacks to run businesses of their choice. He added that the Government was instead dictating to black businessmen "on the type of businesses they should run".

He said: "Black businessmen are not even allowed to trade in other buinesses such as bottle stores and retailing. However, whites now want to form partnerships with blacks."

"Nafcoc is not against partnership, but it is however against partnership that is one-sided," he added.

Mr Maubane said if laws affecting black businessmen could be changed so that they are licenced to trade in any business of their choice, South Africa "could herald a new era".

He pointed out that this could mean that even the backyard businessmen would be granted licences allowing them to trade in their business. "This could ease the unemployment situation in the country," said Mr Maubane.

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At a solidarity
[illegible] college students from U.W.C., Hewat,
Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to
be reinstated and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not
to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and
schools affiliated to SACOS to support the call for re-employment of the workers
and a boycott of the factory's products.

At a meeting at U.C.T. over 500 students supported a call for a boycott of all
Fattis & Monis products.

Fattis & Monis insist that there is no 'dispute'. However a director of the firm
says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by
blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept
production going by employing scab workers in the place of the stiking workers.
However production has been slowed down.

Who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the
following products: All Record flour products including self-raising flour, Cake
flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wjeatie Treat flour; All
products with the Fattis & Monnis brand name including icecream cones, wafers,
cake cups, macaroni, spagetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - broard,
narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spagettis
under the following brand names: Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and
Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koeberg Mille pack mealie meal:Fattis and Monis also
control a number of Bakeries including Wrenck Town Bakery in Observatory,
Good Hpe Bakery in Elsie River and Eltra Bakery in Somerset West.

Published by Comm Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. press, U.C.T.

Cooper also offers information on services and fees (both in-patient and out-patient) at provincial hospitals for comparison purposes. In conclusion, she makes the following points:

(i) In general, more concern is shown for skilled workers, who are difficult to replace, than for unskilled workers (that is, there is a skill and a race bias in the provision of services).

(ii) Medical aid schemes, and to a lesser extent medical benefit schemes, emphasise curative rather than preventive medicine.

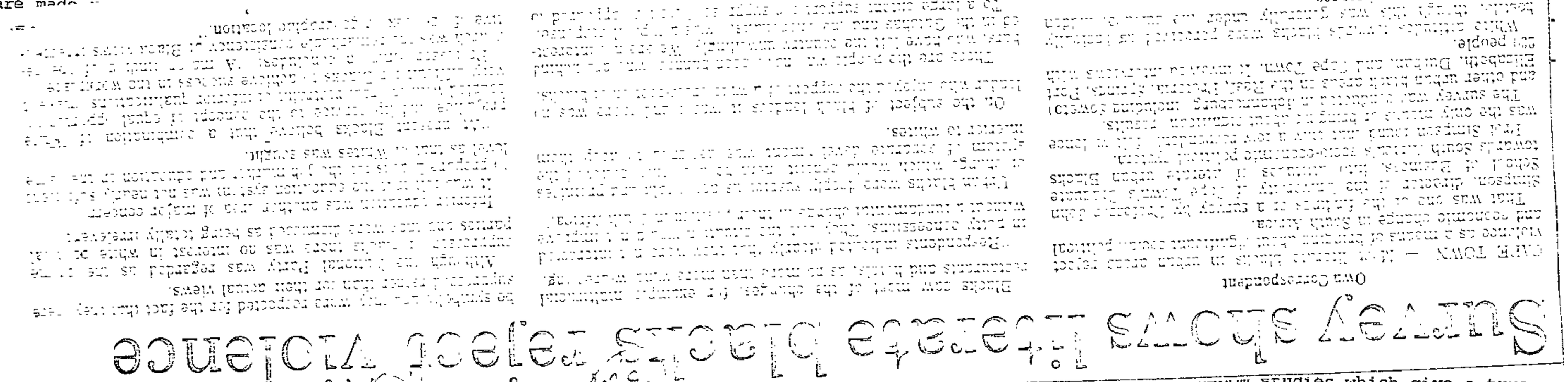
(iii) The benefits extended by medical benefit schemes are much less comprehensive than those extended by medical aid schemes.

(iv) Contributions to the former are generally lower.

(v) The benefit of a sick pay fund to workers is often dubious. Most of the trade unionists interviewed by Cooper suggested that a sick pay fund increased employer control as workers had to get a certificate from a doctor whose interests might be closer to those of employers than to those of workers. Further[illegible] are made [illegible]

Boston third percentile, and children with oedema are not picked out by this method).

Using the Gomez classification, Du Plessis *et al* show that 'severe' and 'moderate' growth retardation as measured by weight for age was higher in urban than rural Ciskei locations between 6 and 23 months (6% compared with 3%) but at 2-3 years it was lower (7% compared with 10%), and again at 7-8 years (22% compared with 34%). This could have been due to earlier weaning in urban areas. Retardation in height gain is also greater in rural areas than urban, although the proportion retarded in both areas was considerable and again increases with age. The Gomez classification is also a conservative measure, 'moderate' malnutrition being defined as between 60 and 74% of the Harvard standard of weight for age. Many authorities regard any child falling below the Boston third percentile, i.e. about 80% of the Harvard standard, as severely growth[illegible] 25% to 53% of [illegible]



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Two [illegible] of Du[illegible] tion [illegible] provi[illegible] [illegible] studies which give a true picture of nutritional status of the community (clinic and hospital samples and material. These studies show that there is a far greater proportion of children who are malnourished in rural areas than in urban ones, even among children in urban squatter areas. White shows that, using the arm circumference test, the proportion of malnourished children aged 1-5 years was 1,9% in Crossroads compared with 7,4% in Nqutu in KwaZulu, and he quotes other studies which find an incidence of 12% in Tsolo, Transkei, and 13,8% in the Muldersdrift farming area near Johannesburg. (The arm circumference method is an extremely conservative measure of malnutrition. In Tsolo, over 30% were malnourished by reference to the are useless for this purpose).

What happens to children who are malnourished? In East London, Trudy Thomas (Vol.2) followed up a sample of children with mild malnutrition (below the third percentile but without clinical signs) who were not admitted to hospital but were treated as outpatients with supplementary food, advice and bus fares where necessary for follow-up, and found that 51% of them had died within 6 weeks. But hospitalisation too is often ineffective. 14% of children hospitalised died within 6 weeks of discharge. Hospitalisation with follow-up and milk after discharge offered the best chances of

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Another of the Commission's recommendations concerns the opening up of business, service and industrial opportunities to all population groups. A step has been taken in this direction by modifying the relevant regulations to allow business activities in Black residential areas by companies with a shareholding ratio of 49% White to 51% Black. In addition, the establishment of light service industries by Black people in these areas is being welcomed.

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State Pres. address

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The development of the national states, viewed especially in the context of the formation of a constellation of states, is of paramount importance. Important, also, is the development of the Black urban areas. There is increasing emphasis on community development, and a programme is under way for the planning of new towns and the replanning of existing towns. A co-ordinating and planning council has been established to rationalize and enhance the development of Soweto and neighbouring Black townships.

During January 1980 there was a rapid increase in new applications for the registration of rights under the 99-year leasehold system. A total of 38 000 stands are already available for this purpose, and the speeding up of the process of approving general plans of residential areas should result in a considerable expansion of the scheme.

Last year, six regional committees were established to advise the Government on matters concerning the urban Blacks. Announcements on their recommendations will be made during the session.

2. THE STRUCTURE OF THE HEALTH CARE SECTOR

The data available for South Africa allows a broad definition of health services to be used. In addition to services which clearly lie within the field, health services which cover preventative measures such as vaccination and immunisation, medical examinations of schoolchildren, medical screening for the detection of pathologic lesions such as cancers and tuberculosis, health education, etc. can be included and with two relatively minor exceptions the services which can be covered are the same as those included in Abel-Smith's intercountry studies.[4]

In South Africa, these services are provided by both the private and public sectors, and in the public sector all levels of government are involved.

The activities of the public sector include the supply of curative services such as general hospitals, outpatient services, mental and infectious disease hospitals, services relating to the prevention of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria, the provision of medical research, laboratory services, medical training, and the regulation of the private sector.[5] Table 1 shows the proportion of expenditure by the type of service supplied by the public sector for the year 1969/70.

Hospital and nursing services can be seen to be the single most important item of expenditure, and if the subsidies on private sector hospitals and expenditures on mental hospitals are included, they account for over 80 per cent of public sector expenditure, and 91 per cent of provincial expenditure. Provincial government is the largest source of expenditure, accounting for almost three-quarters of the total. The most important item of central government expenditure is on the control and cure of infectious diseases, and together with local government expenditure accounts for 95 per cent of this category. Expenditure on mental hospitals is incurred only by central government. The expenditure of local authorities is divided between the control of infectious diseases and the provision of clinics and nursing services.

The year 1969/70 was chosen for this analysis as the Department of Health commenced its takeover of Homeland services shortly afterwards, and a similar allocation of expenditure cannot be made for later years.[6] The effects of these changes do not, however, appear to have markedly

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DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 195 1 February 1980

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, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, do hereby, on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation 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, by the substitution in regulation 15 (1) (b) of Chapter 2 for the words "in the" of the words "in a".

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

(File A1/3/2/12/1)

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 195 1 Februarie 1980

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, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, wysig hierby, namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking 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, deur in regulasie 15 (1) (b) van Hoofstuk 2, die woorde "in die" deur die woorde "in 'n" te vervang.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(Lêer A1/3/2/12/1)

life) mean that more information may be hidden by a complete cost-benefit analysis than is revealed. Some economists would still defend cost-benefit analysis on the grounds that this process only makes value judgements explicit about the money value of life which are made regularly, but implicitly (e.g. in the decision to build a bridge or deepen a mine with given safety precautions), on the implicit assumption that the lives which will inevitably be lost are not worth the cost of the additional precautions which would be required to save them. Many other economic decisions are of this nature. Constructing factories, creating jobs, regulating the movement of labour, dam building, agricultural development, marketing boards, all affect the amount and pattern of disease and death. Yet their impact on health is seldom taken into account. Is this because the causal

Changes planned for urban blacks this session

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — Government plans affecting the lives of millions of urban blacks will be announced this session, President Marais Viljoen, said yesterday at the opening of Parliament.

His opening address was the first official hint that the government is planning a session of "change".

At one stage he said: "A country dare not rest on the laurels of its past, and reforms and new initiatives in our country are therefore aimed at steering the decade we are now entering, in a definite direction."

Earlier he had said that South Africa was entering a period of "renewal and development as a result of the implementation of positive policies which will be continued."

Mr Viljoen also indicated that a new constitution for South Africa would take several years to evolve.

Dealing with the potential for change in the country, Mr Viljoen said: "Last year, six regional committees were established to advise the government of matters concerning the urban blacks. Announcements on their recommendations will be made during the session."

After several references to South Africa's economic upswing, Mr Viljoen also hinted that some of the bonanza earned by the burgeoning gold price would go to black education.

"In view of the country's need for more and better-trained manpower, the Government is doing everything in its power to extend education services for blacks and to provide

for the rapidly growing number of pupils," he said.

On the world scene, he said the beginning of the 80's had been marked by dangerous world conditions. There had been instability in Iran and the Russian invasion of Afghanistan had shaken the West to the core.

"Events in the Middle East must be seen as part of a strategic plan to secure direct access to the Indian Ocean," he said.

"Should the Soviet Union succeed in this objective, the implications would undoubtedly be serious for the balance of power in the Middle East and Asia, and for Western interests.

"In that event, Africa would be placed within the immediate sphere of threat from the Soviet Union with further serious consequences for SA."

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achieving the same objective - can be useful even if they, too, merely provide a framework for the organisation of incomplete data. Linear programming may be used where production processes can be more readily defined.

King (*43) takes another approach to the choice of technique in the health services. He discusses a 'microplan', a system of simple, low-cost techniques for the provision of primary child care. In this way, a group of techniques is made available to countries which do not have the resources in skilled manpower to develop them entirely for themselves.

In the choice of alternatives to be considered, Westcott sees a need for deciding between the use of 'broad spectrum conditioners', such as housing and education which may have their impact on a large number of diseases simultaneously and whose effects are characteristically hard to measure, and 'narrow spectrum' instruments which produce dramatic results on particular illnesses, e.g. immunisation.

3. HEALTH STRUCTURES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

3.1 Health Expenditure in South Africa

Some of the sources and amounts of expenditure on health are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1: THE COST OF ILL HEALTH IN SOUTH AFRICA

Year	Type of Expenditure	Amount (R million)
1975/76	Public sector	554,3
1977/78	Public sector, of which 75% Provincial, 18% State Health Department, 5-7% Preventive measures	712,5
1975/76	Medical Research Council, in addition to R3,4 million from Parliamentary grant	,8
1976	Pharmaceutical Companies (estimated at 6% turnover)	approx. 285,0
1975	Medical Aid schemes	175,3
	Medical Benefit schemes	28,9
	Exempted schemes	62,0

Source: Scheiner (*2)

Stalemate on black workers' movements

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

BLACK workers who have urban residence rights are not yet allowed to move from one urban area to another — despite the Government's in-principle acceptance of this change in mid-1979.

Before the Riekert Commission reported last June, black workers who had residence rights could not move to an area controlled by another board without express permission.

This meant they could not leave a job in one urban area for one in another area without losing their rights.

The commission recommended that they be allowed to move freely between "white" urban areas, and the Government accepted this suggestion in its White Paper issued after the Riekert Report.

This week, however, the Director of Labour at the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Armand Steenhuizen, said his board had not yet received instructions to implement this change.

He said he expected to be told to implement it "within the next six months".

Bosses don't want 'illegals'

By Rob Meintjes

Employment of "illegal" workers has dropped drastically in Johannesburg since the three-month moratorium for registration of these workers ended on October 31 last year.

Since then only two employers have been fined for this offence in Court 19, Fox Street, which deals with prosecutions by the West Rand Administration Board.

The employers were fined R200 and R180, considerably less than the R500 maximum brought into effect after the moratorium.

Mr A E Steenhuisen, director of labour for Wrab, said the board had eased up on prosecutions over the festive period. He said they would be resumed "slowly" this year.

But there is little call for prosecutions anyway.

The threat of the R500 maximum fine has deterred Johannesburg employers from taking on "illegals" to the extent they did before. About 50 000 workers were "legalised" in Johannesburg and on the East and West Rand.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, told The Star she did not think employment of illegal workers would take place at all in future.

s & Monis Strike

orkers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South
ey struck because five of their fellow workers were
ay the dismissals were because all five were members of
was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of
8 hour working day. A director of the factory says
of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to
.

member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say
gned a document giving the union rights to negotiate
ne factory refused to negotiate with the union. It
ed by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of

were **'Coloured'**, more than half of the men who were on
ct workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed
e African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured'
the first day of the strike, men from the Department
te 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered
workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all
e."

the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity
niversity and college students from U.W.C., Hewat,
e and Bellville Technical College called for workers to
boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

ers Association says it will instruct its members not to
ts unless there is negotiation.

of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and
OS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and
s products.

om the University of Cape Town held a meeting and
l Fattis and Monis products.

nt has called on the factory to negotiate with the

- the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce -
support of the dismissed workers.

at there is "no dispute". However a director of the
out calls for a boycott of the factory's products
he factory's trade is with blacks. The management have
ploying scab workers in the place of the striking
has slowed down.

Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the
following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa d, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Experiment may lead to passbook system change

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Recommendations of the Riekert Commission about influx control would be implemented on an experimental basis in Pretoria and Bloemfontein, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof told the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, he said the administrative process for doing this had been started.

The commission had recommended that influx control should be coupled to the availability of work and approved housing, and that the 72-hour provision for applying influx control be scrapped.

Dr Koornhof said the measure would be evaluated after it had been tried for a reasonable period before a final decision was taken.

If this experiment was successful it would pave the way for changes in the passbook system.

The Minister said it was his endeavour to implement the full recommendations of the Riekert Commission as soon as it would be practicable.

Hurtful discrimination would be removed wherever possible.

His department was reviewing its legislation. In this process legislation would be prepared on community development for black people in white areas.

This legislation would provide among other things for orderly development on the level of local government.

Dr Koornhof said he was also happy to announce that he had received an offer of R7,5-million from the private sector at an interest rate of 3½ percent a year over 30 years for black housing.

This offer was a direct result of the Prime Minister's Carlton talks with business leaders in November last year.

Dr Koornhof said he realised that expectations which could not be fulfilled should not be created among black people.

To do this was dangerous practice that should be discouraged.

Speaking immediately after Dr Koornhof, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said that until now the Government had chosen to implement only punitive and negative recommendations of the Riekert Commission.

It was a pity that the Government now wanted to implement the commission's recommendations about influx control in the form of "a little pilot scheme."

These were recommendations that should be implemented all over South Africa.

Dr Koornhof was saying in effect that he was now going to introduce changes to set right policies that should never have been introduced, Mrs Suzman said.

Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa d, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Getting the marketing message over to blacks...

With all marketing eyes turned towards the black market which is beginning to boom, BCA Promotions has come up with an idea which will get the message across to a multitude of blacks, many of whom are illiterate and living in rural areas where they don't even hear radio programmes.

The idea — albeit a noisy one — will have a great impact on the black population as a whole.

Frasers have enthusiastically entered into the scheme which involves BCA setting up modular show stands outside concession stores in rural areas, homelands and even highly populated residential areas such as Soweto.

On these stands, live shows will take place with artists such as Sheila Dlala, who recently starred in Mighty Man, and well-known compere and musician, Ivan Moeketsi, performing.

There will be lots of loud music and flashing lights, which will be relayed into the stores themselves.

TEAM

The pilot show will take place towards the end of the month at Fraser's store in Entabeni, where about 6 000 migrant workers live. Competitions will be held and demonstrations given together with lots of advertising.

The modular units are entirely self-supporting, carrying with them portable power generators, water tanks, turntables, flashing lights and everything else needed to make the joint jump.

Show stands measure about 6 m frontage, by 2,7 m high and 3 m deep. Each unit is manned by a team of 11, with seven people actually running the shows, performing, demonstrating, handling promotions and acting as PRs.

A basic unit costs about R2 000 a week to hire, but the addition of publicity, literature, mobile speaker vans etc can bring the cost up to R3 000 a week. This cost is often split between the store and the manufacturers whose products are being promoted.

Manufacturers who have so far been included in the scheme include Kodak SA, DRG Stationery and Tiger Oats.

The Star
Wednesday February 6 1980

Placing a curfew on the pass laws

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AS a reformer, Dr Piet Koornhof operates in weird and mysterious ways. Fearing confrontation, he resorts to confusion. The greater the change he wishes to bring about, the smaller he makes it sound . . . and, of course, vice versa. As Minister of Sport, he succeeded to a large measure in bringing about the "miracle" of mixed play in race-conscious South Africa. As Minister of Education, he did less well, yet nevertheless achieved some small amelioration of the ideologically rigid and senseless rules governing university, technical and school education. As Minister in charge of black affairs he faces his greatest challenge. He is tackling it with his usual methods of softly, softly. . . .

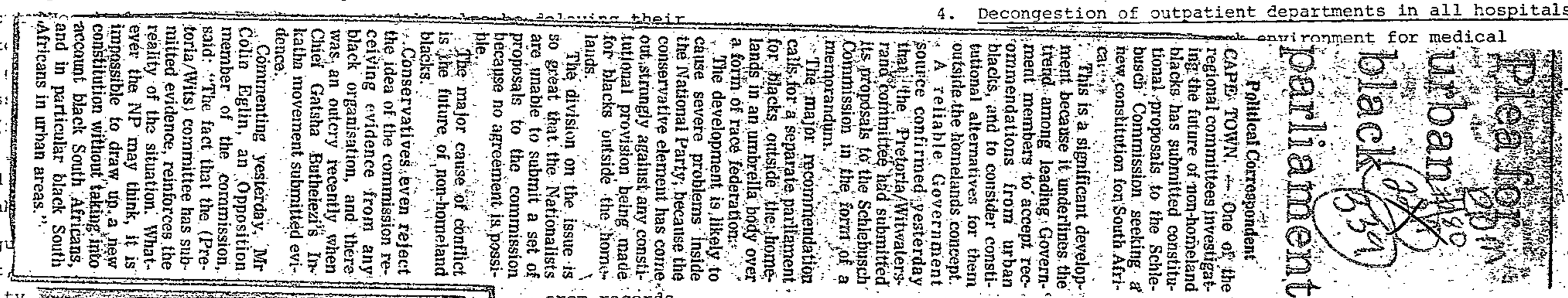
Thus the lifting of the 72-hour curfew on blacks in two cities must be welcomed. The Minister recognises, at least, that it is an anachronism for it to be illegal for a man to visit a town in his own country for longer than 72 hours. The choice of Pretoria and Bloemfontein for an "experiment" in putting this right is ultra cautious—but reasonable in this unreasonable environment.

What the Minister now says is that he will use housing and work—not the 72 hours "curfew"—to control influx of black people to the two cities. That also sounds reasonable, but only so long as houses and work ARE available. Under present conditions of lack of black housing and shortage of jobs, the method means merely that visitors must get out of town, though perhaps not in 72 hours.

Dr Koornhof then must make the country face the next problem: spend millions upon millions on housing and instant mass training of workers. Either that, or take the direct, dramatic course which the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia took. Judge Steyn simply abolished the Pass Laws. It was a bold, almost breathtaking, act. It worked, as even the most fearful of Windhoek residents will now reluctantly admit.

and outpatients' departments are the same; they are partial complements.

The possible alternative situations must be considered to gain an idea of the opportunity cost of the Day Hospitals. If there were no Day Hospitals, their patients would either be attending outpatient departments or deterred by the distance to the hospitals or by the waiting time and crowding, would be consulting a private general practitioner -- a considerably more expensive option in terms of bills payable and medicines to be purchased. Alternatively, the CPA might have been forced, by staff and patient dissatisfaction, to extend existing outpatient departments, in areas where land is expensive, or it might have decided to build a whole new hospital with attached outpatient department, perhaps between Heideveld and Guguletu where the G.F. Jooste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Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — One of the
regional committees investi
ing the future of non-homeland
blacks has submitted consti
tional proposals to the Sc
busch Commission seeking a
new constitution for South Afri
ca.
This is a significant deve
ment because it underlines
trend among leading Gove
ment members to accept
commendations from ur
blacks, and to consider con
tutional alternatives for th
outside the homelands conce
A reliable Governme
source confirmed yester
that the Pretoria/Witwate
rand committee had submitt
its proposals to the Schleb
Commission in the form of a
memorandum.
The major recommendat
calls for a separate parliame
for blacks outside the hom
lands in an umbrella body o
a form of race federation.
The development is likely
cause severe problems insi
the National Party, because t
conservative element has co
out strongly against any cons
tutional provision being ma
for blacks outside the hom
lands.
The division on the issue is
so great that the Nationalis
are unable to submit a set
proposals to the commissi
because no agreement is pos
ble.
The major cause of confli
is the future of non-homelan
blacks.
Conservatives even reject
the idea of the commission r
ceiving evidence from an
black organisation, and ther
was an outcry recently whe
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's In
katha movement submitted ev
dence.
Commenting yesterday, M
Colin Eglin, an Opposition
member of the commission
said: "The fact that the (Pre
toria/Wits) committee has sub
mitted evidence, reinforces th
reality of the situation. What
ever the NP may think, it i
impossible to draw up a new
constitution without taking into
account black South Africans
and in particular black South
Africans in urban areas."
Rand from records kept by individual hospitals for their own purposes. Information on indirect objective costs -- transport costs and waiting times -- and on subjective elements were collected by means of a survey of 1 000 patients, half at Groote Schuur Outpatient Department, and half at five Day Hospitals selected as representative of the different sized Day Hospitals that exist on the Cape Flats. Results are at the 5% significance level. There is very little published work on the structure and staffing of the health system in the Cape Peninsula -- so a great deal of information is the result of personal investigation and discussion with those responsible for running these services.

Footnotes:

(1) Cape of Good Hope Province - Estimates of Additional Expenditure to be defrayed from the local funds for the year ending March 1950 and March 1977.
(2) See Feldstein, Ch.1.
(3) Nurock (1974) P.1053.
(4) Illich "Medical Nemesis".

. / ...

2. The health centre concept.

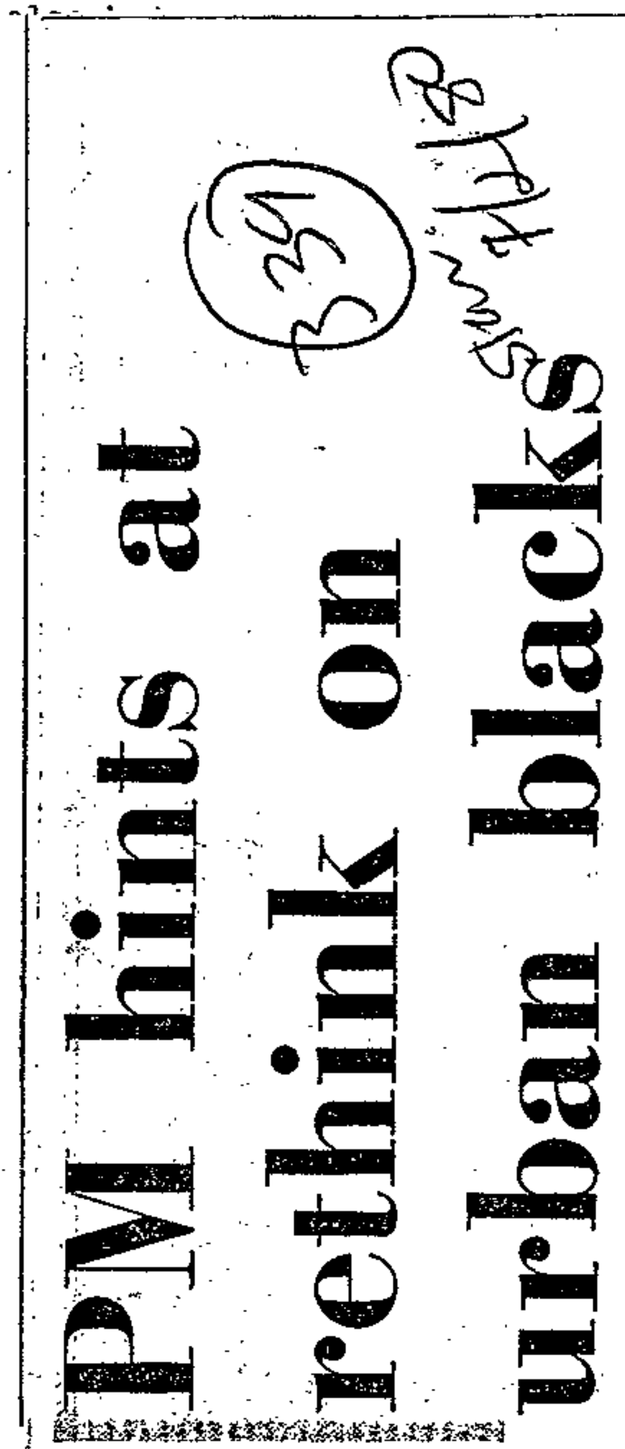
(2.1) The aims of the Day Hospitals

The Day Hospitals were established with the following aims:[1]

1. Decentralisation of outpatient services - bringing medical and nursing care to the indigent group of patients in their own areas.
2. Reduction in transportation costs - to reduce the costs to hospitals of transporting indigent outpatients to outpatient departments, and to reduce costs to patients who paid for their own transport.
3. Reduction in outpatient department costs - by a better matching of patient and facility.
4. Decongestion of outpatient departments in all hospitals - [illegible] environment for medical
[illegible] to a Day Hospital for further treatment.
6. Earlier discharge of inpatients - to convalesce at home under the supervision of district sisters and social workers. This would result in a higher turnover of beds in hospital.
7. To provide more facilities for general practitioners to work in hospitals thereby halting and reversing the trend of ousting them. In essence, the Day Hospitals would provide a general practitioner service for the indigent who could not afford a private GP.

The decentralisation is aimed to encourage patients to attend the Day Hospital in their own area, enabling an emphasis on the community rather than on illness, although as long as Day Hospitals provide only curative care, they remain a disease service rather than a health service.

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 communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality



PM hints at rethink on urban blacks

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government is beginning to accept that at least some urban blacks should not be forced to exercise their political rights through the homelands.

This is the view of several observers after a speech by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in the no-confidence debate yesterday.

Traditional Nationalist policy has stipulated that urban blacks should have some form of say in a council of states in which matters of common interest are discussed.

Mr Botha said that most blacks were tied to the homelands. But, if there were some who, for practical reasons, could not be represented by their "national states," a look could be taken into how they could be accommodated in a constellation of states.

Mr Botha also raised the possibility of the thorny citizenship question being solved through a confederation of States.

Several observers have welcomed the indication that urban blacks might not be forced to exercise their political rights through the homelands.

But they were sceptical about the benefits of a confederal system.

"There is no formal concept of a confederation. The form varies from one case to another," said one observer. "It has no more formal content than a constellation or a commonwealth of States. There is no real joint decision-

fricans, on the other.

ality data as proportion. Table I he form of cause ex, in the white, Asian

he proportional mortal- Fig. 5), it will be l contribution made by he actual rates for The reason for this for Infectious and Paramp the proportional ured' community. In auses of death are so ome disproportionately

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

ase in the white and ajor cause of Circu- ties.

category is examined ajor cause of mortal- st important cause in 'coloureds' is homi- 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

Hansard No 1 col 18
8/2/80

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Sports meetings within Black residential areas

*11. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether it is intended to amend the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act in order to facilitate the attendance by all races of sports meetings within urban Black residential areas; if not, what steps will be taken to facilitate such attendance?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

In order to facilitate the attendance by all races of sporting events within urban Black residential areas the entrance tickets to such sporting events are regarded as adequate to enable non-Blacks to enter such areas provided however that the relevant administration board and the South African Police are informed in advance about the event and that the admission tickets are purchased beforehand.

As far as the players are concerned their club membership tickets will be regarded as adequate to enable them to enter these areas.

12. Mr. C. W. EGLIN—Reply standing over.

Hansard NO 1 col 14/15.
8/2/18
339

99-year leasehold scheme

*4. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(a) Amongst others the following progress has been made:
— Regulations for the registration of rights of leasehold have been promulgated.
— Staff has been trained and registration offices set up at the offices of the various chief commissioners.
— A liaison committee was set up between the Department and the various building societies to iron out problems.
— Special tariffs were negotiated with conveyancers for their services regarding the registration of rights of leasehold.
— Notice has been given by me to introduce amending legislation in connection with the approval of general plans. This will further speed up the approval of such plans.
— Up to the end of January 1980 general plans comprising 43 000 stands were approved for participation in the 99-year leasehold scheme.

(b) 100 rights of leasehold have been registered and a further 395 applications are on hand and in the process of registration.

He's made it . . . others need education and stability, too

URBAN BLACK ATTITUDES

Wanting a messiah

Black attitudes to violence as a means to political ends and the importance of education are highlighted in a research document on "the attitudes of literate urbanised blacks towards socio-economic-political systems," just released by UCT's Graduate School of Business. director, Professor John Simpson.

One of the study's purposes was "to identify those areas which blacks believe are in greatest need of change."

The least surprising finding is that blacks perceive education as the key to the improvement of their lot. Whether this indicates the desire for occupational mobility, or a growing awareness that education might be the route to political power, is a moot point. Nonetheless, a majority of the respondents (of a sample of 225 drawn from several urban centres) felt violence was not a means of bringing about significant changes.

Singled out for specific condemnation are the deficiencies in scientific and technical education.

There is an overriding suspicion that the "standard of black education was kept artificially low and inadequate to maintain the blacks in an inferior position, rather than being geared to prepare them to achieve equality with whites and for positions of subsequent leadership." This belief is substantiated by the vast racial gap in government and private sector subsidies to the various education systems.

Blacks, according to the survey, are still ambivalent towards mixed trade unions. The majority of respondents favoured segregated unions for "fear that whites would dominate mixed unions and not necessarily represent black interests fairly."

Undoubtedly such attitudes reflect the present framework and activities of the labour movement. The closest blacks have come to working together with whites in trade unions is in the parallel unions, set up by white unions for blacks and generally under white officials. White leadership and surveillance have steered the parallel unions from the strong demands for which blacks would normally push.

Politically, the report says, blacks felt that "their views are not taken into account in any meaningful way in the determination of the policies of the country." What could be considered surprising is that most respondents believed there is no widely-supported black leader around. The leaders are either in jail, exile or proscribed.

Even these "suppressed leaders" receive only "symbolic" support. The respondents seem "to yearn not for a politician who would express their views, but a messianic figure who would come forth to unite them and lead them to freedom." And "there was a clear-cut frustration that leaders did not exist among the black community." Such comments led to the researchers' conclusion that "urban black society appears to be directionless," and "resignation appears to be the keynote of attitudes."

There was "an overriding cynicism about almost everything which affects blacks," to which the recent rhetoric of change has undoubtedly contributed.

Financial Mail February 8 1980

EDITORIAL OPINION

Scrap the dompas

For more than two years the government has been talking about scrapping pass books for blacks.

In fact, the first intimation of this came in October 1977 from the then Secretary of the Department of Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

Now the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said it again, and he told parliament this week the reference book all blacks had to carry was "a great hindrance to healthy race relations".

But what Dr Koornhof did not spell out were any details of a new reference book which he said the government was considering and which "would be acceptable to all".

Unless this is one which eliminates restrictions on movements by blacks they are just pious words from Dr Koornhof. A different identity document which carries the same restrictions as the hated "dompas" will not eliminate the anger and resentment caused by the pass laws.

What we ask from Dr Koornhof are changes in deed, not words. A "new deal" travel document for blacks would be a reference book by any other name.

At a conservative estimate the system costs the country more than R100 million a year; its cost in human suffering and misery is incalculable, as evidenced by the latest official statistics of 272 887 arrests for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the main urban areas of the country.

If what it costs to administer the system was spent instead in aiding homelands with housing and employment opportunities the flow of migrant labour which result in pass arrests, might be reversed.

As we have said before, pass laws and influx control are gross violations of the freedom of South Africa's black people.

They offend the fundamental human rights of every person to work and if they are not necessary for whites, why should they be necessary for blacks?

While the laws remain on the statute book they make a mockery of the government's pledge to end racial discrimination.

In the vast category of petty apartheid, reference books and pass laws are the pettiest. They should be scrapped — and now.

JILL NATTRASS

10. DECISION MAKING AND OPTIMALITY IN THE PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE[1]

INTRODUCTION

If a community is to make the best use of the resources that it commands, it needs to establish what its ultimate objectives are and their rank order of preference and then to allocate the resources in a manner that enables the achievement of these objectives, with the minimum amount of effort. In most free enterprise societies, the production of goods and services takes place in both the public and the private sectors of the economy and a large number of different decision-making processes contribute to the overall allocation of resources. The diversity of the decision-makers, of their objectives and of their interests, together with the problems that are connected with the transmission of information from one party to another, makes it extremely unlikely that the ultimate results from the process will be in any way optimal from the social viewpoint. Even a decision made in terms of majority rule on a 'one man one vote' basis will only yield a socially desirable decision under fairly restrictive conditions.[2]

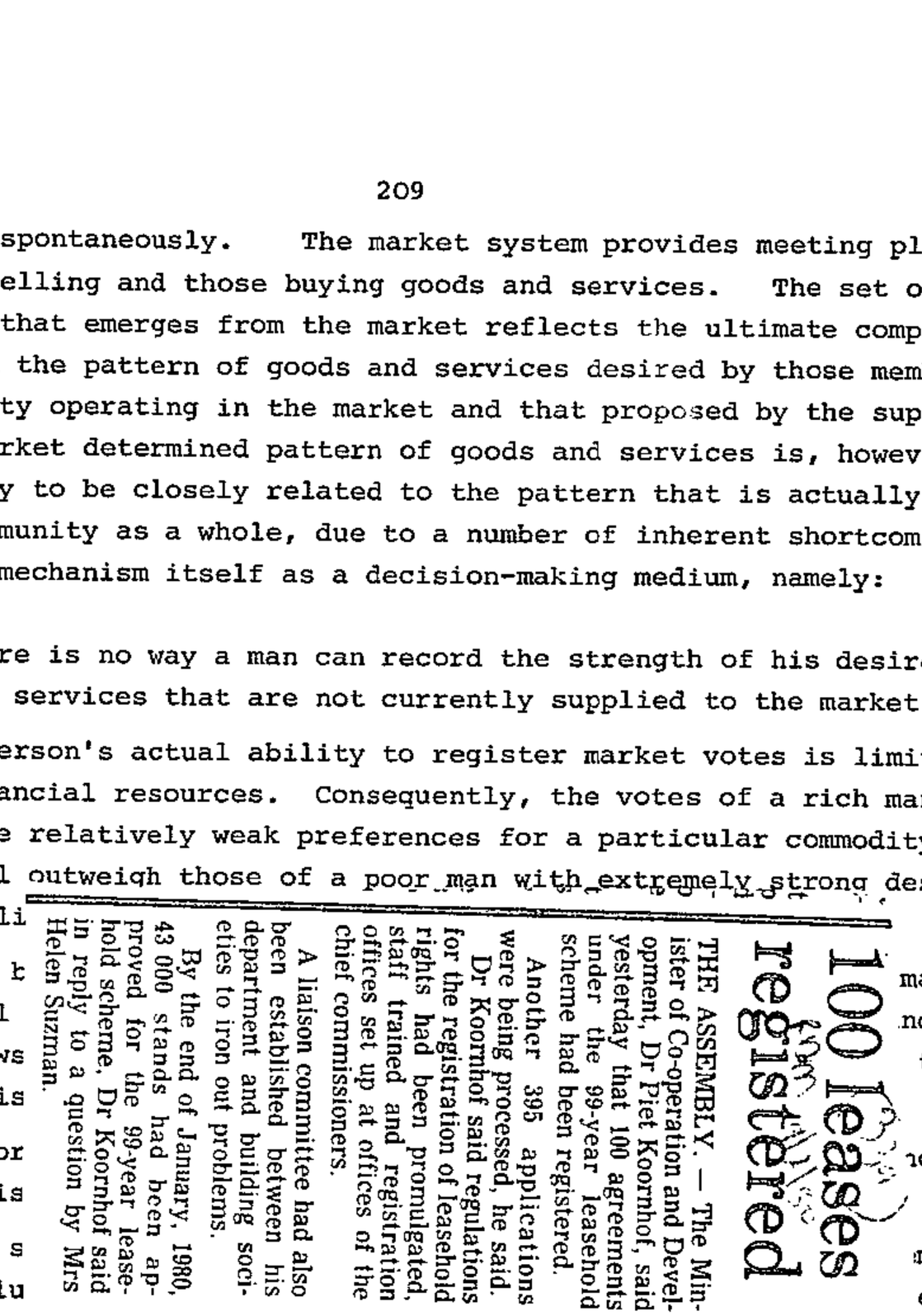
In a capitalistic market economy, health care is often provided through the activities of both the public and the private sectors of the economy. The problems that arise in the delivery of health care differ between the two sectors and the position is further complicated by the fact that the actions taken in one sector may well react on the other. These difficulties make it extremely unlikely that the optimal health care mix will be delivered in such an economy. When one discusses optimality, one is reduced to arguing a case for minimising the undesirable aspects of the delivery of health care, i.e. one is searching for some better solution, rather than for the best. This paper contains one such exercise. It looks at the particular problems of decision-making, first through the market and then in the public sector. The paper concludes with a discussion of some possibilities that might improve the system.

THE MARKET MECHANISM AND SOCIALLY OPTIMAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The bulk of the economic decisions made by the private sector are made at the individual level, or by very small groups of people and emerge

almost spontaneously. The market system provides meeting places for those selling and those buying goods and services. The set of relative prices that emerges from the market reflects the ultimate compromise between the pattern of goods and services desired by those members of the community operating in the market and that proposed by the suppliers. This market determined pattern of goods and services is, however, very unlikely to be closely related to the pattern that is actually desired by the community as a whole, due to a number of inherent shortcomings in the market mechanism itself as a decision-making medium, namely:

1. There is no way a man can record the strength of his desire for goods and services that are not currently supplied to the market.
2. A person's actual ability to register market votes is limited by his financial resources. Consequently, the votes of a rich man, who may have relatively weak preferences for a particular commodity, could well outweigh those of a poor man with extremely strong desires or feeli


100 leases registered

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that 100 agreements under the 99-year leasehold scheme had been registered.

Another 395 applications were being processed, he said.

Dr Koornhof said regulations for the registration of leasehold rights had been promulgated, staff trained and registration offices set up at offices of the chief commissioners.

A liaison committee had also been established between his department and building societies to iron out problems.

By the end of January, 1980, 43 000 stands had been approved for the 99-year leasehold scheme, Dr Koornhof said in reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman.

3. The h market may well nd whose views time the decis
4. Infor ncorrect decis
5. The s m is influ es, the desires and preferences of the people who operate in the market and the money votes that are available to back up those desires and preferences. A particular set of market prices, therefore, to some extent reflects the distribution of income in the community. If one was to alter distribution, for example, by redistributing from the rich to the poorer members of society, one would also alter the set of market prices. The gain in income by the poor would mean that their set of preferences would be more adequately backed up by money votes and consequently would have a greater impact on the ultimate decisions made in the market.
6. The market also operates on a relatively ~~short~~ time horizon and discounts benefits or costs that are expected to accrue in the future very heavily.

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Koornhof shifts position on hated 72-hour rule

Political Staff

Dr Piet Koornhof has shifted his position from 'definitely' to 'maybe' on a relaxation of the hated 72-hour limit on black visitors to urban areas.

Meanwhile the rule remains in force in the urban areas of Pretoria and Bloemfontein, where an experiment is under way to see whether the limit should be lifted.

The pilot scheme will last a few months.

When he announced the scheme in Parliament last week, the Minister was understood to say the rule had been suspended for the duration of the experiment.

PHASE OUT

'The recommendations of the Riekert Commission (which included the lifting of the 72-hour rule) will be applied experimentally in the prescribed areas of Bloemfontein and Pretoria,' he said.

He added that it was his intention to phase out the rule.

The Government would depend on the Riekert proposals on housing and work opportunities as the criteria for controlling influx.

Today the Minister said he had never said that the 72-hour rule had been lifted experimentally. Only Parliament could change it.

Instead of saying the Riekert proposals were being applied experimentally, he should have said the application of home and work qualifications was being investigated.

The Administration Boards of central Transvaal (Pretoria) and southern Free State (Bloemfontein) were investigating how many people went to these areas without having fixed accommodation and work.

On the strength of the findings a decision would be made.

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.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently

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_0 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.

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Blacks' 72-hour limit keeps on ticking

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335

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The 72-hour time limit for unregistered blacks to stay in urban areas will remain on the statute book until "better" methods of influx control have been tested in Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

This was made clear in an interview yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, following widespread uncertainty over his announcement last week that the 72-hour limit would be dropped in the two centres "as an experiment".

It is understood that the "experiment" will involve a moratorium on prosecutions under the 72-hour limit in the two cities, with strong emphasis being placed on blacks providing proof of housing and a job.

Commenting on the moratorium, Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said the situation would remain "confused" until the law was changed.

"This is another example of the bureaucracy being given increased powers to grant exemptions from the law, which is a disastrous tendency," she said.

"But whether the law is changed or not, it is already quite clear that the recommendations of the Riekert commission are designed to improve the efficiency of influx control, which will make life more difficult for the majority of South African citizens."

Dr Koornhof said he aimed to find "a better and more humane" form of influx control and called on black leaders to help make the experiment work.

His announcement of the "experiment" caused an uproar in the National Party, with Rightwingers accusing him of moving to scrap the 72-hour deadline, although this recommendation of the Riekert Commission had been rejected by the party.

Verkramptes, including the mayor of Pretoria, Mr Jan Visse, protested strongly to Dr Koornhof, who assured them the law would remain unchanged until the results of the "experiment" seeking "better and more effective" methods of influx control had been examined.

In accordance with the Riekert recommendations, a black man in Pretoria or Bloemfontein will now have to prove he has a job and approved housing if he wishes to avoid being endorsed out.

The experiment will begin after meetings this week between top officials in the two areas and senior members of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Politicians point out that what Dr Koornhof is trying to do in this case, is to gather "proof" that the 72-hour deadline is not necessary and that a "better" system of influx control can be applied without it.

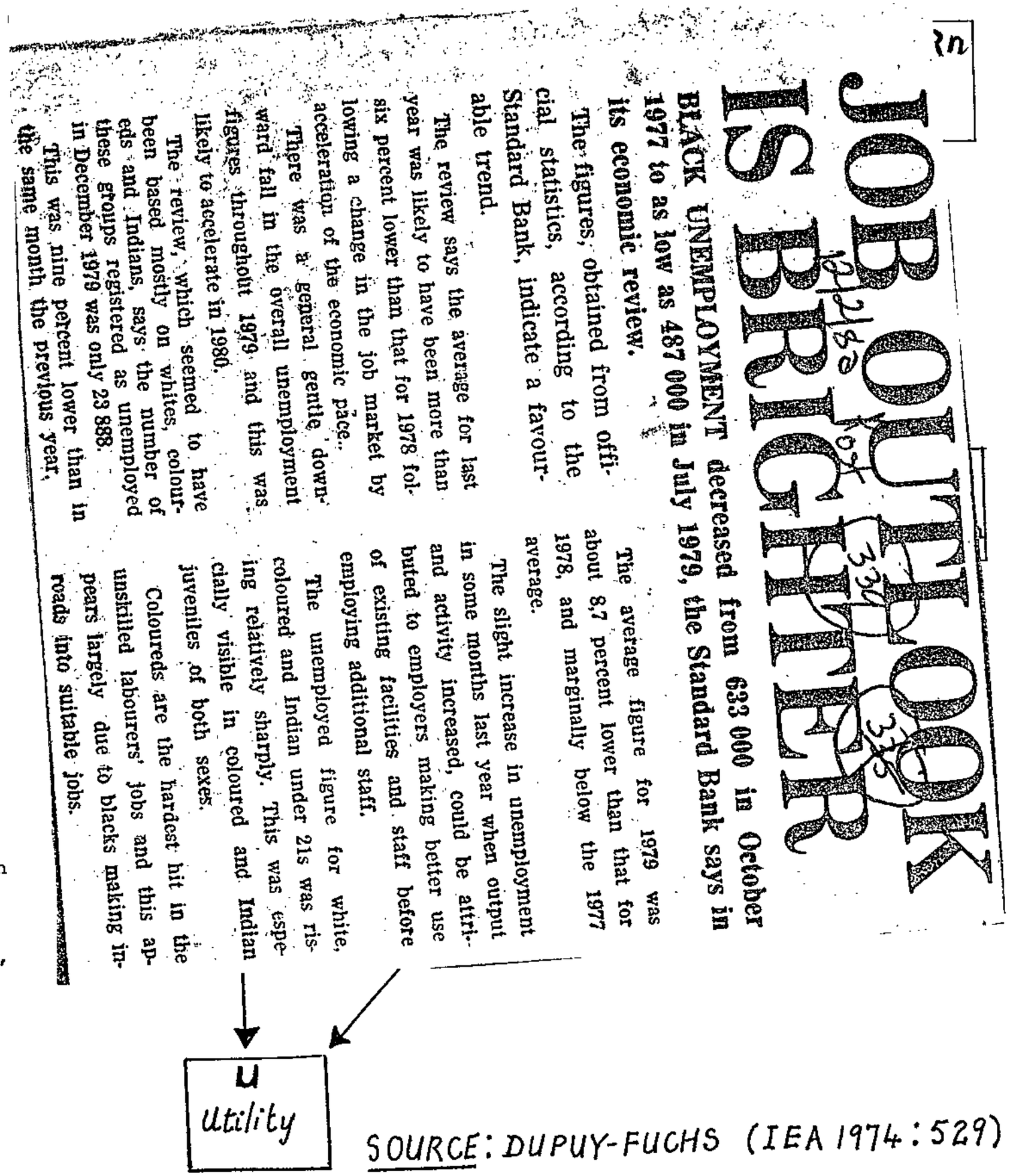
However, there is an alternative perspective of immediate relevance. A sub-set of these inputs X are those influences mentioned at the beginning of this paper as, on historical evidence, of great potential in raising a given population's mean health status. "In the nomenclature of our age, the industrial and agricultural revolutions resulted in a nutritional revolution, followed by a public health revolution, and only finally by a medical revolution" (Hartwell 1974: 16). For a high proportion of the South African population, these intermediate revolutions are still in process of occurring, and the medical one appears to lie on some future agenda. Should this be a reasonable premise, then by the fore-going argument, the R - X - H route is to be chosen and accorded precedence as a mass health strategy. Spelling it out a little, on criteria of efficiency and of equity, the indicated policy for maximising the marginal return from a unit increment of resources would be one that rejected certain R - M - H processes as inefficient. The existing size of the medical care sector would then be stabilized although a re-arrangement of internal proportions would not be precluded.

Contemporary as distinct from historical precedents do also exist, so the strategy put forward here is by no means untried. The passage following describes recent Chinese experience.

> "To sum up: availability of food, absolute priority for prevention in health services as well as in medical education, and the existence of a front-line health personnel who really live among the people and share their daily problems - all these together combine to make up the difference, I believe, between China and other developing countries where malnutrition and ill-health in children are still major problems, despite all the various types of nutritional and health projects" (Mellander 1974: 159).

Two lines of thought have been developed in this paper: a sketch of alternative financing systems for health care, and an argument that to raise the health status of the greater majority of our population we need to push forward on a quite different route. More of the same again would be a strategy at best ineffectual, at worst counter-productive. It can be justified only by invoking a very limited conception of efficiency allocation, one which pre-supposes that all the hard decisions have already been made or have gone by default. But when we wish to place health care within the perspective of an entire economic system, then distributive questions become central. So long as political economy is left off-stage, we will fail to see the true alternatives and forego the promise of achieving a health care regime both rational and socially just in South Africa. [10]

FLOW CHART



JOBLESS BOOK IS BRIGHTER

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT decreased from 633 000 in October 1977 to as low as 487 000 in July 1979, the Standard Bank says in its economic review.

The figures, obtained from official statistics, according to the Standard Bank, indicate a favourable trend.

The review says the average for last year was likely to have been more than six percent lower than that for 1978 following a change in the job market by acceleration of the economic pace.

There was a general gentle downward fall in the overall unemployment figures throughout 1979 and this was likely to accelerate in 1980.

The review, which seemed to have been based mostly on whites, coloureds and Indians, says the number of these groups registered as unemployed in December 1979 was only 23 888.

This was nine percent lower than in the same month the previous year.

The average figure for 1979 was about 8,7 percent lower than that for 1978, and marginally below the 1977 average.

The slight increase in unemployment in some months last year when output and activity increased, could be attributed to employers making better use of existing facilities and staff before employing additional staff.

The unemployed figure for white, coloured and Indian under 21s was rising relatively sharply. This was especially visible in coloured and Indian juveniles of both sexes.

Coloureds are the hardest hit in the unskilled labourers' jobs and this appears largely due to blacks making inroads into suitable jobs.

U
Utility

SOURCE: DUPUY-FUCHS (IEA 1974: 529)

Civic bodies meet to seek clarity on issues

EAST LONDON — The scene was set last night for the first round of talks involving black groups in East London.

The chairman of the Coloured Management Committee(CMC), Mr Dody Nash, announced after a closed meeting here last night that a meeting had been arranged between the Indian and Coloured management committees, the Duncan Village Community Council, the Eastern Cape Administration Board (ECAB) and the East London City Council.

Mr Nash said the meeting, arranged for March 10, was "an attempt to ease racial tensions in the city."

He said it was the first time in history a meeting of this kind would be held in East London.

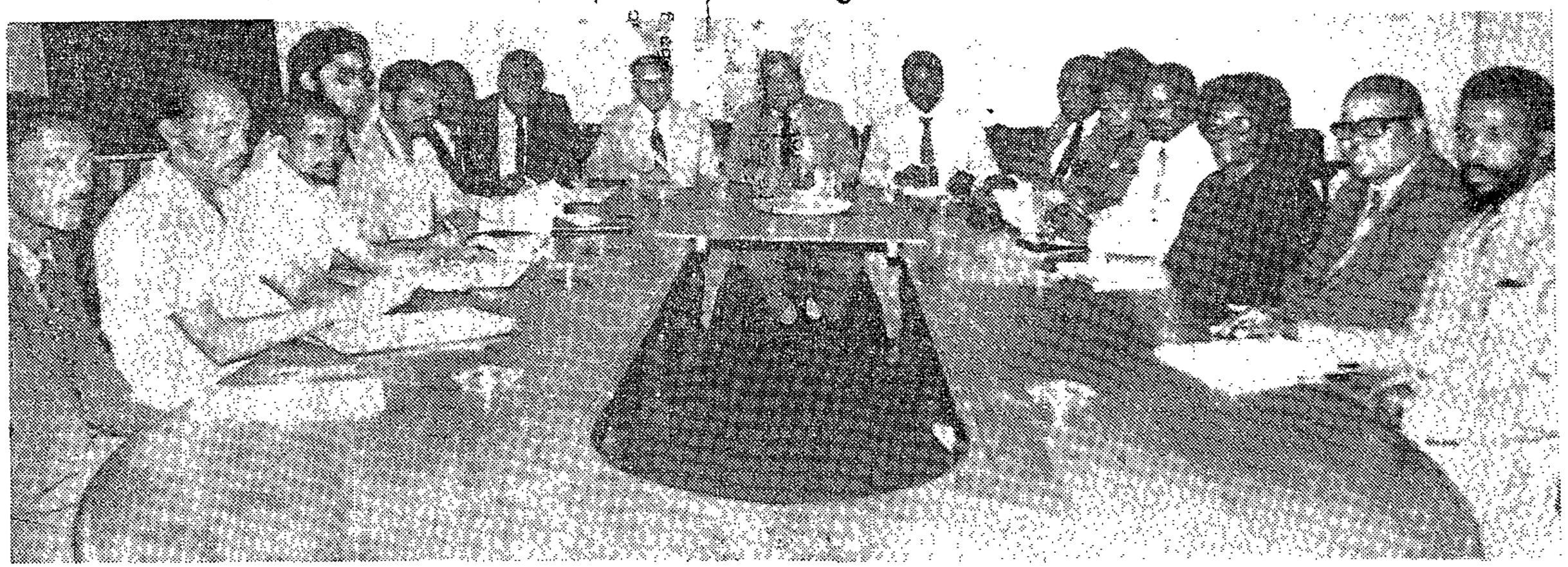
Last night's meeting involved the Indian and Coloured Management committees and the Duncan Village Community Council.

The ECAB also had three representatives, including the director, Mr Louis Koch, who had discussions with the Duncan Village Community Council earlier in the day.

Mr Nash said afterwards the meeting had been "fruitful".

The main topics of discussion were housing, sports facilities and mixed beaches, although Mr Nash declined to elaborate on this.

He said the most important aspect of the meeting was it had helped clarify relationships between the differen race groups. —DDR.



Scene of the historic meeting between the Indian Management Committee, the Duncan Village Community Council and the Coloured Management Committee in the City Hall last night.

SA POLITICS

Right-wing muscle

The National Party's right wing made itself felt in no uncertain terms last week — illustrating just how difficult it is going to be for Prime Minister P W Botha to introduce the new era of change he has promised.

The right wing, based largely in the Transvaal, showed its muscle over a statement by Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof relating to the 72-hour curfew for unregistered urban blacks. Koornhof reportedly told the Assembly the curfew would be experimentally lifted in Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

The reaction was swift. Pretoria's mayor Jan Visse — a former Nationalist MP and SA Ambassador to Switzerland from 1973 to 1977 — hit out at Koornhof for failing to consult him or his fellow councillors. "Where will all these additional people stay?" he asked, addressing the congress of the SA Confederation of Labour. "We don't have the houses for them."

Visse failed to note that black urban rights would continue to rest on housing and employment and that the institution of the Riekert proposals on the curfew would, in fact, provide more effective administrative control over the admission of blacks to the urban areas. But he and his fellow right-wing Nationalists saw the issue only in terms of a concession to blacks. Before them they saw the old bogey of hordes of blacks streaming uncontrolled into the urban areas. And they were quick to object.

Soon a three-man mission headed by Pretoria MP Tom Langley (the other two were also Pretoria MPs) confronted Koornhof in Cape Town. A series of conflicting statements emerged over the weekend.

By Monday, Koornhof had revised his parliamentary statement to explain that the curfew would not be lifted anywhere. All that would happen was that a statistical inquiry would be conducted into establishing how many black people were going to Pretoria and Bloemfontein without fixed residence and employment.

Two conclusions

There are two main conclusions to be drawn from these events.

The first is that they illustrate just how wary the right-wing Transvaal Nationalists are when it comes to anything that smacks of change. They fear concessions. Although their reaction last week tended to be emotional and exaggerated, it does illustrate just how difficult it is going to be for government to introduce its promised changes when racial emotions are aroused. In addition, the reaction was open and public — far less discreet than the way in which previous complaints were usually handled.

The second conclusion is that government tactics appear to be to introduce new changes with a minimum of consultation. The pattern so far has been to appoint a commission and then act on it. Visse's complaint last week was that he and his council had been overlooked Koornhof pointed out that the administration boards had taken these matters over from city councils some years ago. But there seems little doubt that in earlier years government would have consulted the relevant city councils — and, in particular, fellow-Nationalists.

The white trade unions complain similarly that government has steamrollered decisions and has failed to consult them on matters that affect them in spite of promises to do so.

This new approach by government was confirmed in a well-documented paper to the SA Confederation of Labour's congress by Unisa's Professor Willem Kleynhans. He showed that Botha had introduced a distinction for the first time in Nationalist history between matters of principle and matters of policy. The party congresses, formerly entrusted with guiding policy, would in future be asked to discuss matters of principle and resulting decisions only, Kleynhans said. Policy matters would be left to the cabinet.

It seems clear Botha's plan is to confine control over policy to the cabinet to head off any revolt from the right, particularly from the grassroots Transvaal Nationalists, where his opposition within the NP largely lies. And cabinet ministers have such wide-reaching powers that they can issue regulations or decrees on a multitude of matters, making it often unnecessary to amend legislation. The ministers will simply issue exemptions and permits or change the regulations.

But the furore over the 72-hour curfew is a clear illustration of just how difficult even this way of working is going to be.

Blacks 'angrier now than in riots'

Staff Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Discontent among city blacks seems more serious now than during the tail-end of the Soweto disturbances, according to an attitude survey conducted for the Quail Commission and appended to its report.

The survey found 72 percent of city Xhosa, 71 percent of city Zulu, and 48 percent of city Pedi were unhappy or angry at life in general.

'It is quite apparent a disturbing deterioration in degree of satisfaction has taken place over the past two years,' said Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at Natal University, who supervised the survey.

OPINION

A survey of urban black opinion in 1977 had found 57 percent were angry.

'I would go so far as to say that if the new Government desire to improve race relations is not translated into an improvement in the tone and quality of urban administration and service provision, South Africa runs a severe risk of new disturbances if some flashpoint occurs,' Professor Schlemmer said.

Only in regard to recreation and education for oneself dis satisfaction outweigh dissatisfaction the survey found.

Plan to include blacks

From HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN — National Party verligtes are working on a plan to draw urban blacks into talks aimed at drawing up a new constitution for the country.

The plan involves the creation of an urban black "consultative council" to advise the President's Council the government intends to set up to draw together white, Coloured and Indian experts into discussions on constitutional proposals.

This is a major departure from traditional Nationalist policy which links the political expression of urban blacks to the homelands.

The plan to include urban blacks in constitutional talks — albeit on a consultative basis only — implies some Nationalists at least accept blacks can have some say in political matters in "white" South Africa.

For this reason there is growing right-wing resistance to the move, which is being kept tightly under wraps.

Verligtes are hoping the plan for an urban black consultative council operating parallel to the President's Council will be a compromise solution, capable of winning the support of all groups, including the NP's right wing.

Legislation to establish the President's Council could be introduced before the end of the session, but there is no certainty about the urban black consultative council, as the matter is still too sensitive in Nationalist ranks.

The President's Council is unlikely to face major obstacles as it was one of the institutions accepted by the National Party caucuses in the 1976/7 constitutional plan.

There are strong suggestions the setting up of this body could lead to the scrapping of the Senate by the end of the year.

NP verligtes have plan for urban blacks

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BDM 16.2.80

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — National Party verligtes are working on a plan to draw urban blacks into talks aimed at drawing up a new constitution for the country.

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This is a major departure from traditional Nationalist policy which links the political expression of urban blacks to the homelands.

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The President's Council is unlikely to face major obstacles as it was one of the institution's accepted by the National Party caucuses in the 1976/7 constitutional plan. The intention is to turn this body into a group of white, coloured and Indian experts who will hold discussions on constitutional matters and other matters of mutual interest.

According to the original plan, this body would consist of 55 members, 20 whites, 10 coloureds, five Indians, and other appointed members.

There are strong suggestions that the setting up of this body could lead to the scrapping of the Senate.

Nationalist verligtes realise they have little chance of winning the co-operation of coloureds and Indians unless there is a viable plan for urban blacks. And they realise they have little chance of winning Rightwing support for a plan that overtly includes urban blacks in a political institution outside the homelands.

They envisage the "consultative group" meeting to advise the President's Council from time to time — and do not rule out the possibility that the two groups could sit together.

However, there is no certainty on a final blueprint for the plan as the matter is still being discussed within the National Party, and there has as yet been no consensus on the matter.

Hansard Questions 3(138) 20/2/80

B34 330

For written reply:

Blacks removed to Black states from urban centres

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

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres during 1979?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Durban	—
Pietermaritzburg	—
Pretoria	272
Johannesburg	3 152
Cape Town	71
East London	1 323

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21/2/80

Hansard 3 Question Col. 153/154

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153 THURSDAY, 21 FEBRUARY 1980 154

Double-session system

204. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many schools (a) in South African Black states whose governments have not taken over education services and (b) in the White areas operated under the double-session system during 1979;

(2) (a) how many (i) classes, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved in each region and (b) in which standards did this system operate?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) None

(b) 1 425

(2) (a)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Northern Transvaal ..	772	29 278	386
Southern Transvaal ..	868	28 437	434
Johannesburg	None	—	—
Orange Free State ...	1 000	28 620	500
Natal	612	19 339	306
Cape	194	5 755	97
Total	3 446	111 429	1 723

(b) Sub-standards A and B.

Statistics as on the first Tuesday of March 1979.

POST WOMAN

Our wrong eating habits has its roots in politics says Zeke

By BELEDE VABAZA

AFRICAN eating habits have undergone changes — for the worst — as black people adopt urban trends, says Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele of the African Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Professor Mphahlele said this change had political beginnings.

"Our people flocked to the towns because they had lost their good land and were left with only small and poor patches in the reserves.

"They had to go to town to seek work, others to work in the mines as recruits. The little land that was left went to waste because the woman and children who remained behind did not have the strength to maintain the field," he said.

Prof Mphahlele said he recalled when he was a boy in the rural areas that they ate a variety of nutritious foods, such as:

1. Maize on the cob, roasted or boiled. In this form the germ in each grain still has its oil vitamins.
2. Vegetables like pumpkin, wild spinach, casually mixed with milk and peanuts or with both; fresh or sour milk with porridge.
3. Locusts; birds, roasted flying ants that come out on rainy days.
4. "Mabele" — sorghum — porridge and milk.
5. Porridge made from boiled beans.
6. Dumplings cooked on reeds placed across the mouth of the pot containing boiling water. The dumplings were made from sorghum meal.
7. Wild game.
8. Wild fruit.

"We ate the real foods of the earth," he said.

"All these were excellent foods: body-building and containing plenty of fibre for digestion and teeth exercise.

"On my return to Pretoria from the rural areas, all we ate was mealie meal porridge, a little meat, rice (the later two reserved for the Sunday meal), potatoes increased the bulk."

People who had come from the rural areas and had eaten the healthy foods were now eating badly and dying early, the Prof said.

He added: "Life in the towns became a perpetual struggle to survive, on a meagre diet. Soon the ghetto diet became the rural diet. Domestic workers learned to cook in their employer's souses and for their homes only adopted the simple routin combination from the white folks' recipes.

"They could not afford the money and the time for white people's food. Mealie meal remained the basic food. The mealie meal that we live on but do not produce has now been refined excessively.

The Prof continued: "The oil and the germ have been removed so now we are only left with starch. Our change from traditional diet has also been a matter of economic.

"The maize farmer makes enormous profits by refining his mealie meal excessively. He exports plenty of maize. We are now stuck with the diet of urban poverty.

"But the change, the abandonment of our traditional foods, has also been due to our own ignorance and false values.

"We have begun to think of ourselves as sophisticated folks-about-town. To prove this, we stuff ourselves with lots of sweets, take to junk foods like potato chips and several other nibbles.

Prof Mphahlele said "we like to feel urban and yet we adopt only the junk food from the white man's industrial culture because we have lost our self-pride as Africans, lost direction, lost originality, lost the will to invent our own recipes that could use traditional ingredients, some of which still exist".

Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele: "We are stuck with the diet of urban poverty".

Foundation is to build more houses

THE URBAN Foundation is to spend R20,5-million this year — with R7,5-million to housing and R4,7-million to education.

By JOE THLOLOE

This was announced yesterday by Mr Justice J H Steyn at a Press conference where he announced that the foundation had already raised R30-m in the three years of its existence. The original target was to raise R25-m in five years.

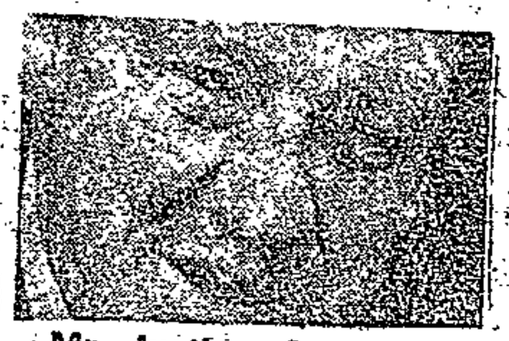
"At the time it appeared to be a highly ambitious target but it was achieved after only three years," Mr Justice Steyn, executive director of the foundation, said.

"This was made possible by a further donation of R600 000 by Barlow-Rand for the specific purpose of building a technical high school in Diepkloof, Soweto.

"Since the R25-m target has been reached Anglo American/De Beers/E Oppenheimer and son have repeated their original donation of R5-m which now promotes the fund raising figure past the R30-m mark.

"This donation is the catalystic start of a new cycle to generate another R25-m towards a new goal of R50-m which he foundation has now set for itself."

Of the R20,5-m expenditure budget for 1980-1981, housing and home improvements have been allocated 37 percent; education, 23 percent; business development and employment, 13 percent; community facilities and projects, 13 percent; health services, 6 percent; regional development, 2 percent; responsive and discretionary, 5 percent and investigation and research, 1 percent.



Mr Justice Steyn

In answer to questions about the housing allocation, Mr Justice Steyn said the foundation were not housing developers, but were merely catalysts showing what options are open.

"If the foundation was not there, there would be no 99-year-leasehold scheme," Mr Justice Steyn said.

"We have also generated a pool of funds that can be invested in housing.

MONEY

"The building society movement has also matched the R30-m we raised abroad with another R30-m. This money is available at one percent less than ordinary loans from the building societies.

"We also provide bridging finance for housing projects."

Mr Justice Steyn said he was disappointed by the rate at which the 99-year-leasehold scheme was implemented, but he believed it will accelerate during the year or two.

The Urban Foundation cracks R30-m barrier

The Urban Foundation has shot through the R30-million mark in its first three years of fund-raising, and is all set to go for a new goal of R50-million within five years.

At a meeting in Johannesburg today to announce its breakthrough the R25-million barrier, director of the foundation Mr Justice J H Steyn said that "the foundation does not see itself as a housing developer, but the primary target is to involve the community."

"We see ourselves as catalysts to make things happen, and we are committed to the elimination of discrimination in business practice," he said.

In 1977, the foundation set a fund-raising target of R25-million for a period of five years. This goal was achieved after only three years.

The final donation to break the R25-million barrier was made by Barlow Rand, who gave R600 000 to build a technical high school for black students in Diepkloof.

Anglo - American, De Beers and Oppenheimers donated R5-million shortly after that to push the figure past the R30-million mark.

The SA German Chamber of Trade also hopes to raise R1-million for an Urban Foundation project soon, and the foundation has appealed to the private sector for further funds to help it reach R50 million.

Asked about the 99-year leasehold scheme for blacks, Mr Justice Steyn said he was disappointed at the rate the leasehold programme was implemented, but there are clear indications at present of government commitment to this programme.

If the foundation was not there, there would have been no 99-year leasehold system, and there would have been no pool of R30-million available.

"We can't translate something like this into reality overnight," he said.

6,01 - 7,00	3	86,15
7,01 - 8,00	6	89,23
8,01 - 9,00	4	90,00
9,01 -10,00	1	100,00
> 10,00	13	
total	130	

Mean: R4,75 a week

Range: R1,34 to R21,02

Of the 13 families with incomes per head of more than R10 a week, 11 are single men. The table shows that 95 families (73 percent) have an income per head of R5 or less. A total of 117 families (90 percent) earn R10 or less per head per week.

Note: 30 families get additional income in kind, generally in the form of meals given to a domestic worker, to which no value has been ascribed.

f) Housing.

Housing is clearly an important part of payment in kind. It was the item most frequently mentioned by farmers as the major advantage to workers of living on a farm, offsetting,

29/2/80

Hansard 4 (265)

339

30-year leases

270. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Co-operation 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 1979 and (b) how many of these applications in respect of each area were (i) granted and (ii) refused?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b)(i)	(ii)
West Rand	2 697	2 697	—
East Rand	1 662	1 662	—
Vaal Triangle	3 200	3 200	—
Central Transvaal	9 752	9 752	—
Western Transvaal	30	30	—
Highveld	3 147	3 147	—
Northern Transvaal	1 449	1 449	—
Eastern Transvaal	520	520	—
Drakensberg	533	533	—
Port Natal	—	—	—
Eastern Cape	1 201	745	—
Northern Cape	—	—	—
Southern Orange Free State	1 565	1 547	17
Western Cape	—	—	—

Where the total of (b)(i) and (b)(ii) opposite each Board's name cannot be reconciled with (a), applications have not been finalized or suitable houses are not available.

MAKE BACKYARD BOOZE LEGAL

A GROUP of black drinkers at their 'local' — a shebeen. Shebeen owners, in conjunction with the big liquor companies are trying to have shebeens legalised.

That's the call from SA's liquor giants

By Keith Kiewiet

SOUTH AFRICA'S liquor giants, Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery and South African Breweries, have given their heavyweight

'For this reason we believe it is senseless to continue raiding them and generally harassing what is in reality an effective distribution network,' he said.

Mr Hughes said that the company would back the concept of legalised shebeens as places of social gathering and moderate drinking in tasteful surroundings.

Meanwhile, a South African Breweries director, Mr Colin Hall, is quoted in the Soweto Tavern Association's official organ, eSpotini, as saying that his firm fully backs the association in its attempts to legalise shebeens.

Moderation

Mr Hall told Weekend Argus this week: 'Obviously we are not calling for the legalisation of all shebeens — some of them are very bad.

'But most of them are respectable meeting pla-

backing to the country's shebeen owners who want their backyard trade legalised.

The shebeen owners claim they provide much-needed social facilities in otherwise drab, black townships and for this reason they want to ply their trade without fear of police raids. Now the liquor giants are backing them to the hilt in their fight for legality.

A Government-appointed committee has already produced a report on the activities of shebeens and this will be given to the Cabinet during the current session of Parliament.

The committee obtained information from senior police officers, social institutions, religious organisations, educationists, social workers and community and civic leaders as well as from the liquor industry.

Tasteful

The report is expected to suggest that liquor distribution in the country's black townships should be undertaken by the residents of these townships.

'Shebeens are like any other social club,' says Mr Dave Hughes, marketing manager (planning and development), of Stellen-

is served in moderation.

'That being the case it seems silly for the Government to try to deny what is.'

For this reason his company had for three years been trying to persuade the Government to legalise the trade.

'Instead of submitting a memorandum to the committee we organised a photographic presentation, supported by literature.

Survive

'The SAB has appealed to the Government to go through the statute book and overhaul these sensitive liquor laws. Basically, shebeeners have a right to survive. They have families for whom they fend. They have young children to bring up. They are good traders. Legalise them.'

What the shebeen owners want is the grant-

beens with no conditions attached for a period of six months.

Facilities

During this time, the shebeen owners would have time to adjust facilities to comply with the law, and apply for permanent licences.

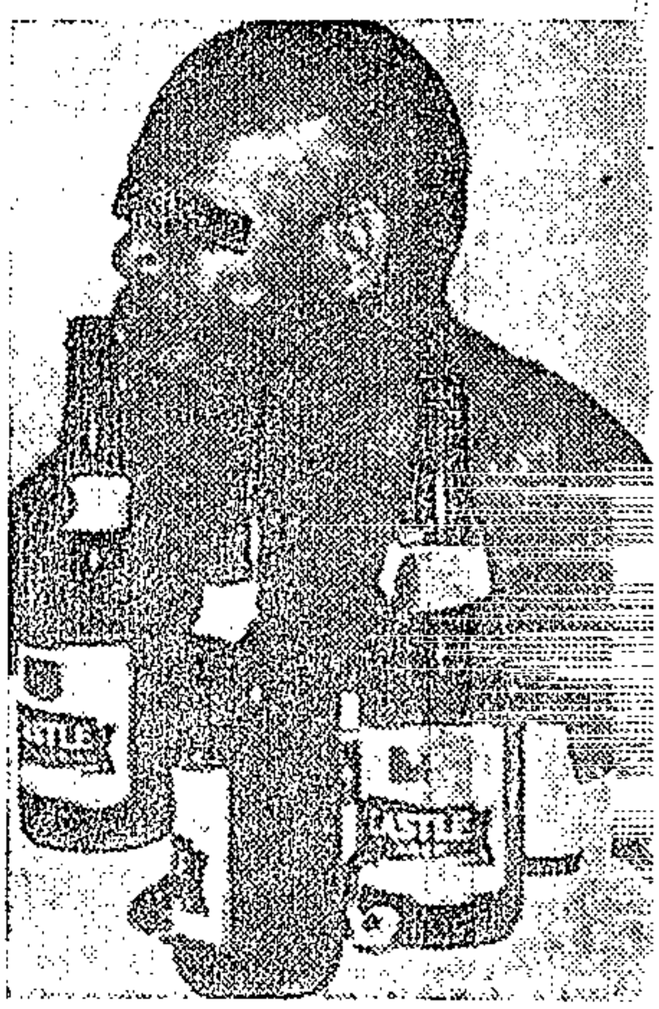
The chairman of the Soweto Tavern Association, Mr Lucky Michaels, said his association would soon send a petition to the Minister of Justice asking him to repeal certain clauses and provisions of the liquor laws which stand in the way of shebeening.

'We desperately desire that perfect harmony should reign supreme in our townships, that residents, including shebeeners, will work hand-in-hand with all the authorities and the police without any form of social bitterness,' he said.

1/3/80

Legalise s

Two liquor giants back the efforts of shebeen owners to win official acceptance



Enjoying a

Tribune Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA'S liquor giants, Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery and South African Breweries, have given their heavyweight backing to the country's shebeen owners who want their backyard trade legalised.

The shebeen owners claim they provide much-needed social facilities in otherwise drab black townships, and for this reason they want to ply their trade without fear of police raids. Now the liquor giants are backing them to the hilt in their fight for legalty.

A Government-appointed committee has already produced a report on the activities of shebeens and this is likely to be laid before Parliamen: during the current session.

This committee has obtained information from high-ranking police officers, social institutions, religious organisations, educationists, socal workers and community and civic leadersas well as from the liquor industry.

And it seems likely that the repot will tell the Government it can no longer simply ignore shebeens and hat it is obvious liquor distribution in the ountry's townships shald be undertaken by re residents of these townships.

"Shebeens ar like any other socialclub," says Dave Hghes, marketing manager (planning and deelopment) of Stellenosch Farmers' Winery.

"For this reaso we believe it is sensless to continue raing them and genelly harassing what is in reality an effective istribution network," he says.

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Dave Huches, marketing manager of Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery

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Meanvhile, a South African Breweries director, Colin Hall, is quoted in the Soweto Tavern Association's official organ, Espotini, as saying that his firm fully backs the association in its attempts to legalise shebeens.

Mr Hall said this week: "Obviously we are not calling for the legislation of all shebeens — some of them are very bad. But most are respectable meeting places for people where drink is served in moderation.

"That being the case it seems silly for the Government to try to deny what is."

For this reason his company has for three years been trying to persuade the Government to legalise the trade.

"Instead of submitting a memorandum to the commission we organised a photographic presentation supported by literature, which we then showed members of the commission," he said. "The SAB has appealed to the Government to go through the statute book and overhaul these sensitive liquor laws. Basically, shebeeners have a right to survive. They have families for whom to fend. They have young children to bring up. They are good traders. Legalise them."

Meanwhile, what the shebeen owners want is the granting of a period of grace to all shebeens with no conditions attached for a period of six months during which an orderly licensing can take place.

During this six months owners time to at the comply

The Soweto

2/3/80

shebeens!

ying a relaxing drink and a chat at a shebeen

months the shebeen owners would have time to adjust facilities at their premises to comply with the law.

The chairman of the Soweto Tavern Association, Mr Lucky Michales, said his associations would soon send a petition to the Minister of Justice to repeal certain clauses and provisions of the liquor laws which stand in the way of shebeening.

"We desperately desire that perfect harmony should reign supreme in our townships — that residents, including shebeeners, will work hand-in-hand with all the authorities and the police without any form of social bitterness," he said.

QUOTE

Shebeens are like any other social club. For this reason we believe it is senseless to continue raiding them and generally harassing what is in reality an effective liquor distribution network. — DAVE HUGHES of STELLENBOSCH FARMERS' WINERY

Railway budget stokes up the inflation train

STAR 6/3/80 259 339

Fair Deal Reporter

The inflation train is moving again, stoked by the Railways budget. Maize, meat and dairy products will be going up.

This month farmers and the Government will be thrashing out proposed price increases for maize, grain sorghum, the meat floor price, milk and dairy products.

Mr J Willemse, economist for the South African Agricultural Union, said farmers had been hit with big cost increases in the past year. Farming requisites, for example, had increased by 20 percent.

"Farmers in the strategic border and rural areas have low incomes and need incentive. The Railways budget increases will hit them particularly hard," he said.

Farmers have also been hit by a 31 percent price increase in fertiliser.

The maize price is expected to jump 27 percent. The Meat Board has already said a 20 percent maize price rise would push the cost of red meat up by 40 percent.

Grain sorghum, used for sorghum beer, mageu and porridge, will probably have the least consumer effect. A big crop is expected this year, which should have a good impact on prices even though huge export losses are expected.

Mr Willemse said milk and dairy farmers had been badly hit by rising costs and fairly significant price rises to the consumer could be expected.

The Railways budget has met with varied reaction. Union leaders welcomed the 12,7 percent pay increase for whites and the attempt to narrow the wage gap, while black rail commuters condemned the increases in fares.

"SATISFACTION"

The president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr S O Goodwin, said the association acknowledged the Minister's efforts in keeping tariff increases to a minimum, but it had to be accepted there would be an inevitable ripple effect on the economy.

The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Dr Martin van den Berg, said the rail and air tariff increases were regettable but unavoidable.

The president of the SA Federated Chamber of industries, Mr L Borman, said the composition of the announced tariff increases had not followed the policy of closing the gap between high and low rated traffic tariffs.

Mr Johann Benade, general secretary of the Running and Operating Staff Association, welcomed the increases and praised the Minister on a "dynamic approach."

He said it was accepted the increases were "as much as could be afforded at the present time."

Mr Jimmy Zurich, spokesman for 22 000 members of the Artisan Staff Association said the budget was "well balanced."

Mr Piet Roodt, general secretary of the Footplate Staff Association, said: "We are satisfied with the increase. What we lost in the lean years is probably behind us."

The train fare increases came as a shock to many black commuters, who said that they would now use buses.

"We only use trains for economic reasons and because they are convenient. But they are unsafe, especially at night over the weekends when people are paid," said Mrs Carol Kgatla of Diepkloof.

'Subsidise black fares'

Two prominent black leaders today called on the Government to subsidise train fares in the wake of yesterday's increases.

They are Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

Dr Motlana said: "We have a situation where the poor live far away from suburbia, whereas in countries like America, the poor live around the industrial areas."

A shocked Bishop Tutu said blacks lived in places like Soweto because of apartheid. "Unless the Government subsidises the increases, it will aggravate a serious and explosive situation, especially with the high rate of unemployment."

What those train, air fare rises really mean

Specific fare increases announced in the Railways Budget yesterday are:

Blue Train (Johannesburg to Cape Town, single):

Service	Old fare	New fare
Super luxury	R158	R205
Luxury	R139	R176
Semi-luxury	R120	R151
Standard	R101	R125

Mainline (From Johannesburg, single):

	Old fare	New fare
Cape Town —		
1st class	R63,25	R72,75
2nd class	R42,15	R48,50
Durban —		
1st class	R32,65	R37,55
2nd class	R21,75	R25,00
East London —		
1st class	R45,40	R52,20
2nd class	R30,25	R34,80
Port Elizabeth —		
1st class	R48,55	R55,85
2nd class	R32,35	R37,20
Louis Trichardt —		
3rd only	R 7,35	R 8,10
Pietersburg — 3rd only	R 5,15	R 5,80
Ficksburg — 3rd only	R 5,95	R 6,60

Domestic Flights (From Johannesburg, economy class, single):

Cape Town	R75,00	R90,00
Durban	R42,00	R50,00
Port Elizabeth	R63,00	R76,00
Windhoek	R70,00	R84,00

Unions hammer rail increases

Staff Reporter

BLACKS would suffer most from the railway increases, trade union spokesmen said yesterday.

The general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, said she did not know where blacks and other low income groups would get money to pay the increased fares.

"Blacks will suffer most because of the acute unemployment problem," she said.

The general secretary of the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union, Mrs Jane Hlongwane, said the increase sounded ridiculous. It would erode the meagre wages paid to the low income groups.

She said the standard of living for blacks would be lowered.

Malnutrition would become rife among blacks while robberies and muggings would rocket. Some blacks would not even be able to buy food, she said.

A member of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, Mr Harry Makubire, said the increases would automatically be followed by an increase in the price of daily necessities.

"We should be assured that there will be an increase in subsidies for basic necessities or an increase on earnings to cope with hiked prices," Mr Makubire said.

A Soweto councillor, Mr Frank Kodi, said it was disappointing that fares and tariffs were increased, especially since the railways "had virtually failed to protect commuters" from being robbed or pickpocketed by thugs inside trains and at railway stations.

Another Soweto councillor, Mrs. Violet Petjaulema, said black pensioners would be hard hit by the expected increase on food and coal, following the increase on fares and tariffs.

Employed blacks would be affected because their employers would not pay them more to cope with increased fares, Mrs Petjaulema said.

Lorimer didn't enjoy it

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Real tariff increases would retard economic growth and stimulate the inflationary spiral, Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove) said yesterday.

Mr Lorimer, Chief Opposition spokesman on transport affairs, was the only speaker to react to the Railway Budget before the debate was adjourned until next week.

The Minister was congratulated on presenting his first Budget but, said Mr Lorimer, "as a tiring effort I did not enjoy it at all."

Despite increased traffic, increased profitability, operating at near optimum capacity and receiving a bonus from the Treasury to subsidise passenger services, the Minister still had to raise tariffs.

The 10% increase in third class fares would be hard on blacks, he said. This South Africa could ill afford.

But he welcomed the pay increases to railwaymen to enable them to try to keep up standards of living in the face of inflation higher than the increase granted. — Sapa

Koornhof's 'message of hope for blacks

STAR 7/3/80

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Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, told the Assembly today that the matters raised in the Cillie Commission's report were a national issue and it was the task of all South Africans to work for better race relations.

In the special debate on the commission's report Dr Koornhof said he was making it his business to bring a message of hope to the young black people of South Africa.

If the problems underlying the 1976 riots could be solved and if all contributed towards conveying a message of hope, South Africa would be assured of peace.

Dr Koornhof said the Cillie Report was important and he was convinced that the National Party would be able to "handle the situation."

The Government was magnanimous enough to admit if it had made mistakes and to say it regretted such mistakes.

His department, he said, was engaged actively in working for better race relations and better living conditions for urban black people.

The black people were welcoming eagerly the Government's plans for giving them more rights in local government and for improving their life.

The reality of the presence of the urban black man was accepted by the Government, Dr Koornhof said.

A "golden thread" in the Government's policy was that the word "discrimination" should not be given a negative meaning.

Government policy was based on Christian values and on an awareness of human dignity.

Dr Koornhof said his department was not merely paying lip-service to the removal of hurtful discrimination but was taking action in this regard.

A PW pow-wow

Prime Minister has plans for all-race conference of state

THE Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has announced plans for a State conference of black, white and brown people to decide on matters affecting South Africa.

Speaking in Cape Town yesterday, Mr Botha made a brief reference to the State conference, saying those involved in it would preserve their identities.

He did not give details of when it would sit or who would be involved.

Mr Botha said South Africa could not afford the luxury of squabbling over such issues as sport and the Immorality Act, which were not priorities for the white man's survival.

By PETER MANN
Political Correspondent

He said he wanted the news media to be able to spread his message to the nation.

He said blacks, Coloureds, Indians and whites would have a share in the Government's constitutional plans

"All population groups would consult in a conference, to be established, to avoid violence and confrontation.

The proposal has drawn reaction from the Leader of the Opposition Dr Van Zyl Slabbert who said he noted it "with interest".

"But it is premature to come out for or against the idea until we know more about its terms of reference. One can only wait and see," Dr Slabbert said.

The PFP's Dr Alex Boraine said the Prime Minister's idea sounded similar to a national convention.

"We should encourage his move as a step in the right direction, but it is only a step and the important thing is who will be involved.

"Will it be the elected or the nominated current leaders, and which urban blacks does he intend talking to?" Dr Boraine said.

● From London it was reported last night that Britain had no comment to offer on Mr Botha's announcement.

Foreign Office officials said they had had no wind of Mr Botha's move and declined to express any opinion.

70% white lecturers on black campuses

By PATRICK LAURENCE

WHITE lecturers at black universities outnumber black lecturers at these universities by more than double, according to the 1979 Survey of Race Relations released yesterday.

Of the 535 lecturers at black universities last year, 381, or more than 70% were white.

Of the 6 116 lecturers at white universities, blacks accounted for only 19, or less than 0,5%.

Published by the Institute of Race Relations, the survey seeks to provide relevant facts on race relations, as well as to delineate main trends in race relations.

In schools the per capita expenditure per black child in "white" areas was just over R54, against R551 for white children — or more than 10 times was spend on white than black children.

But these figures represent a slight narrowing of the gap. The 1978 survey points to a 13-to-1 ratio in favour of white children.

In its chapter on urban black affairs, the 1979 survey identifies the "creation of stable urban African communities" as a key feature of Government policy in 1979 which, it says, stemmed in part from the 1976 unrest.

The new policy was manifest in Government acceptance "in the main" of the Riekert Commission recommendations.

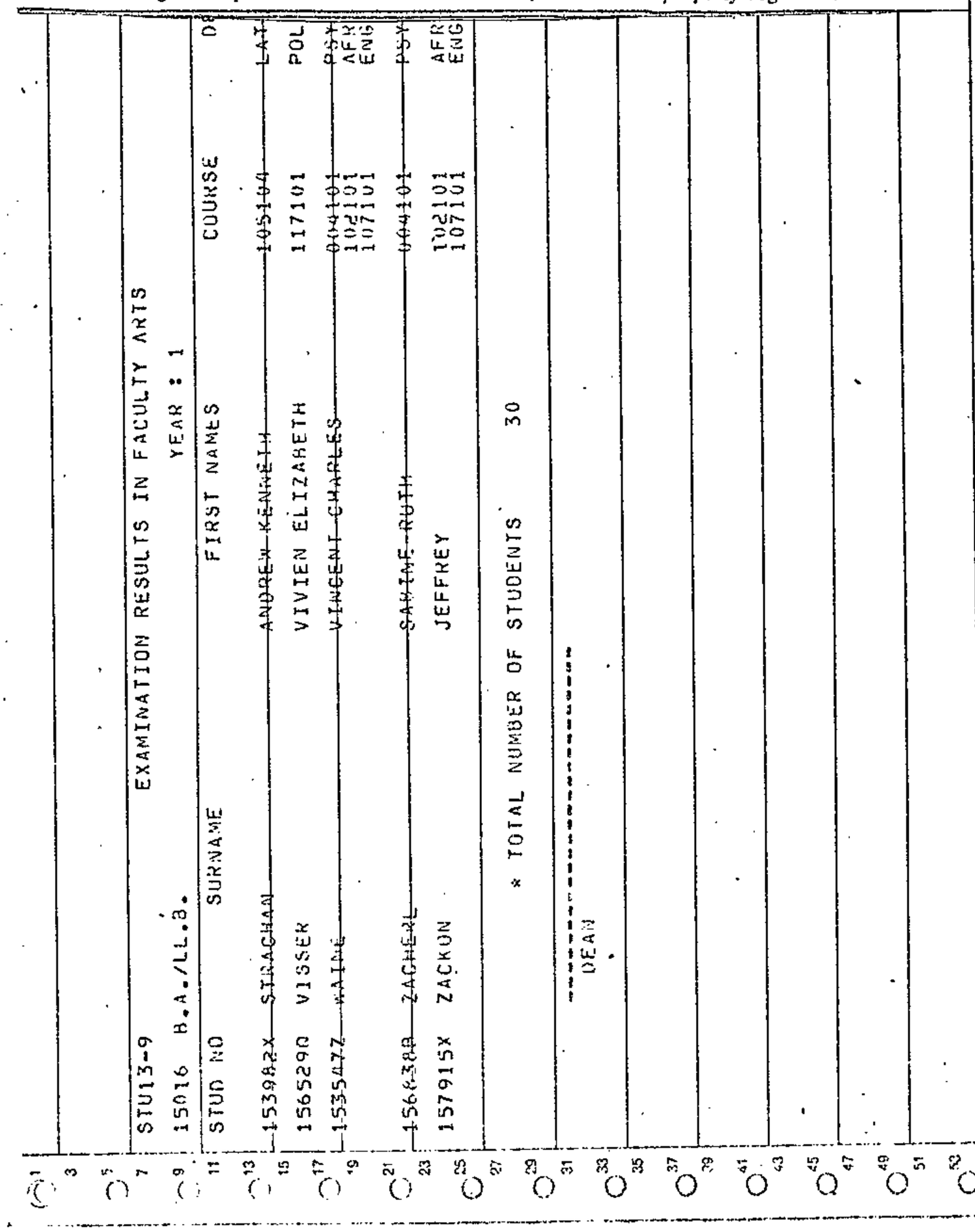
According to the survey, the policy was expressed concretely in different ways, including:

- Granting preference to urban-based blacks over black migrant workers through the introduction of heavier fines to discourage employers from employing unregistered "illegal" black workers.
- Establishment of regional committees in six areas to advise the Cabinet's special committee on urban black affairs.
- Acceptance of the permanence of urban blacks, symbolised by the visit to Soweto last year of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The survey, however, notes: "Progress in the implementation of the 99-year leasehold scheme, introduced in December 1978, was slow, due mainly to the fact that sites in most African townships still had to be surveyed and that costs of such surveying and the provision of services were too high."

Although the survey does not say so specifically, home ownership for urban blacks is vital to the strategy of creating stable urban black communities.

The West Rand Administration Board yesterday gave the latest figures for Soweto on 99-year leasehold as 670 applications for homes under the scheme, of which 144 had been properly registered.



RAND DAILY MA

rs Joyce Harris (right), president of the Black Sash, and Mrs Sheena Duncan, vice-president, at the organisation's 25th annual conference.
Picture: DAVID SANDISON

RDM 12/3/80.

A catalogue of promises

report said.

Following the Riekert report, qualified people who had jobs and accommodation were promised freedom of movement from one town to another.

Dr Koornhof had told the Free State congress of the National Party that this had already been put into effect.

"But the West Rand Board doesn't seem to know this," the report said.

The advice office had seen several qualified people from Pretoria, the East Rand, Port Elizabeth and elsewhere who had both jobs and accommodation but were endorsed out

velopment had become worse during the past year.

Noting that more and more uncontrolled authority was being placed in the hands of administrators in terms of laws relating to blacks, the report said: "During the past year hundreds of people have come to us becuase they have been subjected to unnecessary and arbitrary demands."

The report, compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the advice office, criticised in detail operations at WRAB labour bureaus and influx control offices and contains numerous case histories.

with blank pages

BLACK SASH CONFERENCE

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

IF THE Government failed to act on black grievances about influx control as revealed in the Cillie Commission report, the Rhodesian experience of civil war and terror would be unavoidable in South Africa, the Black Sash has warned.

The warning came in a report released at the organisation's annual conference yesterday.

The document, the annual report of the Black Sash Advice Office in Johannesburg, claimed that conditions for blacks had become "immeasurably worse" since the Government had begun promising change.

It also found that the pass laws had never been more rigidly enforced and had never been more efficient.

It said the Cillie Commission had reported something of the way in which black people regarded influx control, the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB), the taking away of their citizenship and the discrimination which was fundamentally the basis of the pass laws — "in fact, the whole structure of oppression".

It continued: "Black people have been saying these things for decades. If the Government does not hear and act this time there will be no avoiding the horror of the Zimbabwean experience of civil war and terror."

As a "minimum starting point" for reconstruction, the Government could demonstrate its intention to negotiate by stopping all resettlements, allowing anyone who had a job to keep it and by putting all available energy and resources into massive site and service housing schemes in urban areas.

"If they were to respond to this we might just be able to begin to hope again," it said.

According to the report, the number of people the advice office had dealt with from June to October last year had doubled in relation to the previous year.

Interviews with people seeking help had increased from 7 936 to 11 811 for the same period.

"This increase is a measure of the way in which conditions have become immeasurably worse since promises of change and relaxation began to be made," it said.

The report also noted a "dramatic increase" in the numbers of people for whom files were not opened because there was no point in doing so.

Among the reasons were the "continuing excessive obstructiveness" of officials of WRAB and the fact that many people now had no hope of registration because of the increased rigidity of influx control.

Dealing with the Riekert report on the use of manpower, and its consequences — including sharply increased penalties on employers of non-registered workers — the report said it had recommended greater freedom of movement for qualified urban people.

But this group was a small proportion of the whole black population and for others its recommendations had been "disastrous".

Dr Riekert had found the system of influx control was inefficient, and made recommendations to make it more efficient. "He has succeeded in doing so. It is now so efficient that thousands of people have lost their only means of survival," the report said.

"The promise that influx control should depend only upon having a job and accommodation was never meant to apply to people in the rural areas and many people we have seen have had jobs they wanted to keep but were refused registration and endorsed out."

Dealing with promises of change, the report charged that even blacks qualified to live in urban areas — to whom the promises were supposed to apply — had become "totally cynical about 'so-called change'".

The 99-year-leasehold was promised four years ago and legislated for two years ago. Only 100 leases had been registered in the whole country and the scheme had made no impact on the "critical" housing shortage in the WRAB area.

Community Council involvement in housing allocation had only worsened the confusion, the report claimed.

There had also been a promise that if a person bought a house his wife and children would be given permission to live with him.

'Sometimes you can and sometimes you can't — it depends on what the [illegible]

when they asked for registration.

The promise of the 72-hour experiment in Pretoria and Bloemfontein was a "classic example of the current confusion", the report said. "Now you see it and now you don't."

"Endless" talk about promised changes to the citizenship laws had made no difference to Venda people who ceased to be South African citizens on the day of independence last year in the same way as Tswana and Xhosa people earlier.

Dealing with promises of a "constellation of states", the report said South Africa shed and deported blacks from foreign countries "without a qualm" when their labour was no longer required, irrespective of how long they had worked here.

The Government had also legislated to enable it to do the same to citizens of independent homelands who were born after the date of independence.

The report claimed that "rudeness, arrogance and authoritarianism" displayed by offi[illegible]

Black Sash conference

Enforcement of Pass Laws at its worst

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE Pass Laws have never been more rigidly enforced and they have never been more efficient, the Black Sash said in their annual report which was read at their national conference yesterday.

"From June 1979 to October 1979 the numbers of people the Black Sash dealt with doubled in relation to the same months of the previous year."

The report says this increase is a measure of the way in which conditions have become immeasurably worse since promises of change and relaxation began to be made.

"The promise that influx control should depend only upon having a job and accommodation was never meant to apply to people in the rural areas and many people we have seen had jobs they wanted to keep but were refused registration.

Commenting on the 99-year leasehold, the Black Sash says only 100 leases have been registered in the whole country and the scheme has made no impact whatsoever on the housing shortage.

The Community Council involvement in housing allocation has only made confusion worse.

Freedom of movement from one town to the other was promised but the West Rand Board does not seem to know about this.

The promise of the 72 hour curfew experiment is regarded as a classic example of current confusion. Now you see it, now you don't.

"As an absolute minimum starting point for reconstruction the Government could demonstrate its intention to negotiate by here and now stopping all resettlements, by allowing anyone at all who has a job to keep it and by putting all available energy and resources into massive site and service housing schemes in urban areas."

"STOP all forced removals as they are cruel, destructive and totally uneconomic.

The recommendation to stop all forced removals was made by the Black Sash in notes to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, on the Makgato and Batlokwa removals. A paper with these notes read at their annual conference being held at Gemeindezentrum, Hillbrow.

POLICY

The Black Sash further recommended that;

- Those members of the Makgato tribe who wished to remain where they are should be permitted to do so and this should be legalised.
- Save the Batlokwa towns and villages.
- Reproclaim Batlokwa as part of Lebowa, as requested by Batlokwa.
- Dr Koornhof should visit the area to see the developments there.

"The Black Sash affirms that it is totally opposed to the government's homelands policy and to all forced removals.

'Stop forcing people to move'

The problems of the Makgato and the Batlokwa are indivisible and the harm done to the Makgato cannot be undone. This should not be done with the Batlokwa or with any other people," the report said.

The Black Sash says if it is undesirable in terms of government policy to leave the Batlokwa as a black spot in a white area, the government should consider buying white farms in the area between Botlokwa and Lebowa. They say this would involve only four or five white farms.

"The Batlokwa ask to be left alone, and that Dr Koornhof should decide in their favour and he should do so soon. They have been waiting long and their progress has been retarded," said the report.

Warning on influx control

JOHANNESBURG. — If the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on influx control were fully implemented, they would drive a wedge between urban and rural blacks, according to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

In a document submitted during a meeting with cabinet ministers in Cape Town last week and released here yesterday, Assocom said it agreed with the commission that the uncontrolled migration of blacks to urban areas would give rise to serious social and welfare problems.

However, it feared that the measures proposed by the commission — and now being implemented — would not solve those problems, and were likely to lead to further distortions in the labour market and to other economic and socio-political problems.

Unemployment

They were likely to result also in substantially-increased unemployment in the rural areas and black states.

"This factor is of particular significance in Natal because the borders of that province encompass the whole of the black state of Kwazulu," said the document.

"Assocom wishes to stress the dangers of increased poverty and unemployment in this particular homeland. The problem is not one merely of the control of migrant labour, but of the economic stability of the entire Republic and associated black states."

Recognized

The commission had recognized that "sustained and purposeful attempts will have to be made to create employment opportunities in the black states and adjoining areas if the migration of black labour from these states to existing metropolitan areas and other industrial centres, and the concomitant social cost and problems, are to be obviated."

Assocom emphasized, however, that the creation of additional employment opportunities should be accorded top priority by the government and could not remain solely the responsibility of the governments of the various black states, which were not qualified administratively or financially to cope with it. — Sapa

Call to end bureaux

JOHANNESBURG. — The black labour bureaux should be dissolved and official employment services established for all race groups under one government department, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa has said.

This is recommended in a document submitted to certain cabinet ministers during a discussion with Assocom in Cape Town last week. The document's contents were released here today.

In the document, Assocom says the Riekert commission had suggested that the black labour bureaux should still fall under the control of the administration boards acting as agents for the Department of Manpower Utilisation.

"These proposals run counter to the stated goals of the commission to avoid discriminatory measures, and are somewhat at variance with the recommendations of the Wiehahn commission which envisaged that the control of all labour matters would be given to the department regardless of race. — Sapa-Reuter

STAR 13/3/80

Assocom slates 72-hour influx control rule

By Elizabeth Wilson,
Labour Reporter

In a major memorandum on the Riekert Manpower Report, Assocom states the 72-hour influx rule for blacks as "seriously disturbing race relations" and causing great harm to the country's image overseas.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce calls for the reference books carried by blacks to be used solely for identification and not for influx control.

It urges that blacks from black states should have passports while black residents in white areas should be provided with a "book of life" in the same way as whites.

The association reports that in practice, the 72-hour restriction is not effective in preventing the influx of blacks into major urban areas.

The three-day concession affords no guarantee against summary arrest since the onus is on the black person to prove his rights to be in an area.

Assocom says that where blacks commute daily from adjacent black homelands the restriction has "become meaningless."

It calls on the government to consider a total repeal of the 72-hour provision. In the meanwhile, it recommends that the concessionary period be extended to 14 days.

It predicts that a tightening of influx control will result in increased illegal employment and a worsening of the squatter problem.

The squatter problem is "already assuming alarming proportions" in major urban areas.

The memorandum calls on the Government to give top priority to the creation of additional job opportunities.

It highlights the urgent need for more housing for blacks in urban areas — including migrant blacks.

A shortage and backlog of housing for blacks in the major peri-urban areas of Natal and other areas close to black states was at the root of many of the manpower problems in these regions.

In the past, the Government had attempted to link accommodation with employment opportunities in an attempt to restrict the influx of workers. The failure of this policy was "generally accepted."

The Riekert Commission had noted the dangers of the present position and Assocom welcomed its recognition of the rights of urban blacks to remain in urban areas permanently.

Among the Assocom recommendations on housing was a call for the introduction to the tribal areas of a scheme similar to the 99-year-leasehold system. This would provide an appropriate security of tenure which would permit building societies to make advances.

On the introduction of "central assembly centres" as employment service centres, Assocom says: "Employers and employees should have complete freedom to negotiate their own contracts of employment" at these centres.

Assocom stressed the importance of in-service training for black employees. Tax concessions should be retained for those employers who provided such training and there should be other incentives such as grants-in-aid.

On the question of subsidised transport, Assocom opposed in principle, all forms of levies on employers, including levies for transport.

While there was a need to subsidise transport facilities for black workers the financial responsibility for this lay with the exchequer, said Assocom.

Unprecedented hunger in urban townships

Black unemployment and soaring food prices during the past two years have resulted in the spread of hunger on an unprecedented scale in urban townships.

This is why black leaders, opposition financial spokesmen, trade unionists and concerned people and organisations throughout the country, say the cheapening of basic foods by bigger government subsidies should be a priority in the budget to be tabled by the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, on March 26.

They also stress that money spent on bringing down the prices of food is a sound investment in security.

The issue of cheaper basic foods has become even more urgent because of the imminent threat of an increase in the two staple foods of the black people — bread and mealie meal.

The urgency is sharpened by the increasing mass of unemployed blacks in the urban areas. Although no accurate estimate has been made by the government, it is thought by authorities that the unemployed exceed 1,5 million.

And as there is no immediate prospect of a significant decrease in the total — especially when it is taken into account that more than 200 000 new black workers come on to the labour market every year — then the Minister of Finance would seem to have no alternative but to devote a slice of the gold tax bonanza to raising the level of food subsidies.

During the current financial year now drawing to a close, food subsidies totalled R124 million, according to the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing. This was made up of R70 million for bread, R50 million for maize products and R4 million for butter.

The butter subsidy could be scrapped as there is a satisfactory alternative in margarine. However, the farming lobby is strong, and it is unlikely that the Minister of Agriculture, Mr

GERALD REILLY: Pretoria

Hendrik Schoeman, would agree to dropping the subsidy on butter and adding it to swell the amounts available for other foods.

The President of the Trade Union Council, Mr Andre Malherbe, says he does not agree in principle with food subsidies, but he sees no alternative under current conditions.

"The trouble with food subsidies — on bread for instance — is that Harry Oppenheimer benefits to the same extent as the unskilled black labourer.

"But" he adds, "the need is great. There is hunger in the townships, and the government has the funds to alleviate a distressing situation."

He agrees with other trade unionists that money spent on cheaper food would be money well spent. They in turn agree with a leading South African industrialist who said "If they don't eat, we don't sleep."

It is claimed that cheapening basic foods is about the only way the government can let the lower income groups share in the huge surplus of between R800 million and R1 000 million the Minister of Finance is expected to announce in his budget.

Most blacks — one authority puts the figure at 85 per cent — pay no income tax. So if the Minister makes tax concessions — as he is expected to do — the benefit to them will be nil.

The President of the Garment Workers Union, Senator Anna Scheepers, says alleviating hunger should be part of government strategy to protect the country against unrest and instability in the urban areas.

Senator Horwood is expected to say in his budget whether the government is prepared to subsidise bread to the extent that the price — 26 cents for a white loaf and 16 cents for brown — can be kept at current levels.

To do this, a Wheat Board spokesman says, about R200 million will be needed.

It is feared, however, that against a background of the wage and salary increases in the public and private sectors, and the fact that the price of white bread was adjusted two years ago and brown bread four years ago, the price will be increased possibly from April 1.

If it is, the price of white bread could soar above 30 cents a loaf and brown bread to at least 25 cents.

White bread currently is subsidised to the extent of 8,5 cents a loaf and brown by 15 cents. Ten years ago the subsidy amounted to R1 490 000 a month. This, with the increase in bread consumption of nearly 50 per cent, has risen to R16 million a month.

The Wheat Board has consistently recommended over the past 15 years that the price of bread should be adjusted annually — and that the price should be allowed to rise gradually to an economic level.

The government could also attempt to justify a big bread price rise by claiming that bread in this country is the cheapest in the world.

Senator Horwood — money spent in his bu... bringing down the price of food will be a ... vestment in security.

Latest figures show that in Bonn the price of a 900 gram loaf is 66 cents, in Brazil 73 cents, Brussels 96 cents, Beunos Aires 101 cents, Canberra 75 cents, Copenhagen 142 cents, London 67 cents, Rome 149 cents, Stockholm 170 cents, Paris 167 cents, Mexico City 44 cents, The Hague 67 cents and Tokyo 115 cents.

The General Secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, Mrs Lucy Myubela, says as far as black people are concerned, the greatest budget concession would be bigger food subsidies.

"The mass of the people in the townships just don't get enough to eat. They can't afford to because of the high level of unemployment and constantly rising food prices."

Before he rounds off his budget, Mr ... recommend ... Minister of F... an urban to... convince him ... pressing need ... basic foods.

In May the ... will be raised by ... per cent, acc... government s... Pretoria.

The South ... Agricultural U... to the soaring ... costs of the pa... cluding fuel ... tilisers, to justi... tially higher f... this year.

The directo... SAAU, Mr Chri... says the farmer i... in loading all ... cost, including t... ly increased ... tariffs, into the p... product.

Use the councils, urges Buthelezi

(339) SUN. TIMES 13/4/80

By EUGENE HUGO

INKATHA president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday called on South African blacks to use the system of community councils to their own advantage in the liberation struggle.

His comments cut across the views of most urban black leaders — especially in Soweto — who have tended to brand those who take part in community councils as "sellouts".

Signalling his 300 000-strong Inkatha movement's entry into community-council elections in Soweto and elsewhere on the Reef, Chief Buthelezi stressed that the black liberation struggle should be conducted by democratic means.

Addressing about 5 000 people at an Inkatha rally in Boksburg's Vosloorus township, the KwaZulu leader said people should not be ashamed to "enter the fray" at the level of community councils.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and supporters arriving at rally in Boksburg township

And in setting out his strategy for victory he said: "Community councils are not the vehicles of individual enrichment. They must be turned into chariots which rush us into battle."

Blacks had to organise themselves, and as they organised themselves into greater and greater strength, they needed more political battles in which to exercise themselves.

"Are we so ashamed of being black that we cannot triumph in turning the tables of white ambition?" he asked.

Black politicians could outwit white politicians in the community councils.

"We can do that in the community councils as we can do it anywhere, and as in fact we have already done in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly," he said.

"I can see in the short and medium term blacks pouring their strength into the community-council system of South Africa and so joining one council to another so that the very structures of division are turned to mechanisms of unity."

He could also see no reason why community councils individually could not become members of the South African Black Alliance.

"I see no reason why we should not evolve national structures linking our cities and our towns and our villages into a coherent disciplined whole."

"It is imperative that we create political platforms and evolve political machinery which gives every black South African a constructive role to play in destroying apartheid forever," said Chief Buthelezi.

Nonviolent methods at blacks' disposal had not yet been exhausted.

"We as blacks have have not yet even begun to use our worker and consumer power."

Economy

Although he understood that at some time in the future there may be a need for an armed struggle, the black people of South Africa would do everything human, and perhaps even more than human, to avoid it.

Battle lines drawn by whites over the decades were crumbling one at a time. Whites came to treat blacks as barbarians only to find that after 70 years the total economy rested on their shoulders.

The National Party was losing its granite-like edifice and crumbling into disarray because white skulls had been cracked as they bashed their heads against reality.

"If we honour democracy we must establish constituencies and if we cannot establish viable constituencies, then we must shut up and let others who can get on with the job."

He said blacks had only two choices:

- To join the armed struggle.
- To fight a democratic battle at home.

Blacks and white liberals who pooh-poohed everything but the armed struggle but had not the guts to support it verbally, let alone support it by crossing the borders for training, had to now shut up.

"The time has come to stand up and be counted. We must all be counted either as somebody within the armed struggle or somebody within the democratic struggle."

Those who gave an "exclusive heroism" to people involved in violence were more than stupid. They were treacherous.

And he posed the question whether Mr P W Botha's invitation to black leaders to serve on his committee to draw up a statement of intent was not a step towards such a convention.

"Let me say quite bluntly that those who adopt a total noncooperative stance towards the South African Government are living in a fool's paradise."

(Report by Eugene Hugo, 171 Main Street Johannesburg)

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RIEKERT REPORT

Damming the pass

This week influx control and the Riekert Commission report have received a thrashing from both Assocom and the Black Sash.

Assocom has released a document commenting on Riekert, which was submitted to the government last week. It emphasises the economic ramifications of "streamlining" influx control as outlined in the report. And at the Black Sash's 25th annual conference, the political rider was provided — although the economic aspects were not ignored.

On influx control, the commission argued that the social costs resulting from the abolition of influx control would outweigh the economic benefits. On this Assocom agrees. But it does not believe "the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on influx control, even if strictly implemented, will have any real impact on the migration of blacks to the major urban areas in search of employment. It believes that it is likely that there will be an increase rather than a decrease in the incidence of unlawful employment.

In fact, the recommendations "are likely to result in substantially increased unemployment" in the homelands and so-called independent black states.

Assocom emphasises the need for attaching top priority to creating additional employment in the homelands, which, it says, "cannot remain solely a responsibility of the governments of the various black States."

Assocom points out that linking influx control to accommodation and jobs, which Riekert recommended, has been used in the past, in addition to restricting accommodation to reverse the flow of Africans into urban areas. It says: "The failure of such policies is generally accepted."

On recommendations made by the commission for alleviating the housing shortage, Assocom says "it does not feel competent to comment," but urges government to consider urban migrants when formulating policy on African housing in urban areas.

Taking this further, a report compiled by Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash warns that SA will follow the same path as Zimbabwe — meaning an extended "liberation" war — unless government does something about African grievances on influx control.

Despite all the promises of change, pass laws are being applied more stringently than ever before, says the report.

The Black Sash report is highly critical of the Wrab labour bureaux and influx control offices. It accuses Wrab and Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) officials of increasing "rudeness, arrogance and authoritarianism" in the past year.

Assocom urges government to reconsider the total repeal of the 72-hour curfew provision.

However, if the 72-hour prohibition goes, another punitive measure must replace it, if the pass laws are to be enforced.

Aspects of the commission report that Assocom is in favour of are relaxing restrictions on African businessmen in urban African residential areas, and on the employment of blacks with greater skills in "white" areas. In addition, it is largely in favour of recommendations on training of African workers.

LD 15/3/80 (339) (156) (286) (179)

Call for 99-year lease in urban townships

EAST LONDON — The Associated Chamber of Commerce (Assocom) has called on the government to introduce a form of 99-year lease in urban areas adjoining black states.

Commenting on the implementation of the Riekert report on manpower utilisation, the chamber said the shortage of housing in these areas was thought to be the root of many manpower problems.

In a statement released as a result of a meeting with Cabinet members last week, it was suggested a scheme similar to the 99-year lease could be introduced in tribal areas to provide security which would enable building societies to make advances to black residents.

The chamber said additional housing should be provided in urban areas to accomodate migratory black labour, and said it felt the Riekert proposals on influx control would not have much impact on migration.

"It is likely there will be an increase rather than a decrease in the incidence of unlawful employment," the statement said.

This would worsen the problem of squatters, which was already causing headaches.

Turning to the commission's suggestions on influx control the chamber said they would drive a wedge etween urban and rua blacks if implemented.

"Assocom agrees that the uncontrolled migration of blacks to urban areas would give rise to serious social and welfare problems.

"But it fears the measures proposed by the commission will not solve these problems and are likely to give rise to further distortions in the labour market and to other dangerous economic and socio-political problems."

They congratulated the commission on their suggestion that the "present plethora of legislation" controlling labour should be replaced by two consolidating Acts of Parliament.

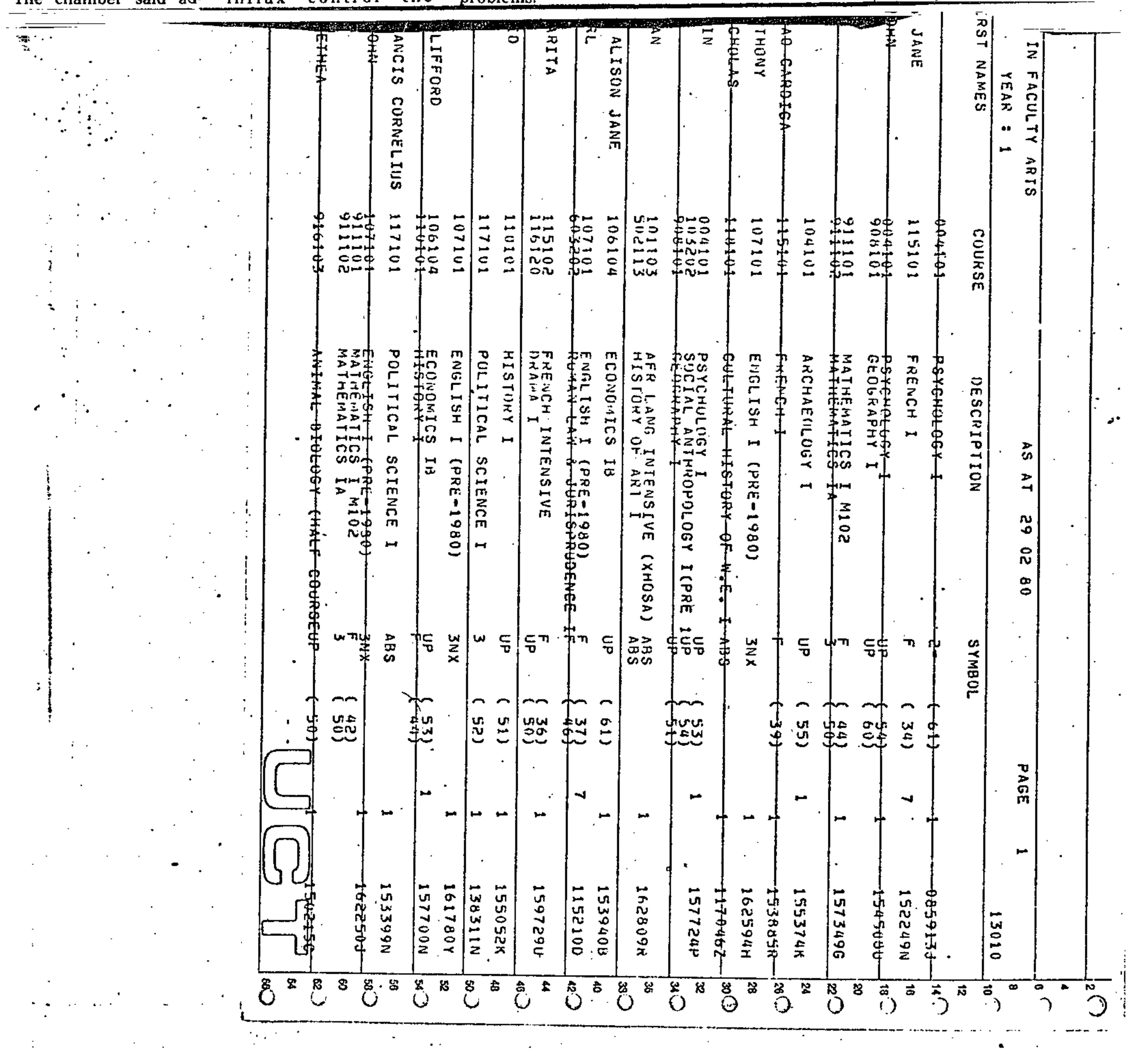
However, the chamber warned there should be consultation between the technical committee appointed by the government and the private sector.

Assocom called for the termination of the present system of black labour bureaux and said there should rather be an official employment service for all race groups, under the control of one government department.

Turning to the question of in-service training, the chamber said the Riekert recommendations closely followed their own beliefs.

However, there was a "divergence of views" where tax concessions were concerned. Assocom rejected the commission's suggestion that tax concessions be phased out for employers who offered in-service training.

"This argument is rejected by Assocom, who believes the fault lies in the cumbersome procedures at present necessary for obtaining approval for courses under the in-service training Act." —DDR



New powers for black councils

339
313
Argus 17/4/80

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Community councils in the black townships can expect a wide range of powers this year — but full autonomy will be reached only through a 'process of evolution', according to the Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr G Morrison.

Addressing the new Kagiso Community Council, Dr Morrison said the Government was fully committed to giving blacks the right to care for their communities.

'But we don't want to give you powers you can't handle. We are not afraid — but you don't have the experience or the know-how.'

Dr Morrison said the Community Councils Act was likely to be amended this session and a Cabinet Committee was also looking into the future of blacks in white areas.

Community councils, he said, were likely to have a greater say in township development, education and business development by blacks in their areas.

But Dr Morrison warned against expecting better living standards overnight.

Any change would have to take place within the framework of the law and according to an evolutionary process.

Pretoria's black leaders welcomed the announcement.

They also praised the appointment of the Brown Commission to investigate the financial circumstances of local authorities and to recommend how they could be assisted with money.

Mr W M Khoza, an Atteridgeville councillor, said he was happy with the announcement because the community councils were stagnant.

Doubts over Minister's promises

By PHIL MTIMKULU

COMMITTEE of Ten chairman Dr Nthato Motlana yesterday rejected the Government's announcement that community councils are to be given the same powers as those enjoyed by municipalities.

Dr Motlana said there was nothing specific mentioned by Dr I de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development. He also said this was not possible unless councils are able to generate their own finances.

But Pretoria's black leaders welcomed the Government's announcement that community councils are to be given the same powers as those enjoyed by the white municipalities.

Leaders also praised the appointment of the Brown Commission to investigate the financial circumstances of local authorities and to recommend how they could be assisted with money.

The leaders were commenting on the annoucement made by Dr I de V Morrison, during the inauguration of the Kagiso Community Council near Krugersdorp, on Tuesday.

CONSULT

Mr W M Aphane, chairman of the Mamelodi Community Council, said that although he welcomed these moves on the part of the Government wholeheartedly, he wished the white authorities could learn to consult blacks whenever they wished to do anything for them.

"For the Government to say that it is going to change the present community council system to be on par with the white municipalities poses some doubts.

Mr W M Khoza, an Atteridgeville councillor and former chairman of the local council, said that he

Urban blacks 'a separate entity'

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has put beyond doubt that urban blacks will now be treated as a separate entity.

Mr Botha's clarification of the status of the urban blacks follows considerable confusion, inside and outside his own party, about what he meant in a speech he made in Cape Town 10 days ago about the Council of States (Stateberaad).

It was reported at the time that Mr Botha had said that whites, Indians, coloured and urban blacks would be represented on the council.

However, in an interview with the National Party mouthpiece, the Burger, today, Mr Botha said the Council of States would be the body which would be used by sovereign states which participated in the constellation of Southern African states for deliberations.

'Each member-state would be sovereign and independent and one will not be able to make laws or decisions for another,' he said.

'It (the council) will have to do with the consitutional future or a national convention.

'The blacks will be represented through their national states (homelands) on the Council of States but blacks who live outside the national states and cannot be accommodated in a national state will participate in the council within its framework.'

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Tutu: Mugabe has raised our hope

SOWETO — Mr Robert Mugabe's election victory raised hopes for freedom in South Africa, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the thanksgiving ceremony at the Methodist Episcopal Church, he said blacks should prepare for their liberation and should not forget "there is no struggle without casualties."

The ceremony was held in honour of Mr Aubrey Mokoena, the banned black consciousness leader, who won a court case after being charged with contravening his banning order.

Bishop Tutu urged blacks to come together "because one day they would be freed from bondage like the children of Israel were freed from oppression."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said the recent division in the National Party indicated a liberation victory for blacks was near.

He urged blacks to fight apartheid.

At a ceremony commemorating the death of the founder of the Basotho nation, Qwa Qwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli said it was a question of time before blacks took over the government of South Africa.

He said Qwa Qwa had refused independence because the whole of South Africa belonged to the blacks. Blacks should refuse to be channelled to specific sections of the country because they belonged to all of South Africa.

Rejecting what he called the reformist policies of the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, he said: "We do not want reforms but a change towards the normalisation of life in South Africa."

Chief Mopeli warned that as long as the country's white government continued to disregard advice from black leaders, South Africa would eventually head for a black and white confrontation.

Calling on leaders of non-independent homelands to reject independence, he said: "They (government officials) call on me every time and plead with me to accept independence for my homeland.

"They tell me that under an independent Qwa Qwa I will be the president earning more than R6 000 a month and that a casino will be built in my homeland." — SAPA.

STUD3-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 4

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
1551 48P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(47)	1	1551 48P
1564 260	JONES	TIMOTHY ARNOT	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F	(44)	1	1564 260
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1373 30X	[illegible]	[illegible]	995101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS			1373 30X
1593 21A	[illegible]	[illegible]	105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	ABS		1	1593 21A
1501 82R	[illegible]	[illegible]	106103	ECONOMICS IA	ABS		1	1501 82R
1558 00Y	[illegible]	[illegible]	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	[illegible]	(55) (52)	1	1558 00Y
1577 72R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(48)	1	1577 72R
1582 59W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(45)	1	1582 59W
1563 26V	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1	1563 26V
1575 49Z	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1	1575 49Z
1585 04V	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(48)	1	1585 04V

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

12010 LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR : 1 12010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
~~140980P~~	~~BUHRING-UHLE~~	~~URSEL~~	~~118101~~	~~CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP~~	~~(50)~~	~~1~~	~~140980P~~
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	3	159075H

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

'Escape from reality' on urban blacks

Argus 19/3/80 339

Political Correspondent

THE idea that the social, economic and political development of the urban blacks should be accommodated in the homelands was 'a dangerous escape from reality', a Stellenbosch professor said last night.

Addressing the junior rapportryers of Somerset West, Professor Christof Hanekom, Professor of social arthropology at the University of Stellenbosch, said that people who made such statements were in 'a fool's paradise, covered in ideological dust'.

Professor Hanekom said that in the working out of a new constitution for South Africa it was necessary to keep in mind the political needs of blacks who could not be accommodated in the homelands.

ALTERNATIVE

If the chances that still existed in this field were missed the only alternative would be escalating political unrest with disastrous results for white and black.

In 1979 there were more than nine-million blacks in white areas of which six-million were in the cities and towns.

South Africa had to continue existing in the interest of white as well as black. This was an attitude that was gaining momentum in white politics.

An attitude of political co-operation was also perceptible in black political circles.

JCT

Big slice of budget for black telephone services

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A large slice of the Post Office capital expenditure for the coming financial year would be spent on providing telephone services to blacks at an accelerated rate, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, said here yesterday.

In his Post Office budget speech he announced that capital expenditure would be up 19,3 percent and revenue would increase by an estimated 19,4 percent.

Telephone services to blacks would cost R59 million, R36 m more than the current financial year.

Total capital expenditure would be an estimated R424,5 m, R68 m higher than the revised total for the current year. Revenue was estimated to total R1 090 m, R177 m up on the current year.

Capital expenditure would be financed by an operating surplus of R100,5 m, the provision of R137,6 m for depreciation and higher asset replacement cost, approximately R160 m from investments in Post Office saving services and a further R26,4 m from money on call.

"On this basis, the self-financing component of capital expenditure will amount to 56,1 percent."

The increases in capital expenditure arose from:

- Expected price increases on equipment;
- Further expansion of the telephone network to meet sustained high demand for services;
- Accelerated provision of telephone services to blacks;
- Provision of the new electronic telex exchange in Durban and;
- Further expansion of Saponet to meet the high demand for data services.

Operating expenditure for the next financial year was estimated at R961 m, 19,7 percent (R157,9 m) up on the current year, mainly resulting from:

- Proposed salary concessions and the resultant higher pension liability;
- Service bonus replacing the vacations savings bonus and the department's liability to the Civil Pensions Stabilization Account;
- Expected cost escalation on transport, maintenance, material and stores;
- Higher interest payment on the continued favourable inflow of savings services funds and;
- Higher international payments resulting from growth in international traffic.

Reviewing the finances of the past year, Mr Smit said that owing to favourable developments, and in the interests of economic development it was possible to postpone tariff adjustments for a further period up to February 1 this year, five months later than planned.

The favourable developments had been an estimated increase in revenue of R29,4 m, or 3,3 percent higher than budgeted for and a drop in total expenditure of R15,6 m or 1,3 percent lower than provided for in the last budget.

The higher revenue had resulted from a decision to take up a portion (R12 m) of the profits of the South Atlantic Cable Company, and growth especially in telephone traffic.

In the current year approximately 57,6 percent of the estimated capital expenditure of R355,7 m would be financed from internal funds and 42,4 percent from loan funds.

"A net increase in savings services funds of R160 m was expected during this financial year," he said. — Sapa

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 5

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	COURSE	FIRST NAMES	
3 (50)	MATHEMATICS IA	911102	MELISSA JANE	159454V MCCARTHY
7	ARS			152965R
1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	311101		157521U
3NX	DRAMA I			137983G
1	PSYCHOLOGY I	211102		157560L
2F (61) (47)	FRENCH INTENSIVE			
1	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP		155924H
(55)				
1	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP		157913V
(52)				
1	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP		155478H
(57)				
1	PSYCHOLOGY I	3		162116N
(52)				
1	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		154187V
	HISTORY I	F		
3	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	UP		154206C
0	DRAMA I	UP		
(40)				
4	CHEMISTRY IM	F		156134L
(49)				
4	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		154154L
1	HISTORY I	UP		
(50)				
2	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F		133406G
(40)	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP		
(54)				

UCT

Blacks likely to get new role

339

S. Times 23/3/80

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

SOUTH Africa's urban blacks will play a direct role in the search for a new South African constitution.

A special body representing urban and rural blacks and citizens of nonindependent homelands is expected to be one of the major recommendations in the Schlebusch Commission interim report, informed Government sources revealed this week.

The body, which will be created to consult with Government on constitutional and socio-economic issues affecting South Africa's black community, is seen as a compromise solution to National Party opposition to urban black representation on the projected President's Council.

The Urban Black Council is thus one of three bodies which will play a key role in South Africa's constitutional evolution.

The others are the Council of States or Nations which will link the independent Homelands and non-black South Africa and on which the urban black will also be represented, and the President's Council — a multiracial body of white coloured and Asian experts which will replace the Senate.

Hopes

Informed sources revealed yesterday that the concept of an urban black council had crystallised following evidence from Inkatha.

There was strong feeling that because of urban black exclusion from the President's Council simultaneous provision would have to be made for them in a separate body.

It now appears certain that legislation to establish the President's Council will be passed this session and there are hopes in some quarters that it will be fully operational by July.

The council, which according to Government sources will be a "high-powered" body, will be divided into three committees to examine socio-economic issues, community relations and the constitutional issue.

Its membership will be nonpartisan and politicians who serve on it will have no ties with any legislature.

It will differ from the original body envisaged in the now abandoned Nationalist blueprint in that it will no longer have to wait for matters to be referred to it by the executive but can initiate investigations into matters seen to be in the national interest.

It could also be larger than the 55-man body of the original blueprint and representation of the three racial groups may not necessarily be on a pro-rata basis.

Functions

One of its functions will be to investigate and report to the Government on all aspects of the race-relations issue. At the same time the Urban Black Council, whose members will be elected rather than nominated, would also advise the Government on the Constitution and on other matters affecting the black community.

No decision has yet been made about the future of the Senate.

Neither, it is said, has finality been reached on the suggestion that Parliament be expanded by the appointment of nominated MPs to represent special interests. MPs, including those on the Government side, are said to be opposed to the concept.

Government sources, however, claim that there is a wide degree of concensus on the commission although agreement still needs to be reached on a number of outstanding issues.

One of these appears to be whether the commission will hand over its entire contitutional brief to the President's Council or will remain in existence to work in cooperation with it.

Sources stressed that the devising of a new constitution was regarded by Government as an evolutionary process and there would be no attempt at this stage to draw up a final blueprint.

There were however expectations in some quarters that some final constitutional answers could emerge next year after which an election could be called.

Smit rings R12 m for Soweto phones

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Provision of telephone services in non-white areas was of great importance and was being given high priority, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, said yesterday.

In his Post Office budget speech, Mr Smit said that about R23 million would be spent during this financial year on exchanges and cables in those areas.

"The programme for 1980/81 makes provision for the spending of not less than R59,1 million in non-white areas — R31,3 million on exchanges and R27,8 million on cable networks."

In Soweto alone approximately R12,4 million would be spent and the capacity of automatic exchanges would be increased by more than 11 300 lines as a result of the establishment of new and the extension of existing exchanges.

New automatic exchanges would also be established at Strandfontein in the western Cape, Eersterus, Laudium, Mamelodi and Saulsville in the Transvaal and Roodepan in the northern Cape.

The existing manual exchange at Clernaville, Kwamashu and Ntokozweni in Natal and Kwathema and Tembisa on the Witwatersrand would be converted into automatic exchanges.

Mr Hennie Smit

Contractors

Every effort was made to provide subscriber and junction cables at the same time as additional exchange equipment was provided.

"To meet the high demand for services, use would be made on a large scale of contractors, especially in so far as civil engineering works were concerned," he said.

"Soweto serves as a good example of the increased demand for services in black urban areas. The number of waiting applicants has increased during the current financial year from 6 900 to 15 800 despite the fact that 5 204 applications have been met during 1979.

"In order to cope with the situation, it has been decided to launch a second 'operation Soweto'. A complete cable network for Soweto will be provided and, as already mentioned, the capacity of the exchange system will be increased substantially.

"A task force of a few hundred men from other regions will assist the Witwatersrand region with the total project," he said. — Sapa

PFP accepts GPO budget

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Official Opposition's chief spokesman on posts and telecommunications, Mr Alf Widman, announced his party's "broad acceptance" of the Post Office budget.

"We welcome the fact that the minister has not announced any tariff increases," Mr Widman (PFP Hillbrow) said during the second reading debate of the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

Because the increases announced in last year's Post Office budget had only come into effect on February 1 this year, the post office would benefit as if it had an increase this year.

"Any new tariff increase would have served only to push up the rate of inflation even further, and the increases that came into effect in February should be sufficient to see through this year and beyond without the minister exercising his powers to increase tariffs without coming to Parliament."

Reduce tariffs

The Opposition would in fact ask the minister to use that power to reduce certain tariffs.

Mr Widman said every facet of post office administration would come under close scrutiny during the debate.

"The minister will be questioned on the provisions of the 1972 amendment to the Post Office Act with regard to the interception of mail and telephone calls of members of Parliament."

Since the policy of the SABC now fell under the jurisdiction of the minister of posts and telecommunications, that policy, any biased reporting and programme quality would be discussed.

security needed for all

said.

The actual programme of the constellation would have to be drawn up by the participating countries and states in consultation with each other, and there were certain basic matters which would obviously have to be included.

These were:

● A security pact in terms of which the participating countries would not threaten each other, and would present a united front against any threat from the outside.

● The creation of a wider customs union, in which goods could flow freely or almost freely across national borders.

● Markets would thereby be created in the different territories.

● Capital and expertise could be expected to flow between the different countries, thereby encouraging full employment.

In many respects the constellation was already functioning, even though it still had to be formally established.

More than a mere common market or trading bloc was envisaged. A full package of trading links, technological links, transport links, sociological links, the exchange of knowhow, capital and credit, assistance in utlizing the human and natural resources of the region, improvement of lifestyles throughout the region, and mutual support of each other's security were needed.

However, relations among countries began with relations among people, and it was here "where you and I can make a contribution through our personal contact with people of other population groups living with us in this country", Dr Koornhof said.

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Koornhof: Upliftment,

Staff Reporter

THE CONSTELLATION of states which would soon begin to take shape in Southern Africa was based on two factors — the need for mutual security against an outside threat, and the need to uplift living standards for all.

This was said by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister for Co-operation and Development, in Plettenberg Bay at the weekend.

Addressing the 75th anniversary celebration of an accounting firm, Dr Koornhof said a region could expect its peoples to withstand an outside threat only if all those peoples shared in the good things of the region.

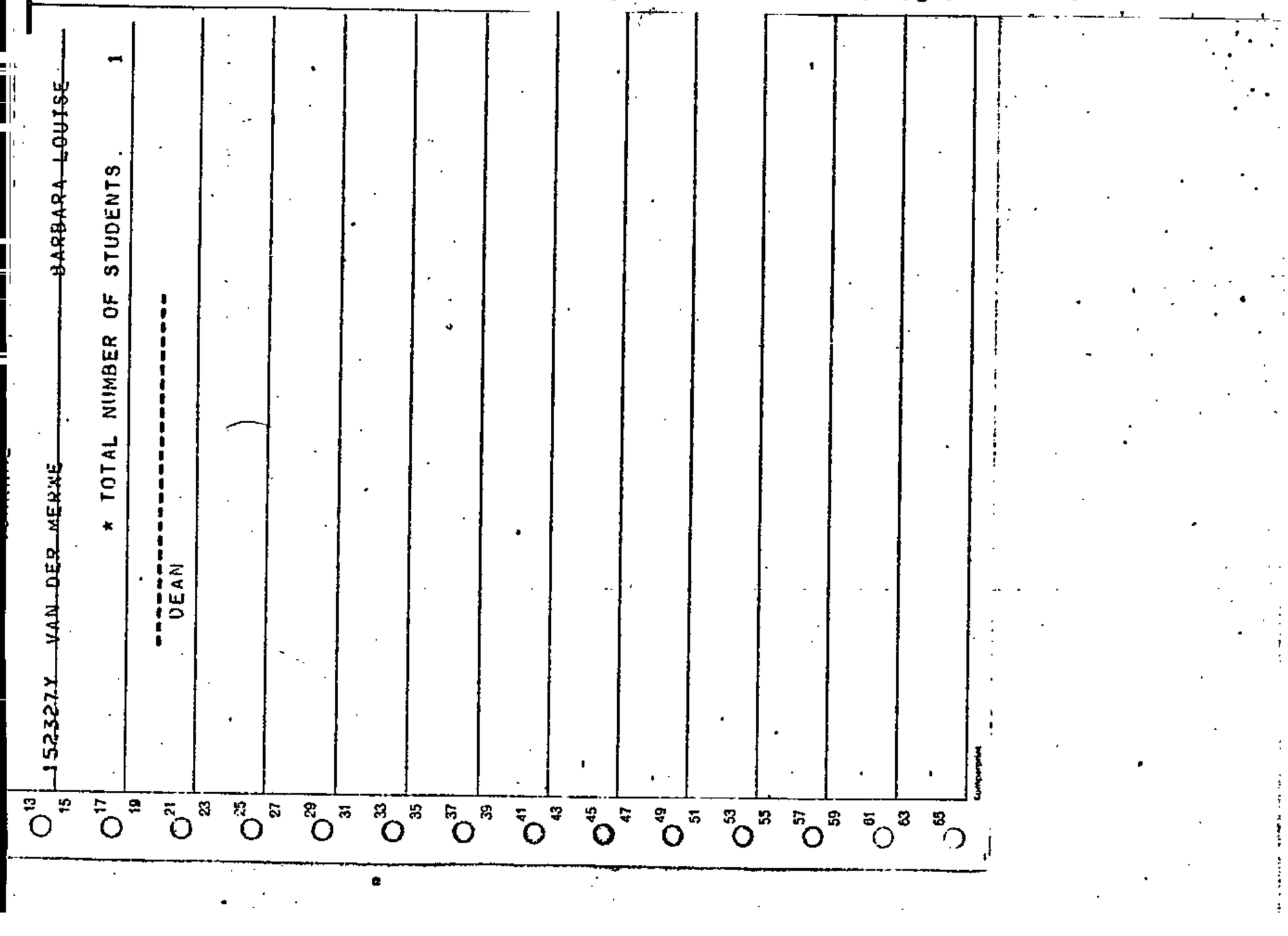
"We in Southern Africa must use our land and our mineral resources, play our part in the business of the world, and see to it that our peoples have a stake in the economy and hence good reason to defend their countries.

"This, in brief, is what the proposed constellation of states is all about," he said.

The economic and social development of the region had reached the stage where there could be no question or dispute that it had become the turn of the black people to "step boldly" into the technological world. This would be their great experience in the next decade or two.

For the whites of the region, the next generation or two would be a time in which "we can rise to the full level of our service mission to the broader humanity.

"We can do this by helping the blacks, through giving them a hand-up to achieve prosperity and social justice," Dr Koornhof



ARGUS 24/3/82

Black housing: UBS examines 400 applicants

VEREENIGING. — The United Building Society was examining over 400 applications for black houses which would cost more than R7-million, its chairman, Mr Philip Sceales, has said.

Inaugurating the UBS's first black housing project at Sebokeng near here last week, he said of the 48 houses nine had been completed and 13 were almost complete. The completed houses had all been sold from R10 000 to R13 250.

Mr Sceales said there was much misunderstanding about black housing. Most blacks accommodated in Administration Board houses were tenants on a monthly basis and paid rentals of only R15 a month.

MIS LEADING

'This is very good basic accommodation at a very low cost and there can be no criticism of it,' he said.

'Others have acquired rights of occupation under the 30-year scheme which is frequently referred to as the 30-year home ownership scheme. This is totally misleading.

'It is a right of occupation granted for 30 years and is subject to so many disadvantages. It is cheaper than the 99-year leasehold scheme but it is not true home ownership.

As far as he knew, 153 leases had so far been registered in Soweto. Of this number, 64 were mortgaged to the UBS and another 19 were in the pipeline. — Sapa.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
13130 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 3
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
1000661 HENRY CANDICE 116317 DRAMA 111 445 5 100661
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1
DEAN
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
13130
UCT

Concern over mothers in jail

Staff Reporter

IN February this year the Athlone Advice Office helped 30 squatters and attended to 100 permit problems and 24 contract workers.

There were 91 people with miscellaneous problems and 157 people who had previously been helped by the office returned for further help. Of these, 87 were unemployed.

In its report for February, the office states that it is concerned about new extensive raiding for illegal residents in the black townships. The office was particularly concerned about women with young children, who spent "a night or two in jail" before appearing in court on pass offences.

"This intensification is reflected in our greatly increased figures for court appearances by our legal panel," the report says.

The Athlone Advice Office, which operates under the auspices of the Black Sash and the South African Institute of Race Relations, assisted 15 people at the Langa Commissioner's Court during February.

There had been many complaints about the way this month's re-registration of Crossroads residents was being done, the report said. There was "a great deal of unhappiness" among the 200 people who, instead of receiving the promised one-year extension, had been refused this and were only given three-month extensions.

Increased fines

The number of permit problems seen by the office had continued to rise dramatically and this was directly related to the increased fines for the employment of illegal workers. In February 1979, the office saw 20 such cases. This month there were 100. In June 1979, when the question of increased fines was first mentioned, the numbers had doubled to 50. The figures were largely made up of illegal live-in domestic workers.

"We continue to press for a compassionate solution to this problem," the report said. "These women are housed and employed. They are almost always the sole support of children and aged parents upcountry."

The local unemployment figures for women — 196 registered unemployed women as opposed to 4 127 men — did not indicate that "illegal" women were depriving qualified women of desperately needed jobs. The office urged the authorities to allow employers to register their illegal workers.

The Athlone Advice Office had heard of six permits granted and 21 refused.

The report said that because of the "coloured preference area" policy in the Western Cape, it was extremely difficult for a black person to find a job other than as a labourer or a domestic worker. Would-be employers had to apply for clearance certificates and had to establish that the job could not be performed by available "coloured" labour, the report said.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

12010 LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	3
144968	[illegible]	[illegible]	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	1
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2					
QEAN					

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2 15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
111062V	BARKER	MARY ANN	105104	LATIN I	3	(52)	1	111062V
116983F	DAMERELL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		1	116983F
137001P	FINE	DERRICK NIGEL	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	2-	(68)	1	137001P
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(55)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(65)		
				LATIN I	F	(36)	3	137345N
				LATIN I	ABS		3	133987N
				LATIN I	ABS		1	110635F
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	132210G
				ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2-	(62)	1	119010J
				AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	ABS		7	134814X
				ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
				PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	3	(53)	1	110281W
				ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(60)		
				ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(62)	1	139836W
				COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(51)	1	1305390
				ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(52)		
				ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	3-	(56)		
				ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(54)	1	137806P
				LATIN I	ABS		3	137243C
				ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
							1	117171K
								1359700
133096V	MURRAY							133096V
134385W	WEDDY						7	134385W
131836A	SAMSODIEN						1	131836A
133011C	SCHWEITZER						1	133011C

1281

pealed to the Appellate Division early this month against the dismissal of his claim by the Cape Town Supreme Court that his wife, Nonceba Komani, was legally entitled to live with him in the Peninsula.

The case is being fought on a fine legal point — a regulation qualifying Section 10(1)c of the Urban Areas Act of 1945, is claimed to be invalid. Previously, the authorities interpreted the regulation to mean that a wife had to have a lodger's permit to qualify to be in the prescribed urban area. Obtaining such a permit was so wrapped in red tape that it was virtually impossible.

However, Arthur Chaskalson, SC, director of the Legal Resources Centre, is contesting that the regulation is void because of its vagueness — for example Komani's right of residence is not dependent on the obtaining of a lodger's permit, and this is the only section of the Act which makes her residence unlawful.

Arguing that the lodger's permit clause was in conflict with the Act, Chaskalson said it was "unreasonable" because certain people could never fulfil the stipulated requirements — for example housewives, children, students or unemployed persons who nonetheless qualify to be in the area under Section 10(1)a or b.

He also contested that "no specific authority to pass such a regulation is conferred either on a local authority or the Minister by the relevant section of the Act," nor did the policy of the Act require such a drastic interference with the fabric of society.

Chaskalson told the court the implementation of the regulation interferes radically with the right of "suitably qualified persons "to enjoy a normal married life and to live together with their dependents as a family."

It is a test case in more ways than one. Firstly, if the appeal is successful, it will test government's commitment to its acceptance of the Riekert Commission proposals regarding influx control as they affect the rights of qualified men to have their families join them if "approved" accommodation is available (which it is in Komani's case).

Secondly, there is the issue of the permanence of black families in urban areas. If Chaskalson succeeds, the myth of "temporary sojourner" will be well and truly smashed.

URBAN BLACKS

A woman's place

Judgment is expected soon in a little publicised test case involving the rights of black wives to live with their Section 10 qualified husbands in urban areas. These are, for example, men who have worked "continuously" for one employer for 10 years.

The case has far-reaching implications for the normalisation of family lives of "legals," and will enable the countless black "widows" in the bantustans — accustomed to seeing their husbands for only three weeks a year — to join their men.

The plight of the appellant is typical. Veli Willie Komani, a resident of Cape Town's Guguletu township since 1960, ap-

10-million blacks outside homelands

STAR 29/3/80 339

Pretoria Bureau

More than half of South Africa's black population still live outside the homelands.

This was established from figures in the latest publication of the Department for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development.

The statistical survey of black development for 1979 stated that figures presented by the various administration boards that over 10-million of the estimated 19,6-million blacks still live in board areas.

Soweto — the biggest town — has an official population of 680 000 followed by Tembisa, near Kempton Park, with 133 800, Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark with 124 565 and Mamelodi near Pretoria with 118 000 residents.

There are 10 towns with more than 50 000 residents and a further 1,7-million blacks living in white towns.

In comparison, only 1,7-million blacks live in proclaimed towns in the homelands.

It is the first time that such extensive statistics on the distribution and development of the black population in the board areas and the homelands has been made available.

Black homes schemes spelled out

339
Sun. Trib
30/3/80
54
125

By Frank Jeans

MANY urban blacks might well be unfamiliar with the broad principles of the 99-year lease system which brings home ownership to them.

And spelling out the vital differences between 99-year-lease and the present 30-year right of occupation is Mr Philip Sceales, chairman of the United building Society.

Introducing the UBS's first black housing project at Sebokeng Zone 14, near Vereeniging, Mr Sceales said: "For more than 10 years we have fought and battled to bring about black home ownership.

"We have still not got to the point of freehold title for urban blacks, but today you see nine houses which have been built and sold under the 99-year leasehold scheme."

The 99 year lease is tantamount to freehold ownership said the United chairman, and he had no doubt that within a few years that is what it would become.

Mr Sceales then went on to spell out the advantages of 99-year lease compared with 30-year occupation, which, he said, was frequently referred to as the 30-year home ownership scheme.

"This is totally misleading, and I think it is important that the difference between both schemes should be spelt out," said Mr Sceales.

A 99-year lease:-

- Cannot be cancelled even for non-payment of rental or levies and even if the holder ceases to be a qualified person.
- Can be mortgaged.
- Vests land and improvements in the owner who can resell at a profit to any qualified person of his choice for whatever price he can get.
- Can be bequeathed and if the heir is not a qualified person the heir can sell it for his own benefit.
- Can be insured by the owner.
- Can be altered provided the plans approved by the competent authority (community council).
- Denies board officials right to entry and inspection.
- Makes initial cost of grant more expensive and finance must be obtained at building society rates.

A 30-year right of occupation agreement

- Can be cancelled in terms of Government Notice R1036 for a variety of reasons.
- Cannot be mortgaged or pledged except with consent of the Board and then only by notarial bond.
- Only improvements belong to owner and he can sell only to a person approved by the Board at a price determined by the Board in the case of disagreement.
- Cannot be bequeathed and must be disposed of to a person approved by the Board at a price approved by the Board.
- Is insured by the Board.
- Can be altered only with consent of township manager.
- Allows Board officials to enter and inspect at any time.
- Cost of grant is less and financed at Community Development rates.

Mr Sceales said the UBS had more than 400 black developments under examination for this year at a cost of R7-million, and these projects would spread throughout the country in black urban areas from the Cape to the Transvaal.

Urban blacks not buying homes—survey

VERY few blacks in urban areas have so far bought houses under the 99-year leasehold system, according to a countrywide survey by the South African Broadcasting Corporation released in Johannesburg yesterday.

The survey said the scheme was announced just over a year ago. The only homes to be registered in the names of blacks under the system were all in Soweto.

It showed that the most serious problems to emerge were delays in dividing land up into sites, the drafting of district plans, approving loans and the registration of loans.

From the point of view of Government departments, a considerable number of requirements had to be met and they seemed, together with conditions set by building societies, to account for further delays in registration.

INTEREST

The West Rand Administration Board said 184 deeds had been registered so far, and about 700 but even though quite a number of applications had been received only a few houses had been sold.

No houses had become available yet in any of the other areas controlled by administration boards.

On the East Rand, surveying was not yet completed and there were problems concerned with legal aspects of the registration of units. In the Western Transvaal, the first plans would probably be approved within a month, and in the Highveld region, Free State and Northern Cape no plans were available yet.

The investigation had shown that few black people in the Free State and Northern Cape's board areas were interested in the 99-year leasehold system.

In the Northern Transvaal and Natal, no title deeds had been registered yet owing to uncertainty about consolidation plans for the black states.

Many enquiries had been received in the Eastern Cape, but the system would be operating only in about three month's time. The 99-year leasehold system was not applicable to the Western Cape. — Sapa.

applications must still be dealt with. About 30 000 houses and stands were for sale in various parts of Soweto.

In Alexandra, on the north-eastern outskirts of Johannesburg, no houses had been sold yet, but the chairman of the township's Liaison Committee, the Reverend Sam Buti, said there was nonetheless a great deal of interest in the scheme.

Alexandra was in the process of re-planning, and once the master plan had been completed, this would serve as a basis for the registration of deeds.

The surveying of sites in the area falling under the Orange-Vaal Administration Board was completed two months ago,

(c) Scholastic training and available job opportunities

The risk of not finding suitable employment increases in step with the length of scholastic years, doubling after completion of secondary schooling in comparison with job-seekers with only primary school qualifications.

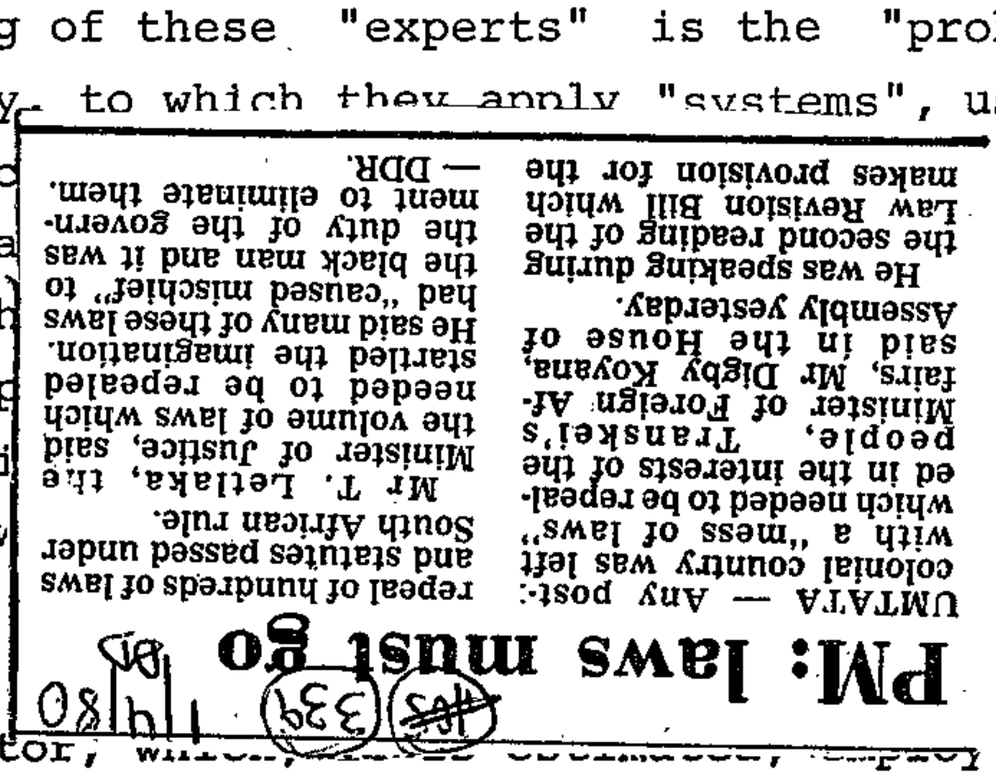
(d) Applicability of educational systems

In Asia only 1 to 2 percent of those without any schooling are unemployed. The scholastic systems seldom consider the qualitative needs of the labour market - education in developing countries tends to estrange individuals from their, often rural, families and communities while increasing their expectations regarding their usefulness in the labour market; many of them prefer employment of an administrative nature.

The educational system is largely academically orientated towards ultimate university training. Those dropping out along the way (only 1 to 1½% of students in developing countries obtain university degrees) end up with an incompleted scholastic background that can only lead to frustration. The formal sector of urban activities can absorb only a fraction of this inflow.

(e) The informal sector

A large force of middleclass bureaucratic and academic "experts" is employed in "organising" the urban activities. The battening of these "experts" is the "problems" of urban poverty, to which they apply "systems", usually resulting in the c[illegible] opportunities. The a[illegible] economic growth, which [illegible] imply more urban job opp[illegible] approach to development i[illegible] for technologies that w[illegible] ty processes.



PM: laws must go

UMTATA — Any post-colonial country was left with a "mess of laws" which needed to be repealed in the interests of the people, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He was speaking during the second reading of the Law Revision Bill which makes provision for the repeal of hundreds of laws and statutes passed under South African rule.

Mr T. Letlaka, the Minister of Justice, said the volume of laws which needed to be repealed startled the imagination. He said many of these laws had "caused mischief" to the black man and it was the duty of the government to eliminate them. — DDR.

In contrast, [illegible] in the informal sector, [illegible] half of the

1/4/80

Urban board men tour Ciskei

BD 337

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Forty-five members of various Ciskei urban boards from the Transvaal arrived here yesterday on the first leg of a visit to the Ciskei, which will also see them attend the annual congress of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party during Easter.

The group, led by Ciskei's urban representative for the Transvaal, Mr V. V. Hoyana, will visit Dimbaza and Mdantsane this morning, while tomorrow's programme will include a visit to Fort Hare and lunch at Phandulwazi Agricultural High School, near Alice.

The group will be addressed by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe on Thursday before it departs for Tyefu irrigation scheme, at Peddie, which will be the visitors' last call.

The visitors come from 18 boards, including those from Atteridgeville and Mamelodi (Pretoria), Kagsio (Krugersdorp), Katlehong (Germiston), Kwa-Thema (Springs), Dobsonville (Johannesburg) and Sharpeville (Vereeniging).

Another tour has been lined up for some members of Ciskei urban boards from the Eastern Cape, which will start on Easter Monday.

That group will be addressed by Chief Sebe and Mr P. Mali, Zwelitsha Mayor, on April 10. — DDR

No. 675 3 April 1980

AMENDMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AREAS AND RELATED MATTERS

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (3) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), hereby amend—

1. Government Notice 630 of 30 March 1979—

(a) by the substitution for the words "Orange Vaal" in paragraphs (f) (ii) and (iii) in the English text of the words "Oranje Vaal";

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (r) of the following paragraph;

"(r) order that the assets, rights, liabilities and obligations pertaining to the area defined in Schedule I and held by the above-mentioned Administration Board for the Western Transvaal shall devolve on the above-mentioned Administration Board for the West Rand in the manner set out in Schedule J;";

(c) by the deletion in paragraph (s) of the expression "1445 of 1972 and 857,";

(d) by the substitution for the expression "the farms Rietfontein 313 IR and Holspruit 303 IR situate in the District of Nigel" in paragraph 2 (a) of Schedule A of the word "Hoëveldrif";

(e) by the substitution for the words "Burgler's Post" in paragraph 1 (b) of Schedule E in the English text of the words "Bugler's Post";

(f) (i) by the insertion in paragraph 2 (a) of Schedule F after the words "King William's Town" of the following:

"(excluding the area of the urban local authority of Frankfort and that portion of Braunschweig as defined in Proclamation 154, dated 16 August 1974)";

(ii) by the insertion in paragraph 2 (a) of Schedule F after the word "Queenstown" of the following:

"(excluding the area of the urban local authority of Whittlesea)";

(iii) by the deletion in paragraph 2 (a) of Schedule F of the word "Peddie"; and

No. 675 3 April 1980

WYSIGING VAN ADMINISTRASIEGEBIEDE EN AANVERWANTE AANGELEENTHEDE

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), wysig hierby—

1. Goewermentskennisgewing 630 van 30 Maart 1979—

(a) deur die woorde "Orange Vaal" in paragrawe (f) (ii) en (iii) in die Engelse teks deur die woorde "Oranje Vaal" te vervang;

(b) deur paragraaf (r) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang;

"(r) gelas dat die bates, regte, laste en verpligtings wat verband hou met die gebied in Bylae I omskryf, en wat deur bovermelde administrasieraad vir die Wes-Transvaalgebied gehou word, aan bovermelde Administrasieraad vir die Wes-Randgebied op die wyse in Bylae J uiteengesit, toeval;";

(c) deur in paragraaf (s) die uitdrukking "1445 van 1972 en 857," te skrap;

(d) deur die uitdrukking "die plase Rietfontein 313 IR en Holspruit 303 IR, geleë in die distrik Nigel" in paragraaf 2 (a) van Bylae A deur die woord "Hoëveldrif" te vervang;

(e) deur die woorde "Burgler's Post" in paragraaf 1 (b) van Bylae E in die Engelse teks deur die woorde "Bugler's Post" te vervang;

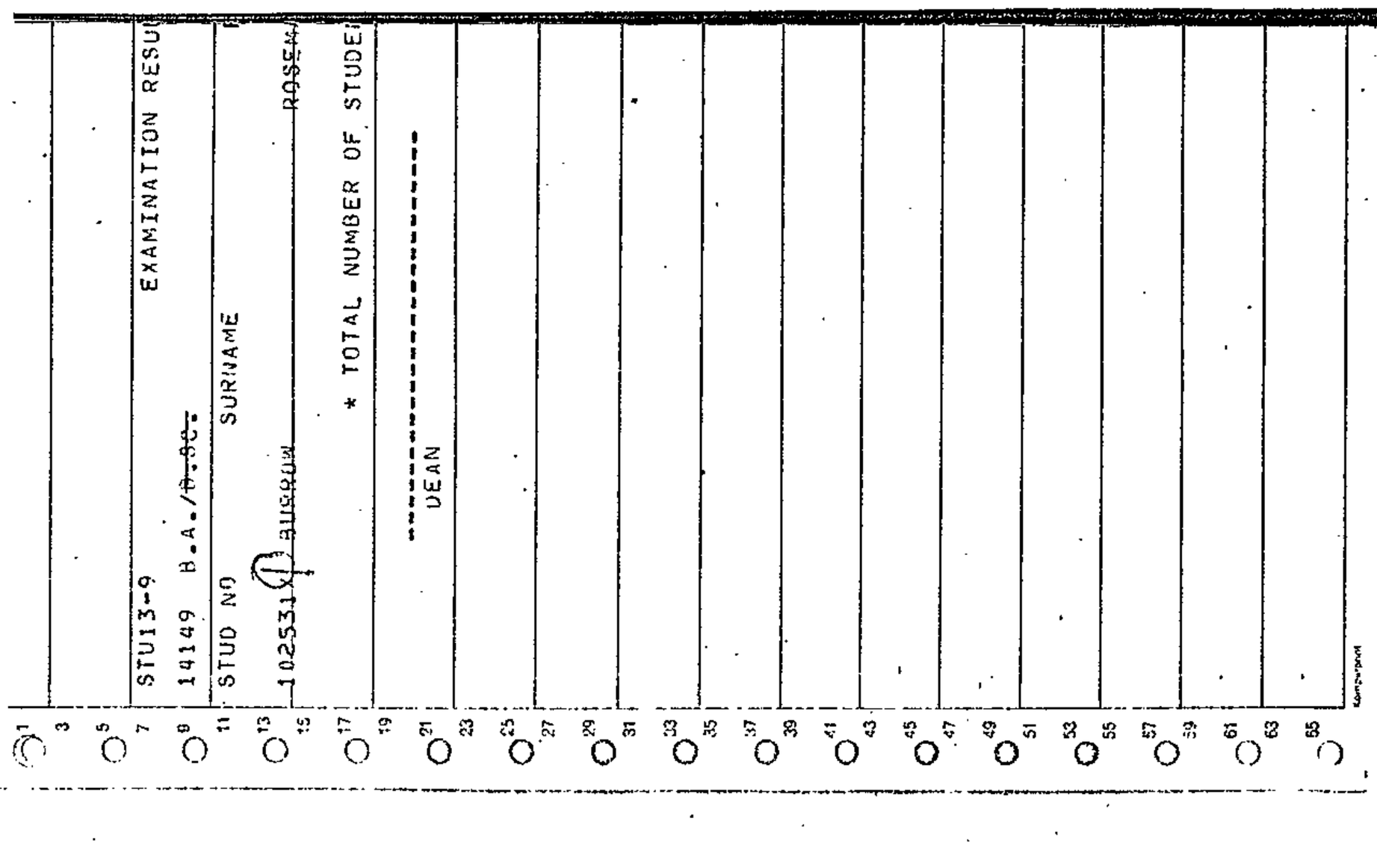
(f) (i) deur in paragraaf 2 (a) van Bylae F ná die woorde "King William's Town" die volgende in te voeg:

"(uitgesluit die gebied van die stedelike plaaslike bestuur van Frankfort en die gedeelte van Braunschweig soos omskryf in Proklamasie 154 van 16 Augustus 1974)";

(ii) deur in paragraaf 2 (a) van Bylae F ná die woord "Queenstown" die volgende in te voeg:

"(uitgesluit die gebied van die stedelike plaaslike bestuur van Whittlesea)";

(iii) deur in paragraaf 2 (a) van Bylae F die woord "Peddie" te skrap; en



URBAN AREAS

Black man's burden

A further anomaly in the complex web of legislation surrounding the rights of married and "qualified" blacks to live together in urban areas has been highlighted in the case of Veli Willie Komani. (*Current affairs* last week).

Komani, with Urban Areas Consolidation Act Section 10 rights, wants his wife to join him — and she lacks such rights. But what if the situation was reversed and it was the woman who had the rights?

If a qualified woman, say in Johannesburg, married an unqualified man, say from KwaZulu, he would probably not be able to live with her. Under Section 10 (c), at present, a qualified woman may have her unmarried daughter or children under 18 living with her — but no provision is made for her husband.

There is one exception. If an unqualified husband, who is a contract labourer, obtains a lodger's permit, he may live with his qualified wife. But his permission is dependent on the renewal of his job contract. According to Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash: "Recruitment in the homelands has been so reduced it is presently down to nil and he might have to wait years for renewal."

Duncan adds: "We are seeing increasing numbers of cases where couples are facing indefinite legalised separations. Even if a man obtains a job in the urban areas it is impossible for him to get registration."

A lawyer, actively involved with influx control rights, notes: "This must be the only piece of legislation biased in favour of the woman rather than the man. I don't know of any other such legislation."

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DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 738 GG 6941 11 April 1980

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, 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.

(A1/3/2/13)

SCHEDULE

Amend regulation 9 by—

(a) the deletion in subregulation (1) (a) of only the figure "(i)";

(b) the deletion in subregulation (1) (a) of paragraph (ii);

(c) the substitution for subregulation (1) (b) of the following:

"(b) if the surveyed site is granted for the purpose of conducting on such site any profession or business the amount determined in accordance with paragraph (a) multiplied by 10.";

(d) the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following:

"(2) An Administration Board shall determine the amount payable in respect of the improvements of which it is the owner, situated on any surveyed site and in respect of which application has been made for the granting of a right of leasehold in collaboration with the Secretary for Community Development, if the erection of the improvements were financed by a loan obtained from the Department of Community Development, or in all other cases with the Secretary.".

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 738 11 April 1980

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, 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.

(A1/3/2/13)

BYLAE

Wysig regulasie 9 deur—

(a) in subregulasie (1) (a) net die syfer "(i)" te skrap;

(b) in subregulasie (1) (a) paragraaf (ii) te skrap;

(c) subregulasie (1) (b) deur die volgende te vervang:

"(b) indien die opgemete perseel vir die doeleindes van die bedryf daarop van 'n beroep of saak toegeken word, die bedrag bepaal word ooreenkomstig paragraaf (a) vermenigvuldig met 10.";

(d) subregulasie (2) deur die volgende te vervang:

"(2) 'n Administrasieraad bepaal die bedrag wat betaalbaar is vir die verbeterings geleë op 'n opgemete perseel waarvan hy die eienaar is en ten opsigte warvan aansoek gedoen is om die toekenning van 'n reg van huurpag in oorleg met die Sekretaris van Gemeenskapsbou, indien die oprigting van die verbeterings gefinansier is deur 'n lening met die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou aangegaan, of in alle ander gevalle met die Sekretaris.".

- probleme en veral die onderliggende oorsake daarvan word nie korrek geïdentifiseer of selfs geografies nie reg gelokaliseer nie;

- die aksent by remediërende "oplossings" kan en word derhalwe inderdaad misplaas; en

- die intra-streekswedywering word dermate verhoog dat selfs verdienstelike besluite die argwaan en aktiewe weerstande van nie-direk bevoordeelde seksies van die Wes-Kaapse gemeenskap ontlok.

Die geografiese omskrywing van die voorgestelde Wes-Kaapse S.O.A.K. - area word beperk tot die vier genoemde streke ten einde identifikasie met 'n betreklik homogene en samehorende

Lecture 16
Information, uncertainty and futures markets.

Class I: BAI 12, Hayek F.A. "The Use of Knowledge in Society"
AER 35 (1945), p.519-30

Lectures 17 & 18
Alternative property arrangements - a critique of the exchange economy

(i) Background reading
Hunt E.K. & Sherman H.J. : Economics: an Introduction to Traditional and Radical Views (3rd ed. Harper & Row 1978),Ch.4-6

(ii) Marxian economic theory
Hunt & Sherman ; Ch. 16
or Freedman R. (ed.): Marx on Economics (Pelican, 1961)parts II A & B
or Fine B.: Marx's 'Capital' (Macmillan, 1975),sections 3,4
or Roberts P.C. and Stephenson M.A.: Marx's Theory of Exchange Alienation and Crisis , (Hoover, 1973) Ch.2,3 & 5.

(iii) Comparative property rights
(a) basic reading:
Gill R.T.: Economi... year, 1978) Chap.3.
or Grossman G.: Econ... ntice-Hall 1967),
Chap.2,4,6,7
(b) more detailed read...
Vanek J.: Self-Mana... 1975) Introduction.
Ellerman, D. Capita... Self-Management, in Vanek.
Wiles, P.J.D.: Econ... Compared, (Blackwell, 1977), Chap.3.
Pryor, F.L.: Proper... Organization in Communist and Capi... Indiana UP, 1973), introduction.

Lecture 19
The market and income distr... fairness and env...

Class I: HIR Chap.15 & 17
Class II: N&M 27,32
Johnson H.G.: The... Distribution (Gray Mi...

Lecture 20
The limits of liberty.

Class I: HIR Chap. 18
Class II: Buchanan J.M.: Th... ty (Chicago, 1975)

Building trade 'open'

BLACKS and whites may now perform building work "of any nature" in any area in South Africa, according to a notice published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

In the notice, the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, said he had given his consent to all employers in the building industry in the Republic to:

● Employ blacks on skilled work, also in urban areas outside black areas, and employ whites other than as supervisors or instructors on buildings in black areas.

The notice grants exemption from Section 15 (1) of the Act to the effect that blacks may perform skilled work in urban areas outside "black" areas, with immediate effect.

In spite of the nature of the exemption, it has emerged that blacks will not become building artisans in "white" areas for some time.

The Director of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa (BIFSA), Mr Lew Davis, said earlier this week that employers would consult unions — which have strongly opposed the exemptions — before introducing changes.

Blacks would gradually learn more until they had full artisan skills, which could take from three to 10 years.

CT. 14/4/82

New laws a blow to welfare groups

(334) Post 14/4/80 (297)

HUNDREDS of women in "stokvels" and other people in voluntary organisations may be breaking the law unawares — exposing themselves to fines of up to R1 500 or three years' imprisonment.

A Johannesburg advocate at the weekend told the Black Housewives League that non-registered organisations with more than R1 000 savings in the bank could be prosecuted and they could lose their money.

The advocate (who for professional reasons cannot be named) was speaking at a seminar on "Social Welfare and Fund-Raising Acts."

Addressing members of the League at the Lutheran Church Centre in Hillbrow, she pointed out that it was unlawful for non-registered voluntary organisations to raise funds from the public, and they should not have more than a thousand rands in their savings.

The advocate was referring to the new Fund-Raising and Friendly Society's Acts, which were passed in 1978 and came into operation in September last year.

The maximum fine for people contravening these Acts is R1 500 or three years imprisonment.

She said the Friendly Societies Act provides for control of collection of contributions from members of that particular organisation. Should it be proved that there were contributions from members who do not belong to that organisation, the organisation would have contravened the Fund-Raising Act, which prohibits collection of funds from the public.

Any organisation which intends raising funds from the public, has to get permission from the Directorate of Fund-Raising. An unauthorised organisation is not supposed to collect a donation even from outside the Republic.

Permission will be granted to an organisation only if the written constitution complies with the Act. Even voluntary organisations that have a welfare organisation number (WO) are only allowed on a temporary basis to raise funds.

A member of the Council for Voluntary Services in Black Communities, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, says in future her organisation's WO number would be irrelevant.

Her organisation will have to apply for a fund-raising certificate, which will also allow them to collect funds for that particular period.

The new laws came as a blow to members of the black community.

To some stockvels, fund-raising braai's augment their little income.

To members of the Black Housewives League, which has 52 branches throughout the country, these Acts are a retarding factor in their community involvement.

ECONOMICS

ECS 111

, Theories and Evidence, Part I.

omic Growth, Chap. 5, reprinted in

(Penguin Modern Economics).

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ry of Income Distribution in

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Money, a restatement reprinted in

ed.) Monetary Theory and Policy,

Quantity and other essays.

ply of Money in Smith and Teigen, p.74.

conomics, Chap. 2, esp. pp. 91-96.

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tary Theory. The Two Triads,

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story, Chaps. V-VI.

nd. ed. esp. chaps. 1-4.

nd Evidence in R.S. Thorn, op. cit.,

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Gold.

Daily Mail

TUESDAY, April 15, 1980

Buthelezi's bold gamble

IT IS DOUBTFUL whether many whites realise how bold Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has been in committing his Inkatha movement to participating in the controversial community council system. It is a step whereby he puts himself on the line in terms of black politics — and at the same time challenges the Government more directly than it has ever been before to permit rapid and meaningful change to take place through the established political system.

Chief Buthelezi has touched the core issue of black politics with this action. The division which is cleaving the black community with great emotional intensity these days is between the pragmatists, who believe in trying to work through the existing political system for peaceful change, and the radicals who denounce this.

The radicals argue that such efforts are not only worthless but actually supportive of the Government by lending false credibility to the system. Though they do not say so openly, they presumably believe that violent struggle is the only way. And in this they have received a psychological boost from Mr Robert Mugabe's victory in Rhodesia and the annihilation of Bishop Muzorewa.

Against this Chief Buthelezi presents an argument which is impeccable in its logic. White South Africa is too powerful, he says, for armed struggle to succeed here as it did in Rhodesia: in the 20 years since it adopted a strategy of violence the ANC has achieved little. Peaceful methods stand a better chance: blacks have not yet exhausted the means at their disposal, such as using their worker and consumer power. In any case, he adds, a multi-faceted strategy makes more sense than a one-dimensional struggle.

But whatever the logic, this is a highly emotional dispute. Inkatha's entry into the community council system, especially in Soweto, is likely to polarise the black community more heatedly than ever. The power struggle for the hearts and minds of the black masses will intensify.

The point about it all is that if Inkatha enters this controversial system and fails to deliver meaningful change — if Government hesitancy and bureaucratic obduracy make that impossible — then the radical argument will gain credibility in black eyes. Chief Buthelezi will be discredited, and the whole cause of black pragmatism with him.

Chief Buthelezi's gamble, of course, is that the Government must realise this. He offers them the opportunity to give real credibilty to their system and to their promises of change — with the knowledge that if they fail they will kill the cause of moderation and play into the hands of the extremists.

That becomes a huge new pressure which Chief Buthelezi has shrewdly placed upon Mr P. W Botha and his Government.

Cruelty to the aged

ONCE again public attention has been rivetted on a single individual in the that long, shuffling queue of black pensioners.

The particular pensioner, Mrs Eliza Molefe, is queueing to no purpose. Her pay card has been lost, and the Commissioner of Community Development says it will be difficult to find it. Mrs Molefe has now gone unpaid since last July.

The family whose sub-tenant she is, has let her off paying her rent. That is what the township poor are doing about her problem. It is less clear what the authorities are doing. They say there are 88 000 cards to be sorted, so they seem more concerned with the administrative difficulty she poses than with her not being paid.

But then it is the pensioners, old and ill, who must get to the payout points, who must queue from before dawn if they are not to be disappointed. One payout was halted because of heavy rain, leaving the pensioners rain-soaked, empty-handed, and forced to drag their aged bones back the next week.

The Black Sash, who have been investigating the administration of black pensions, will convey their findings to Dr Koornhof. Will he, can he, do anything?

Townships – 'heroic measures needed'

339
~~343~~
17/4/80
Argus

Parliamentary Staff

MRS HELEN SUZMAN (PFP, Houghton) called on the Government yesterday to introduce emergency measures to relieve overcrowded conditions in Soweto and other black urban townships.

Speaking in the Budget debate in the Assembly, she said: 'I believe heroic measures are needed now to rescue the black townships.'

There had to be acceptance of the fact that a policy of financial self-sufficiency simply could not be imposed on these struggling, black urban areas.

BURDENS

They were loaded with the burdens of past mistakes and were fraught with tension as the gap widened between promises and real change.

Grossly overcrowded houses were 'a legacy of decades of deliberate neglect.'

Black expectations had been raised two years ago when Dr Connie Mulder said he would transform Soweto into a beautiful city. These expectations had been further heightened by promises made by the present Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Prime Minister himself.

In Soweto alone 2 000 additional houses were required annually to provide for the natural population increase only, let alone to eliminate the more than 32 000 shortfall now estimated by the Urban Foundation, Mrs Suzman said.

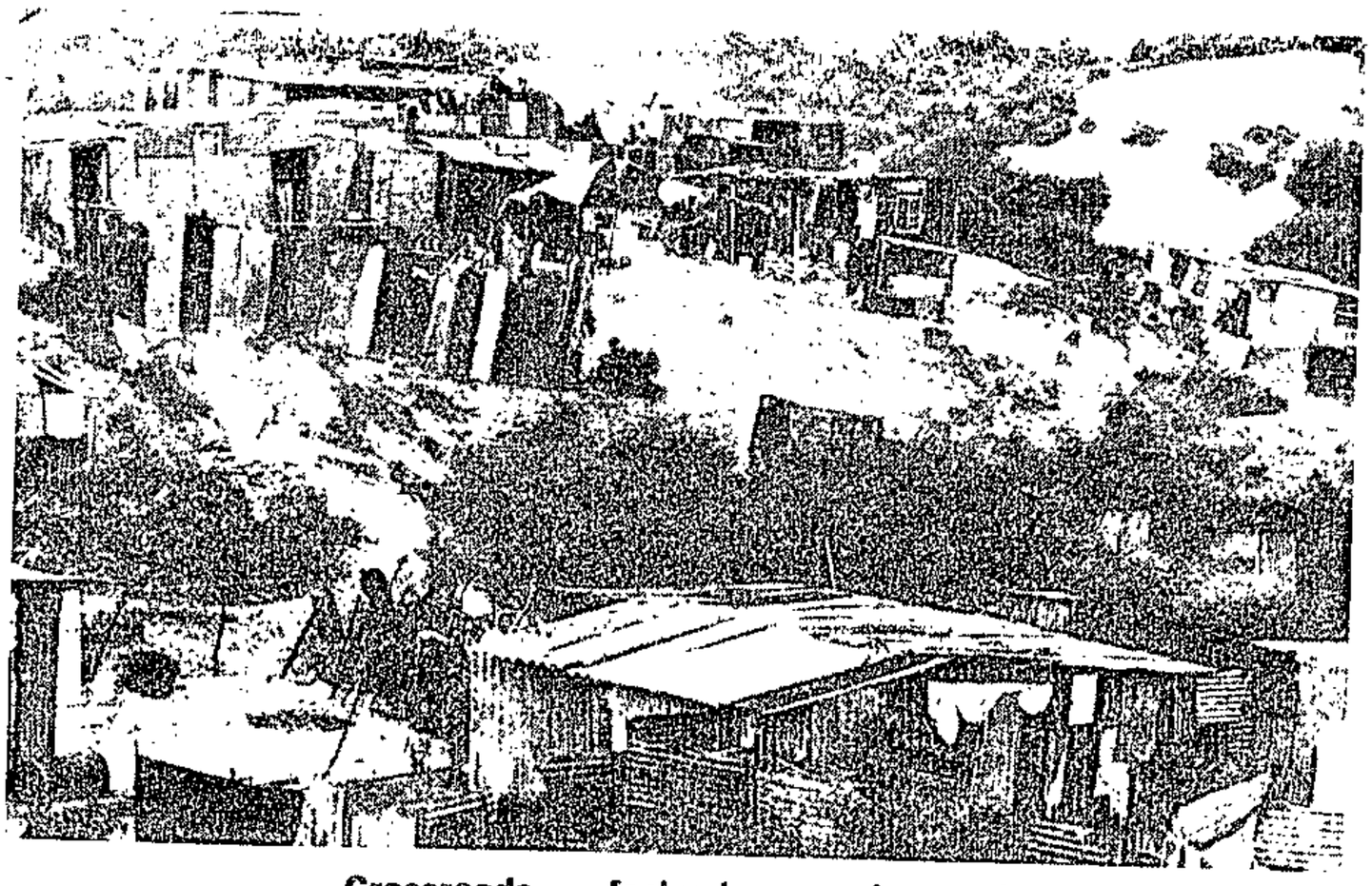
Apart from the urgent need for positive action now to improve the quality of life of urban blacks, it was equally important for the Government to refrain from provocative actions which increased social tension.

One such action was the proposal to increase the rents in Soweto by 60 percent 'for starters only.'

DRASTIC STEP

Before the drastic step of raising rents was taken, the Government should have much more information about peoples' capacity to pay.

Other 'provocative actions' by the Government included the 20 percent increase in the price of bread, the detention and banning of men like Mr Thomazile Botha in Port Elizabeth, and the confiscation of Bishop Desmond Tutu's passport.



Crossroads . . . facing increased control

too, by having a set amount to spend each day."

American Express plans to make increasing use of worldwide communications facilities to collect data on lost and stolen travellers' cheques, adds Maslanka.

As for the future, he sees American Express expanding with the travel industry. And he sees the travel industry — at present reckoned to be the world's second largest — becoming the world's largest industry by the 1990s.

CROSSROADS

Moving house

This month Crossroads was officially declared an urban black township. Until now it has been administered as an emergency camp by the Divisional Council of the Cape. Its new status means the township will fall under the Western Cape Administration Board, and will be subject to all regulations governing the administration of black townships.

In reality, deproclamation as an emergency camp means increased government control of Crossroads and its residents, who have submitted a memorandum of grievances to Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof. They have also requested an urgent meeting with him, the first since last April's "reprieve."

According to Timo Bezuidenhout, chief commissioner for the Western Cape, Koornhof is "keen" to meet the people, and a meeting will probably take place now that Parliament has reconvened. "No planning is being done without consultation with the community," adds Bezuidenhout. The proclamation of Crossroads as a township "was agreed to by the Crossroads committee at the time."

Nonetheless, insecurity is growing in the camp, particularly over the issuing of permits to remain. (Crossroads committee members have been arrested on charges of theft and fraud.)

There is also considerable concern over the issuing of entry permits. Entry into the township will now be regulated as with any other black township. For example, whites have up to now had free and easy access to the community. This will end and residents fear that the movement of friends, community workers, and other visitors will be restricted.

Bezuidenhout denies this: "Movement will not be restricted at all. Permits will be easily obtainable."

Housing plans envisaged for Crossroads' residents appear to the *FM* to be totally inadequate.

New Crossroads, to be located at Nyanga Two, makes provision for only 2 575 houses, which would accommodate about 25 000 people. Population estimates for the present squatter camp differ widely, and range from 23 000-40 000 people. The committee is concerned that residents who do not get houses will be endorsed out.

But the burning issue is whether the residents will be able to afford the proposed rents. At present, rentals are R7 a shack, and are usually shared between more than one family. Residents of New Crossroads will have to pay R24,61 for a one-bedroomed house, R33 for a two-bedroomed house.

So it is likely that illegal squatting will continue.

On top of all this, the Crossroad Committee — which has had the credibility to speak for the community to government over the past few troubled years — is to have its powers curtailed.

According to Bezuidenhout, "There is one community council in Cape Town representing the three townships, and eventually Crossroads will fall within the scope of the council."

Does this mean that the Crossroads Committee will become the Peninsula equivalent of the Committee of Ten?

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A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a larger variety of products with higher probability of offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one product line to another.

Governments and some nonprofit enterprises which respectively derive incomes from taxes or investments rather than from customer sales give greater security of employment for lower wages. Initially government jobs with greater security paid less, as in the post office. But recent legislation requiring pay equal to that of private firms will create an excessive demand for those jobs if that equality of pay is not offset by disadvantages in other features of the more secure job.

Other resources employed by the firm, even the initial capital, are hired on a similar variety of terms, though usually with more explicit contracts. Firms hire (that is, borrow) capital funds for investments in plant and equipment. The stated interest rate on longer-term loans is constant over a long period and the firm continues to employ the funds even during recessions when the rate on new loans is lower. The firm also uses short-term loans, usually bank loans, of a few months' duration at interest rates that are more sensitive to short-term business conditions than are the long-term borrowing rates. These short-term loans are paid off ("laid-off" or "unemployed") when the firm reduces output in transient recessions.

the indigenous blacks who refused to accept the paper pounds printed in Pretoria, let alone the emergency paper pounds of Pilgrim's Rest. This little hamlet, situated as it is in rugged terrain, where the British did not trouble to pursue the Boer forces, was the ideal place in which to print undisturbed in the seclusion of the valley, not only notes, but to mint golden field pounds. Even bar gold was unacceptable; it had to be shining one pound coins.

So it came about that the Government-in-the-field formally granted permission to a Mr P J Kl[illegible] more towards their own

The committee, headed by Professor D G Franzsen of Stellenbosch University, also said that passengers should contribute

LOSSES

The committee was appointed to investigate the problems of uneconomic socio-economic rail services early last year, and recommended that the Government should help train users.

The subsidy was granted to rail passengers as a result of the Franzen Committee report on the Railways' passenger services, a spokesman said.

On April 1, first and second class fares went up by 15 percent, and third class fares by 10 percent.

The 241-million subsidy enabled the Railways administration to avoid a further five percent total tariff increase.

Rail passengers have been granted a R241-million subsidy that has saved them from yet another fare increase this year.

By Kevin Murray, Transport Reporter

Increases

Rail travel subsidy stops ticket

Govt loses thousands

STAR 23/4/80 (339)

By Tom Duff,
Political Reporter

Cape Town Black administration boards have lost heavily by investing millions of rands in the ailing Rand Bank only weeks before it was placed under curatorship, it has been revealed in Parliament.

Losses totalling hundreds of thousands of rands have been suffered by six boards which invested with the bank.

Reports on certain boards by the Auditor-General also raise serious questions about their administration.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on finance, has asked the chairman of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, Mr G J Kotze, to give urgent attention to the boards' investments. He believed officials of the boards should appear before the committee to explain the circumstances surrounding the investments and in particular how they came to make them.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, is to table questions in Parliament about the investments and will deal with them during the Department of Co-operation and Development's budget vote.

The boards' investments were revealed in reports to Parliament by the Auditor-General. Although the banking institutions in which they invested are not named, it is clear that in several instances the Rand Bank was involved. It was placed under curatorship and its deposits frozen on January 31, 1977.

Boards which lost money are:

● The East Rand Area Administration Board, which invested R1 000 000 with the bank on January 5 1977 at an interest rate of 13,5 percent a year. The rate was reduced to seven percent on February 1, 1977 after the bank was placed under a curator. No interest was raised after March 31, 1978. Interest received during the year amounted to about R10 000 and the outstanding balance of R67 286 was written off.

● The Port Natal Area Administration Board, which invested R1 100 000 with the bank on January 10, 1977, at an interest rate of 12 percent. The rate was slashed to seven percent on February 1 after a curator was appointed. By late last year most of this money had been repaid. But interest totalling R74 000 which accrued between February 1, 1977 and March 31, 1978 remained unpaid as at March 31, 1978. By August last year, nearly R900 000 of the R1,5-million invested January 19, 1976 had been repaid.

● The Vaal Triangle Area Administration Board which, "due to financial difficulties experienced by a bank" suffered a revenue loss of R81 940 through reduced interest rates on investments.

● The Western Transvaal Area Administration board, which invested R400 000. Most of this has been repaid by the bank but the board has suffered thousands of rands through interest rates being cut and finance

To Page 3, Col 5

A revised budget (as far as possible to the same order as that ... showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; to be offered.

Govt loses thousands

339

From page 1

through accrual of interest being stopped.

● The Midlands area Administration Board, which invested R50 000. The interest rate was cut from 10 to seven percent on February 1, 1977. By February this year R20 437 was still due to be paid back to the board.

● The Southern Orange Free State Area Administration Board, which had problems with investments totalling R625 205 with two financial institutions. Repayment of capital was suspended until the liquidity of the institutions had improved. By August last year an amount of R466 380 remained outstanding.

Rand Bank was one of the earlier casualties of the collapse of the multi-million rand property group Glen Anil.

As Glen Anil was toppling, fears grew that there would be a run on Rand Bank's deposits, which led to urgent Government action to bolster flagging confidence in the country's banks.

Tel Aviv 22 15 Clear Toronto

ack of proper control over board property is revealed in accounts

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Lack of proper control over board property has been revealed in the Auditor-General's reports on the accounts of certain black administration boards.

The Midlands Area Administration Board (now known as the Administration Board for the Eastern Cape Area) suffered a loss of R55 682 due to beer crates having gone "missing."

The Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, also makes reference to a R50 000 housing loan granted to an official of the board. At the time when the report was written, ministerial permission had not yet been obtained.

The Auditor-General says internal control measures at the board's stores are not satisfactory. With the present system in force it seems almost impossible to reconcile physical stock on hand with values reflected in the control accounts.

He says there are still no effective systems of internal check and control to ensure that records are properly kept at the board's fresh produce markets, which suffered a deficit of R22 908.

He also points to lack of internal control at beer breweries.

"Due to the lack of internal control measures the correctness of the quantity of beer produced, packed and delivered could not be verified."

Queries on black boards' investments

Argus 23/4/80

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Political Staff

MILLIONS of rands were invested in the ailing Rand Bank by black administration boards only a few weeks before it was placed under curatorship, resulting in heavy losses to them.

Losses totalling hundreds of thousands of rands have been suffered by six boards which invested with the bank. Reports on certain boards by the Auditor-General also raise serious questions about their administration.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on finance, has asked the chairman of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, Mr G J Kotze, to give urgent attention to the boards' investments.

He believed officials of the boards should appear before the committee to explain the circumstances surrounding the investments and in particular how they came to make them.

BUDGET VOTE

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, is to table questions in Parliament about the investments and will deal with them during the Department of Co-operation and Development's budget vote.

The boards' investments are disclosed in reports to Parliament by the Auditor-General. Although the banking institutions in which they invested are not named, it is clear that in several instances, the Rand Bank was involved. It was placed under curatorship and its deposits frozen on January 31 1977.

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, *and* (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property scenario permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is socialist countries and wil detail later.

Employees or fishers?

The same situation coul only. Instead of saying *f* we could say the boat ow In the latter case, he mu smidgeon of fish each t he keeps the total catch, a total catch of 34 fish v paid four fish, a total wa ing him 14 fish. There is ample between fisherme boat owner hiring fisher

Is there, then, no dif hiring clerks as *employ* Macy's building and fa (and inventory-use cost the total daily sales—le same income in either *there is certainly about* But someone must be mistaken estimates of make a difference. For tant point is the identity methods, renting and h about performance.

Uncertainty about th duces a major differe boat, renters bear the c

ing enough (or the boon of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for

aranteed the fisher-

y do we emphasize the rental case: The r use of the boat will *xpected* net catch. If fishermen lose only catch. But the boat he entire *future pro-* profits or losses in boat owner cannot hange—not even by cause the new buyer to take all that into *erm* rental arrange- the boat avoid being bad future. As em- id, they are always n they could always s of the fortunes on probably conjecture le it would be bought more optimistic about thought he knew bet- o use the boat so as r maybe the best kind

opens with the public e boat owner's rights. lic property for public owner's personal profit.

to probe lost funds

GENERAL NEWS

Watchdog committee

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Investments by black administration boards in the ailing Rand Bank are to be discussed with the auditor-General by Mr G J Kotze, chairman of the Select Committee on Public Accounts.

The committee is Parliament's watchdog on Government spending and Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on Finance, has asked Mr Kotze for urgent attention to be given to the boards' investments.

The Star revealed yesterday that millions of rands were invested in the ailing Rand Bank by two boards only a few weeks before it was placed under curatorship.

Six boards have suffered losses totalling hundreds of thousands of rands through investing with the bank.

Mr Kotze confirmed today that he had received a letter from Mr Schwarz. He said he would discuss the matter with the auditor-general, Mr W G Schlebusch, before reaching a decision.

Mr Schwarz believes that board officials should appear before the committee to explain the circumstances around the investments and in particular how they came to make them.

Boards which have lost money are those for the

Mr Morrison told The Star yesterday that R50 000 was invested in bonds, about R1-million in eight building societies and about R3-million in 11 banking institutions.

Interest offered by the banks had been a factor in determining where to invest their money.

He said Rand Bank and Rondalia had offered favourable interest rates at the time. The board had been influenced by the fact that the banks were approved financial institutions, Mr Morrison said.

The board had recovered about R981 000 of the R1,3-million, said Mr D W Morrison, chairman of the board.

Rand Bank was placed under curatorship in January 1977 and Rondalia Bank in November 1976.

The R1,3-million invested in the two banks represented slightly more than a third of the board's R4 050 000 investment portfolio at the time.

The Southern Orange Free State Administration Board invested R1,3-million in Rand Bank and Rondalia Bank during the year before the two institutions were placed under curatorship.

East Rand, Port Natal, the Vaal Triangle, the Western Transvaal, Midlands and the Southern Free State.

'Spirit of revolution being prepared'

Argus 24/4/80

(339) (501)

BY breaking representative institutions — like the Senate, provincial councils, and even the Coloured Representative Council — the 'spirit of revolution' was being prepared, Professor Marinus Wiechers, a top constitutional lawyer said last night.

Sharing the platform with Dr Ntato Motlana at the session of the SAAK constitutional conference, Professor Wiechers, of he University of South Africa, said there was in South Africa an abundance of legal, political and social institutions that could be built on.

He said blacks should be given representation in local government and 'the very special institutions' — the provincial councils.

'BETRAYED'

Also the Senate, 'betrayed' in the 1950s when it was used to deprive coloured people of the direct vote, should be brought back as a representational body.

He said the problem of representation — including that which was 'feared most': One man one vote — should be tackled honestly and with courage.

The basic constitutional issue was that sovereignty resided in Parliament, and it was 'almost unbelievable' that the constitutional system could be changed radically by one act of Parliament, with an ordinary majority of one.

DECOLONISING

He said that after independence was gained from Britain, the Government began a 'very classic' decolonisation of its own people, as blacks were assigned to various territorial units.

The ultimate step in this was the gaining of independence of Transkei, but now this process of decolonisation had come into very serious problems.

He argued that the process had now stopped and that solutions not based on decolonisation were being sought.

'CAP IN HAND'

In response to a later question by Professor Wiechers, Dr Motlana said he did not share this optimism about the end of the process.

He said he believed the Ciskei was under strong pressure to accept independence.

There was a drift towards de facto independence — if not de jure — due to pressure on homeland authorities when they went to Pretoria 'cap in hand.'

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however it would appear that t... this and the private-p... who gets the 14-fish ... seeking personal prof... mum social output.

However, if our g... easier and doesn't ch... he lose? The loss is l... whole. But who in the ... an incentive as stro... detect opportunism ... duty? In contrast to th... authority suffers less ... wealth in being less ... gains. And if there is u... tial catch on board, h... ple on board if that m... enhanced his hold on ... his personal life easie... too few on board bec... working hours for him ... and earlier in the after... the boat as fully as wo... we shall see how *in* ... about future potential ... fluences on methods f... trolling joint production

But when has a gove... posed to maximize *pr*...

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch *on board* would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a *social* waste.

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, schools; it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits: not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"—with consequences that are now more explainable.

Imperfect Predictability of Performance: Risk Bearing

...e actual productivity of any ...dicted perfectly. First, natural

GENERAL NEWS

Committee to quiz boards on bank losses

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — Various boards are to appear before a parliamentary selected committee in the wake of evidence that some boards invested millions in the ailing Rand Bank.

The Star revealed on Wednesday that losses totalling hundreds of thousands of rands have been suffered by six boards which invested with the bank.

Two boards — those for the East Rand and Port Natal areas — invested about a million rands each in the bank only about three weeks before it was placed under curatorship.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on finance, asked the chairman of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, Mr G J Kotze, to give urgent attention to the boards' investments.

Mr Kotze announced today that the East Rand and Midlands boards will appear before the committee — Parliament's watchdog on Government spending — on May 13.

"Because the sitting times of the committee are limited and it is virtually impossible to determine how long the questioning of witnesses — and their answers — will take, it is very difficult to keep to a fixed programme," he said.

It would also appear that the committee will decide if it also wants to question the Western Transvaal and the Southern Free State boards.

"At this meeting the management will appear with the boards," Mr Kotze said.

"The Secretary for Co-operation and Development — on May 27.

"Because the sitting times of the committee are limited and it is virtually impossible to determine how long the questioning of witnesses — and their answers — will take, it is very difficult to keep to a fixed programme," he said.

It would also appear that the committee will decide if it also wants to question the Western Transvaal and the Southern Free State boards.

He said the programme of the committee also made provision for the appearance of the boards for the Highveld and Peninsula areas before it on

Black township contracts set for a big push

By BILL CAIN

UPGRADING of black housing will be a boom industry of the Eighties.

Value of potential work looms as a nationwide bonanza for contractors willing to tackle run-down townships.

Figures for schemes already started are staggering as politicians and businessmen put financial slide rules over communities ripe for re-development.

Sprawling Sebokeng, Evaton and Katlehong seem next on the list for rejuvenation now that a start has been made on Soweto.

Big electrical contracts for Soweto reticulation work — worth around R40 million — will be awarded any time after tomorrow morning's final meeting between the black conurbation's councillors and Eco-plan consortium representatives overseeing the vast power supply scheme.

An imminent announcement on surprise changes in plans is virtually sure to mean a speed-up of Soweto's redevelopment.

Enthusiasm for a new deal in the townships is being helped along by political nods of agreement along with a realisation by black community leaders that finance can be found if they look hard enough.

Sharpeville's official plunge into modernisation tomorrow gives a conservative indication of what black housing's new era will cost.

Basic electicity, road and sewerage amenities for each of the 5 500 homes outside Vereeniging is estimated at R980.

With the economic boom now rolling, Sharpeville's upgrading must come, however, at a bargain price when compared with costs being calculated for Greater Soweto.

Postmaster General Louis Rive — preparing to oversee the project full-time — tells me electrification of the one-million population township abutting Johannesburg will be held at R188 million and possibly reduced.

At this price the cost of bringing power to 101 000 dwellings in Soweto and neighbouring Meadowlands, Diepkloof and Dobsonville averages R1 861 per house.

Eliminate the estimated 20% that already have electricity (though a lot of work is also likely to be needed on these) and the unit price rockets to R2 350. After that comes sewerage and roadwork.

Latest estimates show that the total electrification bill will be split between R35-million for house installation and R153-million for external reticulation involving such work as trenching, sub-stations and heavy cable laying.

Co-operation and Development Minister, Piet Koornhof, has already endorsed a long term R705 million development plan for Greater Soweto to whet the enthusiasm of businessmen assessing black housing work.

Countrywide urban township dwellings total 525 000 with an estimated 19 000 additions annually.

Industrial electrical manager, Vernon Raath, says plans are already being made to move on to other black township modernisation work when his Sharpeville installation contract is completed.

"Everybody has Soweto in mind but there are big townships all around the country," he says.

"We are training 18 black conduit installers now and hope to have 40 by the time we move to the next scheme."

Mr Raath's estimate for electrical work at Sharpeville, giving each family four light fittings and two power points, works out at around R120 a dwelling with installation supplied in kit form.

Johannesburg-based Industrial Electrical, an LTA subsidiary, is wiring 4 000 units with local contractors sharing the other 1 500.

Bigger schemes — such as Greater Soweto — will probably be much more fragmented as politicians and planners push through modernisation as fast as possible.

Blueprint for black housing is needed

STAR 28/4/80

123
127
339
303

By Frank Jeans

Leasehold for the urban black lasting 99 years is THERE . . . so is a massive waiting list for homes, conservatively estimated at 30 000 in Soweto alone.

It is claimed that no plots have been made available for homes since October 1979, and only about 200 have been registered since that date.

And while there are laudable overtures about what has to be done to meet the housing demands of South Africa's growing population by the year 2000, the question remains — have we, indeed, really got to grips with the problem with the formation of a master plan — and what is even more important — a plan which places its priorities on what the black man himself wants, in fact, has come to expect?

There are spasmodic, and albeit, creditable thrusts at the black housing problem by individual bodies and employer groups, but what still appears to be lacking are acceptable parameters for developers and planners to provide the right home at the best price.

For unless there is analysis of what the black man sees in his mind's eye concerning his home, and a Soweto blueprint prepared and acted upon, many townplanners believe blacks will see the white paternalism under the banner of 99-year leasehold as just another rip-off resulting in ghetto-like situations with fresh paint.

Without a clearly defined mandate from authority on proper housing norms, the opportunity arises for "so-called professional townplanners" to move into areas where anything new is readily acceptable, regardless of the blacks' views and aspirations.

According to Mr Mark Guthrie, director of Impact Homes, which has built 40 homes in Soweto and about 200 more in Pretoria townships, plans outlining one group's black housing project revealed that only 12 sites of 300 sq m were considered satisfactory for homes with character and environment.

The remaining stands were "postage stamps" with little road frontage in design and could result in generally cramped living conditions.

Frank Jeans

Property

Town-planners point out that this type of development is totally unacceptable, and the community councils are probably committed to a contract, and as the blacks are unfamiliar with proper planning aspects they are stuck with a project and feel morally obliged to go along with the "so-called professional town-planners."

Mr Guthrie believes the authorities have a duty to ensure that the councils are not "bamboozled" and that the West Rand Administration Board, for instance, should say: "Stop — we are not creating a situation which the black man will be happy with."

"If the Government is honest in its endeavours," says Mr Guthrie, "it must analyse all factors relating to the provision of a black home."

Impact claims to be providing homes in the R8 00 to R11 000 range which can still cater, too, for the black man's values and aspirations.

Security of tenure under 99-year leasehold is fine, but a man's home "square on his property" is just as important.

Utilisation of black entrepreneurs and artisans under European control and supervision is the major factor behind Impact's homes price range.

While an R8 000 home certainly falls within the R300-a-month-black worker's ability to pay, the infrastructure charge, stand cost, water and sewerage charge to the black, estimated at about R1 600, is set to rise, thus putting home purchase a little further beyond his reach.

Mr Guthrie says the Government would then have to subsidise by bringing interest rates down, so as to increase the black's borrowing capacity, or through direct subsidy of the infrastructure charges.

Mr Guthrie, who was one of the architects of the Land Tenure Act in Bophuthatswana, which allows the traditional land of the chiefs to be made available for home and business development — the only homeland with such an Act — believes similar representation by Pretoria in the other homelands would do much to alleviate the homes shortage and stimulate development in the homelands.

And the chiefs? "They would be delighted," says Mr Guthrie, "for their land would become a viable commodity within the economy, as people with homes and businesses there would be paying their way all to the common good."

Presumably, these homeowners would be the backbone of South Africa's mining workforce, and Mr Guthrie foresees the mines spending some of those extra gold millions on a transport system to the new homes which could spring up in the homelands.

It's a revolutionary plan, and certainly the use of dormant homeland would go a long way to ease the housing burden of Soweto and the townships, and people themselves would be a lot happier.

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Commuter rail service 'stretched to the limit'

By Elizabeth Wilson and Kevin Murray

The South African Railways is stretched to the limit on its suburban train services and fears that further sudden increases in passenger traffic could create chaos.

"We will be in trouble if passenger figures keep on going up as sharply as they did after the petrol-price increase last year," railway planners say.

The petrol prise rise played havoc with the "conservative" planning of officials based on a steady growth rate.

Suddenly there was a dramatic increase of millions of passengers.

"We just don't have the coaches to cope with this accelerated rate of growth. New coaches we are having built are being used in Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria and Johannesburg, but the people are coming in their thousnads now," said Mr Nico Theron, a Railways superintendent in charge of the conveyance of non-whites.

The problems facing the Railways emerged last night when the Trade Union Council of South Africa urged railway officials to tackle immediately the critical issue of severe overcrowding on black suburban trains.

NOT INTERESTED

Tucsa officials claim that thousands of black workers are often unable to get to work on time or are forced to crush into overcrowded trains.

They say employers are not interested in excuses about the train services — a vital issue to blacks who might lose their jobs when there are so many unemployed.

Mr Hennie Loots, assistant general manager (operating) of the SAR, admitted to Tucsa representatives last night that the Railways faced a "grave problem" in catering for the rocketing numbers of b[illegible]

He said that in one year the Railways had been "flooded out."

"How do you plan for this? If anyone can come up with constructive suggestions I would like to hear from him."

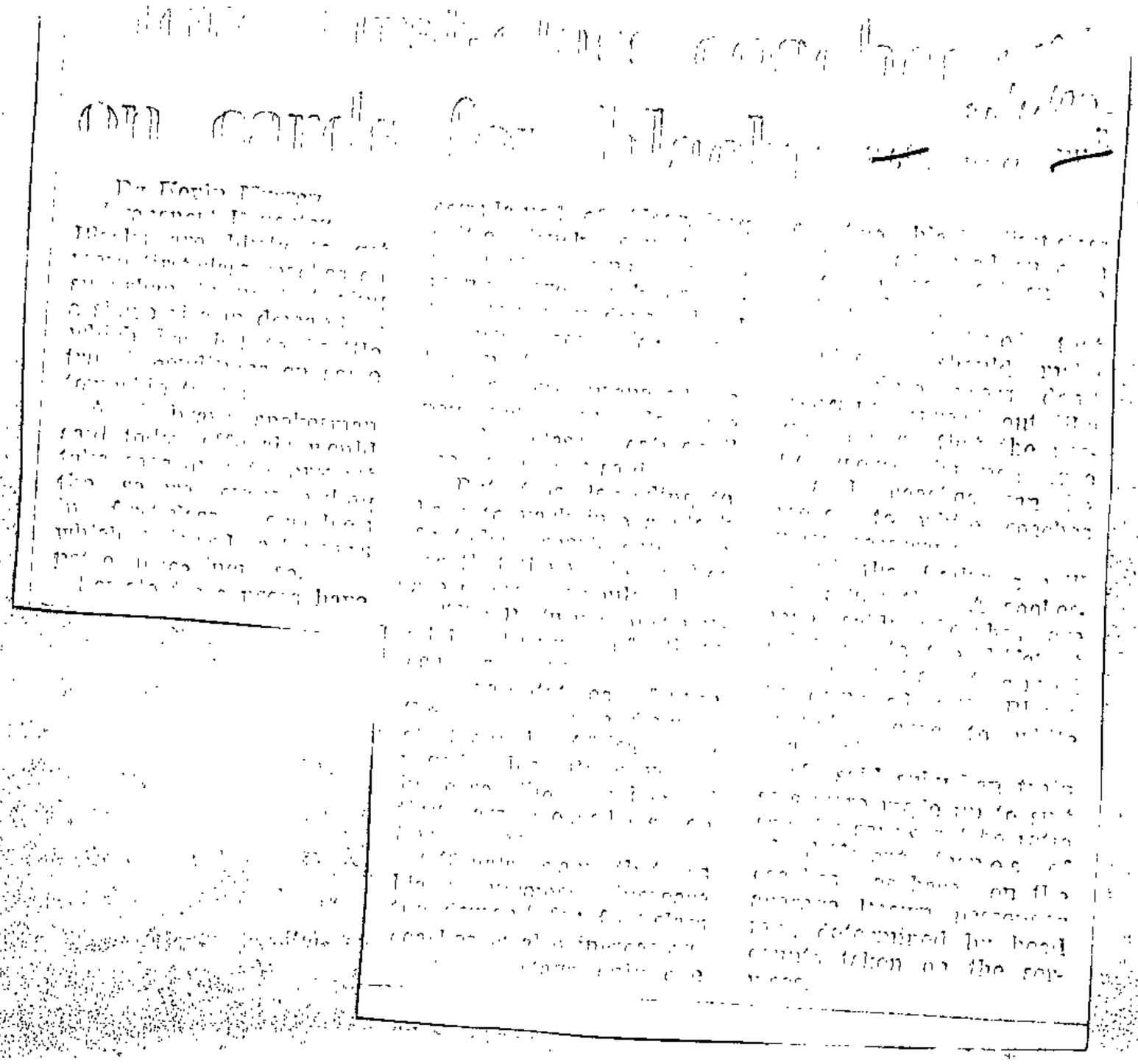
DELAY

Earlier yesterday top railway officials, more than 30 trade union leaders and representatives from the Soweto Council conducted a test run on Soweto trains to check conditions.

During the test run a delay on one train caused overcrowding on later services.

"Now they can see that what we are saying is true," said Mrs Lucy Mvubelo of Tucsa.

Long-term plans by the Railways would not do enough to cater for the growing demand. The Railways had to find more immediate solutions to its problems, Mr Theron said today.



HOUSING

Providing a core

SA's enormous black housing backlog could be alleviated if government accepted the principle of site-and-service facilities for urban black communities. But that would mean accepting their permanence in areas that are sometimes inconvenient.

In the latest report of the secretary of Community Development (July, 1979), Louis Fouche, writes: "The riots that took place as recently as 1976 serve as a reminder of the dangers inherent in poor housing conditions."

Even so, it is widely believed that government's current housing programmes, recently stepped up, will not meet its own requirements. The Urban Foundation's executive director, Justice Jan Steyn, said earlier this month that the private sector's help was necessary if the state were to overcome the shortage. Officially estimated to be 400 000 units, the housing shortfall would cost R200m to accommodate some 32 500 families.

Site-and service and core housing have gained support in many Third World countries. Some feel the same concept should be applied in SA.

Stands are made available to prospective occupants who then erect their own, initially rudimentary, dwellings which are later improved and extended according to the individual's means and needs. The State provides only basic services such as drainage and sewerage and access roads.

In core housing the State provides only the "wet section" of the house — bathroom, toilet and kitchen, plus one room — on a serviced site. The occupant later enlarges his home around this core and at his own expense.

However, the Department of Community Development says it is "extremely doubtful whether any savings can be effected by providing only rudimentary services." Such schemes soon develop into slums, the department maintains, thus costing more in the long run.

Fouche claims the Prime Minister supported his view that "informal housing" was a proven failure. Yet, in his address to the Institute of Housing Managers last October, P W Botha expressed support for certain elements of self-help. For instance, that housing be provided "in accordance with the means and needs of the people to be accommodated."

Self-built savings

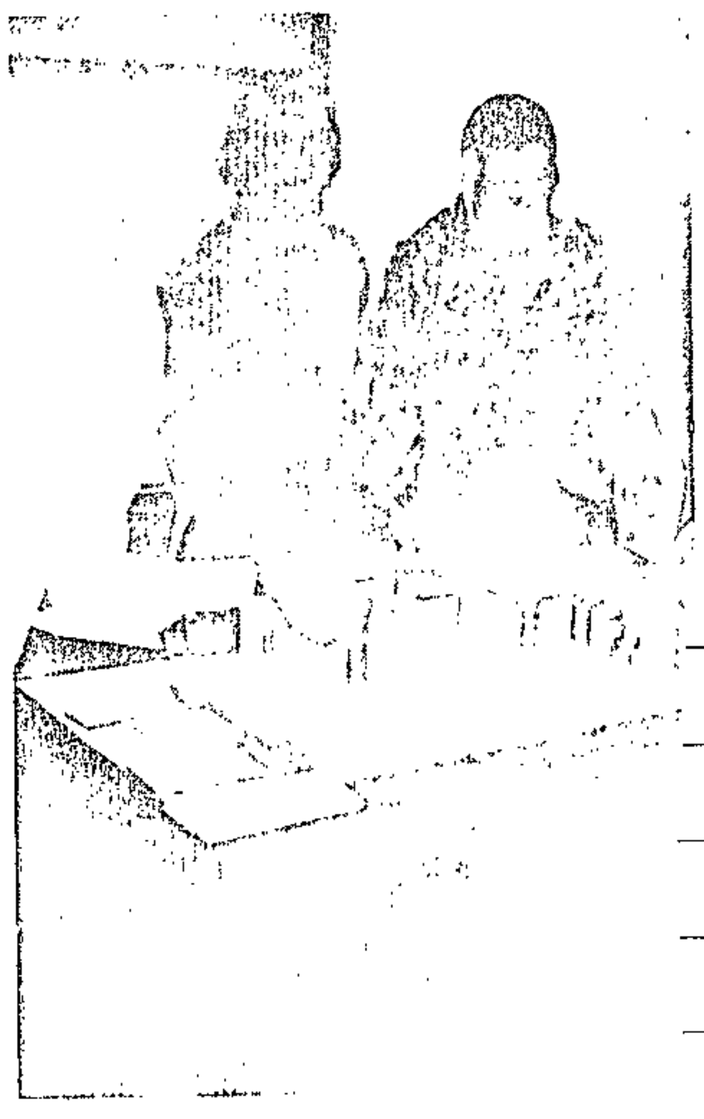
The savings afforded by self-built homes can be seen at a scheme in Kroonstad. People who could not afford rented houses at R32 a month sought permission to build their own on the serviced stands. Typical is a man earning R125 a month, who, unsubsidised, built a five-room house and now pays only R14 in rates.

There have also been good results with similar schemes in Graaff Reinet and Transkei.

According to UCT's David Dewer, housing policy direction should be switched "away from preoccupation with very high levels of shelter to the attainment of a high incidence of secure tenure, generous space standards, and reasonable levels of shelter which people can afford."

Independent planners see housing policy as "an instrument to foster human development, not merely as a means to create housing stock."

An essential component of this "ideology of self-help," is that these communities establish their own local organisations (like that formed in Crossroads) to negotiate with central government on issues affecting them, such as services and secure tenure.



Self help . . . slums or solutions

Curbs stay on blacks' movement

DD 21/5/80 (339)

JOHANNESBURG — Urban blacks are still not being allowed to move from one urban area to another to take up employment despite an announcement last year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development that they were already allowed to do so.

A West Rand Administration Board official yesterday confirmed that his office had received no instructions to allow urban blacks to move in this way.

A Black Sash representative said yesterday the Minister was once again making promises and not acting on them.

The Riekert Commission recommended last year that blacks who were qualified to live in the cities under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act be allowed to take up job offers in other cities.

A West Rand Administration Board official said yesterday the application had been turned down because "we have instructions that blacks may not move to commute from there to Johannesburg to take up the job — blacks may not move to another Administration Board area to take up a job if there is local labour available.

"This is a long-standing instruction and it has not been altered," he said.

Until then, blacks with Section 10 rights were not allowed to move from one administration board area to another.

Dr Piet Koornhof last year told the Transvaal congress of the National Party that some of the Riekert recommendations, including the suggestion that urban blacks be allowed this freedom of movement were already being implemented.

However, a case reported by the Black Sash yesterday indicates that this change had not been introduced.

It concerns a resident of Sebokeng township who has been refused permission to take up a job in Johannesburg.

The man has Section 10 rights to live in Sebokeng, approved accommodation, and a firm job offer in Johannesburg. He does not want to leave Sebokeng but is prepared to commute from there to Johannesburg to take up the job.

Officials have insisted that they will not allow blacks to move from one area to another until amending legislation permitting this is introduced.

A Black Sash spokeswoman yesterday sharply criticised Dr Koornhof's original statement.

"Once again, all we are getting is promises from the Minister. Despite his assurance, nothing appears to have been done."

"It appears that the Government loses no time in implementing those aspects of the Riekert Report which make life more difficult for blacks, such as the R500 fine for employers, but is not prepared to introduce any of the improvements the commission recommended," she said.

Attempts to contact Dr Koornhof yesterday were unsuccesful. — DDC.

Stop mouthing, start moving, Suzman urges

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The impact of influx control had become infinitely worse since the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, "declared war on the 'dompas'", Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Influx control and the pass laws were the greatest single cause of racial hostility among blacks, and people did not need the belated report of the Cillie Commission to know that discrimination and separate development, plus inequality of opportunity and hopelessly inadequate facilities in urban townships had created the climate in which the Soweto unrest had come to the boil in 1976, she said.

Mrs Suzman was opening the debate on the Department of Co-operation and Development's Budget allocation.

"Since the unrest there have been all those rosy promises made abroad and at home about change, but giving effect to those promises has proved very much more difficult than merely mouthing them.

"I want to urge the Minister to move with more than all deliberate speed to implement those promises.

"The war the Minister declared on the pass laws in Washington appears to have been lost in Bloemfontein and Pretoria when the experiment to suspend the 72-hour provision that makes up the core of the pass laws was stillborn."

The Riekert Commission had recommended the repeal of the 72-hour limitation on the presence in urban areas of blacks who did not qualify, and that influx control for blacks should be based exclusively on the availability of work and housing.

The Government, in a White Paper, had "taken note" of evidence to the commission that the 72-hour provision "expressly 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".

The Government had rejected the idea of repealing the provision, but had immediately seized on a recommendation by the commission that penalties on employers who illegally employed blacks should be considerably increased.

"As far as I know, many of those 84 000 who lost or left their jobs since then have been endorsed out."

Domestic workers were especially vulnerable as they did not have fixed hours, minimum wages or other protection normally given to all workers.

"Meanwhile, pass arrests go on ad nauseum," Mrs Suzman said.

Last year, 99 660 black men and 20 290 black women were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the 11 main urban areas.

"The casualties in the Minister's war against the 'dompas' are very high indeed. The Minister is committed to getting rid of the 'dompas'. If he wants to make a name for himself in the history of South Africa, let him get on with the job of abolishing these laws."

New documents embodying the same restrictions on mobility would be worthless.

"There is only one humane way in which control can be exercised over influx control and that is to improve standards of living in the rural areas by providing job opportunities in the homelands, and to ensure that the wages paid to labourers on the white farms bear the same relationship to wages in the industrial areas."

Other recommendations of the Riekert Commission had also not been implemented, despite the Government's broad acceptance of the commission's report and Ministerial promises.

High on the list of priorities to which the Government should give urgent attention was the "monumental" housing shortage in black urban areas.

The commission had estimated this at about 141 000 houses and 126 000 hostel beds, and the Urban Foundation estimated the shortage in Soweto alone as 32 000.

The cost of providing those houses would amount to R764-million, but only R89-million had been allocated since 1979.

Last year only 220 houses had been built in Soweto and only 3 620 were planned for this year.

The main problem seemed to be the lack of serviced land. Some R200-million in private finance could be obtained for housing if serviced land were available.

"Someone has to provide infrastructure, and it is my contention that it is the State which should do this."

Mrs Suzman asked the Government to write off the R63-million owed by the West Rand Administration Board to the Department of Community Development, saying this would free thousands of homes for purchase under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

So far only 221 leaseholds had been registered and 825 were in the pipeline. The home ownership scheme would be much greater impetus if replaced by freehold title.

"Much valuable time has already been lost that should have been used in the last two or three years to offset the intense dissatisfaction that is felt by urban blacks with their lot," Mrs Suzman said. — Sapa.

THE CO-OPERATION VOTE

'We'll need 7 Sowetos by 2000'

DR KOORNHOF

THE ASSEMBLY. — By the year 2000, seven cities as big as Soweto would be needed to meet the demand for black housing, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, said yesterday.

At present there were 18-million blacks in South Africa and it was estimated that the figure would double within the next 20 years.

"The backlog in the provision of housing is presently 200 000 units, and it has become clear that the role of the authorities in meeting this backlog can no longer be left to the State alone.

"With the economic revival presently being experienced in the economy, employers will have to start doing more for their workers.

"The private sector must be made to realise that it has a very important role to play in the provision of black housing.

"There are more blacks than one realises who are in a financial position to build their own houses if the necessary infrastructure was provided for them.

"In future State funds will have to be used to an increasing degree for the provision of essential services, such as roads, sewage and electricity.

"Many blacks earn enough to raise housing loans, and the 99-year leasehold scheme in Soweto must be promoted," Dr Morrison said.

He spoke out in favour of instituting site-and-service schemes at townships on the platteland where residents had a low income. He said they were often necessary to prevent the establishment of squatter communities. — Sapa.

Black consumer confident

THE urban black market will be worth R60-million a day by the year 2000 but the black consumer is already confident of his spending power, says Mr M Mphahlele, account director, Lintas Advertising Agency.

He told the UCT Graduate School of Business Association: 'You cannot pander to him just because he is black. He is aware that it is the colour of his money that matters,' he said.

The acceptance of blacks as permanent residents in urban areas would also have far-reaching implications. It would give a sense of normality to their lives and result in a change of pattern.

At present sophisticated blacks lived cheek-by-jowl with poor blacks, each group influencing the other.

Boards to discuss the 99-year leasehold scheme

339
RDM
14/5/80.

By HARRY MASHABELA

REPRESENTATIVES of the various administration boards in the country are to meet in Pretoria next Monday to consider how the implementation of the 99-year leasehold scheme in black urban areas could be made easier.

This emerged yesterday when Mr S J Borman, acting housing director for the East Rand Administration Board, addressed the Daveyton Community Council monthly meeting in Benoni.

Explaining the 99-year leasehold scheme, Mr Borman said various administration boards would meet in Pretoria on May 19 to formulate how the scheme could be implemented with ease.

Forms for the lease scheme were already available but the scheme could only be implemented in certain sections of Daveyton.

He said the 99-year leasehold scheme was a complex issue. An application for a site under the scheme had to be accompanied by a R6 fee. Then there were fees for issuing provisional certificates of ownership, for land surveying, as well as for registration of bonds which differed from area to area.

He could not give any definite details as these were to be worked out at the meeting in Pretoria.

Recently the Department of Co-operation and Development said the scheme had been introduced in Soweto alone. There have been problems in other areas where councillors felt that funds which administration boards were asking for land surveying and infrastructure were too high.

The Government has now decided to have these payments reduced. However, individuals are still required to pay 20% of their building society loans to building contractors.

The meeting of administration boards in Pretoria is likely to draw up a uniform formula regarding the payments for land surveying and infrastructure.

various surveys that the market should determine who gets the job, and what the rate should be.

In the townships, insecurity of tenure, apprehension of arrest and the R50 fines have become the way of life. There is no 30-year lease, no 99-year leasehold — no Louis Rive to give the promise of permanence and a better quality of life.

Because of policy constraints, most blacks in the Peninsula live on the dodge — even those with Section 10 rights. To live and work — to trade — in such an environment is therefore hazardous.

With the aid of a small grant, Henry Smal, senior researcher of the Institute for Entrepreneurship and Management at the University of Stellenbosch Graduate School of Business, is trying to create a framework for survival and growth for the townships' 177 businesses.

Shops, like the houses, are owned by the Western Cape Administration Board and let at about R50 a month. Tenants may make structural alterations to increase trading area, but subject to board approval.

The plethora of statutory constraints, especially uncertainty about licence renewal, has an inhibiting effect on merchandising techniques and business innovation. Businessmen, most of them old-timers, are deeply conservative, but it derives from a fear of breaking the law should they attempt to do something out of the ordinary.

There are no well-defined shopping centres, the nearest to one being Langa's Business Centre One, comprising 29 shops. The overall physical impression is one of extreme drabness.

Although Smal notes 62 general dealers, classification is at best an approximation. "It is difficult to, for example, decide whether a shop is a cafe or a grocer. Groceries turn up in the most unexpected places: in the watchmaker's shop, in the undertaker's parlour."

He says problem areas are so standard that, with very few exceptions, they are uniform in the black business community:

- The speciality function of the businesses are ill-defined through unfocused product categories;
- Low stock situations (in some shops less than R1 000);
- Highly restricted product ranges;
- Lack of trade credit (general merchandise is purchased exclusively from Makro, Metcash and the leading millers, of whom only the latter extend credit — not more than seven days);
- No bank credit;
- Unattractive merchandise displays (shop lay-out is generally based on the counter system, which helps to control shoplifting, but requires more counter-hands);
- Unattractive shop interiors (in an increasing number of cases burglar-proofing is erected between customers and merchandise); and
- Lack of elementary bookkeeping systems (Smal says he has now instituted night classes on how to read a balance sheet).

The potential market is big enough. The population, floating and settled, could be as high as 250 000, and with a low incidence of car ownership, it could be expected that the captive market would be high. Yet more than 80% of black spending leaks to white shopping areas.

The high concentration of people at shopping centres over weekends is a plus factor for the future, says Smal. There are only two clothing shops, one garage, one bicycle shop and no chemists. Because no credit is offered, consumer durables and semi-durable lines usually sold on term deals, are notably absent.

Pricing of milling products, fruit, vegetables, fish and meat are competitive with "white" supermarkets, but manufactured grocery lines purchased through wholesalers are not competitive, and sales are low. Cleaning materials are 12%-33% more expensive, manufactured grocery lines up to 50% more expensive.

Insurance cover, if you can get it, is costly: 6% of value of goods. The high incidence of forced entry could be overcome by allowing tenants to build flats on top of shops.

CAPE AFRICANS

Trading problems

Fin. 16/5/80 BP 339

Cowering beneath the cooling towers of Athlone power station, the African ghettoes of Langa, Guguletu, and Nyanga try to remain invisible. Their mere existence is a reminder to the NP's "White Cape" ideologues that the vision of Verwoerd was less than perfect. In mythology the spirit of the fairest Cape is frequently presented as an immense, brooding, black giant. So it is today.

There is a single historical factor which has led to the current distortions and disruptions of the social fabric. It is the coloured labour preference policy for the Western Cape. Government has decreed that the brown Afrikaners shall have first refusal on available work. The African's place is at the back of every queue, regardless of qualifications. And employers may engage them only if they furnish documentary proof to the authorities that no suitable coloured is available for the job. The system is hated — indeed, coloured people themselves have indicated in

UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in	5

FM 23/5/80 (339)

DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Enough protection?

The losses sustained by six Bantu Administration Boards in the liquidation of Rand and Rondalia banks, raises the question of whether some form of deposit insurance should be introduced in SA.

According to the Auditor-General's report, a sum in excess of R3m was invested by the Boards in the two banks before they were placed under curatorship. Rand Bank's depositors eventually recovered 97c in the rand while depositors in Rondalia received an 85% dividend on their capital and were offered an equity interest in the residual assets, which, says Registrar of Financial Institutions Wynand Louw, "offers every prospect that they will fully recover their money."

Louw doubts whether any deposit insurance scheme could ensure total recovery of depositors' money, or even as much as was recovered in the cases of Rand Bank and Rondalia. According to him, deposit insurance has been discussed by the Department of Finance and Reserve Bank's technical banking committee. Both bodies take the view that a deposit insurance scheme underwritten by the banks is "probably impractical in view of the special nature of the local banking industry." Moreover, the stability of the banking sector, based as it is on the big five banking groups, is sound and is certainly stronger than it was five or 10 years ago.

Standard Bank GM Denzil Busse points out that on average 30% to 40% of a large bank's deposits are held in the form of liquid assets. These requirements enforce a high degree of solvency, he argues, and "are regarded as sufficient buffer to meet any unseasonal demands brought on the banks by their clients."

Bankers argue that Rand Bank's and Rondalia's failures were isolated cases brought on by an over commitment of funds to Glen Anil and to excessive advances to a few individual clients. This could easily have been avoided by better management, diversified portfolios and more realistic interest rates.

The reporting rules too have been tightened up since the Rand Bank affair. A loan to any one client in excess of 10% of the bank's capital must now be disclosed at its financial year-end.

Is there any need, therefore, for banks to underwrite a fund to subsidise possible bankruptcies among their members? One view is that it is not the business of the larger banks to keep the smaller banks going, particularly in the event of the latter overstepping the mark in their eagerness to compete.

Alternatively the individual could try to insure his own deposits. At present no insurance group offers such a policy but Credit Guarantee's Cliff Simons says his company "would be willing to look at it if we were approached." The premium would be based on the commercial risk of the institution going insolvent.

In short, the present regulations governing the banking industry in SA are considered more than adequate. This situation contrasts sharply with that in the US, with its many independent banks and higher incidence of failures.

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1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
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4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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FM 23/5/80 (123) 339

TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT

The bludgeon again

Two years ago the unwanted Development Schemes Bill was withdrawn for a face-lift. Now it's reappeared, as ugly as ever.

Minister Marais Steyn didn't spell it out in quite as many words in Parliament last week, but the connection is unmistakable. Just for starters the only people who will be able to develop townships by right are the state, statutory bodies, provincial administrations, local authorities, and the institutions.

Private enterprise might just get a show in as well. But companies going into townships will have to convince the provincial Administrator that they are capable and will have to be licensed for each new project.

Just who makes the recommendations to the Administrator isn't clear. But applications for new developments will still go first to the directors of local government. Presumably they will now become the experts on corporate stability?

Steyn hasn't got down to details and the *FM*'s efforts to clear up outstanding points have been unsuccessful. Will the new rules, for example, apply to industrial and commercial township developers as well? Will banks, with something like R100m of liquidation stock around their necks, be permitted to continue marketing as before? What about phased development? The questions are almost endless.

Part of the shakeout, it seems, will entail a uniform township application system throughout the country. Developers won't quarrel with that.

But there's also a suggestion that they will have to pay endowment based on actual expenditure by the local authorities. Just how that will apply to the provision of trading services, for example, isn't immediately clear.

Does the developer pay for water and electricity (in Johannesburg) reticulation? If so who gets the income?

Clearly the authorities have a problem. They are understandably keen to avoid a repetition of the Glen Anil/Corlett Drive-type disasters which hit standholders in their thousands.

However, the new defences are taking a long time to go up. And the more convenient statue to use is the Sale of Land Act anyway. Attempts have been made to improve it, but the whole question of township development and buyer protection has already come under close scrutiny by the Van Tonder Commission.

The sensible thing will be to bring all aspects into a single Act. That way, at least, the onslaught will come from only one direction.

C. Times 29/5/80

R100 m spent on black homes

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — During the 1979/80 financial year the state spent R100 481 200 on housing for blacks, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

This was disclosed in a written reply to a question by Mrs helen Suzman (PFP Houghton). — Sapa

(To be bored)

die skrywer van hierdie artikel,
Dr Piet Muller, is Assistent Redakteur van Beeld in Pretoria. 'Die Afrikaner
in die Nuwe Afrika' is 'n uittreksel uit 'n artikel wat hy reeds in Buurman
September 1974, in
gepubliseer het.

C.T 30/5/80 (80) (339) (343)

Industrial aid bill supported

THE SENATE. — The Industrial Development Amendment Bill was read for the second time yesterday with opposition support.

Introducing the second reading of the bill, the Minister of Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, said the government had thought it necessary to create channels through which it could offer leadership, advice and financing to small business undertakings, to improve the quality of life in areas such as Soweto.

It had been decided to use the Industrial Development Corporation for this purpose. The corporation could, however, at present only render aid in the industrial sector and the aim of the bill was to allow it to give aid in future in areas to be determined by the minister. — Sapa

UCT

Black Council faces delay

Argus 28/4/83 (339) (~~LOT~~)

Political Staff

THE Government is to go ahead with legislation this year to establish an advisory President's Council, but might delay the formation of an advisory Black Council.

After an earlier announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof after a meeting with homeland leaders this week, there was confusion as to whether the Government planned to hold back on legislation establishing the President's Council.

In an interview today, however, Dr Koornhof said that he would be asking the Cabinet only to delay legislation forming the Black Council, which has been recommended by the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission.

Dr Koornhof said no decision had been made at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

Reservations about whites, Indians, coloured an Chinese serving on the President's Council with a separate council for blacks were raised by homeland leaders at Monday's meeting.

Dr Koornhof said after Monday's meeting that he would ask the Cabinet to delay legislation until further discussions had been held with leaders.

It was not clear, however, to what legislation he was referring.

Meanwhile Dr Koornhof said no decision had been made by the Government on whether to give Kwazulu its 'blessing' to go ahead with a commission proposed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi which would investigate the economic and political future of Natal and Kwazulu.

After initial rejection of the commission by two Natal Nationalist backbenchers and a qualified rejection by the Prime Minister talks were held by Chief Buthelezi and Dr Koornhof.

At the meeting between the Chief and Dr Koornhof, it is understood that tentative agreement was reached, but Dr Koornhof would have to receive Cabinet approval.

Go-ahead for black liquor outlets

Own Correspondent

IN A major deviation from former policy, the government is to authorize the sale of liquor from black-owned outlets in black urban areas.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlenbusch, announcing this yesterday, said that liquor sales by administrations boards would continue for an interim period but that they would be slowly phased out as privately-run liquor outlets became established.

The sale of liquor by admin-istration boards would only be phased out after alternative sources of income had been placed at the disposal of boards and community councils. Blacks would have to apply for liquor licences from the Liquor Board which would be allowed to co-opt blacks to serve on the Liquor Board and assist in processing applications.

Mr Schlebusch said financial institutions would be allowed to participate as sureties and minority shareholders in black liquor businesses, but that after an interim period full interests in the businesses must revert to black entrepeneurs.

The new move is certain to lead to a vast cutback in earnings for administration boards which at present have sole liquor retailing rights in all black townships. Any premise where liquor is to be sold must be rezoned from from private residential to business and nobody will be allowed to reside on the premises.

Off-sales licences will only be granted if the property involved is zoned for business rights.

Mr Schlebusch said no new special authority to sell liquor would be granted to administration boards or Community Councils.

Referring to the announcement, Mr Tom Langley (NP Waterkloof) said that in Soweto there were at present only eight liquor outlets run by the administration board and which had to serve the city's one million inhabitants. There were about 4 000 shebeens in Soweto where liquor was sold illegally.

Cape Times 30/5/80

BURLAND*FAMULUS(1).CUPY
DIMENSION TEXT(15)
OLD='X'
DO 100 I=1,9999
READ(7,10,END=3000)CODE,TEXT
10 FORMAT(A1,4X,15A5)
IF(CODE.EQ.'X')TEXT(1)='X'
WRITE(8,10)CODE,TEXT
100 CONTINUE
3000 STOP
END

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URBAN AFRICANS - General

1-6-80 - 31-12-80

ANKS WENT BUST, BLACK BOARDS LOST

MP was paid for role in disaster deals

SUN EXPRESS 1/6/80

A NATIONALIST MP and former private secretary to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration took thousands of rands in commission for investments made by Bantu Administration Boards with a bank that later failed.

The parliamentarian concerned is Mr Albert Nothnagel, MP for Innesdal and a rising star in the National Party.

The fact that he took commissions while an MP is expected to cause a furore in Parliament and in the townships, where administration board deficits have led to rent increases.

Administration boards may have lost thousands of rands due to the failure of Rondalia Bank and Rand Bank.

The boards invested millions with the two banks.

Mr Nothnagel received between R3 000 and R5 000 in commissions from Rondalia for arranging the board deals.

Mr Nothnagel was employed by the Bantu Administration Department for six years before becoming MPC for Innesdal in 1970.

While in the department he was secretary to the Bantu Affairs Commission, and private Secretary to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Andries Vosloo.

In 1974 he was elected MP. Thereafter he acted as agent for Rondalia.

Mr Nothnagel has made steady progress since his election to Parliament. He is one of the party's two information officers in the Transvaal.

The fate of millions of rands of administration board money is being investigated by a select committee.

Administration boards lost heavily by investing millions in Rand Bank only weeks before it was placed under curatorship.

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, has asked the chairman of the select committee on public accounts, Mr G J Kotze, to give urgent attention to the boards' investments.

The East Rand Administration Board invested R1-million on January 5, 1977 at an interest rate of 13,5% per year.

This rate was reduced to 7% four weeks later — on February 1. No interest has been raised since March 31, 1978.

Interest received during the year amounted to about R10 000

EXCLUSIVE
By JOHN MATISONN
Political Correspondent

● **Mr Nothnagel**
. . . controversial MP

and the outstanding balance of R67 286 was written off.

The Port Natal Administration Board invested R1,1-million on January 10, 1977 at 12 % interest.

That rate was cut to 7% on February 1 after a curator was appointed. By late last year most of this money had been repaid.

But R74 000 in interest accrued between February 1, 1977 and March 31, 1978 remained unpaid by March 31, 1978.

By August last year, nearly R900 000 of the R1,5-million invested on January 19, 1976 had been repaid.

The Vaal Triangle Area Board, "due to financial difficulties experienced by a bank" suffered a revenue loss of R81 940 through reduced interest rates on investments, according to the Auditor-General's annual report on the board.

The Western Transvaal Administration Board invested R400 000. Most of this has been repaid, but the board has lost thousands of rands through interest rates being cut and interest being stopped.

● The Midlands Administration Board invested R50 000. The interest was cut from 10% to 7% on February 1, 1977. By February this year R20 437 was still due to be paid back to the board.

The Southern Orange Free State Area Administration Board had problems with investments totalling R625 [illegible] with two financial institutions. Repayment of capital was suspended until the liquidity of the institutions had improved. By August last year an amount of R466 380 remained outstanding.

Rand Bank was one of the earlier casualties of the collapse of Glen Anil [illegible] million rand.

As Glen Anil was toppling, fears grew that there would be a run on Rand Bank's deposits, which led to urgent Government action to bolster flagging confidence in the country's banks.

Mr Nothnagel, who was only involved with Rondalia, has been a controversial MP.

He is usually associated with verkramptes, yet occasionally he has made outspoken verligte statements.

Rondalia Bank froze deposits in December 1976. Bad administration and control were cited by the Registrar of Banks as causes of Rondalia's problems. A curator was appointed that month and earlier this year, it was reported that depositors had so far been paid back around 60% of their cash.

Other Government bodies that lost money through investments with Rondalia included the Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund.

3/6/80 ARGUS

Ratepayers want open beaches

339

Municipal Reporter

LETTERS from three ratepayers' associations asking that beaches in their areas be open to all races, subject to conditions, were considered by Cape Town City Council's Amenities and Health Committee today.

All three — Ward 17 Ratepayers' and Civic Development Association, Camps Bay and District Civic Association and Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association — asked for more beach constables.

The letter from the Ward 17 association, based in Muizenberg, asked that opening the beaches be 'concurrent with the provision of adequate amenities and facilities for all races along the False Bay and Atlantic coastlines.'

The letter from the Camps Bay association suggested that 'the question of imposing restrictions on the use of beaches, such as fencing or levying a charge, should be deferred until the effect of proper supervision and control has become apparent.'

It asked that no further attractions be provided except a cafe or kiosk at Maiden's Cove, as the area was crowded on fine weekends.

It also asked that more toilets and change-rooms be provided at the Camps Bay tidal pool and the Glen Beach end of Camps Bay beach.

Other suggestions were that toilets remain open until 10 pm in the holiday season, and that beach constables be empowered to direct people away from the small Glen Beach when it was overcrowded.

The letter from the Green and Sea Point association emphasised that controls — including admission charges and limitation of numbers — and more toilets were necessary before asking the Administrator to open beaches to all races.

It suggested that a time limit be set for the work.

URBAN FOUNDATION FM 6/6/80

Spreading base (339)

An unexpected spinoff of the divestment campaign based on the highlighting of this country's socio-political inequalities — from inside and outside SA — has been the inflow of funds originating from abroad earmarked for "social investment." The irony stems from the calls to discourage foreign companies from continuing operations in SA, coupled with the pressures on business to assume more social responsibility towards blacks.

The Urban Foundation, with origins linked to the 1976 unrest, is the most singular expression involving the private sector in the country's social responsibility. The Foundation has depended largely upon local funds to finance projects ranging from the provision of better quality and varied housing through to kindergartens and adult education. Now the Foundation has spread its base for obtaining funds into Britain.

The first meeting of the Urban Foundation, UK, will take place in July. The British offshoot of the Foundation has both Justice Steyn and Harry Oppenheimer on its board and its British directors include Lord Barber, Sir Anthony Tuke, former chairman of Barclays, and Dr Alfred Spinks, chairman of Charter Consolidated.

The Foundation's UK wing is already approved by the Charity Commissioners, and this will enable British companies in the UK to make grants to the Foundation and receive tax exemption of up to 52%. Another incentive will be the use of the financial rand by contributing companies. The Foundation tells the *FM* that a few British companies have already availed themselves of these facilities. The Foundation has already received about R220 000 from British companies.

There is no indication of an American UF emerging at this stage. But the Foundation has received about R500 000 from corporations in the US. And a parallel development is also afoot on tax exemption provisions for American companies intending to donate in SA. The American Chamber of Commerce in SA (Amcham) has been informed by the US Internal Revenue Service that donations by American companies made in the US to social investment projects in SA are tax deductable. The immediate project to benefit is PACE — the construction of a private commercial high school in Soweto.

Amcham's president Darrel Huffman says the IRS decision has led to increased financial commitment. "To date more than R2m has been pledged, and we are now more confident of achieving our target of R4m." Huffman admits that pressures for divestment and the need to ameliorate living conditions, two concomitant issues, have been the primary drive behind the commitment to projects like PACE "and major announcements will be made". And that could mean a greater flow of funds into SA.

Commissioner Browne . . . planning for apartheid . . .

document: it bases most of its assumptions on the expectation that the apartheid ethic will expand, not contract. For example, it expects that by 1990 there will be about 300 autonomous local authorities for coloureds and Asians, and that about 250 black community councils will have been established by the end of 1980.

But if apartheid is to remain the dominant factor in determining the life-style of tomorrow's SA, the Browne committee is adamant that government should stick scrupulously to its "separate but equal" ethic.

For this reason it concludes that nothing short of full freehold property ownership rights for urban Africans can provide the basis for sound local authority financing in black towns and cities.

If places like Soweto are to be viable they will have to develop along the lines of white local authority models, says the report, and the most important pillar of white municipal finance is a system of property taxation (rates).

It says that income from property tax will need to make up at least 50% of black local authorities' projected current income of R504m by 1990. This is about eight times more than the projected R37m the committee expects local authorities to derive from plot rentals plus property rates if there is no change in existing policy. This would be a mere 7% of projected current income in 10 years' time.

"As long as this situation exists it will be difficult to achieve the aims of sound public finance, particularly because a sound and vigorous system of local authority, capable of meeting modern demands and expectations, can essentially only be developed on the basis of sufficient housing and a healthy system of home ownership."

The report concludes that the present system of 99-year leasehold has negative points. First, township dwellers will be more out of pocket under the new scheme, compared with the rental scheme. Second, 99-year leasehold does not confer full ownership rights, merely a right of occupancy which may be transferred. Thirdly, there is the element of risk in the system which lenders don't like.

While stressing that it confined its investigation to the financial, economic and administrative aspects of black local authority finance, the committee says its observations on full home ownership and freehold are based on the following factors:

- The strong motivating influence it exerts on owners;
- The stabilising influence on the community and its development;
- The importance of property ownership as collateral for mortgage finance; and
- Its convenience and effectiveness as a basis for taxation. (From a fiscal point of view this is most important because income from property rates must ultimately supplant the other two important pillars of black municipal finance, liquor and levy contributions from employers.)

A vital adjunct to the committee's observations on freehold property rights for blacks are recommendations urging government to embark on a massive housing programme, requiring expenditure of R1 100m over 12 years at 1977/78 prices.

According to the committee's survey of black population dynamics, the number of blacks in the common area seems set to rise from 8,1m in 1977 to 10,3m in 1990, based on an anticipated growth rate of about 2% a year. At least 50% of the housing requirement implied will have to be financed by government and most of the remainder by the private sector, including own-buildings by blacks. This assumption is based on the fact that in 1976 nearly 50% of economically active blacks in the common area were engaged outside mining, agriculture and domestic service (where the employer provides accommodation), as well as the assumption that government provides housing finance for the whole extent of the population increase in metropolitan areas and 22% of funds required to house the increase in the non-metropolitan areas. (The housing of "illegals" of whom there were an estimated 586 000 at March 31 1977, is obviously excluded from the committee's calculations).

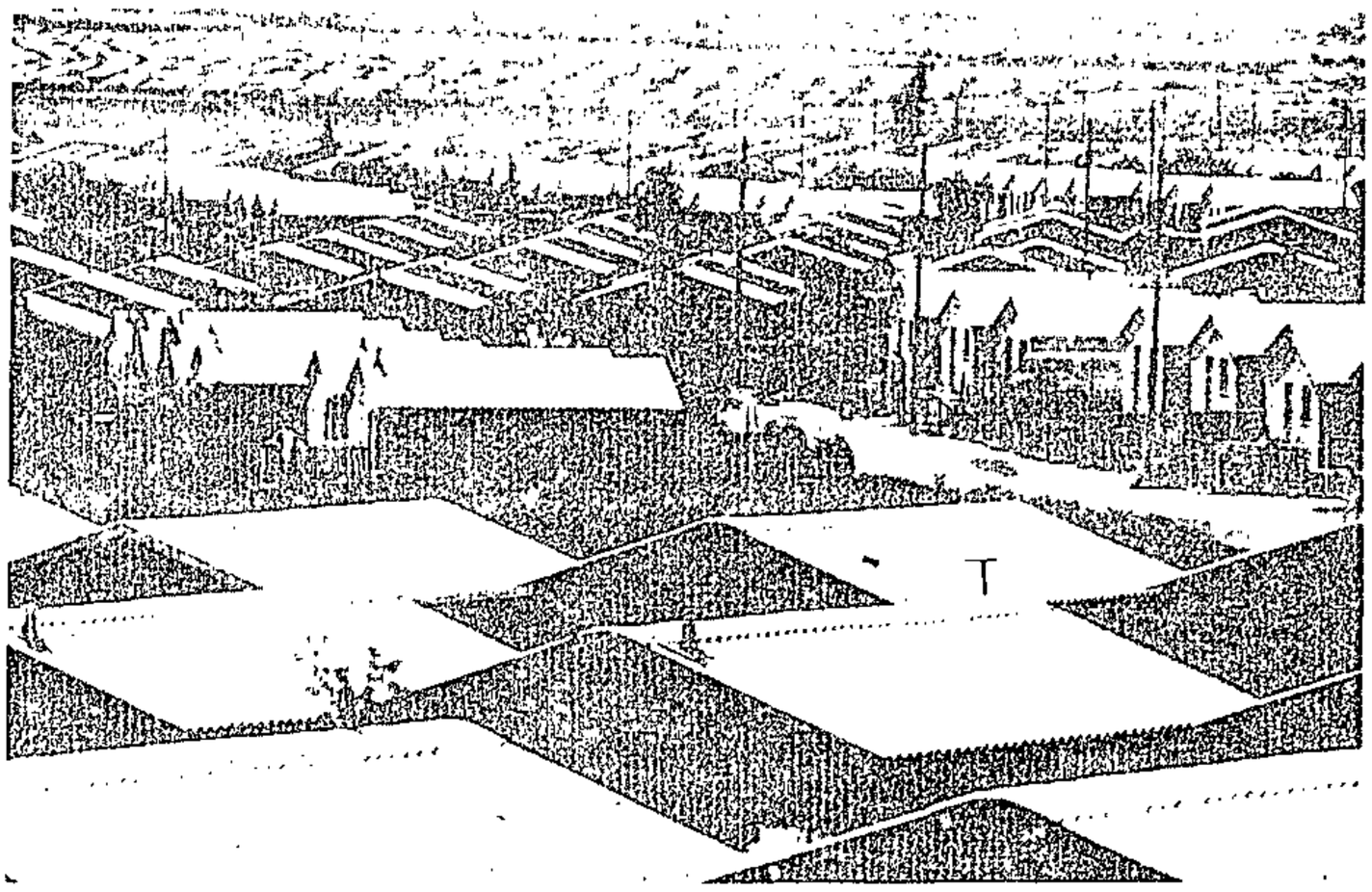
This means that homes will have to be found for more than 1m people up to 1990. At an occupation rate of 7 per comparable housing unit of R6 900 (including services) it seems government housing funds will have to provide more than R1 billion by 1990.

Housing backlog

However, this sum excludes capital sums required to upgrade/improve existing homes, nor does it provide for the elimination of housing backlogs, estimated by Riekert to be 162 000 family units at the end of 1977. This would require an additional R100m to be spent to 1990.

According to a survey carried out by the committee, R37,7m was spent on black housing in 1977/78. On an annuity calculation it is clear that this sum will have to be increased nearby 14% a year to R176,9m a year to reach the target figure of R1 billion, R385m a year to provide for up-grading and wiping out the estimated backlog.

Equally important is the amount of work such a construction programme would create. A 1976 study by the Department of Community Development showed that every R1m spent on low-cost housing



. . . on a grand scale . . . and with freehold

created 250 man-years of labour in the construction and allied industries, while a World Bank study shows that an income "multiplier" at a factor of two is created in home building (in Korea) and that 14 new jobs are created for every $10 000 expended.

Construction has a higher job-generating propensity than most other areas of activity and is doubly desirable because it has a very low import content, if any.

"Moreover," says the committee, "a healthy system of home ownership will foster a feeling of security, permanency, independence, self-pride and a spirit of progress and "congregation." And private property is, of course, the cornerstone of prosperity.

BROWNE COMMITTEE FM 6/6/80 339

Planning a black middle class

The report and recommendations of the Browne Committee is more than a scholarly study of the financial problems of the country's 512 local authorities.

It is also an important socio-political document which creates a golden opportunity for the reconstruction of hundreds of blighted urban black communities in the common area.

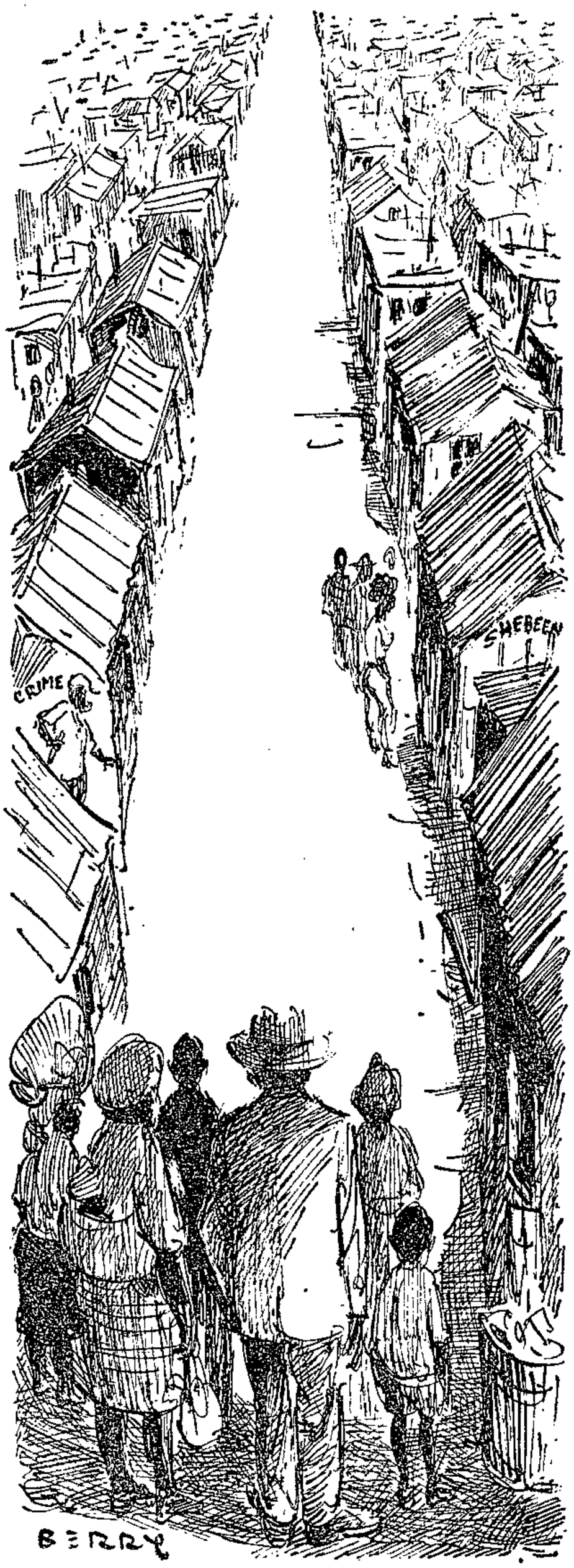
At the same time, however, consideration of Browne's (Chapter 11) recommendations on black local authority finance will bring the Cabinet face to face with awkward decisions about fundamental NP policy. Adoption of the recommendations will require some courage in view of right-wing gut opposition to policy adaptations which might make life for urban blacks a little more comfortable.

Yet by no stretch of the imagination can the Browne report be seen as a verligte

The forces of change must be unshackled

The Urban Foundation has taken an outspoken new stand on the need for urgent change to right the wrongs of apartheid, reports SIEGFRIED HANNIG.

MR JUSTICE STEYN



The road to nowhere?

In a major policy switch, the Urban Foundation has taken a public stand on most of South Africa's potential flashpoints.

At its annual meeting yesterday and in its Soweto report today, the Foundation spoke out clearly on all of the burning issues outside the strictly political field.

After three years of scrupulously avoiding clashes with the authorities and employers, the Foundation has stepped into the middle of major controversies affecting both of these.

Some cynics will say the Foundation badly needed to win credibility in urban black communities, without whose full co-operation the Foundation's catalytic role of improving the "quality of life" is impossible.

The Foundation's executive director, Mr Justice Jan Steyn, put it differently.

He pointed to the hardening of attitudes as a result of internal circumstances and events in Zimbabwe, amid insufficient evidence of peaceful change towards a more just dispensation in South Africa.

He saw an "undoubted commitment" to such change but made it clear that rapidly changing perceptions called for much more tangible evidence.

The Foundation's Soweto report leaves no doubt about the herculean task entailed in repairing the damage which apartheid has done to black townships and their residents.

Mr Justice Steyn speaks of it as the policy which sought to "emphasise the temporary nature of blacks' rights in urban areas."

The Soweto report speaks of "constraints aimed at inhibiting the development of private enterprise."

The result is a city of more than a million people that has never been planned as an integrated unit — a city that has no town centre, shopping centres or industries.

It is a city that should double its size by the year 2000 but does not have enough land available to cater even for the existing shortfall in housing.

Virtually all of its formally employed residents (99 percent) work outside Soweto, yet transport constitutes a major problem demanding "urgent attention."

The 352 000 Sowetans who commuted to Johannesburg daily (in 1978) have contributed significantly to the metropolitan and national economy through their labour and purchases made mainly in Johannesburg.

Yet Soweto is expected to finance itself — without any income from industries of which it has been deliberately deprived, with all its land owned by the State, with large-scale poverty and with serious unemployment.

No wonder that Soweto's biggest single source of revenue is the sale of liquor and beer — commodities which would have been distributed by its own residents under a free enterprise system.

No wonder that there is a lack of basic services and facilities, a problem which "is bound to inhibit any attempt to improve the quality of life or to generate any form of industry."

In addition, Soweto suffers from an "inefficient" administration and much red tape still encumbers the evolution of business.

Finally, perhaps worst of all, there is the self-perpetuating cycle of poverty which is difficult to break even in unrestricted communities with adequate educational facilities.

No doubt these are some of the reasons for what may be regarded as the drastic reforms being advocated openly now by the Urban Foundation.

The Foundation's Soweto report from which most of the above facts were gleaned, presents the facts in a scrupulously clinical, unembroidered way.

One of its few outspoken comments is:

"What is required is a return to a situation where the natural social and economic forces are freed from the crippling and distorting shackles of domination by parochial interests."

QUOTES

"Determined attempts to propagate an uncompromising, even revolutionary, course as the only effective change agent have gained some ground."

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"What is being sought are clear signs of change . . . both in respect of tangible things and in respect of symbols."

●

"We believe the idea that equal educational opportunities can only be provided through a unitary system (of education) requires the most urgent reconsideration at the highest level."

●

"We associate ourselves unequivocally with the ideal of freehold title for all South African citizens."

●

"The opening up of job opportunities at all levels including the highest level should be provided and achieved as soon as possible."

Tribal justice moves in to take on township disputes

3397 NDM 10/6/80.

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The introduction of "people's courts" in black towns came a step nearer yesterday when the Laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill passed its Second Reading.

The Bill was opposed by the PFP, whose justice spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman (Houghton), said it was wrong to confer judicial powers on people without the proper training and background.

The measure, which will confer on selected blacks the same judicial powers as headmen or tribal chiefs, will be introduced only after being requested by community councils.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J Wentzel, said that reasonable liaison between the makgotla courts and the police would greatly relieve the burden on the police.

The measure, with the proper degree of co-operation between the people's courts and the police would be a major contribution towards the maintenance of law and order in black urban areas, he said.

The laws determined very clearly which crimes or civil actions could be tried in the courts.

In addition all accused had the right to appeal to the commissioners in their areas.

"The expense of many court proceedings are a major source of trouble to many blacks. This way the people will have access to courts that can be operated very cheaply," said Mr Wentzel.

Mrs Suzman interjected, saying that was one of the troubles with the proposed courts.

Sapa reported Mr Wentzel as saying said that even in 1980, South Africa was not in a position to consider the abolition of tribal law for blacks, even in the urban areas.

He said the procedure of traditional black courts hearing disputes was such that it usually ended in reconciliation of the parties involved.

The traditional courts were functioning well, and if tribal law were disregarded at this stage it would be an insult to blacks, even in Soweto.

The lifestyle of many urban blacks was still linked to tribal law.

Dr W D Kotze (NP Parys) said the transfer of Mafeking to BophuthaTswana should eliminate the "Africa syndrome" — that blacks were necessarily hostile to whites.

The transfer of Mafeking was putting into practice the Government's policy of helping Africa to help itself.

The town would prove that blacks could live in peace and harmony with whites who had settled there.

Mafeking would be an ideal choice for the administrative seat of the proposed constellation of Southern African states, Dr Kotze said.

Homeland earnings much lower

CAPE TIMES 10/6/80 (147) 339 (128)

Industrial Reporter

THE 18 PERCENT of the black population which lives in white metropolitan areas spends 45 percent of the total that blacks spend on their households, a study by the Bureau of Market Research at the University of South Africa says.

The tremendous difference in income levels between blacks in the white areas and the rest of the country emphasized the necessity for economically viable homelands, the bureau said.

Turning to black-white comparisons, the bureau found that although whites made up only 16,6 percent of the population, they accounted for 65 percent of household expenditure in 1975. Blacks made up 71,2 percent of the population, but accounted for only 24,8 percent of household expenditure.

Food represented 16,2 percent of white household expenditure compared with 40,6 percent of black household spending, 35,3 percent for coloured people and 31,1 percent for Asians.

Emphasizing the importance of black consumers to the economy, the report found that total real growth in the food market in the five years to 1975 was dependent on black expenditure. In markets including clothing, footwear, fuel and light, cigarettes and tobacco, and reading matter and stationery, the growth rate was fair although there was a decline in real expenditure by whites.

The 2,7-million whites living in ten metropolitan areas paid 72;7 percent of the income tax.

Investment policies criticised

STAR 11/6/80 339

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A select committee of Parliament has criticised the policy of black administration boards which lost large sums of money through investing in an ailing bank.

The Select Committee on Public Accounts — Parliament's watchdog on government spending — says it is perturbed at the unsatisfactory internal control measures, the general financial administration and the investment policy of the boards.

In a report published today the committee recommends that steps be taken to place these matters on a sound footing.

Millions of rands were invested in the Rand Bank by the boards only a few weeks before it was placed under curatorship. They sustained heavy losses due to interest rates being slashed.

Recent reports by the auditor-general have revealed that among the boards which lost money were those for Port Natal, East Rand, Vaal Triangle, Western Transvaal, Midlands, South-western Cape, Drakensberg, Peninsula and Southern Orange Free State.

In addition, the Wool Board lost more than half a million rands through investing with the bank only a few months before it was placed under a curator.

The select committee heard evidence on the accounts of the East Rand, Midlands (now Eastern Cape) and Peninsula (now Western Cape) boards.

The committee says that more specific guidelines for the investment of funds by statutory bodies should be laid down to ensure the safety of investments.

White chain stores' motives questioned

By J S MOJAPELO

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) has questioned the motives of white chain stores wishing to enter into partnerships in black areas.

NAFCOC says in an editorial in the current edition of its mouthpiece, African Business magazine, that it will only entertain partnership agreements under strictly controlled conditions.

Among the conditions laid down by NAFCOC for these partnerships are that all discriminatory regulations and policies affecting blacks be removed, and that no partnerships be entered into where blacks are to be mere "fronts" and glorified managers.

"Partnerships must be equal in every sense of the word," NAFCOC states, and asks why the large chain stores have not bothered to hold any discussions with the relevant chambers of commerce.

NAFCOC, which is the umbrella body of African chambers of commerce throughout the country, asks why the chain stores talk of entering into partnerships in black areas and say nothing about partnerships of blacks and whites in the central business districts.

"The white chains would to all intents and purposes seem to be pursuing their black customers into black areas. This is an insulting move to black business as a whole."

According to NAFCOC, the white chains have suddenly woken up to the fact that they can supply what the small black trader has been supplying all along.

"What black traders need is equal opportunity and this is what NAFCOC has been striving for since its inception."

In another editorial in the same magazine, NAFCOC said the Soweto garage owners would have a far stronger platform from which to fight the payment of filling station bonueses by petrol companies to the administration boards.

The Black Garage Proprieters Association, a body of Soweto garage owners, is asking the government that the bonuses be paid to the filling stations instead.

NAFCOC suggested that garage owners could do themselves a service by joining their local chambers and subsequently asking NAFCOC to take up the matter on their behalf.

The garages owners complain that white, coloured and Indian petrol- sellers are not treated the same way. They are paid the bonuses direct.

Call to scrap 'failed' black boards

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The PFP yesterday called on the Government to scrap administration boards.

"There is little doubt that the administration board system has been a failure," Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said in a statement issued after the release of the second report of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, which strongly criticised the internal administration of the boards.

"Your committee is, moreover, perturbed at the unsatisfactory internal control measures, the general financial administration and the investment policy of the boards and recommends that steps be taken to place these matters on a sound footing," the Select Committee said.

It also said that more specific guidelines for investments by statutory bodies should be laid down.

During the course of this year's parliamentary session, the Auditor-General has revealed that various administration boards invested sums of money in banks which were subsequently placed under curatorship.

Mr Schwarz said it was obvious to the committee that there were also serious unsatisfactory aspects of internal control measures and general financial administration.

"This, in itself, would have been enough, but if one looks at the balance sheet of the East Rand Administration Board, one finds many millions invested instead of being used for the purpose of providing housing and services which are urgently needed."

And the committee, in its report, said: "If there is an urgent need for services and housing, funds should be used to provide these and investments should only be made for short periods until the money can be used for the intended purposes."

Mr Schwarz said that concern had arisen because of the nature of certain investments made by the administration boards.

"But an investigation by the committee has demonstrated that there exists a far more serious situation."

"There is little doubt that the administration board system has been a failure — it has not been shown to be effective, and as a matter of some urgency, consideration to the replacement of the system must be given."

Urban Foundation makes its contribution to change

Cape Times 12/6/80

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These are extracts from comments made by Mr Justice JAN STEYN, executive director of the Urban Foundation, at the annual meeting of the foundation.

THE Urban Foundation seeks to make its contribution in two ways:

1 It involves people from all sections of the community not only in discussions, but in respect of decision-making concerning all our activities whether at a policy or project level.

2 By providing resources to stimulate and demonstrate the kind of changes in society we have identified through the process I have just outlined. Change is not brought about by a single thrust. Indeed it is our belief that the cumulative effect of our efforts and others who actively promote peaceful change can make a positive contribution towards a more just dispensation.

As indicated in the review it is my opinion that the forces in society designed to stimulate and sustain change have as yet not acted with anything like the necessary vigour. Clearly tangible rewards must be evident for those who are committed to this course. I point to only three indications which tend to show that the evolutionary course does produce results compatible with the objective of a more just society.

1 We associate ourselves unequivocally with the ideal of freehold title for all South African citizens and although there is much criticism of the 99-year leasehold system, its introduction has marked a most significant shift in government policy and heralded the recognition of the permanance of the urban black. We do view this leasehold as a step towards the ideal. It should be recognized as a real improvement on the so-called home-ownership scheme which had previously been introduced. Leasehold does confer defensible title to the leaseholder and give him direct access to private sector finance. It is important to note that his title and right of occupation cannot be revoked by the arbitrary decision of an official, such as is the case with the "home-ownership scheme".

2 In the Western Cape, Modderdam and Unibell were demolished and the people living in these settlements dispersed. Crossroads and Alexandra were not, and the integrity of those communities has up to the present been maintained. It gives us cause for hope that other viable communities under the threat of resettlement like Walmer in Port Elizabeth and Ducan Village in East London may not only survive, but may be revitalized *in situ*.

3 There are many other such tangible indications, sufficient in my view to sustain the faith of our fellow black South Africans that to follow this route can be justified, that we should all make our contribution towards first sustaining and then increasing the impetus of change. The restrictions and restraints on black entrepreneurship have been significantly eased and a dynamic programme to advance black business is far advanced. Moreover, the recent amendments to the physical planning act — implementing the Riekert commission proposal because of its racially discriminatory nature — are another clear pointer to the commitment to move away from discrimination.

In the area of education and training, it is important to record the far-reaching statement made by the prime minister: "The government pledges itself to the goal of equal education for all population groups, but emphasizes that the historical backlog cannot be overcome overnight. My government and I are prepared to accept a programme whereby the goal of equality in education for all population groups can be attained as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means."

We believe that the idea that equal educational opportunities can only be provided through a unitary system and a single — even if decentralized — educational administration requires the most urgent reconsideration at the highest level. We also believe that a larger percentage of the GNP should be spent on education *per se* and that the available resources should be more equitably distributed between various sections of the population. Moreover, adequate vocational guidance and the opening up of job opportunities at all levels including the highest level.

There are certain other immediate steps that can be taken to redress some of the distortions and disparities. I cite only two examples. I believe action of the kind proposed will make a distinct contribution towards the improvement of the quality of life of our disadvantaged communities.

Government has accepted the concept of a single economy for South Africa. The commitment to implement the Wiehahn recommendations will lead to the rationalization of our manpower resources and the elimination of discrimination in the workplace based on race. Both the concept of a single economy and the ideal of fair labour practices will be so much better accommodated if the training process is also designed to permit of shared facilities, *ie* that those who work together on the shop floor also have the opportunity to train together; moreover, the contention that the training received by the technically skilled at facilities for blacks is inferior to that of whites can be effectively gainsaid by opening technikons to all those who possess the required qualifications, irrespective of race.

I also have no reservations in supporting the many respected voices in academic circles urging that this course should be followed also in respect of all tertiary education.

15/6/80 SUN TIMES

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Riekert: Like the curate's egg

THE implementation this week of the first recommendations of the Riekert Commission will mean substantial relaxations in the way of life of blacks qualified to live in urban areas.

But, like the curate's egg, the news is only good in parts, according to labour experts.

By IVOR WILKINS

The most significant relaxation is that blacks with urban residence rights can now move from one urban area to another to take up jobs provided they have "suitable accommodation".

But therein lies the rub.

"In theory, the new regulations will give 'qualified' blacks much more mobility," said a labour economist.

"But I am highly sceptical of a big improvement in practice."

The problem lay in the requirement that the move from one area to another could be made only on condition that there was "suitable accommodation".

The Riekert Commission itself showed that there was a desperate shortage of accommodation in the urban areas.

The relaxation would benefit only those blacks who could afford to buy virtually nonexistent houses under the 99-year lease plan; or those so highly qualified that companies would regard it worthwhile to provide housing.

This problem will also apply to labour recruited from the rural areas.

Under the new regulations, labour assembly points will be created near the homelands.

But it is a specific instruction to officials manning labour bureaux there that in selecting labour they must not only take note of employment opportunities and vacancies but also the availability of housing.

Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on labour matters, said the housing specification created a classic Catch-22 situation.

"How can you say a man can't look for a job until he has suitable housing?" he asked.

While there were aspects of the new regulations that were positive, there was also a sting.

"This doesn't change anything in terms of influx control and the pass system — it doesn't get to the root of the problem and until it does, it is only tinkering."

Overall, labour experts agreed that the new regulations would improve the quality of life of blacks who enjoy the precious Section 10 1(a) and (b) status, which is the sole open sesame to the new relaxed regulations.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash in Johannesburg said:

"It is definitely going to be much easier for 'qualified' people. All they need is that stamp in their pass books.

"Employers are going to take a much closer interest in that stamp from now on (because they now face stiffer fines for employing 'illegal' blacks).

"If there is no stamp, they will say no jobs.

"On the one hand it improves the lot of 'qualified' blacks but it also puts up more barriers for those who are not 'qualified'."

Mrs Duncan said the Riekert Commission had estimated there were 1,5-million blacks in South Africa who qualified for urban residence rights. This represented about 10 per cent of the total.

And the 1,5-million whose lives were going to be a bit more sunny would be a diminishing elite.

According to the current citizenship laws, the children of urban blacks would not inherit the right to be South Africans.

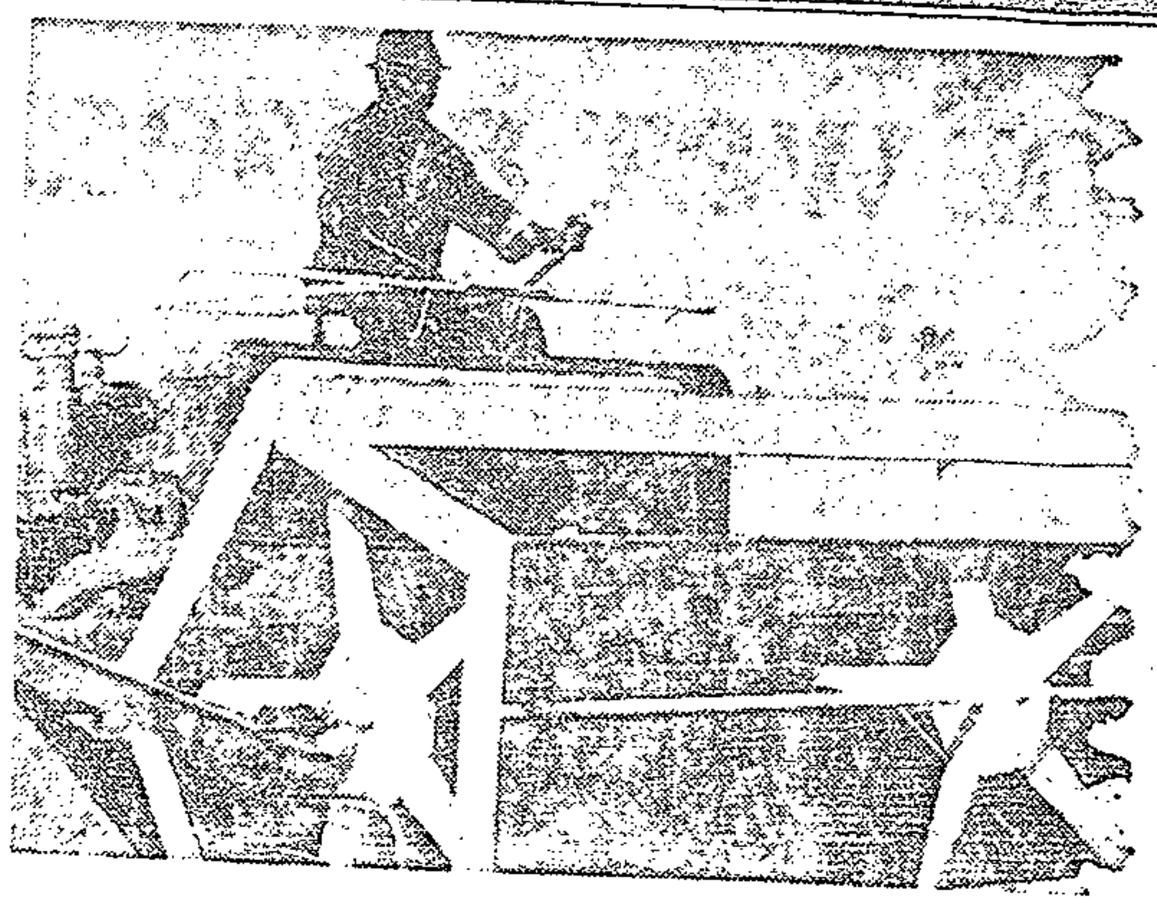
They would be forced to become citizens of independent homelands.

"It is not moving away from discrimination, or grand apartheid, or getting rid of the pass laws, or making influx control any more humane.

"What is happening is that the Government is co-opting a small group of blacks into the central white core of South Africa by making things easier than they were before."

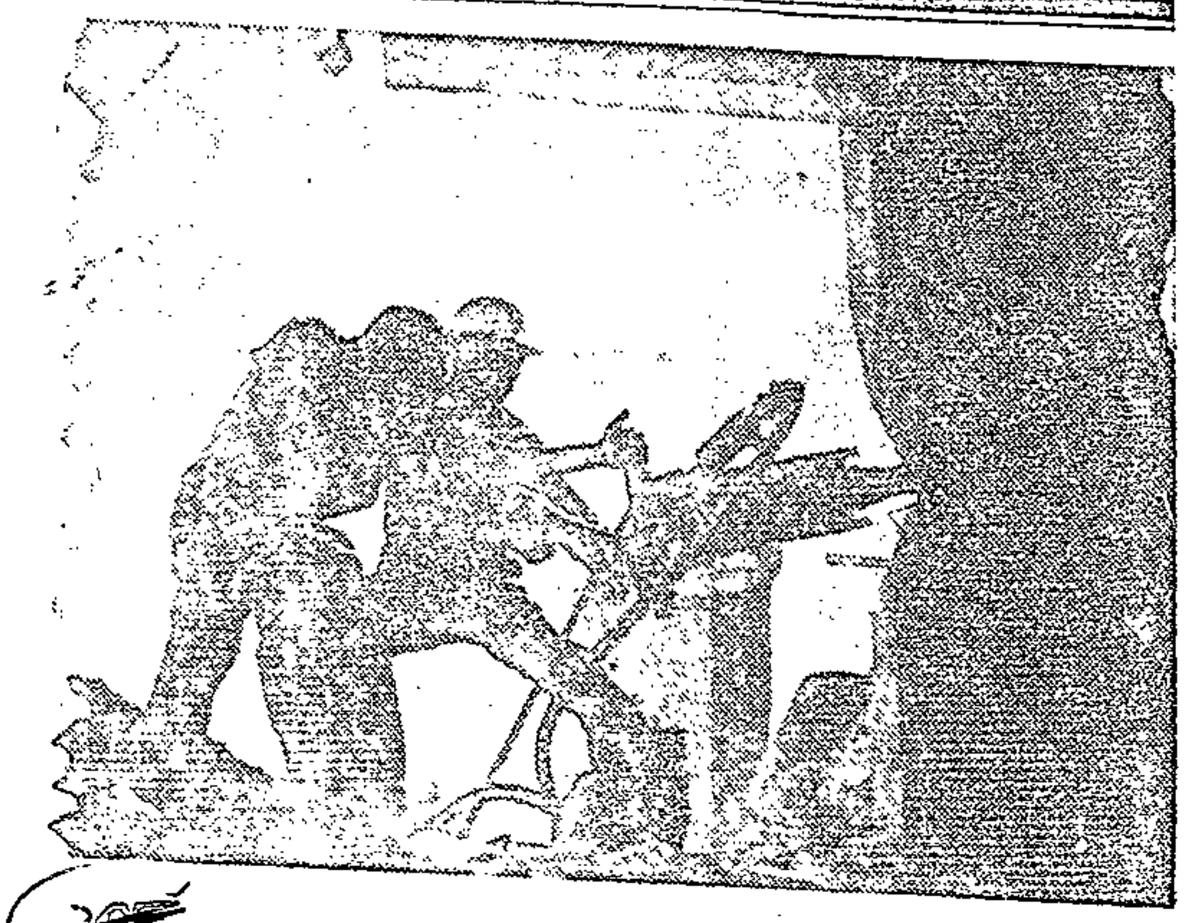
For those who do have the qualifications, the most important of the new regulations will mean:

- They can move to jobs from one urban area to another provided they have suitable accommodation.
- They do not have to report to a labour bureau if they change jobs. They can begin work immediately.
- Neither they nor their employers will have to appear at a labour bureau personally to register: it can be done in writing.



Labour regulations gazetted on Friday entrench the division between rural and urban blacks.

Douglas Hindson of the African Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand examined the subject in an interview with Star reporter ROB MEINTJES.



STAR 18/6/80 (339)

The new apartheid

The first sample of how the Riekert Commission recommendations are to be translated into law was provided last week by the publication of amendments to the Black Labour Regulations.

One object is to improve the economic condition of the "established" urban black population by opening the way for more effective use of legally-qualified workers in the cities.

This is done at the expense of the rural workforce in the homelands.

The prerequisite for a relaxation of controls over the urban workers is increased control of rural workers seeking work in the towns.

Registration requirements have been simplified for people possessing the Section 10(1) a, b and c qualifications outlined in the Urban Areas Act, the law which legalises the position of a black in a "white" urban area.

Prior permission to change jobs is no longer necessary for these people.

Unemployed workers in this category are no longer obliged to register as workseekers and employers no longer have to register vacancies at black labour bureaux.

But contracts of employment must still be registered once they have been entered into — and the onus of doing so now rests with the employer.

These changes will streamline registration procedures for both employers and workers and cut down on time spent queueing at labour bureaux.

They also allow for the increased freedom of movement of urban workers between administration board areas.

These changes are intended to give priority to urban workers in the allocation of jobs — at the expense of contract workers — and they are likely to improve the relative economic position of Section 10 (1) a, b and c workers.

But this does not eliminate all restrictions on the movement of these "privileged" workers.

The regulations still do not grant workers the positive right to choose jobs freely. The general rule has not been changed.

In terms of the new regulations no person may take any black into his employ in a prescribed uban area and no black may take up employment in such an area unless permission has been given to the worker by the labour officer.

The concession that Section 10(1) a, b and c workers may change jobs without prior permission is granted as an exemption from this general rule.

Another restriction is that movement between administration board areas is subject to the labour bureau being "satisfied" that suitable accommodation is available.

For the employer this should not prove difficult in the case of movement of single workers. But for the individual worker wishing to take his family, current housing shortages will make movement extremely difficult.

The worker is also not free to stay unemployed. In terms of section 29 of the Urban Areas Act — which continues to apply — a worker may be convicted of being "idle" if he remains unemployed beyond a specified length of time (about 100 days). Existing levels of unemployment in the towns make this a real threat.

Pass controls are not modified by these changes in registration procedures. Blacks are still required to produce reference books on demand. The onus of proof that an individual falls within one of the exempted categories of urban workers rests with that individual.

For all other workers who do not qualify under Section 10 (1) a, b and c the registration procedure remains as stringent as in the past.

The regulations provide for their more effective implementation by extending the labour bureau system. "Detached" labour bureaus are to be established in assembly centres near homeland borders and also in the townships.

For employers wishing to recruit blacks from homelands the procedures appear to remain substantially unaltered.

But new controls make it much more difficult for individual rural blacks to seek work "illegally" in the towns.

Despite this it is inevitable that not all illegal employment will be eliminated.

The plight of workers facing unemployment in the rural areas will force them to seek work in the towns whatever the restrictions and employers have a continuing incentive to exploit their particular vulnerability despite the threatened fines.

The attempt to divide the African workforce in this way is an essential part of the Riekert Commission's overall political strategy, aimed at creating a "stable, contented and happy black community in the white areas." The regulations reveal the narrowness of the intended concession.

Material gains resulting for the black urban population are made dependent upon increasing unemployment and poverty in the rural areas.

(339) 20/6/80

ies building houses for them. At any rate permission to work across regional boundaries has been readily granted where firm job offers existed.

The ceiling on loans by employers to black workers has been lifted. This could be interpreted as encouraging employers to provide loans for housing as the private sector has been increasingly urged to assist their employees in this field.

Unemployed blacks, who had to report fortnightly to the labour bureau to renew permits as job seekers, will no longer have to do so. Employers will no longer have to notify or register vacancies, a practice designed to synchronise the labour supply of job seekers and demand by employers. The major pitfall was that jobs offered at labour bureaus were unpopular.

Far from goal

Workers and employers are no longer required to appear at the labour bureau once blacks have been hired. Written notification to the bureau is sufficient.

Labour bureaus will be established in and near black areas to facilitate easier processing.

These changes are considered as moves to rationalise the administration of black labour and bring it on par with other race groups. But they are still far from the goal of effecting a greater and freer mobility of labour. Influx control is retained: those without section 10 qualifications are excluded and the Department of Co-operation and Development is left with the task of implementing it. It's all rather like trying to streamline a cancer when it should rather be cleanly excised.

URBAN BLACKS

A first step

(339) FM 20/6/80

Measures announced last week to facilitate greater mobility of blacks with section 10 qualifications and to lessen the administrative hurdles on the work front are seen as the first step towards the implementation of the Riekert recommendations.

They are considered to be in line with government's declaration to ease the labour and residential conditions of urban blacks. The envisaged changes fall under the Black Labour Regulations of 1965 which determine the nature and extent of blacks registered for work, and those in employment.

The essential thrust of the regulations gazetted on Friday is to separate the functions of labour administration and influx control. Control will remain under Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) while employment matters will shift to the Department of Manpower Utilisation. Labour matters will continue to be handled by CAD on an agency basis, though Jaap Cilliers, director general of Manpower Utilisation, tells the *FM* it is "likely" that his department will have its staff overseeing the work of the labour bureau before the end of the year.

The major changes introduced last week are:

Blacks with section 10 qualifications may move from one urban area to another in search of work without having to obtain permission from the labour bureaus of their respective areas. This apparent greater mobility is, however, subject to the availability of "suitable" accommodation, a proviso from Riekert. The right to occupy or own a house will still be the domain of the administration boards. The scarcity of housing in black urban areas could make this concession a dead letter except for those who might have compan-

DR PIET KOORNHOF

DR ANTON RUPERT

MR GAVIN RELLY

Cities face black influx of 21-million

Sunday Times 22/6/80

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By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

SOUTH African cities face an influx of 21-million black people in the next 20 years. And the only way to deal with them is to scrap Government racial restrictions on the use of land.

This was the conclusion reached in an in-depth report released this week after an international conference in Johannesburg last year on "Free Enterprise and the Individual".

The report was compiled by Syncom, a private-sector organisation which develops scenarios, policy alternatives and action programmes for all fields of business and related environments.

Many influential people, including two Ministers, Senator Owen Horwood and Dr Piet Koornhof, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr Justice J Steyn, Dr A M S Makunyane, Dr J H de Loor, Secretary for Finance, Mr Gavin Relly, of Anglo American, Dr Anton Rupert, Dr L L Sebe, of the Ciskei, President L Mangope, Professor Walter Williams, of the United States, and Mr Michael Ivens, of Britain, contributed to the conference.

The report that emerged concludes that, next to nuclear warfare and massive hunger, the influx of blacks to the cities is the biggest threat facing the country.

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI

South Africa will not be able to cope with the current means at its disposal. The alternative is "massive squatting" or "giant slums".

The report predicted that 75 per cent of the black population of 37-million would be urbanised by the year 2000 compared to 33 per cent in 1970.

It was estimated 40 new cities — 20 the size of Johannesburg — would be needed. In terms of housing for blacks, the backlog calculated was 6 150 000 units.

To build and maintain the cities for whites and blacks, about R140-billion would have to be spent over the next 20 years.

It was estimated that if 27-million urban blacks in the year 2000 were evenly spread over 27 cities the size of Soweto, they would roughly require 27 000 doctors and dentists, 250 000 teachers, 18 000 pharmacists and 540 000 city engineering staff, hospital staff, town planners and administrators, professionals, etc.

"The purpose of this (very rough) exercise is to demonstrate that the planned urbanisation of this size over 20 years requires considerably more than civil engineering planning."

Powers

The report includes a survey by Mr Leon Louw, executive director of the Free Market Foundation, of restrictions on land use.

He says a commonly expressed view at the conference was that the powers of the administration boards, and particularly the superintendent in black urban areas, created a sense of insecurity and resentment which pervaded the entire black community.

"It has a significant effect on the willingness of blacks to invest in homes or businesses," he said.

He argues for immediate changes including:

- Substantially less Government intervention and participation in the economy.
- The removal of virtually all statutory discrimination.
- The legalisation and encouragement of the informal sector (agriculture, industry and commerce).
- The transfer to the private sector of State economic activities which are not of a special strategic nature.
- The involvement of the private sector in strategic areas.
- The fact that there is a universal correlation between the degree of free enterprise and the degree of socio-economic prosperity.

Cape Times 25/6/80

Move to reject new council

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The controversial proposed President's Council, including its related black Advisory Council, is likely to be rejected by the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa — the super community council.

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the association, Mr Steve Kgame.

Mr Kgame said acceptance of the Advisory Council would mean endorsement of the remark by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, who caused an uproar a fortnight ago when he said blacks had been excluded from the President's Council because they had slow thought processes.

In Katlehong, the chairman of the local council, Mr Mpiyake Khumalo, condemned the government for excluding blacks from the President's Council.

"We are deeply disappointed at our exclusion from the council. There can be no valid reason for the exclusion and we call on the government to think again," Mr Khumalo said.

He said blacks wanted to play "an important part" in determining the future of the country and, like other racial groups, should have been included in the President's Council.

The President's Council and the president's black Advisory Council were recommended by the Schlebusch Commission, which is working out a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa, in its interim report tabled in Parliament earlier this year.

Cape Times 22/7/80

Civic powers explained

COMMUNITY COUNCILS were introduced by the government to enable black people to decide their future.

This was said last night by the Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development of the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, at a public meeting in Mbekweni township, Paarl.

He said that the elected councillors would be able to discuss residents' problems, and disclosed that it had already been decided that the councils would have municipal powers in future.

It would be possible too for residents to decide on the future of their children. He was not selling community councils to the people, he said; it was for the people to accept or reject them.

Mr Bezuidenhout said that the functions of the councils would be to control the hiring of houses, schools, business sites and other buildings to residents.

"They would also be able to give bursaries to the residents' children," he said.

The community councils would have powers to decide how to develop townships.

"The Peninsula Administration Board will also help the councillors in their duties, and in the end the most senior post will be occupied by a black man."

Residents would be informed about the election dates through the press, public meetings and pamphlets.

Sun Times 22/6/80 339

Urban Foundation likely to get bonanza from British firms

MAJOR British companies are expected to pledge millions of rands to the South African Urban Foundation after it opens an office in London this week.

Already Metal Box — which has major interests in South Africa — has indicated that it is prepared to donate at least R500 000 to the foundation over the next few years.

By SUZANNE VOS
London

The foundation recently scored a difficult coup when the British authorities granted it permission to operate as a charity.

It is almost unheard of for a foreign organisation to be given this privilege.

It means that British business concerns — as well as the foundation — can benefit from the complex tax laws here which give generous advantages to donors as well as registered charities.

"The foundation, by setting up a London base, should also be able to capitalise on the financial-rand market when it imports foreign currency into South Africa.

Mr Charles Parker, who will act as the foundation's secretary here, told the Sunday Times this week that initial indications of support from British companies with interests in South Africa were encouraging.

Mr Parker, secretary to the executive of Charter Consolidated, returned to London a year ago after working for nearly three years in Johannesburg for Anglo American.

"British companies are obviously concerned about the future stability of South Africa and see the foundation as the ideal vehicle for them to contribute towards helping to provide worthwhile solutions," he said.

Mr Parker said that the foundation had so far had to do very little canvassing in Britain.

"The initiative to donate money came from the companies themselves," he added.

"Needless to say we jumped at the suggestion and that is why we have set up the foundation here as a company by guarantee with no share capital."

The president of the foundation, Mr Justice Jan Steyn, will arrive in London tomorrow and is expected to chair the first meeting of the London office on Wednesday.

Mr Justice Steyn will also visit the managements of various British companies who have major interests in South Africa.

Some have already indicated that they are considering long-term donations and Mr Justice Steyn is expected to persuade others to follow suit.

The directors of the London office of the foundation are all well-known and distinguished businessmen.

Mr Justice Steyn will almost certainly be elected chairman and the directors will be the chairman of Barclays Bank, Sir Anthony Tuke; the chairman of Anglo American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer; Anglo American executive director Mr M B Hofmeyr; former British Chancellor and Standard Chartered chairman, Lord Anthony Barber; South African Urban Foundation director Mr Bill Watson; and retired Anglo American deputy chairman and former Standard Chartered chairman [illegible]

Said Mr Parker: "With a line-up like this, I think the foundation is in a superb position in London to encourage various companies to donate the sort of money which will enable it to get on with some valuable work."

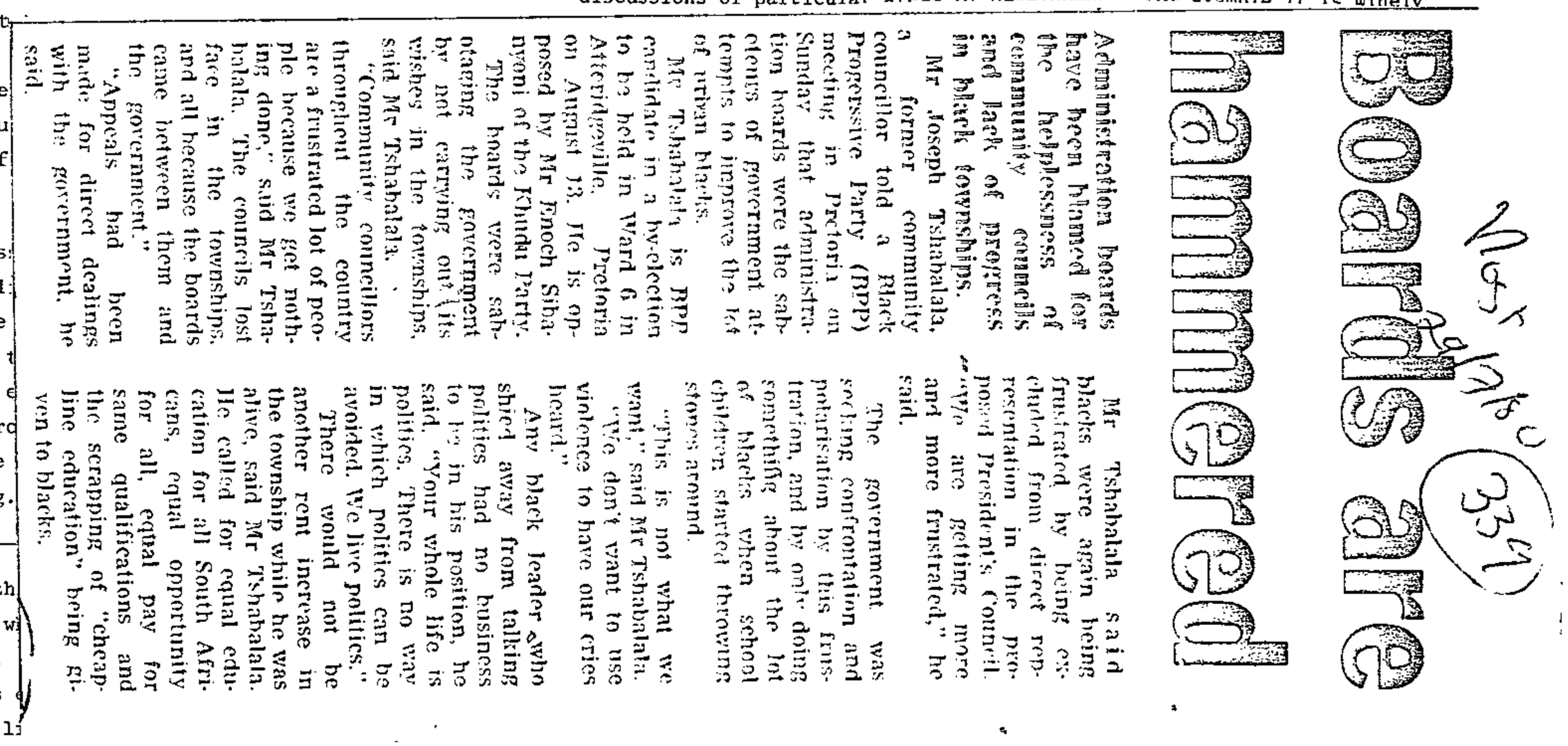
everyday use of economic channels, but to the ability to shape the form of those channels and in particular the prevailing exchange rates[63]; thus it does not refer, for example, to the manufacture of machinery, but it does refer to setting the price of that machinery. Again, we have not included here a specific category called 'social power'; the reason for this is that on the one hand we have already included, under 'indirect power' and 'persuasive power', large segments of what might be called 'social power'; on the other hand we have not included the direct application of social controls (dominance by ridicule, gossip, opprobium, and so on, cf. p. 71 of [53]) because these constit
of social interaction and cannot be separated from
'social' channel. We are rather concerned with the
which decide the limits on the method that may be u
and economic means will be implicit in many uses of
that end.

1) Direct Political Power. We consider here acces
recognised and sanctioned institutions for controll
local authority councils, and so on - affecting the
tions (i) *National Government:* share of power in t
(a) Group share in executive positions (cabinet or e
in parliament or governing body (e.g. percentage gro
parliament); (b) Group ability to choose executive
and to make them accountable for their actions (e.g.

63: "Even in a pure exchange economy, changes in th
will affect not only who does what, when, and w
gets what, when, and where" (page 81 in [30]).
market forces to fix prices may be regarded as
rather than an exercise of power, if accepted l
gressed (cf. footnote 20); whether particular activity is regarded as a 'power' activity or not is partly a question of the degree of aggegration involved in the description used.

its own intrinsic merit (as evidenced in the major public debates of the past decades, and see also Chapter 2 of [62], and [63]), but it may also be claimed to be a basic condition for full human development[27]; if it is prescribed, pathologies may be expected to follow ([36]).

4.3 Thirdly, it then follows that such freedom to act is a *basic condition for community development*, and indeed this realisation is a basic feature of the concept of 'community development as a process' (see [37], particularly the quotes on pages 19 to 21). This feature is emphasized in many discussions of particular areas of development, for example it is widely



Boards
hamm
Administration boards have been blamed for the helplessness of community councils and lack of progress in black townships.
Mr Joseph Tshabalala, a former community councillor told a Black Progressive Party (BPP) meeting in Pretoria on Sunday that administration boards were the saboteurs of government attempts to improve the lot of urban blacks.
Mr Tshabalala is BPP candidate in a by-election to be held in Ward 6 in Atteridgeville, Pretoria on August 13. He is opposed by Mr Enoch Sibanyoni of the Khuda Party.
The boards were sabotaging the government by not carrying out its wishes in the townships, said Mr Tshabalala.
"Community councillors throughout the country are a frustrated lot of people because we get nothing done," said Mr Tshabalala. The councils lost face in the townships, and all because the boards came between them and the government."
"Appeals had been made for direct dealings with the government, he said.
Mr Tshabalala said blacks were again being frustrated by being excluded from direct representation in the proposed President's Council.
"We are getting more and more frustrated," he said.
The government was seeing confrontation and polarisation by this frustration, and by only doing something about the lot of blacks when school children started throwing stones around.
"This is not what we want," said Mr Tshabalala.
"We don't want to use violence to have our cries heard."
Any black leader who shied away from talking politics had no business to be in his position, he said. "Your whole life is politics. There is no way in which politics can be avoided. We live politics."
There would not be another rent increase in the township while he was alive, said Mr Tshabalala. He called for equal education for all South Africans, equal opportunity for all, equal pay for same qualifications and the scrapping of "cheapline education" being given to blacks.

29: For example, see Illich [39] for a discussion of the need to place in the hands of the population concerned, the power to deal with their own medical problems; and see Agee [40] for a powerful statement on the need to provide education which enables people to themselves deal with the problems they will encounter in their lives.

The hungry flood grows

RDM 30/6/80.

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Eton . . . backs turned on the state system

Rural blacks are being forced into an urban job hunting situation. GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria on the squeeze.

THE flood of work-hungry homeland blacks attempting to enter the industrial areas is expected to rise dramatically during the next few years as population growths outstrip the ability of the tribal economies to provide jobs.

The increasing black pressure to break through aparthied's legal barriers into the urban areas is reflected in the rising number of convictions under the Government's influx control regulations.

According to the latest figures — for 1978 — the number of black males arrested for pass law offences increased by more than 6 000 to 154 621. The number of women arrested increased by nearly 10 000 to 38 461.

The number of convictions men and women in 1978 was 44 519 — an increase of nearly 2 000.

The obvious remedy is a costly and intensive effort to develop the primitive economies of the homelands, to create jobs, to provide the infrastructure for the establishment and growth of factories and businesses, and to provide well planned and services urban centres with adequate housing.

Economic development over the past two decades — although there has been a recent speed up because of the efforts of the Corporation for Economic Development — does not come close to absorbing the teeming thousands who are looking for work.

Against this background the urban areas are a magnet and the result a toughly administered policy of blocking the entry of black work seeqers into the so-called white areas.

Had the Government acted on the recommendations of the Tomlinson Commission report a quarter century ago, and had it been prepared to spend on the scale believed by the commission to be necessary to develop the homelands, the story today would have been very different.

However, the Government balked — just as it balked at implementing the Theron Commission recommendations which could have been a factor in preventing the recent coloured unrest — at spending the large amounts recommended.

The commission bluntly spelt out the alternative — integration.

Even this failed to frighten the Nationalist Government into launching the programmes which would have jerked the homelands onto a course which would have progressively led to greater self sufficiency.

The rejection of the Tomlinson proposals left the homelands bogged down in economic backwardness, stagnation and poverty.

At a conference on "Free Enterprise and the Individual" held in Johannesburg last year, it was emphasised that South African cities face an influx of 21-million black people over the next 20 years.

It was suggested at the conference that the only way to deal with them is to scrap Government racial restrictions on the use of land.

A report on the conference concluded that next to nuclear warfare, and massive hunger, the influx of blacks to the cities was the biggest threat facing the country.

South Africa would not be able to cope with the current means at its disposal, it was claimed.

The alternative to a viable counter programme was "massive squatting or gigantic slums".

The report forecasts that 75% of the black population of 37-million would be urbanised by the year 2 000, compared with 33% in 1970.

The massive dimension of the problem is apparent against an estimate that 40 new cities — 20 of them the size of Johannesburg — will be needed. The housing backlog calculated in the report was more than 6-million units.

For more than 30 years the Government has talked apartheid and seperate development.

Action to implement the policy has been woefully limited because of the political consequences associated with spending its supporters taxes on developing the black rural areas.

Aparthied was great as an election slogan, but to make it work as a viable political policy, it needed the continuous injection of large amounts of money.

Now as the problem reaches near overwhelming proportions and its potentially chaotic and disastrous consequences begin to surface, there is a sense of urgency in some Government agencies.

But praiseworthy as the efforts of the Corporation for Economic Development are, when the awesome scope of the problem, including hundreds of thousands of unemployed or under-employed blacks involved is taken into account, there is reason to fear that again the efforts are too late and too little.

The corporation is well into an intensive programme to train black farmers and develop the agricultural potential of the homelands.

The general manager of the agriculture of the corporation, Dr J van Marle, said the corporation was only at the beginning of the "giant task".

As the programme snowballs in the years ahead, he claims, the dream of many blacks of a fully employed prosperous and self respecting rural community could be realised.

He is confident that black agriculture and rural prosperity will be unrecognisable a generation ahead from the present subsistence farming scene, which is still apparent in too many tribal areas.

Given the limited resources available, the achievements of the corporation to date are impressive.

Since 1975 almost 6 000 farmers have been established by the corporation in the homelands and in BophuthaTswana.

Jobs have been created for more than 11 600 blacks on agricultural projects in the homelands initiated and managed by the corporation.

About 1 350 black farmers are to be established in the next 18 months when it is expected a further 5 000 jobs will be created on CED-managed schemes during the same period.

The total CED investment in agriculture development in the homelands at the end of the 1980 financial year in March was R40,3-million, or R2 284 per job created.

The capital investment programme for the current financial year is estimated at more than R20-million. Of this R4,5-million will be contributed by the individual development corporations in the homelands.

The basic objectives of the CED's agricultural division are the establishment of a viable commercial farming sector, the creation of rural employment and the production of more food and agro-industrial raw materials.

To fully involve the homeland development corporations in agricultural development, the CED and the relevant corporations have established companies in each national state.

The companies initiate farming projects on tribal lands after full consultation with the tribal chiefs. From these co-operative schemes are developed for individual farmers who are assisted in management, with finance and technical aid.

The companies provide other services, including ploughing schemes and marketing operations. They also establish agro-industrial schemes to process farm products, usually in conjunction with private enterprise.

So something is being done, but when the fast rising populations of the areas, and the barriers confining them inside their tribal areas, are taken into account, the problem assumes frightening proportions.

It is a basic factor in any national development programme that there should be a drive towards self sufficiency in food production. This is what the corporation is doing — it is spearheading this drive.

But it has an awful long way to go.

Cause for action

339 rom 14/4/80

COSTS of providing services in black townships have, naturally, increased. But meeting those costs is causing strife and hardship.

Because there is little commerce and industry to provide a rates basis, and no freehold, township householders must pay. The Government-created community councils, usually in office on a minority vote and "fronting" for the administration boards, impose the increases.

Urging residents not to pay, and trying to bring legal action, are the various residents' organisations who claim the "real" leadership. They generally argue the townships are Government-created and maintaining services is the Government's problem.

In Pretoria this week the local community councils themselves rejected the increases and threw the problem back at the Pretoria City Council. In Katlehong and Daveyton, the councils succeeded in getting rentals reduced even after the increases had been gazetted.

But elsewhere, as in Soweto, residents pay up — for fear of eviction. It is a wretched situation, and one which calls for speedy relief — from employers, from white commerce which benefits from black spending, and from the Government which put the economic restraints on the townships in the first place.

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5.11 GENERAL DEFORMATION OF A

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TONY VAN RYNEVELD

Innovative leader

When the Urban Foundation's appointment of A J "Tony" van Ryneveld as joint general manager takes effect on September 1, it will be in the secure knowledge that an innovator and astute business leader is joining its ranks. He will later be appointed a board member as well.

It wouldn't be wrong to describe Van Ryneveld as a well-grounded all-rounder whose business aspirations were — in earlier years — almost equalled by his rugby aspirations: As a Western Province player he made it to the Springbok trials.

When he leaves his present job as general manager of Old Mutual, in charge of pension operations, he will have served 31 years with the company — "a good innings . . ."

Born in Cape Town and educated at Bishops, where his flair for maths first became apparent, he spent the last two years of World War II as a navigator in the air force. He later became a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, where he obtained his MA in maths.

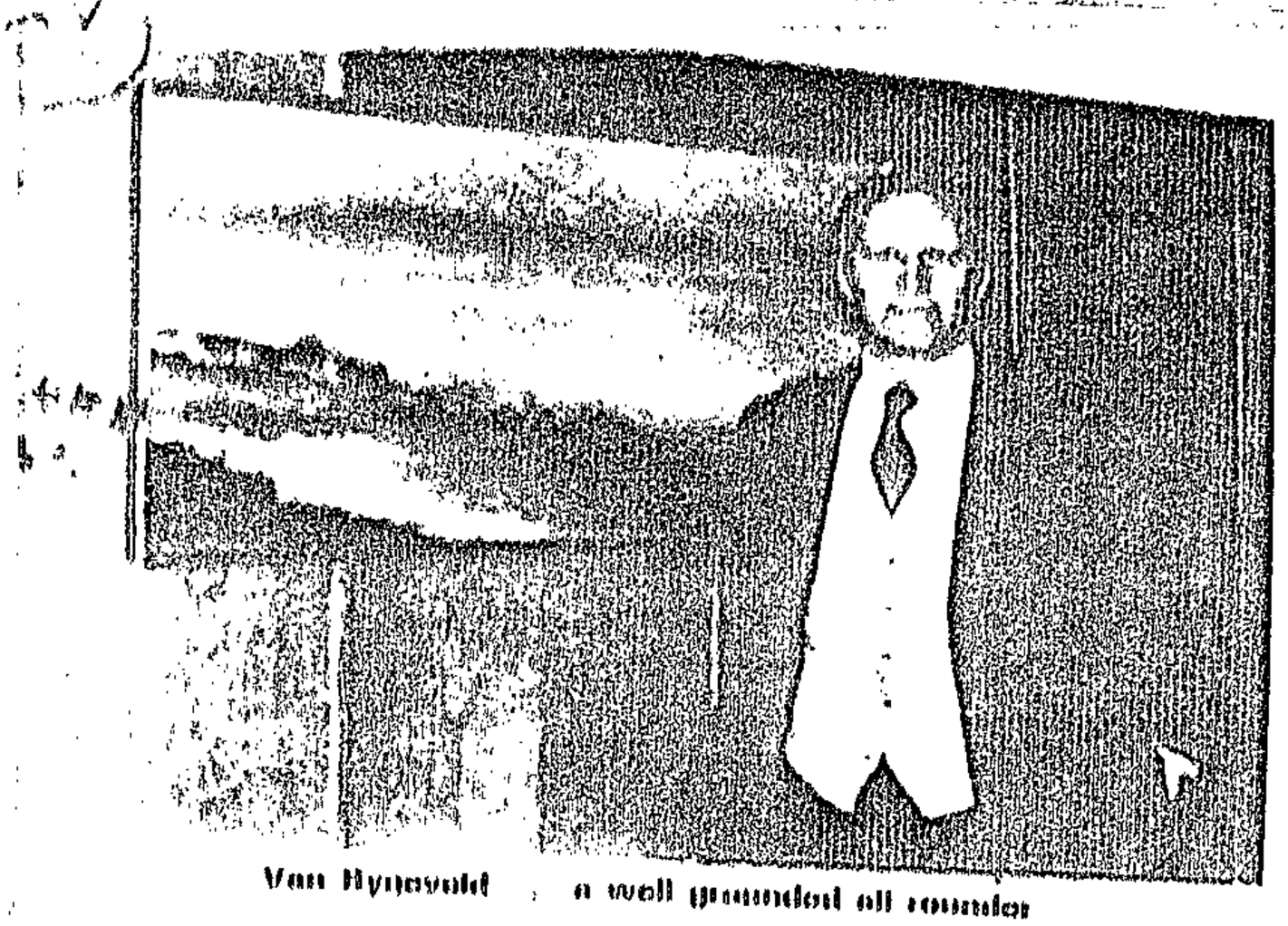
Or, as he puts it: "The record shows I've got an MA. I read a little bit of mathematics, but had a most valuable experience there." He laughs, his light blue eyes twinkling.

Part of this experience, no doubt, was becoming a rugby blue.

Back in Cape Town in 1949 aged 24, he joined the Mutual as an actuarial trainee, doing office work during the day and studying in the evenings. Six intensive years later he qualified as an actuary and the same year married Elizabeth Clayton.

A "happy variety" is how he describes his career with the Mutual. At the height of unrest and change in the early Sixties — he cites Sharpeville and SA's break from the Commonwealth — he became investments manager and had to contend with a plunging share market. He came out tops and his company fared rather well. He went on to become pensions actuary in 1966 and in this area generated changes to the company's pension scheme that were noted and followed by many other organisations in the country.

While in Johannesburg between 1972 and 1976, when he served as managing director of Mutual and Federal Insurance Company, he became first chairman of the newly formed South African Insurance



Van Rynevald — a well grounded all rounder

Association

This position is one of numerous he has held or holds at present among those is the presidency of the National Society of SA a Fellow of the Veterinary Society of a Founder of the SA Nature Foundation I'm a member of every wildlife society,

says Van Rynevald, sitting on the non official and informal side of his office desk He adds he is extremely interested in anything with a nature conservation flair and, not to be outdone on this point he's also on the board of the National Botanic Gardens of SA

The Van Rynevelds all have a passion for sailing that is, all five men in the family He has four sons produced in a bit of a rush" ranging from "almost" 24 to twins who are "almost" 21

"While we're sailing," usually on the lagoon at Langebaan, on the west coast of the Cape, where they have a family cottage, "my wife paints " That's a proud husband speaking Both oils on his office walls scenes of the Langebaan Lagoon

are here Golf, tennis and playing the piano "just for myself all feature in his list of interests, though these interests are very much matched by his interest in, and concern about, the political scene in this country.

"I'm more than averagely concerned about the need for improving the social conditions and opportunities in SA," and it is in this capacity that he first became involved with the Urban Foundation.

He's realised his own ideals and objectives in his profession and business career and has contributed to numerous schemes which have had far reaching effects in the insurance world and on pension arrangements notably, increased pensions for national servicemen. He's about to embark on a venture where he feels he has an important role to play

"If I can play a real role and make some contribution to improving circumstances in which our communities live, and create opportunities for them, this will give me great satisfaction."

9/8/80

Accept urban blacks —Steyn

A MAJOR reassessment of South Africa's unusual urban situation was required to meet the new challenges and to relieve the strains and tensions of the current situation, Mr Justice J H Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Decade Ahead conference in Johannesburg, Mr Justice Steyn said the conventional approach to housing was not meaningful enough in respect of the community itself.

The community should be brought into the planning more and aid should be to assist self-help.

TOO LONG

'For too long people in this country have been taking too many decisions for other people instead of involving them in all the processes of planning, design and construction and leading and educating them to a position where they can take their own decisions,' Mr Justice Steyn said.

'If we accept the reality of our existence as an African state, it will also become possible to accept the reality of the permanence and legitimacy of the presence of the large masses of blacks in and around our major centres.'

If this could be accepted, he added, it would become possible to work effectively with all sectors of the population towards the achievement of a worthwhile quality of urban life for all.

Workers to go 'home' for permits

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

TENS of thousands of black workers registered under last year's moratorium for "illegal" workers will have to return home soon to renew their one-year contracts.

The contracts of workers registered in terms of the moratorium expire between next week and October 31, and they will have to return to the homelands to obtain permission to continue working in the cities.

Employers who do not take steps to renew contracts could be fined R500.

However, a spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said yesterday that he did not expect problems with the renewal of contracts.

About 50 000 workers were registered on the Witwatersrand alone during the moratorium which was introduced on July 13 last year after legislation had increased the fine for employers of "illegal" labour from R100 to R500.

It allowed employers to register all black workers who had been working for them "illegally" for more than a year. Those who had worked "illegally" in the cities for more than three years were also permitted to register — if they had jobs.

However, all workers who were registered during the period — which expired last October 31 — were granted contract-worker status only, and their contracts must be renewed every ye[illegible].

A Black Sash spokesman said yesterday this had meant that workers who had registered during the moratorium and who had lost their jobs had forfeited their right to remain in the cities, and had been endorsed out to the homelands.

Officials had usually refused to allow them the right to seek other employment or transfer to new jobs, she said.

It was not yet clear whether all contracts would be renewed, but she added: "We would be very surprised if they weren't — there would be a public outcry."

The WRAB spokesman yesterday advised employers who had registered workers during the moratorium to check the date on which the contracts expired, and make arrangements for their renewal.

Workers will have to call at administration board offices with their "F" cards. They will then be issued with a "call-in" card which should ensure that they will be re-registered.

All workers must then return to their homelands and report to the local labour bureau for permission to return to work in the urban areas.

There is no stipulated time that workers that must remain in the homeland. "They can return in two to three days if they wish, but many may decide to take their annual leave," the spokesman said.

He expected all contracts to be renewed.

In contrast to the hectic days of last year's moratorium, when Wrab and other administration boards laid on extra staff and kept offices open for longer than normal, no special arrangements will be made this year.

"There is a bit of paper work involved, but we don't expect there will be any great problems. We are sure we will be able to manage," the spokesman said.

Whites only at hospital creches

By MATHILDA MASIPA

TWO hospitals in black areas, which serve black patients, have creches which cater for white children only.

Nursing sisters at the hospitals — in Kalafong and Tembisa — claim that while they have to struggle to find minders for their children the white staff members are allowed to bring their babies and preschool children to the hospital creches.

Nursing sisters at Kalafong Hospital say they suspect the 25 cents deducted from their monthly salaries for recreational facilities is actually used to maintain the creche.

A Tembisa nursing sister said it was a disgrace that the hospital was discriminating against blacks when it was actually a black hospital.

"I don't see why we should suffer in our own place when strangers are comfortable. A white hospital would definitely not extend this type of hospitality to our children so why should a black hospital give preferential treatment to whites?" she said.

The nursing sister said a plea to the hospital authorities for a creche for black children had been fruitless.

The Tembisa hospital superintendent, Dr J D M Botha, confirmed there was a whites-only creche at the hospital but said he could not give more information before he had spoken to the hospital management committee about the matter.

GENERAL NEWS

STAR 21/7/80 339

Legal loophole 'frees' qualified black workers

By Rob Meintjes

An apparent error in new labour regulations has removed a major control over black workers in the urban areas, a labour economist has claimed.

The loophole appears to make it unnecessary for employers to register their "qualified" black workers, says Douglas Hindson from the African Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The apparent error is contained in Black Labour Regulations gazetted on June 13. They form the first translation into law of the Riekert Commission recommendations.

Workers who would benefit from the loophole are those having Section 10 (1) a, b or c qualifications — the closest that blacks can get to permanent residence rights in the urban areas.

But removal of this control would go beyond the Riekert proposals, Mr Hindson pointed out in a paper entitled "Limited reform, intensified control."

INSIST

He predicted that in practice labour bureaus would, despite the loophole, continue to insist that employment contracts be registered.

Sub-regulation 15 (1) (Chapter 8) of the new regulations stipulates that employers must within three days of engaging a black worker send a duplicate copy of the employment contract to the labour bureau.

But sub-regulation 15 (2) exempts holders of Section 10(1) a, b and c qualifications from this provision.

POST WOMAN

Gloomy time for American women . . .

NEW YORK — This is a gloomy time for women in America.

The gains they made in the work force are being eroded by the nation's economic woes. The principle "last hired, first fired" hits women hard.

The prevailing myth in this country that women only work because they are bored at home — and thus do not need a job to support a family — is cruelly untrue in the majority of cases and compounds the problem.

The new wave of conservatism in the country has seen growing support for a total ban on all abortions and lowered sensitivity to women's issues.

The Equal Rights Amendment (Era), which would simply extend the laws against discrimination to cover

It was the public firing of Jane Cahill Pfeiffer, President of NBC.

She was the most important woman in the American communications business.

No public explanations for the sacrificial sacking were heard. But Wall Street executives were quoted surmising that even now there are still men who have trouble dealing with professional women at the top.

So what would happen if a woman became the United States president?

It could have happened in the next few years. The main candidate was Anne Armstrong, former ambassador to Britain, who was tipped to be Ronald Reagan's choice for vice president.

Reagan is 69, and if he had died in office his vice president would move into the White

and they complain that their clothes invite obscene remarks from customers.

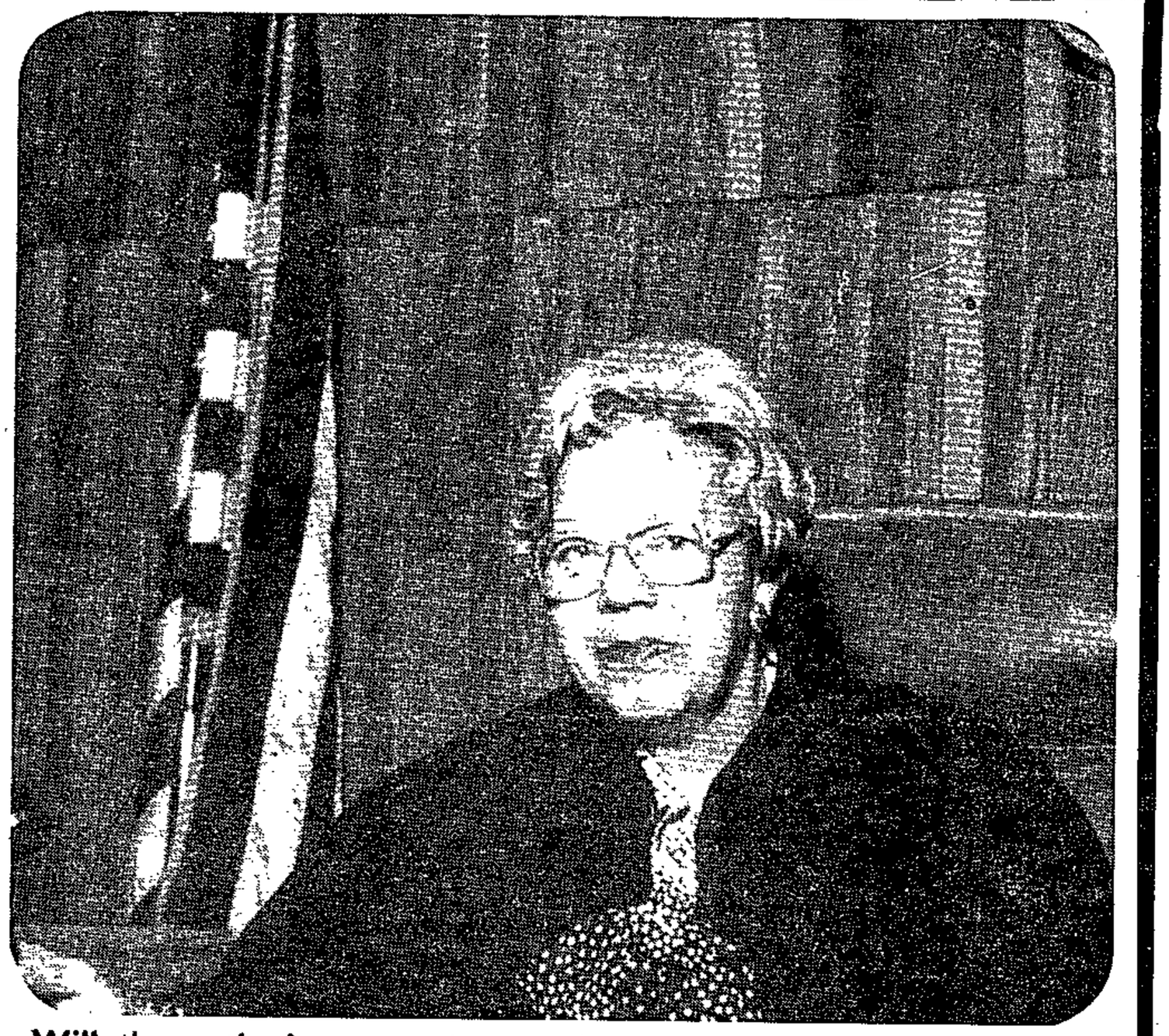
Judges have ruled that waitresses cannot be made to wear sexually provocative clothes if the waiters are not required to do the same.

It is an issue that has been nagging women for years. In some states a boss cannot say: "If you don't like the uniforms, leave the job," without having to pay compensation.

Even Playboy bunnies are finding their uniforms a bit much.

Margo Aspen, public relations director for Playboy Enterprises, confessed that the organisation is having trouble recruiting bunnies because women no longer want to wear the bobtail and ears outfit that made the empire famous.

When asked why there were no plans to modify the bunny drag, she said "we have an image



Will the nation's economic troubles also affect women such as this Columbia District Court Judge, who is among the few women who have broken into the traditionally male dominated world of law?

clubs.

Meanwhile, America simmers in deadly heat. New Yorkers themselves flee the humidity every weekend. Young singles rent "shares" in homes at the Hamptons or Fire Island and spend the long summer crammed into houses with strangers,

on how to meet men, enchant them and keep them.

Singles bars offer no consolation from the loneliness and disillusionments New York City can offer young people coming to "make it" or "make out" in the big apple.

The days when "single

outside the New York Metropolitan Museum.

These "trendies" wear what the Wall Street Journal calls "granny chic". It means taking ancestors' clothes out of the attic trunk and selling them in antique stores or at Sotheby's auctioneers for a small fortune.

R80-billion needed for black homes

By DIAGO SEGOLA

IT WOULD cost R80 000-million to provide the homes needed in the next 20 years for the ever-increasing black population in the urban areas.

About R166 000-million would also be needed by the turn of the century to create jobs for the increased population.

The estimated black population by the year 2000 will be 37 million — and about 75% will be living in urban areas.

These projections are made in a study on urbanisation by the Sandton-based research organisation, Syncom, established last year to "develop scenarios, policy alternatives and action programmes for all fields of business and related environments".

The managing-director, Mr André Spier, is a former consultant for the Unit for Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch.

Other directors are Dr Nico Stutterheim, executive director of the Urban Foundation; Mr Charles Skeen, of Murray and Roberts Holdings; Dr Colin Schlesinger, of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (AECI), who is also president of the SA Institute of Chemical Engineers; and Mr George Rhodes-Harrison, a senior partner in a firm of architects.

According to the authors of the report, their projections are supported by the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis of the University of Pretoria, by Cabinet Ministers, and by top business leaders.

Referring to the estimate of 75% of the black population being in urban areas by 2000, the report said:

"A very large number of these blacks might settle in present metropolitan areas. Considering this influx, one could agree that next to nuclear warfare and massive hunger, urbanisation is the third biggest threat.

"Against the backdrop of these figures, we must see and talk about 40 new cities — 20 cities the size of Johannesburg, seven new Sowetos, and so on."

A total of 6 150 000 housing units would have to be provided by the year 2000 to cater for the increased population.

Of these, about 600 000 would be for the affluent blacks (income more than R6 000 a year); 2 500 000 economic units for people in the R2 000 — R6 000 income group; 2 500 000 sub-economic units for those earning an up to R2 000; and a total of 550 000 other units.

"If we take the average price per unit to be a very conservative R10 000, we are talking of a building programme requiring R80 000-million over the next 20 years."

In terms of jobs, "the closest rough estimate is that we (South Africa) have to create work for six million people over the next 20 years. In a predominantly urban setting, the total cost would be in the region of R166 000-million."

The report said that if the 27 million urban blacks in the year 2000 were evenly spread over 27 cities the size of present Soweto, they would require:

- 27 000 doctors and dentists (one for every 1 000 people);
- 250 000 teachers for 12,5-million pupils;
- 18 000 pharmacists (one for every 1 500);
- A total of 540 000 city engineering staff, hospital staff, town planners and administrators, professionals, and so on (20 000 for each city).

This would mean that about 817 000 people with higher education would be required to run the cities.

The Syncom report concludes by posing, among others, the questions: "What happens to these urban half-schooled masses during a recession? What happens to these conurbations in the years 2025-2030 when these numbers have risen to 70-million? Who feeds these masses if 50-60% of our best land is agriculturally neglected and energy prices pre-empt total mechanisation?

"A rough but reliable conclusion is that it cannot be done with the means at our disposal, and given the tremendous backlogs in education, skills and infrastructure," the report says.

You are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) .....

Subject ECOS II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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Give urban blacks full freehold title — Rive

Cape Times 25/7/80 339

JOHANNESBURG. — The chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, Mr Louis Rive, was applauded at Soweto on Wednesday when he said blacks should be given full freehold title in urban areas.

He said he believed the granting of such rights to Sowetans would play a significant role in building up a "micro-economy", which in turn would promote viable local authorities and self-sufficiency.

This was crucially important to the community and to the country.

"There is to my mind no adequately cogent point in withholding this (freehold title) after the principle of permanency has been accepted," Mr Rive added when he spoke at the launching of Project Pace, the American Chamber of Commerce's plan for advancement of community education.

He also said community councils would never be truly effective unless they had "financial teeth", generated not by paternalistically-given subsidies but by the community itself.

Mr Rive, who retires next month as Postmaster-General, said it was his basic belief that only a people itself could truly and permanently uplift itself.

"I do not believe the black people want to be spoonfed. They do not want, nor do they need handouts. What they need is a helping hand to wipe out historic leeways."

Mr Rive announced the establishment by the Industrial Development Corporation of a R2-million project involving three separate industrial parks for Greater Soweto.

120 small factories planned

These parks will house 120 small factories to be run by township businessmen, and apart from the opportunities the project will provide for Soweto entrepeneurs it will create about 600 jobs.

The first complex will go into operation early next year.

Mr Rive said each park would consist of 40 small factory units each 100 sq metres in extent with communal ablution facilities, as well as a small office complex.

The IDC would build the project, exercise control of the buildings initially and would provide training, counselling and management service to the tenants.

Each of the 120 small industrial undertakings would be solely managed by inhabitants of Soweto, and although the units would be erected and funded by the IDC, local business interests would be at liberty to take them over as soon as the return on the investment warranted such a step. — Own Correspondent, Sapa.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. 1540 (339) 25 Julie 1980

WET OP VERVOERDIENSTE VIR SWARTES, 1957 (WET 53 VAN 1957), SOOS GEWYSIG

Kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Vervoerdienste vir Swartes, 1957 (Wet 53 van 1957), verklaar ek, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Vervoerwese, na oorlegpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die gebied onder die regsmag van die stedelike plaaslike bestuur van Howick met ingang van 1 Augustus 1980 tot 'n gebied waarin die bepalings van die Wet van toepassing is op volwasse Swartes in diens van 'n werkgewer in die verklaarde gebied, en kragtens artikel 3 van daardie Wet stel ek, na oorlegpleging met die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie, die bedrag van R1 per maand vas as die tarief wat met ingang van 1 Augustus 1980 ten opsigte van daardie verklaarde gebied aan die betrokke Administrasieraad betaalbaar is.

J. C. HEUNIS, Minister van Vervoerwese.

No. 1541 25 Julie 1980

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J. C. HEUNIS, Minister van Vervoerwese.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. 1540 GG 7139 25 July 1980

BLACK TRANSPORT SERVICES ACT, 1957 (ACT 53 OF 1957), AS AMENDED

In terms of section 2 (1) of the Black Transport Services Act, 1957 (Act 53 of 1957), I, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister of Transport Affairs, after consultation with the National Transport Commission, declare the area under the jurisdiction of the urban local authority of Howick to be an area in which the provisions of the Act shall apply, with effect from 1 August 1980, in respect of adult Blacks in the employ of an employer in the declared area and, in terms of section 3 of that Act and after consultation with the National Transport Commission, fix the sum of R1 per month to be the rate of the contribution payable to the appropriate Administration Board in respect of the said declared area, with effect from 1 August 1980.

J. C. HEUNIS, Minister of Transport Affairs.

No. 1541 25 July 1980

BLACK TRANSPORT SERVICES ACT, 1957 (ACT 53 OF 1957), AS AMENDED

In terms of section 2 (1) of the Black Transport Services Act, 1957 (Act 53 of 1957), I, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister of Transport Affairs, after consultation with the National Transport Commission, declare the area under the jurisdiction of the urban local authority of Bethlehem to be an area in which the provisions of the Act shall apply, with effect from 1 August 1980, in respect of adult Blacks in the employ of an employer in the declared area and, in terms of section 3 of that Act and after consultation with the National Transport Commission, fix the sum of R1 per month to be the rate of the contribution payable to the appropriate Administration Board in respect of the said declared area, with effect from 1 August 1980.

J. C. HEUNIS, Minister of Transport Affairs.

BLACK FREEHOLD

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FM 1/8/80

Pretoria thinks again

Government may be about to announce a fundamental policy shift by granting full freehold rights to blacks in the common area.

This is in response to clear leads by the Browne Committee (on local authority finance) and Soweto planner Louis Rive and it is hoped that such a move will have a multiplier effect, with more stable residential conditions in urban areas bringing more settled conditions on the labour front.

The Browne Committee urged government to commit itself to freehold property rights for blacks to provide a stable yet flexible tax base for autonomous local authorities. The committee said that unless a system could be devised whereby property taxes could provide at least half total projected current revenue of black local authorities (R250m out of R504m in financial 1989-90) severe strains would develop in their finances.

It would mean that local authorities would have to continue to rely increasingly on liquor operations and sharply increased levies on employees of black labour.

Employer levies

Assuming that government follows through its apparent intention to hand over township liquor business, including the production of sorghum beer, to local free enterprise, employer levy contributions would have to be increased to R201,8m in financial 1989-90, or R52 per worker.

In terms of the existing system of site rentals, the Browne Committee calculated that local authorities would be hard pressed to raise more than R37,2m from this source in 1989-90. This is equal to about 7% of projected current revenue in that year. To raise rents to more economic levels would be politically difficult.

The Browne Committee says a freehold property system provides a sound, convenient and effective basis for tax revenue and urges that it be developed as soon as possible to reduce the excessive reliance on employer levy contributions which, the committee says, is an unnecessary cost inflator in the production sector.

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

Without granting freehold rights and introducing white-type municipal rates and taxes in the towns and cities, black local authorities will continue to have to rely on liquor profits to keep going — about R32m in 1990 on a 12% retail mark-up, provided local authorities are relieved of the impost whereby 20% of liquor profits have to be paid to the Department of Co-operation and Development as a transport subsidy to commuters between the non-independent homelands and the common area.

As a further step to hasten the financial self-reliance of black local authorities, the Browne Committee suggests they be relieved of their responsibility to operate agency services on behalf of government. This includes work done on behalf of the SA Development Trust, interest and redemptions on loans in respect of schools,

Gerald Browne . . . advocating freehold rights for blacks

labour bureaus, aid centres and inspection services and administration costs in connection with these services.

In financial 1977-78, the burden amounted to R52,5m for community councils and administration boards. The committee recommends that these duties be taken over by the Department of Co-operation and Development. According to the committee, these services were run at a loss of R41,5m in 1977-78.

and he had to Mcatshelwa

Help us plea

MDANTSANE — The Grahamstown Citizens Committee is faced with the problem of finding witnesses to give evidence about the deaths of people killed when police dispersed crowds in the black townships.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Sigidla Ndumo, said the committee was investigating the deaths of Mrs Violet Tsili, Mr Boyboy Nombiba and Mr Black Tsili.

Mr Tsili was killed after the funeral of Mr Nombiba. He is to be buried tomorrow. The funeral service will be at his home in Tantyi.

He appealed to people who had information about the circumstances surrounding the deaths of the three people to come forward and assist the committee.

Another victim of the unrest in Grahamstown's black townships was one of the founders of the South Eastern Districts Rugby Union, Mr Nikile Mjekula.

He was stoned to death by looters.

Mr Mjekula played a leading role in cultural and sporting circles in Grahamstown.

... should nothing." — DDC.

Fingo Village will remain a black area

GRAHAMSTOWN — Fingo Village, where residents have faced removal for 23 years, is to stay black.

This was confirmed from Pretoria yesterday by a spokesman for the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

He said the decision would take effect immediately and permanently, but it would take time to implement.

The question of freehold rights, previously enjoyed for 122 years by the villagers was still receiving attention.

A spokesman for his office said Dr Koornhof had agreed in February that it could remain a black township, but because it had been previously proclaimed for coloureds and Asians, it would now have to be deproclaimed in consultation with the Department of Community Development and the group areas board and subsequently reproclaimed for blacks.

Dr Koornhof had reversed the decision after thorough consultation and consideration of requests and petitions received from several quarters.

Although the Department of Community Development had bought up certain properties none had yet been occupied by members of other race groups.

The spokesman said: "Now the whole area will revert to blacks of whom there are about 7 000. The area would now be able to be redeveloped.

This would be done in co-operation with the local community, community council and the East Cape Administration Board.

Mr J. Jamela, vice chairman of the community council, said: "This is great news. It will be well accepted by the people of Grahamstown who have not been settled in their minds about their future."

Mrs Pamela Paton, the mayor, said the city council had been working for years for this end.

"I am glad the matter is now finally resolved," she said. — DDC.

3 000 pupils continue boycott

ABOUT 3 000 high school and higher primary school pupils of Cape Town's black townships continued the schools boycott yesterday.

They did not heed a call by the Committee of 81, the pupils' body which regulated the schools' boycott in the Western Cape, to end the boycott. All the schools in these areas were deserted.

One of the pupils said the pupils had decided to carry on with the boycott because the Department of Education and Training had ignored their grievances. He refused to give his name.

● Black secondary and higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth were deserted again yesterday as the stayaway from schools in the Eastern Cape entered its fourth week.

Pupils have not attended classes since May 19. Until July 11, pupils gathered in the school grounds, but since then have stayed away completely.

Attendance figures at coloured high schools were not available yesterday. Mr Dirk Crafford, of the Adminstration of Coloured Affairs, declined to comment.

● Classes were disrupted at at least seven school in Mamelodi near Pretoria yesterday.

Vlakfontein Technical High School in the township remained virtually deserted as only a handful of pupils accompanied their parents for registration after an ultimatum given last Thursday. Schools affected by the disruptions were Ribane Latha, Tsako Thabo, Rethabile, Lamagadlela, Mamelodi High School, Izikhulu and Dr Monare.

Mamelodi High School was stoned by a group of youths in a bid to get the pupils out of their classes. — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

'Plethora of rules' block black business

By J S MOJAPELO

THE economic contribution which blacks had made in South Africa had always been severely constrained, Dr Zac de Beer, a senior executive of Anglo American, said yesterday.

The special factors affecting black business in South Africa were the socio-political arrangements in the country, he said.

Speaking at the 16th annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) at Sun City, Dr De Beer said the commercial constraints and opportunities facing black business were not because of a special South African perception of economics.

"A whole plethora of licensing regulations, together with the Group Areas Act, migrant labour, the Seperate Amenities Act and other measures, have stood squarely in the path of the black man wishing to set up in business," he said.

He conceded that there has recently been a significant relaxation in some measures.

Dr De Beer said the most important indirect disadvantages which black businessmen were subjected to were segragation and inferior education.

"This had made it difficult for any but a very few black people to obtain the sort of employment that would enable them to save and build up capital. By the same token, only a minority of black people ever get sufficient education to enable them to be effectively trained as operators in business."

Another disadvantage was that banks were prejudiced against black borrowers.

Dr De Beer said blacks had a powerful buying power. Black customers, by favouring black businessmen, could shift the balance of economic power in Southern Africa.

On the question of white-black partnership, Dr De Beer appealed to white businessmen to create and develop black skills, black capital and black opportunity at all levels.

"For, just as the world cannot exist half-slave and half-free, so South Africa cannot continue to exist with the yawning racial gap in wealth, opportunity and privilege which exists today."

'Black buying power will rise'

339 340 RDM 7/8/80.

Staff Reporter

THE black disposable income of about R4 000-million a year is expected to increase to R60-million a day in the year 2000, while the white buying power was diminishing by about 1,5%, said the director of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Witwatersrand, Professor G F Jacobs.

He said whites constituted about two-thirds of the country's buying power.

"By 2000, consumer goods and services will be largely black-oriented. Between now and 1985, five million new black consumers will come on to the market.

"Between 1980 and 2000, the increase in the white car ownership will slow to 3,2% a year and other races will increase to 9,6%. Personal disposable income for all races should be about R1 500 a year in 2000 in present money terms," he said.

Professor Jacobs, who spoke at Nafcoc's annual conference on the educational needs of black business in the developing economy, said business was an unfamilar career-choice for most blacks. They have also been artificially excluded from participation in business as entrepreneurs and executives.

In the field of black education generally, there have been some welcome signs that the Government was aware of deficiencies and intended to do something meangingful.

On the training programme for black business persons, he said the training must identify with the fact that the black entrepreneur was a relative newcomer to the business world.

"He does not have the necessary business background, experience and expertise. His standard of education is limited.

"His level of business communication is not proficient. He has problems with trading rights, financing, and allocation of resources."

Professor Jacobs said the black entrepreneur must shed his fear of competition instilled in him by long years of exploitation, paternalism and bureaucracy. He must go out and meet competition squarely and fairly as a challenging and healthy task and as a stimulant to free economy.

He urged the government to rank as a priority the improvement of education and training which must be free of discrimination.

Industry planning

THE encouragement of the manufacturing sector in black urban areas should be undertaken in a systematic manner, the chairman of the Noristan Companies, Dr N Stutterheim, said.

Dr Stutterheim said the encouragement must achieve specific objectives. These included a conscious effort to extend the free enterprise system, the development of a more stable economic base for the community, increased employment opportunities and wealth formation.

get them on stream, have materialised, then perhaps Inkatha will be waiting in the wings to snap up the elections.

Soweto Committee of Ten's Nthato Motlana has said the postponement was to protect the community councils from the unfavourable verdict of the people. If so, the council would have been humiliated. Government must now press ahead with the granting of real municipal status to attract more active participants in the council. Another massive let-down could trigger a major crisis among urban blacks.

SOWETO ELECTIONS (339)

Wait for 1982

FM 8/8/80

The postponement of Soweto's community council elections until 1982 is a bizarre constitutional step for an ostensibly representative body. It highlights the mess in which government policies towards urban blacks is now trapped.

Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof's foremost reason for the postponement is that Pretoria intends introducing new legislation to give the community councils "full municipal status." Also, current community councils had requested that they be allowed to finish projects already embarked upon. Yet last year, Koornhof told a businessmen's banquet that the granting of municipal status was to be dealt with in the next session — so his latest step has sparked off concern among blacks about its underlying motives.

To begin with, the move coincides with the first leg in the implementation of the three-phase rent hike in Soweto. Overall increases of up to R12 for site and service have been promulgated by the Soweto council, with effect from the beginning of this month.

Rents have been a thorn in the council's side for some time, and more than once it has had to back down in the face of strong opposition. So postponing the elections could well be a way of overcoming the Sowetans' opposition — which could have been reflected by either a massive protest stayaway, or the election of factions which oppose the rise.

No reprieve

Postponement will not give the council any reprieve from pressures to get the township out of its financial morass, estimated at a loss of R500 000 a month. Escalating recurrent expenditure and the need for development funds will mean higher bills.

Louis Rive, head of the Greater Soweto Planning Committee, has indicated that he will soon be submitting a multi-million rand development project to the council. The project, a joint planning effort of civil engineer bodies, the Ministry of Community Development, and the CSIR envisages additions and improvements to Soweto's infrastructure; cost estimates vary between R250m-R300m. The present council leaders, especially chairman David Thebehali, have been deeply drawn in and their continued presence is apparently indispensable. Furthermore, Thebehali has developed a strong rapport with Pretoria.

The price of development will require fundamental adjustments to government's policies towards urban blacks. Unless the proposed amendments to the Community Council Act mentioned by Koornhof make provisions for financing black townships, for example through the introduction of freehold, "municipal status" could prove hollow.

Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has thus far kept aloof from participation in community council elections, saying there should first be firm indications of financial self-sufficiency for the urban areas. If, by 1982, the intended projects, and the necessary provision of finance to

8.8.80 Argus

Societies call for black freeholds

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Property Editor

BUILDING societies are now stepping up pressure on the Government to allow blacks to buy and build on freehold land in townships. This follows their reluctance to lend money for houses on the 99-year lease schemes for such townships as Soweto.

The Government, continuing its policy of separate development, has maintained that blacks are temporary sojourners' — even for 99 years — in white South Africa while their roots are in the homelands.

There has been strong pressure from within Government circles recently to recognise the permanence of urban blacks and allow them freehold rights under certain conditions.

But the Government has not yet announced any clear policy.

The building societies want to see serviced plots in townships on the Reef, in Port Elizabeth and elsewhere to build homes for blacks in the same way as had been done for Indians and coloured people, who have freehold rights.

A plea for black freehold rights was made last night by Mr Gordon Chapman, chairman of the Natal Building Society, an Argus correspondent reports from Johannesburg.

Mr Chapman also said that building societies would be willing to inject big money for housing into black homelands provided the Government put up financial guarantees against losses through changes in legislation, legal processes and monetary exchange rates after the homelands became independent.

One of SA's key men is a 'ghost'

Chief Reporter

THE face of Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of the banned African National Congress, appears in ghostly outline as one of five "key men in the South African equation" portrayed on the front cover of the latest newsletter of the South Africa Foundation.

This outline technique resorted to by the foundation, which strives for "a better understanding of South Africa in the international context", has the effect of drawing attention to restrictive laws in the way that the "scissors" and "cross" techniques do in major Transvaal newspapers.

The Rand Daily Mail uses a scissors symbol, with a footnote, in reports from which portions have been deleted in terms of restrictive legislation, and the Star uses a white transverse cross to draw attention to cuts that have been made to comply with the law.

The ghostly outline of Mandela in the SA Foundation publication appears alongside photographs of the other four "key men" — the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, the secretary-general of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

No photographs

The caption below the line-up of "key men" states: "Mandela's photograph may not be published in terms of the law".

The August edition of South Africa Foundation News, a monthly survey for members of the foundation, has published the "key men" line-up over the heading: "Strikes, Riots, Money-flood: Moves to Cool Political Tension".

The lead story starts:

"Groaning under a huge money flood last month, South African society continued to reflect political and economic stresses which have been manifested in strikes and public protest.

"Continuing coloured and black scholar protests in various centres elicited a robust reaction from the authorities. Some schools were closed and several people were either killed or wounded.

"Scores were detained ..."

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PRESS STATEMENT BY DR THE HONOURABLE S.W. VAN DER MERWE, MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES AND OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS REGARDING ASSISTANCE BY THE IDC IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREATER SOWETO

16/8/80

EMBARGO: ~~24h00~~ 23h00 ON SATURDAY 16 AUGUST 1980

THE GOVERNMENT HAS RECENTLY GRANTED APPROVAL THAT ENTREPRENEUR= SHIP ON A PARTNERSHIP BASIS WITH THE AID OF WHITE CAPITAL BE PRACTICED IN AREAS WHERE PREVIOUSLY ONLY SPECIFIC ETHNIC GROUPS COULD OPERATE, FOR EXAMPLE IN GROUP AREAS AND IN BLACK URBAN AREAS.

THIS DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT ALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN BLACK URBAN AREAS NEED BE ESTABLISHED WITH THE AID OF WHITE ENTREPRENEURS. ON THE CONTRARY IT WOULD BE WELCOMED IF BLACK ENTREPRENEURS THEMSELVES COULD COME FORWARD, WOULD TRAIN THEIR OWN MANAGEMENT, PROVIDE THE NECESSARY CAPITAL AND CONSEQUENTLY UNDERTAKE THE TRADE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES UPON THEMSELVES.

IF WHITE CAPITAL IS NEEDED, HOWEVER, THE WHITE PRIVATE SECTOR MAY JOIN AS MINORITY PARTNER.

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ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES.

PRETORIA 16 AUGUST 1980

PRESS STATEMENT BY DR THE HONOURABLE S.W. VAN DER MERWE, MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES AND OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS REGARDING ASSISTANCE BY THE IDC IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREATER SOWETO

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EMBARGO: 23h00 ~~24h00~~ ON SATURDAY 16 AUGUST 1980

THE GOVERNMENT HAS RECENTLY GRANTED APPROVAL THAT ENTREPRENEUR= SHIP ON A PARTNERSHIP BASIS WITH THE AID OF WHITE CAPITAL BE PRACTICED IN AREAS WHERE PREVIOUSLY ONLY SPECIFIC ETHNIC GROUPS COULD OPERATE, FOR EXAMPLE IN GROUP AREAS AND IN BLACK URBAN AREAS.

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ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES.

PRETORIA 16 AUGUST 1980

Easing of township permit rule is welcomed

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Political Reporter

Government officials are giving urgent attention to a Supreme Court judgment which could aid thousands of black wives and children who have been unable to get permits to live in urban townships.

The effect of the judgment appears to be that thousands of black wives and children who have been prevented from living with husbands and fathers in black townships will now be able to do so without restriction.

ESTIMATES

There are estimates by some observers that up to half of the illegal residents of townships such as Soweto could be affected by the judgment.

One interpretation also being placed on the judgment is that it will entitle youths over 18 to live without a permit in townships where they were born and have lived throughout their lives.

Senior officials in the Department of Co-operation and Development were not available for comment.

However, department sources indicated that urgent attention was being given to the judgment because it could have a drastic effect on the permit system.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said today he would give immediate attention to the judgment.

This was obviously something which would have to be studied very carefully, he said. "It would be premature for me to comment on it at this stage."

He felt it was likely the Government would release a clarifying statement soon.

The judgment has meanwhile been welcomed by civil rights campaigners and opponents of the influx control system.

An appeal had been made after the Supreme Court dismissed a case contesting the ruling of the local administration board that Mrs Nonceba Meriba Komani did not have the legal right to live with her husband, Mr Veli Komani, of Guguletu, Cape Town.

The Appeal Court ruled that she was entitled to live in the area by virtue of the provisions of section 10(1)(c) of the Blacks' (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Instrument for splitting families removed—Olivier

YESTERDAY'S Appeal Court decision in which a Guguletu resident, Mr Veli Willie Komani, successfully appealed against a Supreme Court judgment denying his wife the right to live in an urban black residential area, has removed an instrument long used by Administration Boards to split families, Professor Nic Olivier, the Progressive Reform Party's director of research, said today.

He said the judgment would have far-reaching implications.

In terms of Section 10 (1) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945 four 'categories' of blacks were allowed to reside in urban areas.

The first three were exempt from obtaining permits if they respectively:

- Were born in the area and had lived there continuously; or
- Had been in the urban area for 15 years or employed by the same employer for 10 years without having been sentenced to a fine not exceeding R500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months; or
- Were the wives, unmarried daughters and sons under 18 who had entered the area lawfully.

The fourth category comprised wives who were granted permits in terms of Section 10 (1)d to remain in the urban area for longer than 72 hours.

As far as the provisions of the last category were concerned, Professor Olivier said it had long been the practice of the Administration Boards to circumvent the legislature by withdrawing the permits when in fact the wife was entitled to residence as she had 'entered lawfully.'

The problem that families affected by influx control now faced was the possibility that the Government would introduce the provisions of the Riekert Commission which suggested the scrapping of influx control except if there was a lack of employment or accommodation.

Administration Board officials would then be hesitant to grant permits for more than 72 hours as they would run the risk of falling foul of the law as interpreted in the Appeal Court decision.

Professor Olivier said that this decision had shown that the regulations which governed Section 10 of the law were in fact an incorrect interpretation.

Judges rule for Guguletu wife

C-Times 20/8/80

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BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court here yesterday upheld the appeal of Mr Veli Willie Komani against the dismissal by the Cape Supreme Court of his claim that his wife was qualified and entitled to remain in the prescibed area of the Cape Peninsula.

The appeal was brought by Mr Komani, of Guguletu, in his capacity as husband and guardian of Mrs Nonceba Mercy Meriba Komani (born Mjekula).

When Mr Justice P Schock dismissed Mr Komani's claim against the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsula area, on November 8, 1978, he found that as Mrs Komani did not have the legal right to live in the black residential area where her husband was entitled to live and, in fact, resided, she could not be said to be "ordinarily resident" in the relevant prescribed area within the meaning of these words in section 10(1) (c) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945.

Granted permission

Mrs Komani lawfully entered the prescribed area in May, 1974, and was granted permission to remain in the area until May 31, 1974. The permission was extended on three occasions, but was not renewed or extended after January 31, 1975.

On March 17, 1975, the Administration Board was called on to concede that Mrs Komani was entitled to remain within the prescribed area by virtue of the provisions of section 10(1) (c).

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Corbett, Mr Justice Miller, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Galgut (acting Judge of Appeal), ordered yesterday that the appeal be upheld with costs, such costs to exclude counsel's fees, but to include out-of-pocket expenses actually incurred by counsel.

Order substituted

The order of the court *a quo* was set aside and the following substituted:

(A) It is declared that as at April 1, 1975, plaintiff's wife was entitled to remain in the said area for more than 72 hours by virtue of the provisions of section 10(1) (c) of the Bantu (Urban areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945, as amended.

(B) The defendant is ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs. Mr Justice Rumpff said that thecourt *a quo* accepted that the words "ordinarily resides" in section 10(1) (c) connoted lawful ordinary residence. It rejected a submission that a subsequent amendment to section 10(1) affected the position. It had held that regulation 20 was applicable and that in terms of this regulation the residence of Mrs Komani in Guguletu was illegal.

The judge said the amendment did not affect the construction of section 10(1) and the suggestion was without substance.

'Of more importance'

However, in the Appeal Court, an issue of much more importance was raised. This was that regulation 20(1) of the Residential Regulations was *ultra vires* because of unreasonableness and vagueness.

Mr Justice Rumpff said that in referring to these sub-sections, he had not overlooked that in terms of Section 16 inserted by Act 46 of 1937, there was express power granted to the minister concerned to remove redundant blacks (with their families) from urban areas and to make accommodation for them in terms of Act 18 of 1936.

The 1923 act had been amended on a number of occasions when it was replaced by Act 25 of 1945, which basically contained the same principles as the 1923 act.

Child may remain

The judgment stated that the effect of section 10(1) (A) of Act 25 of 1945 was that a black born in a prescribed area who had since birth continuously resided in such area, may remain in that area.

Continuous residence by such a person in the area since birth therein was expressly required by the section as the qualification for the right to remain in the area. It followed that

Mrs Duncan said these people — having been endorsed out of the black areas — were living illegally in Soweto and other townships.

These people — having been endorsed out of the black areas with their husbands or fathers. Soweto and other townships unable to get permits to live in one reason or another had been of wives and children who for position of scores of thousands *ultra vires*, would affect the declaring the regulation to be the judgment, by specifically

According to Mrs Duncan, argument.

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contained in Act 25 of 1945 and sought to impose an unauthorized prohibition on persons who had been born in and had continuously resided in a black area.

The Appeal Court ruled that the provision contained in regulation 20 (1) that no person could reside in a black area without the permits referred to was therefore *ultra vires*.

It had not been contended before the court that the regulation was valid insofar as it related to persons not qualifying in terms of residence and invalid for those who did qualify in these terms. *Prima facie*, the Appeal Court judg-

Husband delighted by news

MR WILLIE KOMANI, 55, was delighted yesterday when he heard he had won his appeal case in Bloemfontein.

He thanked the Black Sash for helping him during the case.

Mr Komani said many people had tried to discourage him while the case was going on and had said he was not going to win.

He said that during the case — which started in 1974 — it had been difficult to find accommodation. A person without a wife did not get a house in the Peninsula.

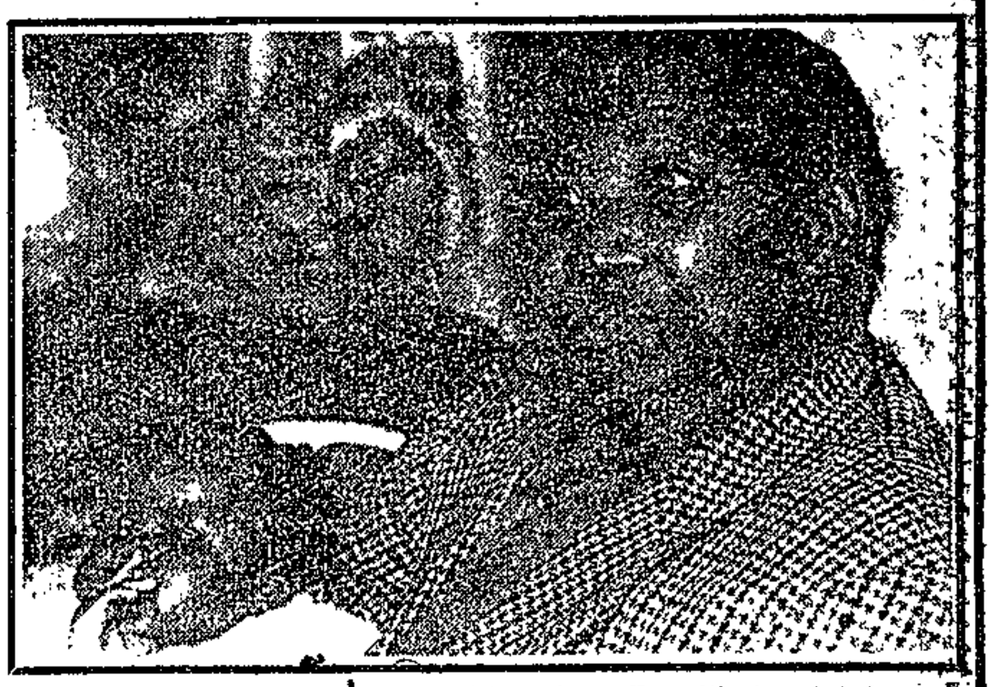
He has got three children and a two grandchildren. All the family have been living in a one-roomed shack.

The family has moved from place to place asking occupants of houses for permission to erect the shack in their yards.

"I am happy now because I am going to get a house to live in with my family," Mr Komani said.

He cannot remember when he married, but said the ceremony was in the Ciskei. He had arrived in the Peninsula in 1957 and had worked for an Epping firm for 20 years.

His wife, Mrs N Komani was out when the Cape Times visited the family in Guguletu.



Mr Komani and his granddaughter Zandile last night.

Dramatic verdict on blacks

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C. Times 20/8/85.

SCORES of thousands of wives and children of men legally resident in black townships throughout the country — including thousands in the Western Cape — who have been prevented from living there except under permit, may from now on be able to live in the townships without restriction.

This would appear to be the legal effect of a judgment in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday which declared *ultra vires* a regulation in terms of which certain permits are required for all persons living in black residential areas.

The judgment ends a five-year legal battle by a Guguletu man, Mr Veli Willie Komani, 55, who began his fight for the right to live with his wife, Mrs Nonceba Mercy Meriba Komani, in the Peninsula in March, 1975.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash Advice Of-

intention of the legislature as contained in Act 25 of 1945, and sought to impose an unauthorized prohibition on persons who had been born in and had continuously resided in a black area.

The Appeal Court ruled that the provision contained in regulation 20 (1) that no person could reside in a black area without the permits referred to was therefore *ultra vires*.

It had not been contended before the court that the regulation was valid insofar as it related to persons not qualifying in terms of residence and

20/8/80

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash Advice Office, Johannesburg, said last night: "This is the most exciting news we have ever had. It could affect literally scores of thousands of people.

'Nonsense'

"The judgment actually makes nonsense of the whole house permit system. It means in effect that no permits will be required except by persons who are not entitled under the law to residence," she said.

The issue involved section 10 (1) (c) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945, as amended, and regulation 20 (1) of residential regulations published in 1968 and subsequently amended.

Mr Komani contended that his wife was entitled to remain in the Peninsula in terms of section 10 (1) (c), but the Peninsula Administration Board claimed that she was not, as her residence was unlawful in terms of the regulation.

However, the Appeal Court yesterday found *ultra vires* a provision in regulation 20 (1) that no person could live in a black residential area unless he was the holder of certain permits, or had first obtained a lodger's permit.

The Appeal Court ruled that the literal words of the regulation were inconsistent with the related to persons not qualifying in terms of residence and invalid for those who did qualify in these terms. *Prima facie*, the Appeal Court judgment said, there appeared to be no substance in such an argument.

According to Mrs Duncan, the judgment, by specifically declaring the regulation to be *ultra vires*, would affect the position of scores of thousands of wives and children who for one reason or another had been unable to get permits to live in Soweto and other townships with their husbands or fathers.

These people — having been endorsed out of the black areas — were living illegally in Soweto and other townships.

Mrs Duncan said these people would now be able to register with the employment authorities, seek passes and seek employment legally.

"It often happened that children were affected because their mothers did not possess the necessary qualifications to reside legally in the black townships where their husbands lived," she said.

Mrs Duncan said she expected that the Black Sash offices would be flooded with inquiries from people seeking to legalize their position be-

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 A

SECTION 10 RIGHTS (339) FM 22/8/80

A landmark decision

This week's Appellate Court ruling in favour of the rights of black wives to live with their Section 10 qualified husbands in urban areas could have "mind boggling" implications, according to the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan.

"It will be an interesting test of government's intentions," she said after the full effects of the decision became known. For instance, many thousands could now apply for houses in Soweto, doubling the waiting list in an already serious situation.

The decision would appear, also, to end the myth fostered by government that blacks all belong to some homeland and are "temporary sojourners." There is the possibility that many urban blacks may now lead normal family lives.

The ruling arises from an appeal (*Current affairs* March 28) by Veli Willie Komani against the Cape Town Supreme Court's dismissal of his claim that his wife was legally entitled to live with him in the Peninsula (a coloured preference area).

Housing permit

Up to now, the various administration boards and the Supreme Court have interpreted Section 10 (1) (c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, to mean that wives in a prescribed area would have to be put onto their husband's housing permit.

But Regulation (20) (1), of 1968, qualified the Act by requiring that wives joining their husbands in urban areas obtain a lodger's permit. This often proved extremely difficult, and many wives simply became homeland "widows."

The Legal Resources Centre, acting for Komani, contested that Regulation 20 was void because of its vagueness and because it was in conflict with the Act.

In its unanimous decision, the Appeal Court declared that the "plaintiff's wife is entitled to remain in the said area for more than 72 hours by virtue of the provisions of section 10 (1) (c)" of the Act.

The lodger's permit regulation is thus declared *ultra vires*. Wives may now, it would appear, get their passbooks endorsed in terms of section 10 (1) (c) only, and require no permit. This should also render them safe from arrest and give them greater mobility in terms of the labour regulations that apply to urban blacks.

"There must be thousands of women and children who suddenly find themselves with the legal right to be in the urban areas, which also gives them the right to work here," says Duncan.

Observers are, however, cautious in welcoming the court's decision. Will wives, for example, be able to "lawfully enter" the cities and apply for section 10, (1) (c) rights on the basis that they now reside with their husbands? Will the length of such residence be relevant?

Answers to such questions will no doubt emerge as and if black wives and children apply for Section 10 (1) (c) endorsements — something employers should now encourage and assist their employees to do, advises Duncan.

Koornhof warning on influx of wives

Own Correspondent

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last night warned that last week's Appeal Court judgment did not mean there would be a large-scale influx of wives and children to urban areas.

The Appeal Court judgment declared ultra vires the regulation which requires anyone living in black residential areas to hold a lodger's permit or site and residential permit.

After the judgment, Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash advice office, said the judgment could "literally affect scores of thousands of people" and could benefit almost half the estimated 700 000 people living "illegally" in Soweto.

In a statement issued through his department, Dr Koornhof said speculation about the decision made it necessary for him to "explain the manner in which the above mentioned provision of the Act is being applied".

The statement said a wife or child of a man who qualified to be in the area in terms of Section 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act could remain with their husband or father in terms of section 10 (1) (c) — which implies that they normally live with their husband or father and that adequate accomodation is available.

He had not yet seen a copy of the judgment, " but from what I have ascertained telephonically, it appears that the judgment turned on the question of whether the appellant's wife was, in fact, a person as contemplated in section 10 (1) (C) of the Act".

"I wish to make it clear that it would be completely wrong to make general statements on influx control when the judgment rests on the facts pertaining to a particular person, which facts obviously cannot apply to all wives and children of men contemplated in section 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Act."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, said Dr Koornhof was obviously stalling for time and that his credibility was going to stand or fall on his ultimate reaction to the Appeal Court's decision.

"I think he's going to find that there are tens of thousands of Mrs Nonceba Komani's."

● More reports on Page 2.

Sash advises court action

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Blacks who are still refused the right to live with their families in spite of last week's outlawing of the regulation that made their living together illegal, will now be advised by the Black Sash to go to the Supreme Court.

The Black Sash wants a Supreme Court case to set a precedent for the estimated thousands of families who because of regulation 20 (1) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, lived together illegally.

The regulation, which required anyone living in a black residential area to hold a lodger's permit or site and residential permit, was declared ultra vires (that is, exceeding the powers and authority of the Urban Areas Act) by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein last week.

"We will now advise anyone coming to us for help to apply for a 10 (1) (c) (endorsement of right to live in a black area) in the normal way," Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash advice office, said yesterday.

"Immediately this is refused, we will refer them, through attorneys, to the Supreme Court.

"After this Appeal Court judgment, people seeking a 10 (1) (c) now have the right to seek a declaration of rights from the Supreme Court, and an order compelling the relevant Administration Board to enter a 10 (1) (c) endorsement in their reference books.

"The only thing we are still uncertain about is whether you can get a judgment from a court to affect a whole class of people and not just one", Mrs Duncan said.

Mrs Nonceba Komani.

Mrs Komani: Good luck to other women

BY ANDILE NTEYI

MRS Nonceba Komani, whose husband, Mr Veli Komani, last week won an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to enable her to stay in the Cape, said yesterday that she did not personally know of other people in her situation, but thought there might be many of them.

In an interview at her make-shift home in Guguletu yesterday, she said she wished all the women in her position good luck. She said her friends were very happy when they heard the result of the appeal.

Mrs Komani arrived in Cape Town in 1961 but was endorsed out of the Peninsula six years later. She spent the five years in Dortrecht, near Queenstown.

"I came back again in 1972 and my husband, through the advice of the Black Sash, decided to take the case to the courts," she said. She had not able to work since 1972 as she had been in the area illegally.

"I hope that now I will not have difficulty in finding work since I am qualified to be in the area," she said.

Her husband, Mr Veli Komani, was not at home when she was interviewed.

The chief director of the Peninsula Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, yesterday declined to comment.

'Lasting hatred' is cost of revolution

IF A revolutionary course is taken to produce change in South Africa, hatred and bitterness would result from the inevitable violence which would follow, says the executive director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Justice J H Steyn.

Writing in the foundation's annual report, Mr Justice Steyn says the "bitter fruits reaped will prevail in South Africa for generations".

"We (the foundation) believe, in fact, that those who are trying to bring about change in South Africa other than in an evolutionary way — be it through violence . . . be it in an effort to isolate us from capital markets — should realise that, in practice, if not with intent, they are heading for chaos and anarchy."

The furthering of revolutionary change should be faced squarely, and the consequences of spreading such a doctrine should be outlined clearly. "In the first place, it is hardly likely that violence of an extensive nature will produce the just dispensation which the protagonists of violence maintain to be their objective.

"Polarisation of our population groups, and drastic divisions even within groups, will undoubtedly be one of the first and most detrimental results of this process. The extent of the violence which it will entail should not be underestimated."

Mr Justice Steyn said attempts at superficial comparisons with the situation in Zimbabwe were, to his mind, "naive and dangerous".

"The balance in power in South Africa differs fundamentally from that in Zimbabwe, and it must be emphasised that the suffering . . . will be immeasurably greater in South Africa.

"It is unlikely that those persons and their supporters who take this direction — even if they were to succeed in their endeavours — would be minded to create a system which would promote the peaceful co-existence of all South Africans and which would lead to the establishment of a just society.

"I find it paradoxical that one could pursue a just objective while employing unjust means, and indeed applying terror in its cruellist form to innocent persons, as the preferred method of achieving a just end."

Mr Justice Steyn said South Africans should not pursue the course taken by the French and Arabs in Algeria in the 1950s.

The correct course to follow was that which had already been outlined by the chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr H F Oppenheimer: "We are at a stage at which all of us who seek evolutionary change in South Africa should review our strategies. What is needed is a change of emphasis away from the politics of protest towards the politics of power — and all institutions must examine how they can become directly and positively engaged in promoting and encouraging the process of change which is now under way." — Sapa.

R20 000 donation for the Foundation

25/8/88 POST 339 28/8/88

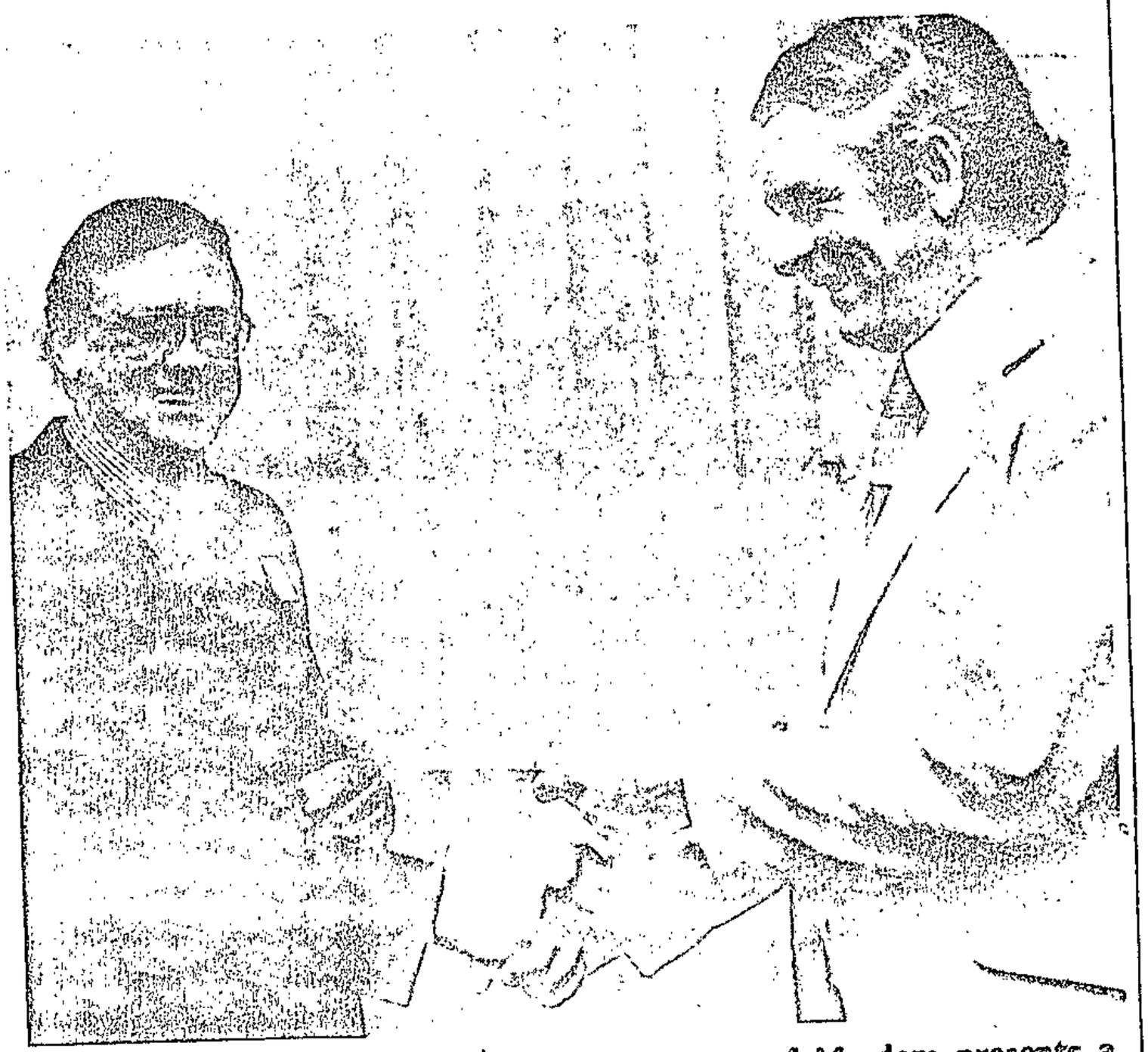
MACDEM, a holding company of a large group of non-ferrous metals and semi-manufacturers yesterday donated a cheque of R20 000 to the Urban Foundation — bringing its total for the past three years to R65 000.

The money is earmarked for the Foundation's Germiston Working Committee which has launched several projects in the Katlehong township.

Handing over the cheque to the Foundation's Executive Director, Mr Justice Steyn, Mr Murray Coutts-Trotter, managing director of Macdem said the donation was an extension of the group staff policy.

The chairman of the Germiston Working Committee, Mr Tom Jones said many projects had been undertaken in the past few years. He added that a clinic which will cost R100 000 will be built before the end of the year. It will be run by permanent qualified nurses.

A self-help business centre is planned to give financial assistance and guidance to Katlehong residents to set up businesses of their own. Also in the pipe-line is a self-help housing scheme. This entails the provision of know-how and cheap materials to enable people to build their own houses.



Mr Murray Coutts-Trotter, managing director of Macdem presents a cheque to the executive director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Justice Steyn.

No. 1815 339 29 Augustus 1980

VORM VAN HERKENNINGSBEWYS.—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING 775 VAN 1980

Ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, wysig hierby, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Swartes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinering van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952), Goewermentskennisgewing 775 van 1980 ooreenkomstig Bylaes 1 en 2 hiervan.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

No. 1815 GG 7199 29 August 1980

FORM OF IDENTITY DOCUMENT.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE 775 OF 1980

I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952), amend Government Notice 775 of 1980 in accordance with Schedules 1 and 2 hereto.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

SCHEDULE/BYLAE 1

Substitute the following section for Section H of Schedule 1:
Vervang Afdeling H van Bylae 1 deur die volgende afdeling:

"SECTION/AFDELING H

Male/Manlik

Personal particulars
Persoonlike besonderhede

First names
Voorname.....

Surname
Van .....

Ethnic group
Etniese groep .....

Citizenship
Burgerskap.....

Date/Year of birth
Datum/Jaar van geboorte.....

Number
Nommer.....

Republic of South Africa
(Coat of Arms of R.S.A.)
(Wapen van R.S.A.)
Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Photograph
Foto"

SCHEDULE/BYLAE 2

Substitute the following section for Section G of Schedule 2:
Vervang Afdeling G van Bylae 2 deur die volgende afdeling:

"SECTION/AFDELING G

Female/Vroulik

Personal particulars
Persoonlike besonderhede

First names
Voorname.....

Surname
Van.....

Ethnic group
Etniese groep.....

Citizenship
Burgerskap.....

Date/Year of birth
Datum/Jaar van geboorte.....

Number
Nommer.....

Republic of South Africa
(Coat of Arms of R.S.A.)
(Wapen van R.S.A.)
Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Photograph
Foto"

SECTION 10 RIGHTS

Come home, Mrs Komani

By a ruling of the Appeal Court (*Current Affairs*, August 22) Nonceba Komani may now legally live with her husband Veli in Guguletu in the Cape. However, the crisp issue for thousands of other black women and children is whether they, too, have the right to live and work in prescribed areas because they qualify to do so in terms of Section 10 (1) (c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945.

The judgment is now law and confers this right without the need for lodgers' permits. The challenge to Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof — who was not available for comment this week, but who is on record as saying how much he hates the pass laws — is whether he intends to pass legislation to restore the position, pre-Komani, and whether government intends to maintain stringent influx control.

Litigation

The Act, in sub-sections 10 (1) (a) and (b), states that blacks may remain for more than 72 hours in a prescribed (generally urban) area if they were born and have "resided continuously" there since birth; or worked there continuously for one employer for 10 years, or "lawfully resided continuously" in the area for not less than 15 years.

Section 10 (1) (c) has been a cause of controversy and litigation for many years — as in Komani's case. It grants permission to stay if "such black is the wife, the unmarried daughter or son under the age of 18 years of any black mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of this sub-section and after lawful entry into such prescribed area ordinarily resides with that black in such area."

Until last week, the phrase "ordinarily resides" was taken by the courts to mean "lawfully ordinarily resides." This meant that when a wife, daughter or son under 18 lived with the man of the family without a lodger's permit — as required by Regulation 20 (1) of 1968, qualifying the Act — they did so illegally, and were subject to arrest and endorsement out to a homeland.

However, last week, Chief Justice CJ Rumpff (with the concurrence of four other Supreme Court judges) found Regulation 20 (1) to be *ultra vires*.

In his judgment he stated: "I am of the opinion that a person residing in terms of Section 10 (1) (a) of the Act must be deemed to be lawfully residing in that area, subject of course, to such conditions as may validly be imposed. If this view is correct, then the literal words of Regulation 20 (1), namely that 'no person other than any holder of a site or residential permit . . . shall reside in the black residential area unless he has first obtained a permit, hereinafter referred to as a lodger's permit,' are inconsistent with the intention of the legislature . . ."

Any attempt to use Regulation 20 (1) to impose prohibitions on a person with Section 10 (1) (a) rights would therefore be "unauthorised," and it followed that the Regulation as a whole was *ultra vires*. No-one may be required to hold a lodger's permit.

The immediate response in legal and civil rights circles was that the system of lodgers' permits for wives and children had fallen away. People who qualified for Section 10 (1) (c) rights were urged by the Black Sash to apply for the appropriate endorsement. Estimates were that many thousands would be affected; that the possibility of normal family life for men legally in the urban areas had been enhanced; and that the number of those who would now qualify for approved housing in Soweto alone could double.

However, at the weekend, Minister Koornhof stated that there would be no mass influx into the cities, since the Appeal Court judgment was based on the facts of a single case in the Cape.

Regulation invalid

But, according to Professor John Dugard, director of Wits University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, "it is impossible to confine the effects of removing the regulation to one person, because the court has ruled the whole regulation to be invalid . . . generally, when a regulation is declared *ultra vires*, it has implications going beyond one particular case."

The administration boards, awaiting a departmental directive from Koornhof, are continuing to maintain the *status quo* applicable before the Rumpff judgment. It seems possible that only orders from the Supreme Court will compel them to put the judgment from the Komani case into effect.

Since 1964, it has been government policy, through the local authorities then the administration boards, to almost always refuse to allow a wife to enter a prescribed area to live with her husband. This has been part of the influx control structure. And, when challenged, government's response was to cite the housing shortage. Yet between 1968-1978 a short-

RACE LAWS FM 29/8/80 (339)

Opening Pandora's box

The organised property industry has soft-pedalled for years on sensitive political issues. No longer. The SA Property Owners Association (Sapoa) has now decided to set up a special committee to look into the whole gamut of racial legislation which has long acted as a restraint on business.

Sapoa president Gert Hugo says some members may know what is going on but generally the industry is confused. Is the 99-year lease system working? Who can develop what, where and with whose say-so? How far is government prepared to go to relax restrictions on business across the colour line?

Hugo says it was hoped that many questions would have been answered at the recent Cape Town congress because the theme included future development in a multi-national society. Little, or nothing, was forthcoming on the racial issue and developers are still in the dark. Hence the decision to set up the "Inter-Group Co-operation Committee."

Sapoa, says Hugo, has deliberately rejected the idea of acting as a pressure group for political change — except where the interest of members are directly concerned. Exceptions he quotes are the campaign to scrap the Rents Act and support for "open" city centres.

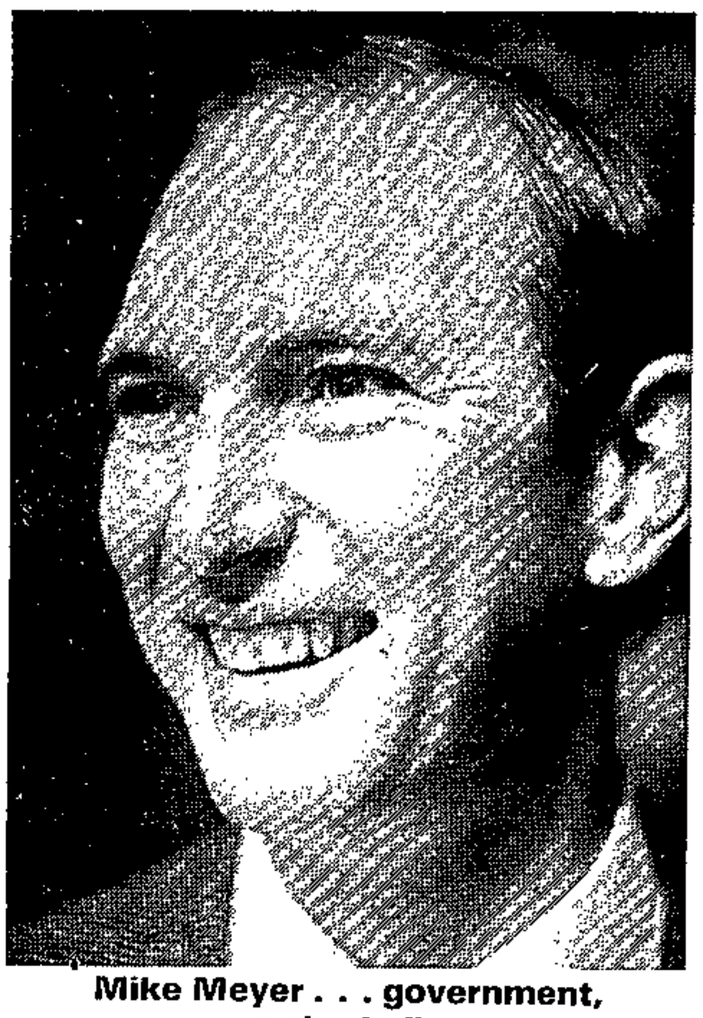
Nevertheless members have obviously been prejudiced by other race legislation as well — notably the Group Areas Act and Bantu (Urban Areas) Act. If change will permit them to freely develop housing, shopping centres and even factories, in black areas, there's every reason to start punting for reform.

The *quid pro quo* will be to allow black businessmen unrestricted access to the white areas. But blacks themselves don't see much future in that arrangement because whites have the experience and finance to clean up in black areas while blacks have little chance of making major inroads into traditional white areas. Surprisingly, perhaps, Johannesburg businessmen see the dilemma and accept that there should be unrestricted competition in white areas while white shareholding should be confined to 49% in companies operating in the townships.

But black business is chary of that idea, too, so Sapoa's new committee will have a lot to look into.

Yet there are still many who believe that Sapoa should go even further. Unisa's Mike Meyer is one of them. Despite government's stated intention to leave the economy to private enterprise where possible, he says the public sector is still far too involved in property.

In Pretoria, he says, the Tongaat group has turned down the idea of developing residential townships because the City Council is holding huge tracts of land which it could offload at any stage. A few of the adventurous, he says, have come in on a hit-and-run basis, but generally private enterprise is too scared to move despite the housing shortage.



Mike Meyer . . . government, get the hell out

The problem is by no means confined to Pretoria (whatever has happened to Johannesburg's Bruma project?). Meyer says it's a lingering legacy of the socialistic Niemand Commission which recommended that local authorities should develop residential townships on their own.

It also seems likely that government is going ahead with plans to licence property developers and thus disqualify anyone it doesn't like. Unacceptable, says Meyer, because government should confine itself to the sub-economic and black sectors. "For the rest, Sapoa should be telling government to get the hell out of the housing market."

VORM VAN BEWYSBOEK—REFERENCE BOOK

Ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Swartes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinering van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952)—

(a) bepaal hierby dat die bewysboek wat aan mannelike en vroulike Swartes uitgereik word, wesenlik in die vorm in onderskeidelik Bylaes 1 en 2 uiteengesit, moet wees; en

(b) trek hierby Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1611 van 1971 en R. 266 van 1972 in.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

FORM OF REFERENCE BOOK—

I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952)—

(a) hereby determine that the reference book issued to Black males and females shall be substantially in the form set out in Schedules 1 and 2, respectively; and

(b) hereby withdraw Government Notices R. 1611 of 1971 and R. 266 of 1972.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

BYLAE—SCHEDULE 1

REFERENCE BOOK—BEWYSBOEK

WARNING: It is an offence for any person who is not authorised or required thereto by law to make any entry in this book.
WAARSKUWING: Dit is 'n oortreding vir enige persoon wat nie by wet daartoe gemagtig of verplig is nie, om enige inskrywing in hierdie boek aan te bring.

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SECTION A—AFDELING A

Residential address
Woonadres

Administration
Administrasie

SECTION B—AFDELING B

Employment
Indiensneming

Department agrees: Rule on lodgers' permits invalid

By
DWELAKHE SIGELE

PEOPLE in urban areas will no longer be required to take out lodgers' permits following circulars that have been sent out by the Department of Co-operation and Development accepting a court ruling declaring the regulation invalid.

This is the interpretation given to the circulars the department sent out to its regional offices this week stating that the regulations requiring lodgers' permits was no longer applicable.

But a statement released by the Director General of the department said the acceptance of the ruling did not affect the Urban Areas Act.

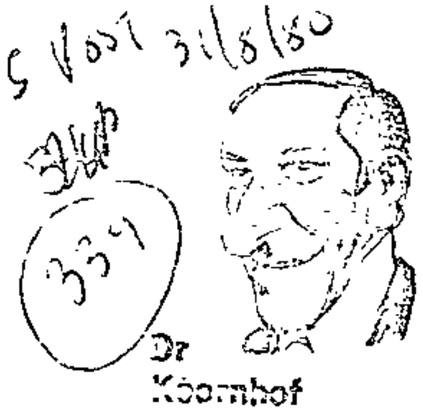
"The Appeal Court's ruling is accepted. However it should be realised that the Urban Areas Act was not affected by the court ruling and consequently people who do not qualify to be in an urban area must still get permission to remain in such an area," the statement said.

While people who did not qualify to be in the urban area would still require permission, those whose husbands or fathers qualified to be in the urban areas could join them provided approved accommodation was available.

"Approved accommodation would be accommodation in terms of health regulations relating to overcrowding and slum conditions."

The Director General could not say whether people whose husbands or fathers qualified to be in an urban area would still require permits to join them.

The chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Kneebe said:



Dr Koornhof

"I have not received the circular but I would think that lodgers' permits will no longer be required."

The president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, said she was delighted the department had accepted the court's ruling.

In a letter to SUNDAY POST the Director General said articles which appeared in SUNDAY POST last week called into question Dr Koornhof's credibility.

"As my Minister's integrity, credibility and sincerity is questioned in the articles I considered a reply necessary to put the matter in perspective," he said.

He said at the request of the various community councils last year it had now been made possible for wives and children of men who qualified to be in an urban area to join them.

GENERAL NEWS

Government attitude to lodgers' permits reassures Suzman

339 Star 1/9/60

Political Correspondent

"It was reassuring to hear that the Government could not try to negate the Appeal Court hearing on lodgers' permits for dependents, Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition black affairs spokesman, said last night.

A decision has apparently been reached by the Department of Co-Operation and Development to abide by a recent ruling of the Appellate Division and not counter it with new legislation.

The court ruled it was ultra vires to demand lodgers' permits for dependents of people qualified to live in an area under Section 10 of the relevant Act.

"Any countering action on the part of the Government and especially the responsible Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, would have utterly destroyed Dr Koornhof's credibility in view of his declaration of war on the dompas," Mrs Suzman said.

"The Appellate Divison must surely prove useful allies to him in waging this war.

"Of course the real bugbear will still be the lack of 'suitable' accommodation, "Mrs Suzman said.

She said the law had been brought into being in 1952 by Dr Verwoerd who stated at the time that it was not its intention to separate families.

MOVES UNLIKELY

"But a regulation introduced by the bureaucracy has made it extremely difficult for thousands of black families to be together in urban areas," Mrs Suzman explained.

"Now, more than 20 years later, the intention of the law makers has finally been entrenched by the Appeal Court," she said.

It is believed unlikely that the decision to abide by the Appeal Court ruling will result in an immediate massive migration to "white" South Africa, because suitable accommodation is short.

High costs sink the dream of homelands

339

STAR 21/9/82

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

Harsh economic realities have forced the Botha administration to abandon the National Party's traditional separate development philosophy of total partition.

It will instead opt for some form of shared economic development on a regional basis — an admission that Dr Verwoerd's dream of viable black homeland units was impractical.

This important policy switch was announced last night by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at a public meeting in Pretoria organised by the National Party congress.

Homelands will be allowed to share economic areas which will be linked to their consolidation and ultimately to the proposed constellation.

"The key concept here is development co-operation," Mr Botha said.

Each black nation will exercise its political responsibilities in the economic field in that broader economic region of which it constitutes a functional part.

His 90-minute speech made it clear the Government had significantly altered its homelands philosophy to include regional development and economic co-operation in major growth points.

Mr Botha stressed that economic realities had hit home, that decentralisation of economic activity was a limited concept, and that land consolidation was expensive and could not make the homelands economically viable.

He admitted it was "impossible to consolidate the geographical area of each national group in such a way that it will become economically viable on its own," but insisted the groups would remain politically independent.

"We cannot give away the whole of South Africa merely to create economically viable black states," he said.

Towns will stay white

Potgietersrus, Pietersburg, Tzaneen and Louis Trichardt would not be taken out of white areas, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced today.

Mr Botha faced queries from delegates attending the Transvaal National Party Congress in Pretoria.

Mr Botha replied that it should be expected that some leaders "will say things." He could not stop them.

But, he wished to say it was not the Government's intention that Potgietersrus, Pietersburg, Tzaneen and Louis Trichardt should be taken out of white areas.

This announcement by Mr Botha was greeted with loud applause by congress delegates.

Botha: all have homeland links

Political Correspondent

There is not one single black man in this country who is not linked to a black homeland, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, alleged last night.

Addressing Transvaal Nationalists, Mr Botha gave details of his last meeting with homeland leaders and said he had told them it was not the Government's plan to allow blacks on to the President's Council.

The homelands had already advanced along a path of self-determination, he said.

Mr Botha then told his audience of about 1 500: "There is not one single black man in this country who is not linked to a black homeland."

He pledged himself to a policy of consultation and dialogue, but said as long as he was leader of the National Party it would adhere to the principle of the right to self-determination.

As far as certain aspects of South African citizenship and travel documents were concerned, there were problems, but the Government was trying to find solutions.

"MAGNETIC"

Blacks tended to move to the industrial centres, but the "magnetic attraction" of the large metropolitan areas would be offset by creating and developing regional growth points to serve as "balancing growth poles."

Examples of these were Rustenburg-Brits, East London and Pietersburg. The main growth poles in South Africa numbered only four: Pretoria-Witwatersand-Vereeniging, Durban-Pinetown, the Cape Peninsula and Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage.

"We must be willing to transcend the boundaries of the traditional areas in South Africa and to extend the hand of co-operation over the borders of states.

"The Government is now launching a new economic offensive to promote development co-operation in a regional context," he said.

Different states could promote the economic welfare of their residents better by acting together.

"For this reason we are promoting the development of a constellation of states, each deciding its own political future as master in its own house, but prepared to co-operate voluntarily with others in recognition of common interests."

Mr Botha again punted a development bank for southern Africa, and said legislation for South Africa's participation would be introduced in Parliament next year.

● **Page 11: NP congress.**

Govt under pressure on freehold rights

339
27/7/80

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Government has come under strong pressure to grant full freehold rights to blacks in urban townships and Pretoria sources believe a decision will be made soon.

The demand that urban blacks be given freehold rights comes from organised commerce and industry, the Urban Foundation, the Browne Committee — which investigated financial relations between the Government and local authorities — and from the Government's planning co-ordinator in Soweto.

It is claimed the 99-year leasehold scheme has failed to satisfy the needs of black urban communities to have a permanent stake in the townships.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches said the scheme had never got off the ground.

"If the Government is prepared to permit a 99-year leasehold scheme then why not full freehold rights," he said.

The Government's planning co-ordinator in Soweto, Mr Louis Rive, said freehold title could play a significant role in the development of a micro economy and in the attainment of self-sufficiency in the townships. There was no point in withholding freehold rights after the principle of permanency had been accepted.

The Browne Committee urged the Government to commit itself to freehold rights for blacks to provide a stable and flexible tax base for autonomous local authroities.

Chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Justice H J Steyn, said the foundation was committed to promoting and securing freehold rights for blacks. But he added that the 99-year leasehold scheme had marked a shift in Government policy, heralding recognition of the permanence of urban blacks.

The 99-year leasehold scheme had a discriminatory base in that it created a special type of ownership for black people, Judge Steyn said.

The Johannesburg City Council, in common with most other large municipalities, also supports freehold title for the townships.

The chairman of the management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said he believed the 99-year leasehold scheme was almost the equivalent of freehold title. But freehold title was psychologically important to urban blacks. "They see freehold title as a symbol and recognition of their permanency in the urban areas."

He said the 1978 deadline set by Dr Verwoerd for the flow-back of blacks to the homelands had come and gone, and their permanence in the urban areas had been acknowledged by the Government. This being so there was no conceivable reason why freehold title should be withheld.

A spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industry said the FCI supported freehold title. He warned however, that this was not the whole answer to the black housing problem in urban areas.

The president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Bob Goodwin, said Assocom believed it was in the long-term interest of the country, and strongly in the interest of stability, that freehold rights be given to urban blacks.

Guguletu case: Govt accepts Appeal ruling

C. T. mn. 3/9/80

JOHANNESBURG. — The Department of Co-operation and Development has accepted the recent ruling by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein which declared invalid a regulation requiring anyone living in a black residential area to hold a lodger's permit.

And it is already sending out circulars informing regional offices of the department that people should no longer be required to take out lodgers' permits.

However, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, warned yesterday: "It would be completely wrong to infer that a large-scale influx of wives and children of men contemplated in section 10 (1) (a) or (b) (of the Urban Areas Act) will now be possible, as each case will have to be judged on the facts concerned."

He indicated that the facts of the case on which the court's judgment was made, could not be extended to all women and children affected by the act.

The Appeal Court ruled invalid regulation 20 (1) which stipulated that no person other than any holder of a site or residential permit could reside in a black area unless he had first obtained a lodger's permit.

It was said by the Appeal Court that the regulation was inconsistent with the intention of the legislature relating to people born in an area and who have resided there continuously.

The judgment was related to the case of Mrs Nonceba Meriba Komani, of Guguletu. Her husband, Mr Veli Willie Komani, appealed after Mr Justice Schock, in November, 1978, had dismissed his case contesting the ruling of the Peninsula Administration Board that his wife did not have the legal right to live in the black residential area where he resided.

Post 19/80

Help us, says top policeman

WITH crime worsening in many black areas, a top police officer yesterday appealed to the public to assist the police in combating crime.

Colonel Steve Lerm, head of the Soweto CID, yesterday invited all people to "strengthen the arm of the South African Police" in preventing violence.

Col Lerm made this announcement following the murder of 23 people at the long weekend and two others yesterday.

He warned children to avoid going out with strangers or accepting sweets from them.

"They have a reason of which you are not aware," he said.

- Always try to be in the company of someone and thereby counteract any attempts to harm you when no-one can see.
- Make sure your parents or guardians know where you are going and when you will return.
- When a stranger approaches you take a clear look at him so you can give his description to the police. Write particulars of his vehicle on the pavement using a stone or a stick.

Col Lerm added that it was highly possibly that someone could commit crime without being noticed as Soweto is densely populated.

MONEY

One should observe people in suspicious surroundings and be able to recoginse them. Listen to their discussions, take note of their clothes, appearance and transport, he said.

Other hints include:

- Do not wander alone in dark streets, corridors or in the veld,
- Go home early and avoid carrying large amounts of money with you,
- Do not use the same route to and from the bank — when you return from withdrawing money,
- Do not keep large sums of money in your house,
- If you decide to take strong drinks, do so in moderate areas, preferably your home or at your friend's.
- Remember that a policeman is your friend and is there to protect you and your property all the time.
- Realise that there is a shortage of policemen in your country — making it impossible for you to get protection without your help. Have you ever imagined the chaos a country would be without a police force? and
- Join the police reservists and assist in combating crime.

Police will reward anyone who provides them with information and his identity will be kept secret.

Black house hunters find it's 'men only'

By REG RUMNEY
Property Editor

BLACK home ownership in South Africa has become a "men only" affair because of the limited legal status of women married by customary union under tribal law.

It seems that black women are effectively barred from buying homes if they are married under customary unions.

Mr John Samuels, head of the South African Council for Higher Education Trust (Sached), said this position had foiled the council's plans to establish a housing scheme for the staff, half of whom were black — and most women.

"It has proved almost impossible to get loans for our black female staff because of the legal provisions for black women," he said.

It was difficult to arrange loans for any of the women staff, he added, but worse if they were black. The problem was with all home loans, not only the 99-year leasehold scheme.

He said that the building societies he had been in touch with so far — the United Building Society and the Johannesburg branch of the Natal Building Society — pioneers in black housing loans — had demanded 100% security for loans, which was beyond Sached's means.

The Association of Building Societies bears this out.

A section in the association's guidebook to home ownership for urban blacks reads: "Because of the limitations on the contractual capacity of black women married by customary union, some societies propose to confine lending to males."

But the association's director, Mr David Alston, feels this is not a major factor in the granting of loans for 99-year leasehold, because most applicants would be men.

He pointed out that the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) had recently made cost adjustments to parts of the leasehold scheme, which make it more attractive than before.

The cost of buying a "51/6" house on 99-year leasehold, according to Wrab, has come down from R3 106 to R1 900, though it was announced recently that leaseholders are to pay higher tariffs for site, water and garbage.

The problem, the building societies say, is a vexing one and arises from tribal law marriages.

They say women married by customary tribal law are minors and have no rights.

They are cautious even about granting a loan to a black woman who can prove she is married under civil law, because, they say, if her husband dies and she remarries under tribal law, she is once more a minor — and a society would have no claim on the property if she defaulted.

However, legal experts connected with the societies are working on a solution.

Mr G Belker, assistant general manager of the Allied Building Society, said it would treat applications from black women with "a level of caution", but the consensus was that loans would not be granted — "save in exceptional circumstances" — because of the risk.

He said representations had been made to the Department of Co-operation and Development about the problem, but the initial reply was that the law could not be changed.

Mr Peter Richardson, joint-managing director of the UBS, agreed that the bugbear was marriage under customary union.

He said marriage under tribal custom released a woman from legal responsibilities, which put a building society at risk financially.

There was not enough documentation of marriages under tribal custom, he said — unlike marriages under civil law.

Even if a woman could prove she was married under civil law, there was a risk.

"If a loan is granted to a woman married under civil law and she then loses her husband and remarries under tribal law, we get caught again."

Nevertheless, he said, the UBS's policy was "to look at individual cases with the problem in mind".

The SA Permanent's general manager, Mr Brian Kenney, said the matter was "up in the air at the moment", but "we do not at present lend to black women".

This was because there was much to be done in clearing up their legal status,

Black home-ownership in SA is for 'men only'

B39 C. Times 8/9/80

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's differentiated legal system has made black home-ownership a men-only affair.

Black women, it seems, are effectively barred from buying houses because of their contractual limitations under customary union marriages.

Mr John Samuels, head of the South African Council for Higher Education Trust (Sached), says this has so far stymied Sached's plans to establish a housing scheme for its staff, which is largely female and about 50 percent black.

"It has proved almost impossible to get loans for our black female staff because of the legal provisions for black women," he said.

It was difficult to arrange loans for his women staff in general, but the position was far worse with black women.

It affected not only the 99-year-leasehold scheme, but all home loans for black women, he said.

The building societies he had contacted so far, two of them pioneers in black housing loans, had demanded 100 percent security for loans, which was beyond Sached's means.

The Association of Building Societies bears out what Mr Samuels said.

In fact, a section of the association's guidebook to home ownership for urban blacks reads:

"Because of the limitations on the contactual capacity of black women married by customary union, some societies propose to confine lending to males."

But the association's director, Mr David Alston, feels this is not a major factor in the granting of loans for 99-year-leasehold, because the "vast majority of applicants would be men in any case".

He points out that the West Rand Administration Board has recently made cost adjustments to parts of the leasehold scheme which make it more attractive than before.

The cost of buying a house on 99-year leasehold, according to Wrab, has come down from R3 106 to R1 900, though it was announced recently that lease-holders were to pay higher site, water and garbage tariffs.

The societies say the problem is a vexed one and arises from customary union "marriages" under tribal law. Women married by customary tribal law, they say, are minors and have no rights.

Societies are cautious even about granting a loan to a black woman who can prove she is married under civil law, because, they say, if her husband dies and she remarries under tribal law, she is once more a minor and the society has no claim to the property if she defaults.

Legal experts connected with the societies are, however, working on a solution.

Mr G Belker, assistant general manager of one building society, says it is treating applications from black women with "a level of caution", but the general consensus is that loans will not be granted, "save in exceptional circumstances", because of this risk.

Representations were made to the Department of Co-operation and Development about this problem, he says, but the initial reply was that the law cannot be amended.

Mr Peter Richardson, joint-managing director of another building society, agrees that the bugbear is marriage under customary union.

Marriage under tribal custom releases a woman from legal responsibilities, he says, putting the society at risk financially.

There is not enough documentation of marriages under tribal custom, he says, unlike marriages under civil law.

Even if the woman could prove she was married under civil law, there was a risk.

Mr Brian Kenney, general manager of another building society, says the matter is "up in the air at the moment, but we do not at present lend to black women".

This was because there was a lot to be done on clearing up their legal status and because of the lack of certification of customary marriages.

He does, say, however, that legal experts are working on the problem.

4.8 *Fission and Fusion*

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~8 MeV nucleon^{-1} for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40$-120). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \gtrsim 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

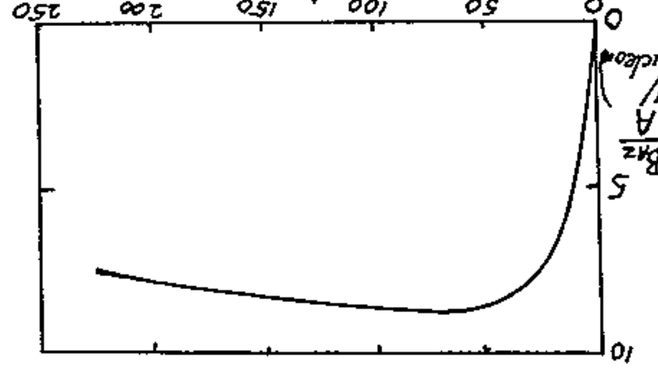


Fig. 22

If we fuse light ($A \lesssim 10$) nuclei into *medium* nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \gtrsim 200$) nuclei into *medium* nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig.22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be *liberated* as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and is thus

5. *Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations*

5.1 *Interaction of radiation with matter*

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few × 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n,γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e, p or α) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these processes and it will carry on losing energy until it is brought to rest (assuming that the absorbing medium is

Judge's lodger ruling 'is being blunted'

10/9/85
339 STM

By Craig Charney

In spite of a court ruling abolishing lodgers' permits for urban blacks, the decision's impact is being blunted admininstratively.

That is the veiw of legal experts on influx control.

This view is also supported by the position of the Department of Cooperation and Development.

When the ruling was handed down, it was expected in legal circles that tens of thousands of women and children would be able to move from the rural areas to the cities to join their husbands and fathers.

But spokesmen for the department do not accept that they have any automatic right to do so, despite the fact that the lodgers' permit requirements, thought to be the barrier keeping them out, has been struck down.

To have urban residence rights under a section of the Black Urban Areas Act, women and children who join husbands with permanent urban residence must be recognised as "ordinararily resident" with the men.

But recent re-statements of department policy make clear it is extremely difficult to be accepted as such.

"This waters down the impact of the judgment," said Mr E Monama, a researcher at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies of Wits University.

For instance, a woman who intends to stay permanently can join her husband for 72 hours under present law. Legal sources close to the Komani lodgers' permit case argue that presence plus intention to remain equals ordinary residence.

But Mr S S Potgieter, a department spokesman, said: "Definitely not."

"As far as Mrs Komani is concerned, (the judge) has given his judgment there. I'm not giving a determination about any other women," Mr Potgieter said.

11/9/80

Wh bec

YOUR daughter reaches a certain age and the law requires that she apply for the "necessary document". Armed with her birth certificate, both your and your wife's identity books, your house permit and a certificate covering her entire school career, you take her to the relevant Government office.

Without being attended to, an official sends her to another office in a different part of town. From there she is sent back to the first office about 15km away. She is then sent to an office in the area where she lives. She then gets sent back to the first office, where she is told to go back to the office she had been to after the one where she started off.

Two months later she still waits for her document and could wait much longer. She has spent time, money for travelling from one office to another and more time waiting in long queues.

Another vignette.

Keith M, who was born in Johannesburg, has just left school and requires a work-seeker's stamp in his reference book for the Johannesburg area.

He goes to the offices of the West Rand Administration Board for the stamp. He has in his possession a reference book, a Johannesburg birth certificate; a valid entry in his step-father's housing permit, a stamp in his reference book covering his education at boarding school, letters from the tuition projects he was assisted by as a private candidate, and affidavits from his parents confirming his documents.

He clearly qualifies to be in Johannesburg and should have no problems in gaining his Section 10 (1) (a) (of the Urban Areas Act) rights. In fact his Johannesburg birth certificate, and perhaps a record of his school career, might have been all that was needed to attain those rights.

Not so to an official in one office at the Wrab. He asks Keith to write a full history of his life, from the time of his birth. Again the same story. He is finally granted that qualification, but not before travelling back and forth and waiting in queues to have a duty performed which should normally take minutes.

Or, you live in Johannesburg and have a house. You battle for 2½ years to have your wife and three children to be allowed to live with you. Permission is finally granted. During the run-up to your victory you've been required to supply piles of documents and affidavits, one of which is the birth certificate of your mother-in-law, who has long since died and her possessions long misplaced or forgotten. Your mother-in-law was perfectly rural and the chances of her ever having had a birth certificate extremely remote.

This can't be true? Perhaps lines out of a comic novel? Well, there are people who attend to just such cases everyday of their working lives.

"The average African will tell you that contact with official processes.

"There is no escaping the suspicion that some officials enjoy demonstrating that 'I am the boss' and that they enjoy exercising power over those they control. It is a characteristic of laws relating to blacks that in many respects access to the courts has been removed and more and more uncontrolled authority has been placed in the hands of administrative authorities.

"Hundreds of people have come to us because they have been subjected to unnecessary and arbitrary demands," she says.

Adds Mrs Perlman: "It has *always* taken at least a year to get a late registration of birth and almost as long to get a duplicate birth certificate. When people's ability to get work depends on that precious possession, a reference book, this is unforgivable.

"Pensions take at least six months to come through, from the date of application. But recently there is a significant tendency of officials to go to the most extraodinary lengths to delay the issuing of that precious Section 10 (1) (a) stamp.

"Young people who apply for reference books are having to go through a most extraordinary series of unnecessary delays; and to crown it all — even those who have their scholars' book are now having to go through the same performance of additional affidavit upon affidavit when they present perfectly legal documents for validation.

"When in the past officials accepted two of four criteria laid down in the Act as requirements for a Section 10 (1) (a) or (b), they now not only demand that the applicant fulfils every criterion, but he or she has to bring documentation for every year of their life, and at the whim of the official, this has to be reinforced by totally unnecessary affidavits by all sorts of relatives.

"This involves a loss of working hours that must be quite staggering and is particularly ironical when balanced against the Minister of Manpower's appeals for greater productivity.

"The length of time it takes to get a birth certificate; hours and hours of time spent, and money spent on travelling — and this is routine and happening to kids all along the line — the amount of paper work. It's an absolute musical comedy.

"They are trying all sorts of reasons to prevent people having Section 10 (1) (a) rights," queues and endless delay," says Ina Perlman, of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

And Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, talks about the "bureaucratic bullies". About the "extreme arrogance, obstructiveness, rudeness and authoritarianism displayed by some officials of Wrab and of the Department of Cooperation and Development".

The Black Sash and the institute are besieged by scores of people daily with a variety of problems, such as the above cases, lifted from recent records of the institute. Each day a steady stream of people go to the institute. A visitor to the offices of the Sash on any day will be met by people crammed in a large office waiting their turns to see Sash workers for advice or the solution of their problems.

Last year the Sash devoted much of its time to such complaints from people, says Mrs Duncan. "Far from there having been any improvement in the past year things have become worse and large numbers of people have been ordered to go away and make affidavits before they are given the registration they are seeking, or have been made to go through needless, senseless bureaucrat-

Mrs Duncan has identified some of the pinpricks:

- Wives and children: "There has been a promise that if a person buys a house his wife and children would be given permission to live with him. Sometimes you can and sometimes you can't. It all depends on what the bureaucrats in your township decide. Sometimes you can't get permission for your wife unless you buy a house but you can't buy a house unless your wife has permission."

- Freedom of movement has been promised to qualified people who have a job and accommodation following the Riekert report. "Wrab doesn't seem to know this. We have ssen several qualified people from Pretoria, the East Rand and elsewhere who had both jobs accommodation endorsed out when they asked for registration."

- People who have not been enumerated on any residential permit are subjected to "endless demands" for proof of residence in Johannesburg. "But now even those whose papers are entirely in order are ordered to go and make affidavits about anything the official can think up to delay the application."

The following case records illustrate some of the problems

11/9/80

Wrab: Charges unwarrented

THE WEST Rand Administration Board's director of labour, Mr Armand Steenhuisen, said yesterday the criticism by the Black Sash and the South African Institute of Race Relations was "unwarranted and uncalled for".

Senior officials of the board were prepared to investigate the cases mentioned and to advise "any interested parties" of the outcome of their findings.

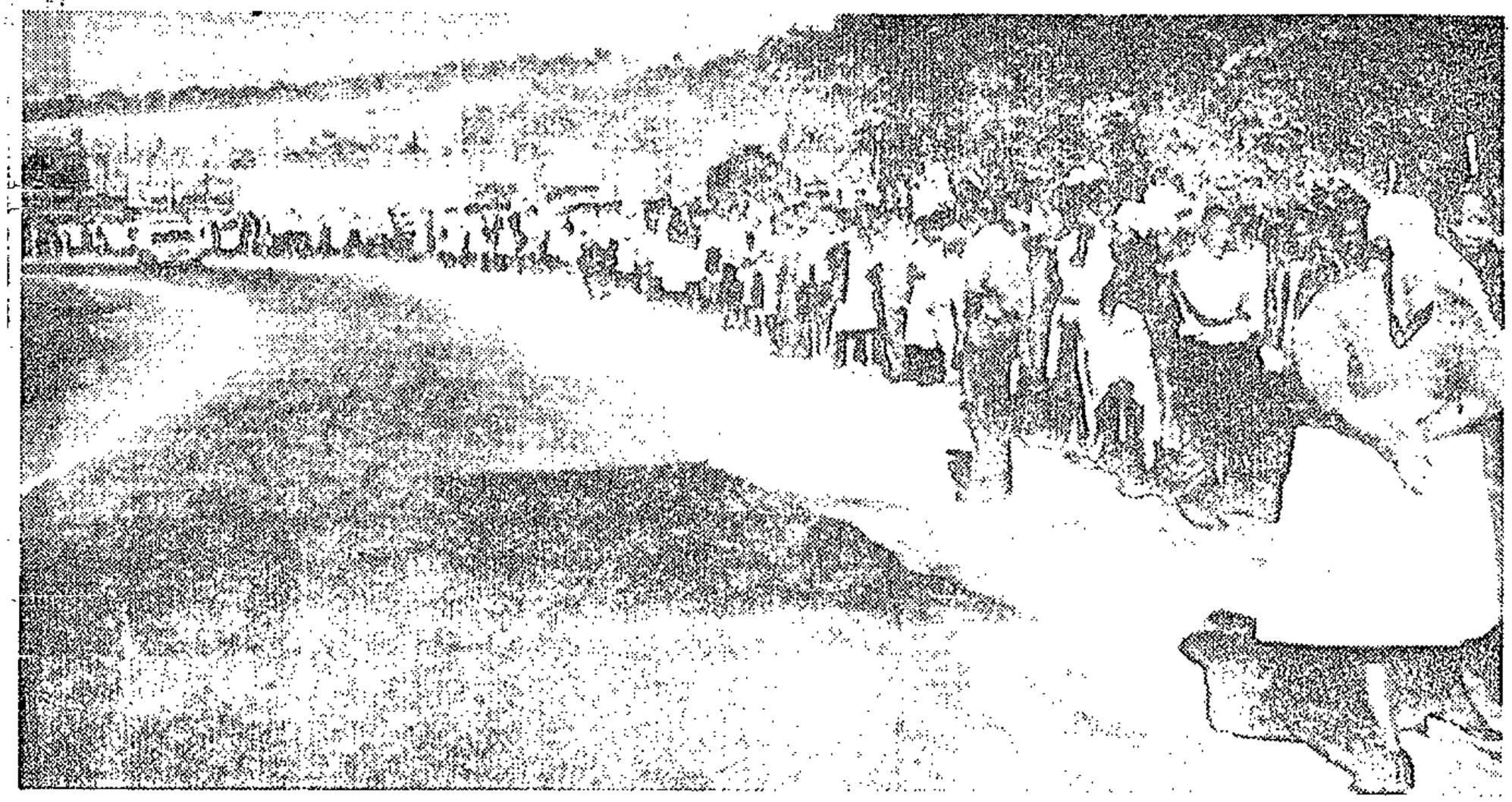
"No person can expect of the board's officials to confer certain rights prescribed by law on black persons without written proof having been produced by an applicant that he or she qualifies for such rights. For the purpose of conferring such rights officials cannot rely on verbal evidence.

"When persons are referred to various offices it is only because their documentation is not in order and they have to obtain the required evidence. For example, if a person has a birth certificate proving that he or she was born in the prescribed area and this person has been enumerated on the house file and if there is no evidence that such a person has left the area for any length of time, no additional evidence would be required to confer a Section 10 (1) (a) qualification.

"The board's officials have enough work to do in dealing with numerous applications daily without unnecessarily having to go through the time-wasting procedure of insisting on unnecessary documents. In fact, the board's officials lean over backwards in trying to assist people to obtain proof where it is required," Mr Steenhuisen said.

Wrab's public relations officer, Mr Jan Bosman, said the board had received many letters of appreciation from people, both black and white, thanking it for the "courteous assistance rendered by its officials".

en the tortoise
omes a bully



A picture taken in January of people waiting in a queue outside the offices of the West Rand Administration Board in New Canada, near Soweto. People had visited the offices with a variety of problems, such as housing, to apply for reference books, or for particular rights.

The average black will tell you that contact with officialdom always means endless queues and endless delay. Blacks who visit the West Rand Administration Board and offices of the Department of Cooperation and Development are often harrassed and made to go through needless bureaucratic processes, say workers at the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash who deal daily with such problems. DIAGO SEGOLA reports.

the Institute and the Black Sash have to deal with:

● Miss G D was last month denied Section 10 (1) (a) because she did not have a housing permit, despite her mother having Section 10 (1) (a) permission for Johannesburg. To prove that she born in Johannesburg she furnished affidavits from her mother, her grandmother, herself, her grandfather, clinic card dating from 1957, a baptism certificate and a schooling record. She had always lived in Johannesburg. He problems stemmed from the fact that she was not mentioned in the residential permit. "Because of ill health and carelessness, my husband failed to put her on the residential permit," says her grandmother in her affividavit.

● J M writes in an appeal to the institute:"I lost my marriage certificate. We married in Alexandra Township in 1971. But I lost the date too. I don't know what date, what month, only the year. When I go to Alexandra Bantu Affairs Commissioner, they say I must not come and waste their time and tell me to go away from their office. Please give me a good idea where I must go. I don't know what to do."

● E M was born in Kliptown, Johannesburg, in 1956. He attended primary school in Soweto and was sent to boarding school in Gazankulu. He took out his reference book in Gazankulu and due to ignorance did not object when he was not registered for Soweto. He has applied to be registered in Johannesburg and be listed in his father's house permit. He has had to furnish affidavits from his father, his mother, from principals of schools he attended in Soweto, and from a registered midwife who delivered him at the Red Cross Clinic, in Kliptown. "There is still no progress in this case," says Mrs Perlman.

● Mr I N wanted to get his son onto his house permit. He was told to furnish the reference book number of his wife — whom he had divorced and had not seen for many years.

72-hour curfew report sent to 'higher authority'

Pretoria Bureau

The report on the experiment in Pretoria and Bloemfontein to scrap the 72-hour curfew on visiting blacks, has been completed.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said the report had been completed by departmental officials and had been sent to "higher authority."

It was being studied by the Director-General of the department, Mr J H T Mills, he said.

The spokesman added that although the report had been completed, the 72-hour curfew was still not being applied in Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

When Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced the lifting of the curfew as an experiment earlier this year, he said that if it was successful, it could be extended to other cities.

The lifting of the 72-hour limit by no means abolishes influx control.

The experiment is largely in terms of the Riekert report published last year which suggests that the 72-hour restriction be phased out.

The report suggests instead that the availability of housing and employment for blacks be used as criteria on whether they should be allowed to live in an area.

Dr Koornhof has made it clear that influx control would concentrate on the elements of housing and employment for the duration of the experiment.

The administration of the experiment has caused great confusion.

One senior official of the Department in Pretoria is said to have said that the abolition of the 72-hour restriction means that blacks would not be allowed to visit the city even for less than 72 hours.

12/9/80 ARGUS

Township fear when darkness falls...

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Staff Reporter

POLICING of black townships is deficient at the best of times but when darkness falls nothing remains for residents to do but to stay indoors and bar them.

Law-abiding citizens in all the black townships are becoming desperate and where residents have taken the law into their own hands they have found themselves to be the losers.

The shortage of manpower makes thorough policing of the townships out of the question and the police have put a stop to so-called vigilante groups.

WORST AREAS

The worst crime areas are Elsies River, Guguletu and Bontehcuwel where residents — the overwhelming majority of them — do not even have use of a telephone with which to protect themselves.

The Chairman of the City Council's housing committee, Mrs Eulalie Stott, has come up witt a scheme to use private security companies to provide law abiding residents with protection against the gangs and other criminal elements.

In an interview today Mrs Stott said one of the greatest hazards facing township dwellers was the crime and violence they were subject to especially at night.

DETERRENT

'This is totally unacceptable and some solution must be found,' she added.

She was investigating a scheme by which private security guards could patrol a given area of a township during the night and act as a deterrent to criminals.

'I feel that their presence which stands for law and order will be a deterrent,' she said.

A security service of this nature would be expensive but it could be paid for by each householder being charged an extra 50 cents a month rental.

Ideally, she would like private enterprise to sponsor the scheme for one or two months before asking the residents that were being protected to foot the bill.

'Once they can be shown that the crime rate is reduced there should be little opposition from the residents,' Mrs Stott added.

The crime rate had become a matter for urgent attention. Law abiding people in the townships were becoming desperate, Mrs Stott said.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier D B Nothnagel, said he would strongly resist the idea of security firms policing the townships.

'We cannot have another police force — it would be

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Fear

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(Continued from Page 1)

just too dangerous for the people involved.'

They would not have the necessary powers to keep the peace,' he said.

'If people want to combat crime they must join the police reserve where they will be trained, given uniforms, vehicles and will have all the normal powers of arrest.'

He said the police patrols covered areas where there were no police stations, but there was a problem in establishing mobile police stations due to a shortage of officers to man them.

'The answer lies with more young men joining both the police force and the police reserve,' Brigadier Nothnagel said.

SUNDAY POST

14/9/80 WMD 339

The numbers game

JUST how long this Government is prepared to go on kidding itself — and, unfortunately, some other people — is anybody's guess.

This week the latest census report was released, and the good news that emerged (for those who still believe the homelands policy is the only solution to this country's problems) is that more blacks have "moved" to the homelands, and that Soweto's population is not even one million as suggested by various people.

It is a shame that such announcements are even made at all. In the first place, the Government knows just as well as anybody else who cares that the population of Soweto is well over a million. Even the Government's authority in the area, the West Rand Administration Board, has been operating on unofficial million-plus figures. The authoritative report by the Urban Foundation has also found the population of Soweto is more than a million.

There are obviously people who want to believe the Soweto population is much smaller than "activists and agitators" suggest.

The answer, however, is simple. Most of the people believed to be in Soweto are actually now living in the homelands. Which can only mean that apartheid and the homeland system are a success — the fulfilment of a dream that one day all blacks will have disappeared from the face of "white South Africa" to enjoy full political rights in the homelands.

The Government must realise the time for playing games is over. The situation is so urgent that it is tragic that the Government can still sit around pushing dreams back and forth.

The homeland system is a failure. The system has created misery for millions. These people have been stripped of their South African citizenship, and have had citizenship of a non-existent "independent state" foisted on them.

It is this bitterness that will finally lead to an explosive situation in this country. The fuse is burning shorter by the day, and all the while the Government acts like a Rip van Winkle.

It is a pity that all the opportunities that come up for the Government to act positively are simply allowed to slip past.

As Dr Martin Luther King said: "Over the bleached bones and jumbled residues of numerous civilisations are written the pathetic words 'too late'."

And: "We still have a choice today: non-violent co-existence or violent co-annihilation".

STAR 15/9/84

hanges in black households

15/9/84 (33)

...men in homes without ... complain that their ...sbands are always wat...ing TV at neighbours' ...mes.

They also complain that ...ildren don't come home ... night because they are ...tching television with ...eir friends.

But TV owners say ...eir children are home ...arly. They say, too, that ...eir children's English ...ocabularies have improved, they are more disciplined in their evening outine and their behaviour is quieter.

The survey was led by ...rs Gloria Sowazi for the advertising agency Grey-Phillips, Bunton, Mundel and Blake. The first phase of the research into black feelings about the advent of TV2, scheduled to come on stream at the beginning of 1982 also revealed:

- Tastes run parallel to those of whites in popular programmes with "Dallas," "High Chaparral," "Chips" and "Taxi" among the favourites along with news and sport coverage. All fast, action-packed programmes go down well.
- Dislikes are influenced by ownership: non-owners are inclined to be less discriminating than owners who have specific dislikes. Among them are "All in the Family" because it portrays a man as unintelligent and undignified; "Trompie" and "The Diggers" because of the "servile blacks;" programmes dubbed into Afrikaans which they find difficult to follow and any programming which includes nude or near-nude scenes which they find offensive and undesirable for children's viewing.

Less specific comments were that blacks are rarely featured on television, and those interviewed object to the political or second-class connotations of the situations in which they are portrayed. English programmes are preferred to those in Afrikaans because English is better understood and the content is regarded as more interesting.

Asked what changes they would make to the present service if given control several groups gave the following replies: They would

- Provide separate channels for English and Afrikaans;
- Show programmes featuring blacks and whites equally;
- Show programmes in English rather than dub them into Afrikaans;
- Show unbiased, non-propaganda newscasts.

There is still confusion about the introduction of TV2. The report says: "All the respondents (the survey was undertaken in Soweto) had heard of the proposed black channel but didn't know when it was due to start. They unanimously expressed concern over whether their present TV sets would be able to receive the new channel ...."

Those interviewed were divided in their attitude towards TV2 with older respondents more favourably inclined than younger ones, and there was an impression of deep suspicion.

Says the report: "Respondents felt that the lighter programmes — music shows, plays, films — would be dull, old fashioned and simplistic; they felt that serious programmes — news, talk shows, documentaries — would be non-typical, watered down and bland. Black TV will be run exactly as Radio Bantu — to keep a black permanently down and be less informative than white radio and TV'."

'TV makes major c

By Ian Gray
TV Editor

TV action films like "CHIPS" are so popular in black homes as they are with white viewers, according to a TV survey.

Television has had a marked influence on black family life despite the fact black set ownership is estimated at fewer than 100 000 of the total 1,3-million sets sold to date.

A survey has shown that the major lifestyle change was an increase in visiting with set-owners making an effort to make their homes more attractive to visitors.

In homes with sets, males are inclined to stay home more during the week — and wives complain that their husbands now rarely take them out.

Lodger ruling takes effect

SUNDAY POST Reporter

ALL regional offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development have been told to observe the court ruling nullifying lodgers' permits.

"We have accepted the court's ruling and Chief Commissioners throughout the country have been told that the ruling should already be in effect," a spokesman for the department said this week.

The spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), Mr Jan Bosman, said they had received the directive and the board was studying it carefully.

Although the directive was still being studied, he said, it was clear that Section 20 (1) of the township regulations had been nullified.

He added that influx control would not be affected by the department's decision. "It is only that specific section which will change otherwise everything remains as it was."

The department's decision to do away with the permit requirement followed an Appellate Court Division ruling that a woman from the homelands did not require a permit to live with her husband in an urban area.

Residential curb on blacks illegal

(A 543) (339) (2) RDM 20/9/80.

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

THOUSANDS of wives and children barred from living with men legally resident in Soweto and other black townships will from now on be able to do so without restriction.

This is the effect of a judgment in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday.

It declares ultra vires the regulation which requires anyone living in a black residential area to hold a lodger's permit or site and residential permit.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash Advice Office in Johannesburg, said last night: "This is the most exciting news we've ever had. It could affect literally scores of thousands of people.

"The judgment actually makes nonsense of the whole house permit system. It means in effect that no permits will be required except by persons who are not entitled to residence under the law."

Mrs Duncan said she believed that up to half of the so-called "illegal" residents of Soweto could be affected by the judgment, delivered by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Corbett, Mr Justice Miller, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Galgut (acting Judge of Appeal).

The critical passages of the judgment said the regulation requiring people living in the black residential areas to hold the permits was inconsistent with the intention of the legislature relating to people born in an area and who have resided there continuously.

Mr Justice Rumpff referred specifically to people living in black residential areas under Section 10 (1) (a) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, Act 25 of 1945.

Regulation 20 (1), proclaimed under the same Act, states: "No person other than any holder of a site or residential permit . . . shall reside in the black residential area unless he had first obtained a permit, hereinafter referred to as a lodger's permit."

The judgment said the literal words of the regulation were inconsistent with the intention of the legislature as contained in Act 25 of 1945, and sought to impose an unauthorised prohibition on people who were born in and had continuously resided in a black area.

The provision contained in Regulation 20 (1) that no person may reside in a black area without the permits referred to, was therefore ultra vires.

It had not been contended before the court that the regulation was valid insofar as it related to persons not qualifying under Section 10 (1) (a) in terms of residence, and invalid for those who did qualify in these terms.

Prima facie, the judgment said, there appeared to be no substance in such an argument.

Mrs Duncan said that by specifically declaring the regulation ultra vires, the judgment would affect the position of thousands of wives and children who have been unable to get permits to live in black townships with husbands and fathers.

Scores of thousands of these people — having been endorsed out of the black areas — were living illegally in Soweto and other townships.

Now they would be able to register with the employment authorities, seek passes and legally seek jobs, she said.

"It often happened that children were affected because their mothers did not possess the necessary qualifications to reside legally in the black townships where their husbands lived."

Mrs Duncan said she expected the Sash offices to be inun-

□ From Page 2

Barrier to black family life falls

□ From Page

dated with inquiries from people seeking to legalise their position in the wake of the judgment.

She warned that it would take several months to cut through administrative red tape to clarify the position of many of those affected, as documents such as birth certificates would have to be sought.

The onus of proving a residential qualification still rested with the people affected by the regulation.

But she hoped that within a short period the Sash would be able to have the position of many affected wives legalised.

Yesterday's judgment related to the case of Mrs Nonceba Meriba Komani, of Guguletu, near Cape Town.

Her husband, Mr Veli Willie Komani, appealed after Mr Justice P Schock, in November 1978, dismissed his case contesting the ruling of the Peninsula Administration Board that his wife did not have the legal right to live in the black residential area where he resided.

The Appeal Court ruled that Mrs Komani was entitled to live in the area by virtue of the provisions of Section 10 (1) (c) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. This is the section of the Act giving right of residence to the wife, or daughter or son under 18, of a legal resident.

Mrs Komani entered a prescribed area in May 1974 and remained there under permit until January 1975.

In March 1975, the Administration Board was called on to concede that Mrs Komani was entitled to remain by virtue of the provisions of Section 10 (1) (c).

Mrs Duncan said the judgment also appeared to affect the position of people living in the townships by virtue of a work or residential qualification under section 10 (1) (b) — 10 years in the service of one employer or continuous residence for 15 years.

"But I would like time to study this to clarify it, as no specific mention was made of persons falling under this section," she said.

Koornhof's warning

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has warned that the decision of the Appeal Court on the status of a wife of a man living in a township may not apply to all blacks.

Dr Koornhof was reacting to speculation that the effect of the judgment would be that thousands of wives and children barred from living in black urban townships will be able to move in with their husbands and fathers without restriction.

"It appears that the Appeal Court ruled certain regulations to be ultra vires — a matter on which I cannot comment without prior perusal of the full judgment.

"I wish to make it clear, however, that it would be completely wrong to make general statements on influx control when the judgment rests on the facts pertaining to a particular person, which facts obviousy cannot apply to all wives and children of men contemplated in Section 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Act.

"It would be completely wrong to infer that a large scale influx of wives and children of men contemplated in Section 10 (1) (a) or (b) will now be possible as each case will have to be judged on the facts concerned."

'Little boxes' no way to house blacks

Financial Reporter

A CALL for a major shift in emphasis in black housing from subsidised "little boxes" to full owner-occupier rights was made yesterday by Dr Zac de Beer, of Anglo American.

He was speaking in Johannesburg at the executive council meeting of the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Dr De Beer, a former PFP MP, said: "Until recently the acceptable wisdom was that what was required was the construction of more and more rows of these little boxes, to be let at sub-economic rentals to the black families who required them.

"This approach has been found wanting. It is by no means ill-intentioned — its original advocates were motivated by great kindness — but it distorts economic reality and it involves costs which may well prove intolerable.

"The distortion of economic reality is being clearly demonstrated now that forms of home ownership are finally becoming available to black people.

"Because of the fact that rentals paid in the townships are largely subsidised, it is the case that a man who buys a house faces a monthly interest and redemption payment which will be vastly greater than the rent he pays now.

"Understandably this is making home ownership infinitely less attractive than it should be.

"The first major decision to be made is that our urban proletariat should be encourgaged in every way to move to home ownership.

"The second thing is that every effort should be made to ensure that as much of it as posible is erected through self-help systems.

"Briefly, this means that the authorities provide materials at low cost, and plans and advice free, enabling a man to put up his own house to tolerable standards on a piece of ground which he owns.

"The phasing out of subsidised housing can, of course, not be implemented overnight — it will take years and much patience and understanding.

"But it should go: and once we have a population of home owners we will be on the way to a better society."

Sash to back urban rights test case

By SIMON WILLSON

BLACKS who are still refused the right to live with their families, despite the decision last week outlawing the regulation which made their living together illegal, will now be advised by the Black Sash to go to the Supreme Court.

The Black Sash wants the Supreme Court to set a precedent for the estimated thousands of families who lived together illegally because of Regulation 20(1) of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

The regulation required anyone living in a black residential area to hold a lodger's permit, or site and residential permit. It was declared *ultra vires* (that is, exceeding the powers and authority of the Urban Areas Act) by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein last week.

"We will now advise anyone coming to us for help to apply for a 10(1)(c) (endorsement of right to live in a black area) in the normal way. Immediately they are refused, we will refer them, through attorneys, to the Supreme Court," Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash Advice Office, said yesterday.

"After the Appeal Court judgment, people seeking 10(1)(c)s now have the right to seek a declaration of rights from the Supreme Court, and an order compelling the relevant administration board to enter a 10(1)(c) endorsement in their reference books.

"What we are uncertain about is whether you can get a judgment to affect a whole class of people, not just one."

In a statement on Friday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the Appeal Court's judgment was based on facts from one case affecting one family living near Cape Town.

"It would be wrong to make general statements on influx control when the judgment rests on facts pertaining to a particular person."

Legal sources said yesterday that if a black seeking residence rights by means of a 10(1)(c) qualification took the case to the Supreme Court, the judgment applied for would be a *mandamus* — an application to the court to compel the authorities to enter 10(1)(c) status in the reference books.

But other legal sources said the question raised by Dr Koornhof would still apply: would it be possible to bring a Supreme Court action on behalf of all people affected by Regulation 20(1), or would separate actions have to be brought by individuals?

Professor John Dugard, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand and director of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies, said administration boards could not be expected to abandon existing policies until the judgment had been studied. But the significance of the judgment extended beyond the case of the Cape Town family.

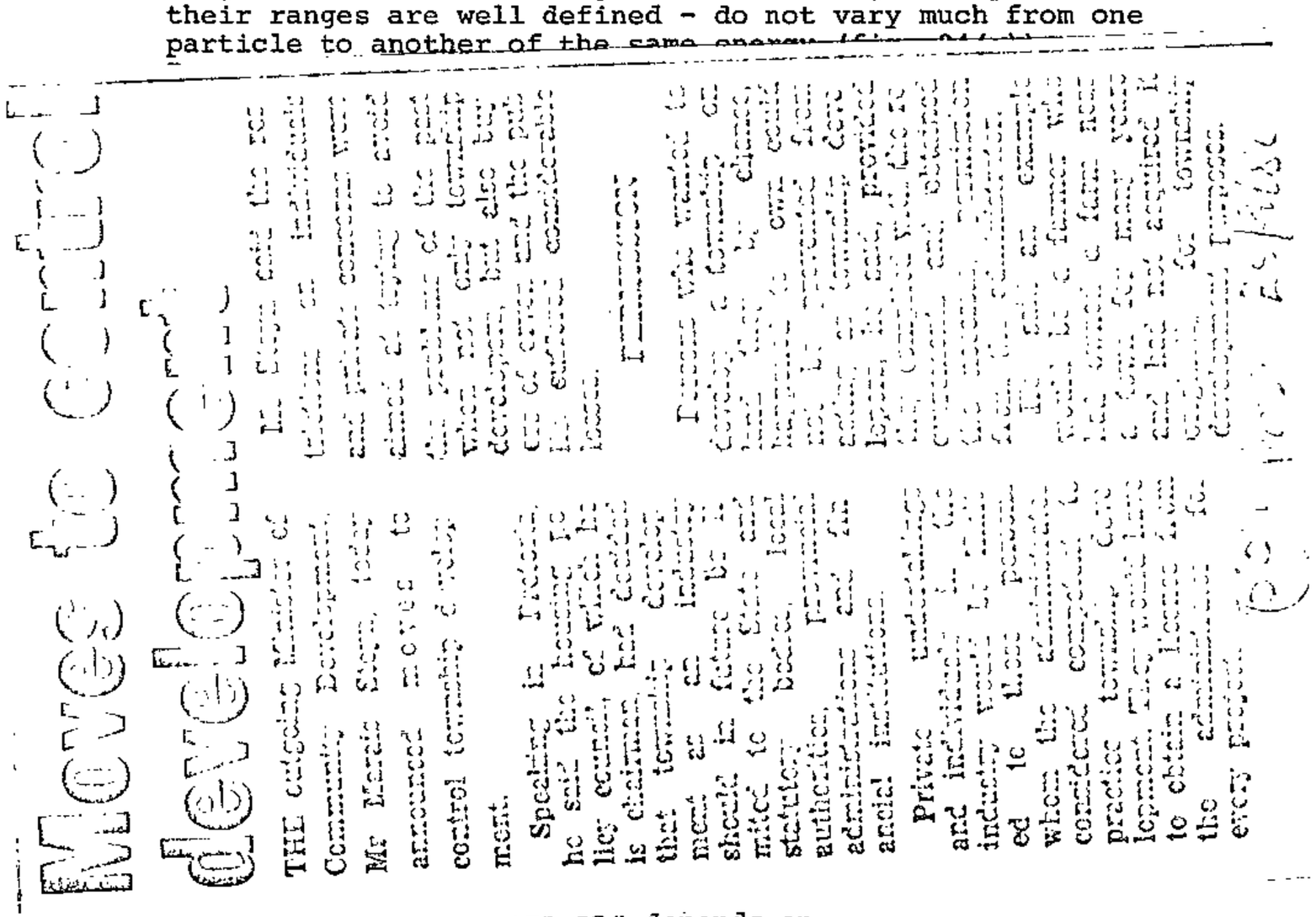
"It is impossible to confine the effects of removing the regulation to one person, because the court has ruled the whole regulation to be invalid — so it obviously affects more than one. Generally, when a regulation is declared *ultra vires*, it has implications going beyond one particular case."

He added that a black person taking a 10(1)(c) case to the Supreme Court would only need one *mandamus* to establish the principle, and carry the case, for all the people affected by the outlawed Regulation 20(1).

● Editorial comment — Page 8

increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium . The density of energy deposited ($-dE/dx$) is therefore highest at the end of the range (fig. 25).

Relatively heavy particles such as the p or α are not significantly deflected in their collisions with the much lighter electrons in matter and the maximum energy lost per collision is only a tiny fraction of the p or α energy. These heavy particles therefore retain their original directions throughout the slowing down process and their ranges are well defined - do not vary much from one particle to another of the same energy (fig. 24(a)).



...coefficient of the slab and depends on neutron energy and on the species and density of nuclei in the slab.

The neutron-nucleus interaction is either a nuclear scattering process, in which the neutron transfers some of its energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n m_N E/(m_n+m_N)^2 \quad \ldots\ldots (34)$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

(c) Gamma rays

The three most important effects in the interaction of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1,p.5) and pair production (section 2.3,p.8). Energy is transferred from the incident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a Compton electron or an electron-positron pair respectively. These charged secondary particles then interact with the medium as described in (a). As in the case of neutrons, the interaction of gammas with matter is a statistical process and is governed by an exponential absorption law of the form given by eq.(33) but with α representing the gamma ray absorption coefficient. This coefficient can, in turn be considered as the sum of components α_{PE}, α_C and α_{PP}, corresponding to the photo-, Compton and pair effects. Thus

$$\alpha = \alpha_{PE} + \alpha_C + \alpha_{PP} \quad \ldots\ldots (35)$$

The absorption coefficients are largest for the heaviest elements (e.g. lead) and α_{PE} usually dominates for gamma energies below 0.5 MeV, α_{PP} for energies above ∿ 10 MeV and α_C for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for gamma interaction calculations is the half-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radioactivity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_o (eq.(33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

Thus $N/N_o = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{\frac{1}{2}})$ .....(36)

Some values of $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

339 POST 26/9/80

All silent on the work of Dr K's regional committees

By PHIL MTIMKULU

MORE than a year ago, Dr Piet Koornhof rose in Parliament and threw the cat among the pigeons when he invited avowed opponents of the Government to serve on regional committees to advise them on problems of the urban blacks.

This invitation posed problems for people like Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of POST and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

All three, however, declined to serve on committees.

It is now 16 months since Dr Koornhof made this announcement, and almost a year since the committees finished their work. But thus far nothing has been heard from the Cabinet Committee which is supposed to evaluate the recommendations.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has not responded to a telex inquiry sent by POST on September 2.

The telex sent to the liaison officer of the department read: "Could you please inform us what the position is on recommendations made by the regional committees and when they will be implemented."

Dr Koornhof's invitation divided organisations into hawks and doves. There was tension all round.

The tension was, however, absent from the community councillors who had been invited as it was a foregone conclusion that they were going to take part in the committees.

If the desired effect of the invitation was to split the organisations which do not want to be seen talking to the Government, it nearly succeeded.

Those who were invited were under considerable pressure both to take part and not to take part. The Rev Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, actually took part in the committee but later pulled out.

It should, however, have been clear to those leaders that the committees were non-starters. At a Press conference shortly after he had addressed the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vereeniging Committee at Milner Park, Dr Koornhof clearly spelt out how far the recommendations can go.

He said the committee's recommendations were to be evaluated by a Cabinet Committee and only those practicable and in the interests of the country will be considered.

When the invitation was extended in May 1979 it was immediately regarded as the biggest of all the breakthroughs.

Never before had a Cabinet Minister been bold enough to suggest that the Government should hold talks with blacks opposed to them.

This came as a big surprise and caught many people unprepared, hence the confusion. There were glowing reports about this bold initiative by Dr Koornhof. It mirrored the new approach of the new Prime Minister, it was said.

Throughout the years when homeland leaders of the black people had discussions with representatives of the Government, the feeling was that they were not representing the blacks. The call was for the Government to meet authentic leaders of the black people.

Dr Koornhof called their bluff.

However, another view was that the time was not yet ripe for acknowledged black leaders to meet the Nationalists.

The question which confronted those invited was whether they should take this opportunity as representatives of the people, or they should reject it as a futile exercise since it was made within the framework of apartheid.

In accepting the invitation, Mr Buti said he took it as a challenge where, he as a black man could carry across the feelings of his people. "If people took the committees seriously they would serve a real purpose," he said.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was very critical of the people who were reluctant to serve on the committees. He said the refusal of Dr Motlana to serve on the committee could result in bloodshed among blacks.

He said the new committee which will consult with the Government could be a watershed in South Africa's history.

Representing the views of those who were against the committees, Prof C L S Nyembezi said he was alarmed by the terms of reference under which the committees were to function.

He said another problem was that recommendations by the committees had to take into account the Government's policy of apartheid.

Since Dr Koornhof announced the establishment of the committees there has been legislation following the recommendations made by the Wiehahn and Rickert Commissions.

Have the recommendation of these commissions overlapped into the work of the Cabinet Committee?

Or in future the recommendations made by the regional committees will be made known. Or was it an exercise in futility as many people now believe?

People continue to ask questions while the reply from the liaison section of Dr Koornhof's department is awaited, though sent as early as September 2.

Section 29 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act permits a police officer to arrest without warrant in an urban area any African whom he "has reason to believe" is "an idle or undesirable person" and to bring him before a Black Affairs Commissioner, who "shall require such Bantu to give a good and satisfactory account of himself." After an administrative inquiry the commissioner may declare the African "idle" if he is habitually unemployed, or "undesireable" if he has been convicted previously of certain offences — and order him to be sent to his homeland, a rehabilitation centre or to a farm colony for a period not exceeding two years. Jack Leputu was arrested for alleged contravention of this act. This is his story. . . .

A police officer could arrest any person in this crowd whom he had "reason to believe" was "idle or undesirable."

The plight of Jack the 'vagrant'

By Josie Brouard

On September 9, Charlie Leputu (59) saw his son Jack (19) for the first time in 18 days — in a court dock, an alleged criminal under Section 29 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

On August 21, his son disappeared into the blue — and Charlie worried. Then, a few days later, at a local burial society meeting, Charlie heard his son had been arrested.

Nobody was sure what for. Jack had a reference book, but was not a registered employee or work-seeker. It was probably a "passbook" offence, Charlie suspected.

Two weeks and one day later, on Friday September 5, Charlie traced his son to Modder B prison, Benoni, and his misgivings were confirmed. His son was under arrest, accused of vagrancy under Section 29.

Charlie was not sure what being a vagrant implied, but went to Modder B to try and see Jack, to find out if his son would get out, whether he was guilty of a crime.

Anxious

Charlie did not find out that day, nor see his son. Because he had not brought a food parcel for his son, prison officials said, he could not have a visitor's permit.

At least Charlie knew his son was alive and that he was appearing in court on September 9. It was an anxious wait of four days.

Charlie, however, was relatively lucky. The day of his son's court appearance, the father was accompanied by an attorney and a reporter, two white faces in the sea of blacks at the Central Commissioner's Court next door to John Vorster Square.

The party arrived at 9 am and was directed to a court which was empty. The three then moved on to the "Section 29" office where an officer said Mr. Leputu, Jun. was indeed to appear in court that day.

Bail

Twenty-five minutes later, Jack was in the dock.

The attorney asked that bail be granted. "I have not been allowed to speak to the prisoner yet. Your Worship, I would like to find out from him his side of the story," she said.

The commissioner asked the inquiry officer if he objected to R50 bail being granted. He did not. But Charlie had only R20. The officer would not accept this.

"We have no records of this man. We do not know where he comes from, where he was going if he is a foreign black or perhaps even a terrorist. I am still waiting for his records from Pretoria," the officer said.

Remand

But the prisoner's father was in court and the commissioner allowed Charlie to speak. Charlie said he lived in Alexandra Township and had worked as a gardener for his Highlands North employer for 21 years. The commissioner was impressed.

Charlie told how he had searched the mortuaries, hospitals and prisons to find his son, and eventually traced Jack to the prison.

The commissioner remanded Jack in Charlie's custody. Unexpectedly, no bail was set.

"But be sure you are here on September 16," the commissioner told Jack. "We would not like to have to come and arrest your father because he is accepting responsibility for you.

"Do not be afraid to return," the commissioner continued. "Ninety-nine percent of these cases result in suspended sentences, regardless of criminal records.

"We simply wish to ascertain if you were a vagrant when we arrested you — whether you were supposed to be in the area, whether you were registered as a work seeker, what was your means of income."

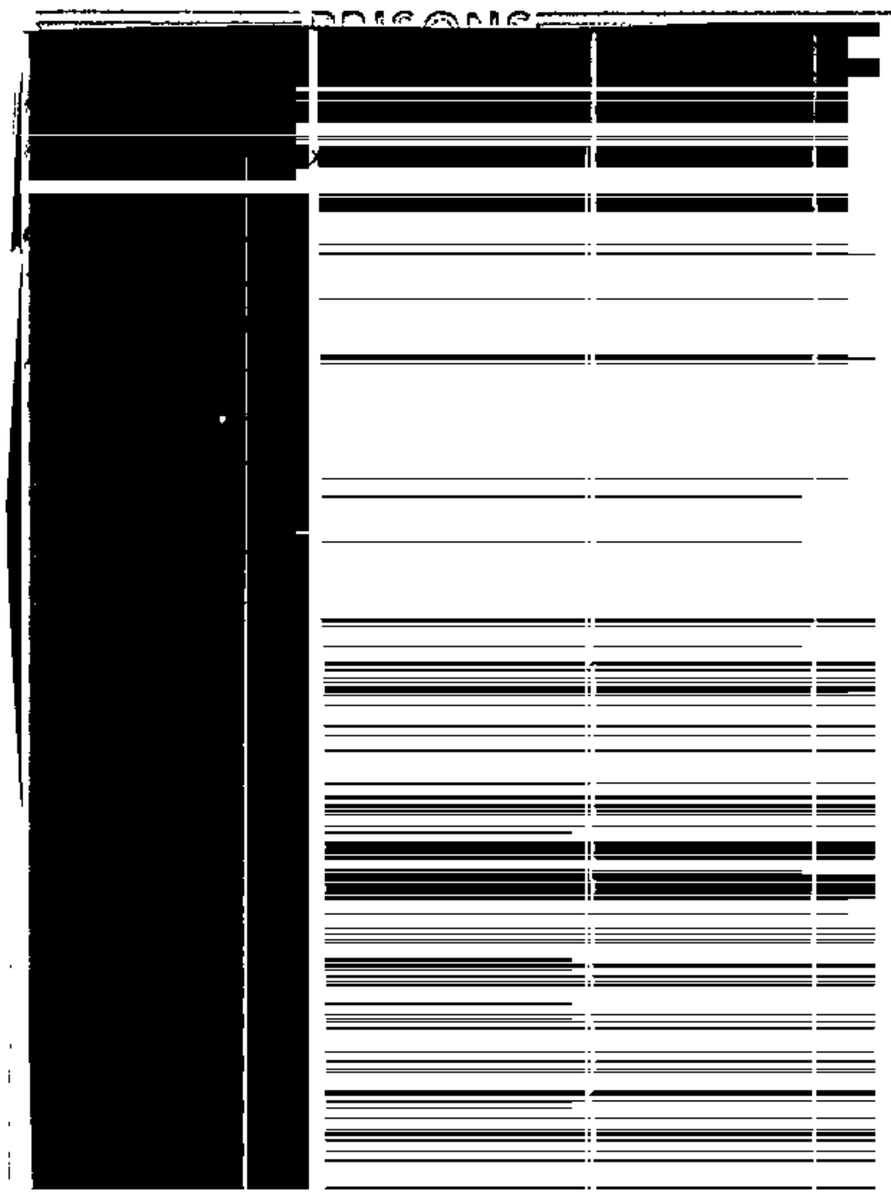
Family

The inquiry officer said Jack's case might well be withdrawn.

So Jack walked out free, temporarily, after languishing in jail for 18 days. Not once was he given the chance to contact his family, nor was he told of his right to apply for bail, he said.

That day, the same commissioner was scheduled to hear more than 100 more such cases . . . .

○ The following week, 26 days after Jack was originally arrested, the Central Commissioner Court's investigating officer withdrew any charges held against Jack.



Donations to Sabra were approved says director

STAR 6/10/80 (339)

By Craig Charney

The controversial donations of black Administration Board funds to the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs were approved by township community councils, according to Sabra's director Dr Chris Jooste.

The donations were in each board's budget, and the budgets were approved by the community councils, he told an Afrikaans morning newspaper.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, reacted sharply to the disclosure.

"I can't find words strong enough to condemn a council like that."

He termed such donations "contributions to an organisation that contributes to the misery of the black man."

When asked to justify Sabra's acceptance of funds from the cash-strapped administration boards, which say they are short of funds on basic services, Mr Jooste replied: "Man does not live by bread alone."

Mr Jooste also said that Sabra was not the only organisation to receive gifts from the administration boards.

Obed Musi writes that Mr Shadrack Sinaba, the Daveyton Community Councillor who has led a relentless campaign against the shortage of houses in the East Rand this morning reacted sharply to the Sabra receiving funds from Black coffers.

SUFFERING

He said: "We are suffering a great deal because half the time the East Rand Affairs Board says it has no funds. And now they go flinging money around to anti-black organisations like Sabra."

The chairman of the Broederbond, Professor Carel Boshoff, strongly denied today that the channelling of black administration board funds to Sabra implicated the secret nationalist body in any way.

BRUSHED ASIDE

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, brushed aside a reporter who approached him earlier today for comment about the administration boards' grants to Sabra.

A senior aide of Dr Koornhof's said, however, a statement on the matter might be issued later.

Members of the Soweto Community Council were surprised to hear that they were funding a Broederbond-linked organisation.

Mrs Martha Taylor said: "I know nothing about this. I am certainly going to investigate. It would be a scandalous thing if we voted funds for a body like the Broederbond or its front."

Mrs Violet Petjaleuma said: "If these reports are correct then I can only say it is a shame.

"We cannot build even one house because there are no funds only to find that we are giving money to people who are supposedly 'experts' on Black problems.

"This is, I repeat, a shameful scandal."

Attempts to confirm whether the Soweto Council actually approved a contribution to Sabra by the West Administration Board were unsuccessful.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, is in the US, while the vice-chairman, Mr Touka Makhaya, could not be reached.

Anger over black cash for Sabra

339

RDM 6/10/80

By MARIKA SBOROS

DR PIET KOORNHOF is facing demands for an instant investigation into how the funds of administration boards — collected from blacks — are handled.

The calls are being led by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches — after disclosures yesterday that administration boards give money to the pro-apartheid Sabra organisation.

Mrs Suzman said: "In view of these new revelations, and following the losses sustained by boards which invested in a bank which was about to go bankrupt, the closest scrutiny is now required.

"The latest revelations — that moneys paid by blacks to the boards are handed over to Sabra — add insult to injury in the light of rent increases.

She said that when Parliament resumed she would be asking questions.

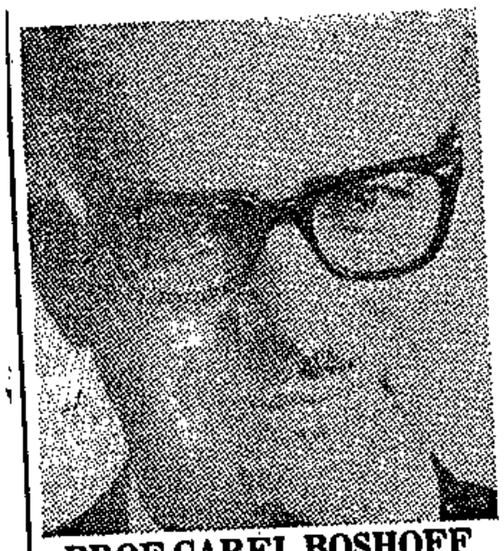
"I very much want to know to which other institutions or pet charities the boards have been ladling out other people's money."

Bishop Tutu condemned the latest disclosures as "scandalous and disgraceful" and called on Dr Koornhof to take immediate action to stop the boards handing blacks' money to Sabra.

But the bishop said that though he was shocked, he was not surprised. "Apartheid is evil, so it is not surprising that it uses such methods."

Mr John Rees, director of the Institute of Race Relations, said the revelations were "very disturbing".

"The institute expresses its deepest concern that funding from administration boards should be made available to an organisation, one of whose purposes has been to pursue the implementation of the Verwoerdian idea of separation."



PROF CAREL BOSHOFF
. . . Sabra chairman

MRS HELEN SUZMAN
. . . wants inquiry.

Dr Chris Jooste, a Broederbonder who is the director of Sabra, yesterday confirmed that the organisation has been receiving money from administration boards.

It has been reported that administration boards in South Africa give R40 000 a year to Sabra, the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs.

Part of the boards' revenues come from rents paid by blacks in townships — and many of these have been increased recently.

The chairman of Sabra is Professor Carel Boshoff, the recently elected chairman of the Broederbond.

Dr Jooste said yesterday of the moneys Sabra has received: "There is nothing wrong with it," he said. "It goes back to the days when municipalities handled this kind of money."

He said the funds were used for research and "all the work we do in the promotion of harmonious relationships between the races".

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on urban black affairs, yesterday called on Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, to start an inquiry into the administration and handling of the boards' finances.

She said an inquiry was imperative because it was not the first time there had been questions over the manner in which their funds were handled.

Earlier this year, administration boards throughout South Africa lost heavily by investing millions of rands in the ailing Rand Bank.

STAR 7/10/88 (337)

Sabra funds: 'Robbing Peter to pay Paul'

Black priests and community leaders have slammed the financing of Sabra by the Administration boards asd the Dutch Reformed churches.

A former member of the Black Priests Fraternal, Father Jeff Moselane, Rector of the St Cyprian's Anglican Church in Sharpeville said he was "ashamed" that the DRC could use funds for racism.

"We cannot behave as if we do not know that Sabra is a racist organisation.

"The church must be above politics. It has to be on the side of justice and reconciliation and Sabra clearly is not. Aligning itself with Sabra, the Dutch Reformed Churches can be faulted.

"As for the community councils asd the various boards channelling funds to Sabra, the only observation I can make is that the Info scandal has infiltrated into the black man's ghetto.

"Robbing people of their rent money to support Nationalist and racist ideologies is like robbing Peter to pay Paul. This time it is the poorest who are being robbed."

The Reverend Peter Storey, vice president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) said: "Sabra has contributed nothing to the solution of South Africa's problems.

"Over the years it has spawned a number of ideological plans with the sole aim of benefiting white domination."

The Afrikaan newspaper Beeld this morning, in an editorial said it was not unreasonable to suggest that Sabra had played itself out and that it was no longer moving with the times.

Pretoria and Tembisa community leaders said the controversial donations of black administration boards funds to Sabra had to be condemned in the strongest terms.

Star 8/10/80

Sabra and board cash

339

Administration board contributions to the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs will be discussed with the boards and Sabra by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

This was announced in a statement issued by Dr Koornhof today after the matter had been raised in the Cabinet.

The Cabinet had laid diwn the following guidelines, he said:

- All money at the disposal of administration boards has to be used for the direct advancement of the interests of blacks.
- The question of contributions to Sabra will be discussed with the administration boards and with Sabra by Dr Koornhof.
- There will be a penetrating investigation into the whole question of contributions by the State and State institutions to non-State institutions other than Sabra.

Opinions differ on gifts to Sabra

STAR 9/10/80

339

Administration board funds may not in future be used to finance the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra).

This is the effect of a statement made yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof said the Cabinet had laid down the following guidelines concerning the question of administration board contributions to Sabra:

- All administration board funds must be used for the direct advancement of the interests of blacks.
- The question of contributions to Sabra will be discussed by Dr Koornhof, the administration boards and Sabra officials.
- There will be a thorough investigation into the whole question of contributions by the State and State institutions to non-State institutions such as Sabra.

There has been a storm of protest from black leaders, as well as white opposition spokesmen, since it became known at the weekend that administration boards had given at least R40 000 each year to Sabra from their revenue accounts.

This provided about a quarter of the annual income of Sabra which has been described as a Broederbond front organisation.

Only the Western Cape Administration Board did not give money.

But Dr Chris Jooste, Sabra's director, says that it is not certain administration board funding of Sabra will cease.

He said that Dr Koornhof had announced only that he wished to discuss the contributions with Sabra, not that they were definitely to end.

Computer plan to control workers

STAR 9/10/80

339

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

The Government is considering a vast national computer network to give it far-reaching control over the lives and work of urban black people.

Computers in all the areas now controlled by the main administration boards, linked to each other and to a central computer in Pretoria, would enable the Government to combat unemployment by providing instant information on where jobs are and where workers are who can do the jobs.

The system would also enable the Government to tighten up severely on influx control. A wide array of personal details — including "relevant" criminal offences — would be fed into the computers.

This system could have some important benefits for black people.

However, there are fears that the system could be abused by the authorities and that it could give the Government unprecedented control over the lives of black people in urban areas.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs and civil liberties, warned today that the introduction of such a system might result in South Africa entering an era of bureaucratic control "which will make the pass system seem like child's play."

Mrs Suzman said that while the system might have some important benefits for black people, it could introduce a degree of labour control which she doubted existed anywhere outside Russia.

Sources say that if the system is introduced, and it is being contemplated by some senior Government men, personal details fed into computers will include:

- Educational qualifications and results of aptitude tests.
- A lengthy record of previous employers.
- Records of "relevant" criminal offences. It is understood that the system could provide for a "message input" into the computer by the police if a person is required for questioning.
- Ethnic origins of urban blacks.
- Their status under influx control laws.
- Labour law qualifications.
- Detailed information about accommodation and employment.

The system also provides for extensive information about employers to be fed in.

Excluding

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg, said today the system would be in line with that part of the total strategy expressed in the Riekert Report.

It could lead to a severe tightening up of influx control.

She feared that it would intensify the rate at which people in the homelands are being totally excluded "from their rightful share in the wealth of the resources of this very wealthy country."

She pointed out that the use of computers in the administration of blacks was already causing problems.

The Black Sash office had already had to do with difficulties caused by incorrect information being fed into comput

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

9/10/80

339

MUCH as we would like to congratulate Minister Piet Koornhof's decision to take up the issue of black monies lining the pockets of ultra-rightwing organisations, we insist this is just not good enough.

We were scandalised that monies from the boards should go to coffers outside the board's administration. We were even more scandalised that such money should be used by an organisation like SABRA.

Mr Koornhof has correctly said that monies from the boards should be used in matters affecting the welfare of the black people these boards administer.

The point at issue however is that our boards are so much part of the system that we are wondering if they are really operating for black interests, rather than for the government's.

In the past we have watched the maladministration going on under these boards with alarm and dismay. We have noted that blacks should rather be given the option to administer themselves, not under pseudo-governmental bodies like the councils, but by the real leaders of the people. This has been scoffed at, and many is the time that men like Dr Nthato Motlana have been accused of mischief for refusing to operate under government bodies.

The boards have proved themselves to be incompetent in administering the monster of townships created by their boss, the government.

We are sceptical about other monies that we are expected to pay now that the scandal of black money going to Afrikaner organisations has been exposed.

We demand now that the government also looks into the rise in rent in Soweto, the rise in fares PUTCO has been threatening to institute, and rent increases in all other townships under the various administration boards.

There have been stories of certain boards channelling monies from their townships into homeland infra-structures, stories we are often forced to believe.

It is surely adding to insult to imagine that money which should be used to develop those abortions like Soweto is instead used for other secret operations.

Soweto will only ne able to meet her increases in whatever services we have, if we are given a chance to become viable. As it is all the earnings from the township are channelled back into the greater city of Johannesburg, and but for the beer-halls and bottle stores run by the boards, Soweto is stone broke.

hit out at control by computer

STAR 10/10/80

339 206 206 206

By Craig Charney and Mike Derry

Black leaders have slated the proposed new system of computerised control over black workers' jobs and personal histories.

The proposal, disclosed in The Star yesterday, would give employers and Government officials a complete file on any black worker — including his movements, work history, employer recommendations, and even police record — at the push of a button.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said: "I find it very sinister."

"While there will be peripheral advantages, the worrying aspect is that it will give the authorities major control over the movements of blacks. Therefore, I think the churches and other interested bodies will have to ask the authorities to have another think."

While some people had said the proposals amounted to the coming of Big Brother to South Africa, Bishop Tutu said, 'Big Brother is here already. It's just getting worse."

"DISTURBED"

Inkatha's principal urban representative, Mr Gibson Thula, said he was "very disturbed" at news of the proposed computer system.

"The Government has been using computers for some time in influx control," he said.

"Obviously now they plan to link up and keep a stricter watch on black people's movements."

Mr Thula said there was no doubt the new computer system would be used to tighten up influx control.

The introduction of the proposed system could mean that "bad elements" in the black community could be singled out, warned Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation.

"If you're found guilty of any crime — from a pass offence to a political offence — you'll fall victim," he said.

More power for black councils expected

STAR 14/10/80

339

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

Plans to grant greater powers to black community councils are expected to be announced tomorrow by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when he speaks in Soweto at a ceremony at which he will be granted the freedom of Soweto.

Draft legislation to increase the councils' status will also be gazetted soon to attract comment from interested parties before it is introduced in Parliament next year.

A number of community councillors are angry, however, because they have not yet been consulted about the legislation, although they have heard that some administration boards have already been allowed to study it.

Details of what Dr Koornhof will announce and what is contained in the draft legislation are not yet known. However, a number of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission lie at the basis of the Government's new policy towards urban blacks.

The commission proposed a Black Community Development Act which would replace outdated laws. According to the commission, the most important advantage of this Act will be "the fact that it strengthens the position of the established black communities in the white area and will afford them new and much wider opportunities for decision-making on, and participation in, their own development in the economic and social fields."

The commission also felt the Act would lead to greater co-ordination, the simplifying of administration, and the reduction of existing points of friction.

Several critics say, however, that while the commission's proposals might result in a better deal for blacks legally resident in white areas, it will enforce a more effective system of influx control against illegal migrants.

Jobs crisis is due to 'absurd influx laws'

STAR 16/10/80 331 346 350 337

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Editor

Employment codes and conditions negotiated by trade unions through industrial councils certainly cannot be blamed for South Africa's unemployment, says Mr Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the Free Market Foundation.

In a speech to a seminar of the Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg yesterday, he blamed the unemployment crisis largely on:

- the education and training bottlenecks, and
- the Government's "absurd" policy of trying to put urbanisation into reverse through exporting unemployment to the rural areas by means of influx control.

For example, he said,

Mr O'Dowd . . . jobs destroyed.

South Africa had aimed for a servantless society amid a sea of unemployment.

He posed the question of how many jobs had been destroyed by the "entirely intended effects" of influx control.

Mr O'Dowd, who spoke in his private capacity, said economic development which benefited the whole population was possible in South Africa with modern technologies.

Japan, which had a per capita income no higher than that of South Africa in 1960, had provided the proof that this was possible, he said.

Mr Merton Dagut, corporate planner of Nedbank, said South Africa had not yet found the means of emulating Japan.

But it could reap many rewards automatically if it stopped committing "the sins of separate development."

PROFITS

A spokesman for an American firm which cut its black force by 20 percent five years ago to increase wages by up to 40 percent said t' is had not proved a burden on profits.

Instead, 50 percent more jobs had been created as a result of the firm's increased efficiency (and competitiveness).

Professor Jill Nattrass of the University of Natal said the immediate impact of higher black wages was greater buying power in the hands of low income earners.

This meant increased demand for food, clothing and other essentials — a demand which actually generated more jobs in the industries producing the goods, she said.

But Mr O'Dowd argued that harm could be done if the high wages being paid by big, capital intensive, firms were enforced on small, labour intensive, companies.

Where such large companies were threatened by competition from smaller ones, they should abandon the business in favour of the smaller firms, he said.

RDM 17|10|80

Piet's promises must be acted on — prof

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The promises made in Soweto on Wednesday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, met with mixed reaction from Professor Nic Olivier, research director of the Progressive Federal Party.

"In the past two years we have grown used to the rhetoric of reform taking the place of real reform. People are no longer interested in promises, but in what is being done," he said.

Prof Olivier said it would remain to be seen whether "real, fundamental change affecting the everyday lives of blacks" would result from Dr Koornhof's promises.

However, he welcomed the fact that draft copies of the proposed legislation would be published to give the public the opportunity to comment on them, calling the move "a major departure from past attitudes".

Prof Olivier said he hoped people would make use of the opportunity to express their opinions on the Bills.

With regard to the Riekert Commission, he said it had made some positive proposals and he hoped there would not be "piecemeal acceptance of some them with the underlying philosophy not properly implemented".

He said that from Dr Koornhof's statements on the three Bills, and the proposed scrapping of legislation, it appeared some progress would be made towards improving the life of blacks outside the national States.

Prof Olivier said the scrapping of Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act would be a "retrograde step", because blacks who qualified under the section saw it as securing their right to be in an urban area.

He said the broadening of Soweto's boundaries was of major significance, adding that Soweto had been "hemmed in" and "totally overcrowded".

The professor pointed out that municipal authorities were usually financed by rates and levies from property owners and the residents of Soweto could not pay vastly increased rents to support the proposed black urban management.

He described the administration boards as "unqualified and inept" to perform the role of development banks and added that if real municipal status was to be given to black urban areas, then the boards should be scrapped.

"Dr Koornhof said two factors of overriding national importance were black manpower development and increased participation in the free enterprise system. But as long as the Government avoids the inclusion of blacks in the decision-making process, they cannot solve these issues," he said.

A luta continua!

October 19 – a dedication to the fight for freedom

"I SAY without doubt I have done the right thing. I chose to try and stop the unrest in my country." So said Mr Jimmy Kruger, then Minister of Justice, on the day of the banning of 18 organisations, the closure of three publications, and the detention without trial of at least 45 people on Wednesday, October 19, 1977.

By JOE LATAKGOMO

Today, three years ago, the Government, in one fell swoop, removed from the public eye all black

try continues to be a

For from being snuffed out, black aspirations are running higher than ever.

The past three years have proved that Mr Kruger was mistaken. We knew he was wrong and told him so. But nobody believes us. Even today.

Mr Kruger said that several overseas organisatior were

causes of the unrest After nearly three years the commission found that genuine black grievances were the cause of the unrest. Which was not difficult to establish, in the first place.

Today, pro-Government arguments take the following line:

The Department of

And so, Black Wednesday will be remembered today. It will be another day in which we dedicate ourselves to fighting for justice. For freedom. For full political rights.

We cannot afford to step back in the struggle. We will be judged not on what we have achieved

but on what we failed to achieve.

Our task has assumed great urgency. We hope the Government has learnt the lesson that bannings, detentions and other repressive measures will not remove the problem.

ed to be stirring up trouble and unrest. They banned The World and Weekend World, "our own, our only newspapers". They also banned the Christian Institute publication, Pro Veritate.

Despite Mr Kruger's justification of the bans and detentions, this country still rife throughout the country. The Eastern Cape is in turmoil. The Western Cape is in turmoil. The Northern Cape and Free State are in turmoil. The Northern Transvaal is in turmoil.

And this week, Soweto erupted once more. Dissatisfaction still abound.

The statement suggests that Mr Kruger was not as successful as he thought he would be in his action of October 19. It is also understood that, when the decision to ban these organisations was taken, the Cabinet was split. It needed the then Prime Minister Mr J B Vorster's casting vote to push the measure through.

At the height of the unrest in 1976, the Government set up a Commis- ... uiry into the ... them continue "on a path of resisting the Government." He said organisations were banned and people detained because of "the threat they presented to the welfare of the country".

There is no doubt that the Government's repressive measures of October 19 are directly related to the events from June 16, 1976.

Even today, the Government still wants to convince the world that June '76 happened because of some "communist plot", and not because of genuine grievances.

Only this week, the Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, told a meeting in Bloemfontein that the government is aware of the "communist-inspired terror cry" that South Africa's black urban areas would be the "bushes" from which they would wage war, as the latest Soweto violence indicated.

We warn "the radicals, intimidators, and unrest instigators, that they will never win. The people who try to bring down the government in this manner have done enough wrong. The enemy will be spoken to sword in hand. The confrontation they seek, will be met with confrontation," he said.

strides"; Soweto's boundaries are to be extended; R150-m is being spent on the electrification of Soweto; another R150-m is to be spent on upgrading Soweto's services; ten day hospitals are to be built at between R1-m and R2-m each; Orlando Stadium is to be improved to the tune of R220 000; George Goch Stadium is to get a R400 000 facelift etc etc.

But, unfortunately, the point has been missed. The fact is that education is sitll segregated. That the expenditure on white school children is still much, much higher than on black school children; that the Government is still pursuing its bantustan policy and stripping people of their birthright; that influx control measures are being tightened up; that migrant labour continues; that there is still an acute shortage of housing; that people are still being shunted around.

The government obviously has its own priorities. But these are different from ours. We still seek a South Africa that is guided by the principle of justice and freedom of all. We still demand the scrapping of job reservation, of detention without trial, of the Group Areas Act, of the pass laws. We still believe that a national convention is the only positive way to resolve the problems this country faces.

It does not matter, therefore, what the Government does. They can ban the present black organisations, close down newspapers again. They can lock up black leaders, ban them. But as long as no attempt is being made to accommodate black political aspirations, that's how long there will be unrest.

Three years later and the arrests continue. This young man was being taken away by police in Soweto on Wednesday.

GENERAL NEWS

Assocom will press for blacks' freehold rights

339

RDM 21/10/80

Pretoria Bureau

THE vital importance of granting full freehold title to blacks in the urban areas will be stressed at the annual congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, which starts in Johannesburg today.

The congress will be asked to urge the Government to move faster in giving blacks a fuller share in South Africa's private enterprise system.

The congress will be opened by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at a function in the civic centre tonight.

Resolutions on the agenda reflect the growing concern among business leaders at the security risks associated with continuing to withold from blacks basic business and home ownership opportunities.

A resolution from the Pretoria chamber says the success of the Prime Minister's policy, as outlined to leading businessmen in Johannesburg last November, will depend to a great extent on the economic and property owning opportunities given to all races.

The resolution stresses the importance of giving all races a real stake in the free enterprise system.

Other resolutions stress the urgency of implementing the recommendations "to ensure racial harmony in the work place".

It was also important to satisfy the high expectations raised by the two reports and the White Papers.

The Government is called on to introduce legislation during the 1981 parliamentary session to implement the recommendations accepted by both Government and the private sector.

The resolution further urges the Government to make an early public announcement of its legislative intentions.

The vital importance of the provision of adequate black housing as a vital element in the maintenance of social stability is also stressed.

The Government is again urged to introduce legislation to enable blacks to obtain full freehold title in the urban residential areas.

Council system faces collapse

STAR 22/10/80 (337) 340

Political Reporter

The entire community council system through which the Government hopes to get peaceful solutions to urban black problems could collapse if new laws to improve it are inadequate.

This warning was given by Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councillors' Association. He said unless draft legislation to be gazetted soon enabled councillors to achieve visible results, the community council system was doomed.

Councillors were becoming impatient and if they were not given the ability to "deliver the goods" to their communities, they would be driven into the same camp as those black people who the Government regarded as radicals, he said.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, announced last week that draft legislation aimed at improving the status of community councils would be gazetted soon.

Informed sources in his department said it was likely that it would be gazetted within the next 10 days.

Mr Kgame said he was extremely concerned about this legislation because he feared it might not fulfill expectations.

"Promises have long been made and not fulfilled," he said.

Mr Kgame felt most people in Soweto sympathised with those people who took part in a large-scale protest against rents last week.

The controversy over rents was an example of the kind of problems facing councillors who needed to have their credibility increased.

He deplored the fact that councillors had not yet been consulted about the new legislation, while it had been shown to some administration board officials.

SA citizen rights

BLACKS should be made citizens of South Africa and should be allowed to own property, the President of NAFCOC, Mr Sam Motsuenyane said in Johannesburg today.

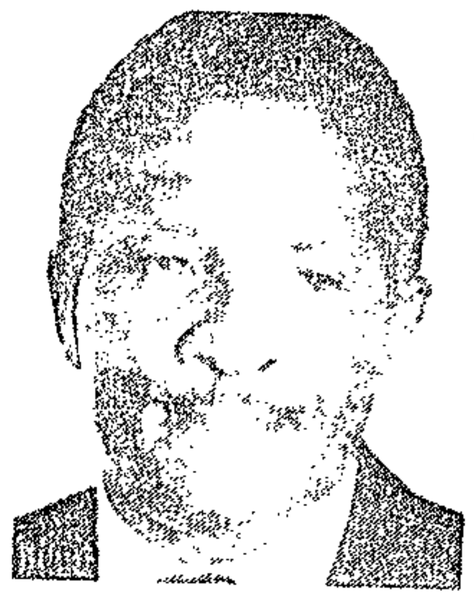
Speaking at the annual ASSOCOM meeting, following the passing of a motion to involve all population groups in private enterprise, Mr Motsuenyane said that he did not see how blacks could feel happy about nation-building "in a country where they don't belong."

"How can you make anyone a capitalist without ownership of property?" he asked. "This congress and the business community must press for citizenship and ownership of property of all the people in South Africa.

"The fact of colour is irrelevant. Competence will be the deciding factor. There must be dialogue between all parties concerned," he said.

The motion put forward by the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce said that the success of the Prime Minister's economic policy would largely depend "on the extent to which the rights of economic opportunity and property are given to all population groups to give them a stake in the free enterprise system."

Several other speakers also urged ASSOCOM to give the opportunity for advancement to all race groups.



Mr Sam Motsuenyane

AANHANGSEL

SAGTEVRUGTERAAD

BOOM-OPNAME SOOS OP 31 OKTOBER 1980

Datum.....

Produsent.....

Rekening No..... Plaas No..... Area No.....

LYS VAN BOME EN STOKKE SOOS OP 31 OKTOBER 1979

Lyn	Cultivar	Jaar geplant	Plant-wydte (meter)	Plantstelsel	Getal bome	Opper-vlakte (hektaar)	Naam van boord
0001.....							
Aansuiwering.....							
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VERWYDER EN OORGEWERK VANAF 1 NOVEMBER 1979 TOT 31 OKTOBER 1980

Lyn	Verwyderings		Oorgewerk			
	Getal bome	Oppervlakte (hektaar)	*Jaar	Nuwe cultivar	Getal bome	Oppervlakte (hektaar)
0001.....						
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NUWE AANPLANTINGS VANAF 1 NOVEMBER 1979 TOT 31 OKTOBER 1980

Soort vrug	Cultivar	†Jaar geplant	Plant-wydte (meter)	Plantstelsel	Getal bome	Opper-vlakte (hektaar)	Naam van boord

* Die getal bome en stokke wat voor 1 November 1979 oorgewerk is, maar nog nie in berekening gebring is nie, moet aangedui word met vermelding van die jaar van oorwerking.

† Die getal bome en stokke wat voor 1 November 1979 aangeplant is, maar nie op hierdie drukstuk voorkom nie, moet onder "Nuwe Aanplantings" ingeskryf word met vermelding van die jaar van aanplanting.

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92. 7268 for full text see 92

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2185 24 October 1980

AREAS OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby give notice that, with effect from 1 November 1980, I amend the areas in which the Chief Commissioners referred to in the Schedule to Government Notice R. 530 of 21

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2185 24 Oktober 1980

HOOFKOMMISSARISGEBIEDE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gee ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, hierby kennis dat ek die gebiede waarin die Hoofkommissarisse gemeld in die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 530 van 21 Maart 1980, soos gewysig by Goewerments-

CENTRAL NEWS

Freehold property for blacks urged

Any legislation which generates as much hostility and unhappiness as Section 10 of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act should not be on the statute books, a spokesman for the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said yesterday.

Speaking on a motion proposed by the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce promoting the role of black housing as a "vital element in the maintenance of social stability," the speaker said that the introduction of freehold property for blacks appeared to be a logical development.

He told the annual congress of Assocom that the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce was "very conscious of the bitterness and frustration and impatience of blacks."

Another speaker said bluntly that, "while we are trying to find political solutions, what we need are roofs."

He urged Assocom to "build houses now and talk about leasing later."

The motion was passed unanimously and urged the Government to introduce legislation enabling blacks to obtain freehold, to divorce qualifications needed for home ownership for blacks from Section 10, to bring all existing black areas into the scope of home ownership, and to develop additional residential areas as speedily as possible.

The motion also asked the Government to provide finance for the surveying of existing township layouts and to increase loans to black local authorities for housing purposes.

BUSINESS

Bifsa chief's warning on building bonanza

STAR 25/10/80 339

Frank Jeans
Property

DURBAN — If only half of the four million houses which will have to be built by the year 2000 to meet black population demand are of Western style, the building industry faces a R2 000m a year operation — about fifty per cent of the present total capacity for building work.

And if South Africa's builders are rubbing hands with glee at the prospects of this massive construction bonanza, they have been left in no doubt about the persistent problem areas which threaten the industry, not least of which is the inflation spurt which future housing programmes must eventually cause.

In his presidential address at the 75th annual congress of the Building Industries Federation which opened in Durban yesterday, Mr Bob Stevenson spelt out the dark clouds on the otherwise blue horizon for the builders who are now enjoying an estimated 30 to 40 percent more work than over the past two

With such a tremendous multimillion r and a year responsibility in the housing sector, is it any wonder that demand inflation will be rampant unless the government, public, professions and builders put their shoulders to the wheel and combat inflation and inertia, said Mr Stevenson.

On the question of labour, the Bifsa chief pledged his federation to the "voice of organised labour" — but emphasised that organised labour meant that which was properly constituted, and registered workers unions, "irrespective of race, colour or creed," said Mr Stevenson.

"The industry is still in a state of shock after the severe recession and is generally ill-equipped to manage the present upturn in th building sector.

"Not only will the artisan drainage create severe problems, but many firms are financially not geared to take part fully in the expected strong revival in building activity."

The Bifsa president reiterated the industry's pleas for government action on building programme planning

"It is a source of constant amazement and dismay that government will not only forecast building programmes for longer than a year, but in fact will not commit funds to ensure the continued confidence within such an important sector of the economy."

Mr Stevenson appealed to Mr Danie Steyn, Deputy Minister of Finance, who was present, to take note of the builders' planning problem and asked the government to work towards a three-year commitment on a moving average basis.

"In that way," said Mr Stevenson, "we can plan, train and invest on a logical business basis to the benefit of the workers and entrepeneurs of this country."

Three Bills herald new deal for urban blacks

STAR 28/10/80 339

Own Correspondent

A major new deal is on the way for urban blacks. Three draft Bills to dramatically improve their lot will be published on Friday.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, has promised that the measures will show blacks the first tangible results of all the talk of change over past months.

A reception in Pretoria yesterday for leading Canadian businessmen, politicians and academics on a visit to South Africa, the Minister said the Bills would show that getting away from statutory race discrimination was now becoming a reality.

He said a fourth Bill on the Pass Laws was among legislation which had been prepared over the past 18 months with the aim of doing away with statutory and other racial discrimination.

The measures went to the grassroots of the racial situation in the country.

South Africa was now in a very important period of deep reform and nothing could stop the process.

REFORM

This needed people with strong willpower, faith and fearlessness, as embodied by the Prime Minister, Mr Botha.

The country was also in the process of the most important constitutional reform in its 300 years of existence.

He saw education as one of the most important problems facing the country.

If this problem was solved — as the Government was well on the way to doing — the potential for the country was breathtaking.

The Director-General of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, said the measures to be published on Friday were:

- The Local Government and Community Councils Bill.
- The Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.
- The Black Community Development Bill.

MEASURE

He said the population registration or passbook measure fell under the Department of Internal Affairs but had been prepared in close consultation with the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Dr Koornhof's promise of far-reaching measures comes after yesterday's statement by the former president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Denis Etheridge, that the Government might be poised to take meaningful steps towards ending racial discrimination.

New draft job laws for blacks

RJM 29/10/80

339

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By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

PROPOSALS for controversial and wide-ranging changes in the laws affecting the lives of millions of black South Africans will be released by the Government tomorrow.

The proposals seek to change the status of black community councils and to amend the maze of influx control laws governing the lives of black workers.

They are contained in three draft laws which will be released tomorrow and circulated to interested parties for comment. After comment has been received, the Bills will be presented to Parliament next year.

The three laws are aimed at implementing the report of the Riekert Commission which was published last year.

The commission recommended several measures to improve the lot of workers who are entitled by law to live in the cities while clamping down on influx control in an attempt to keep workers without these rights out of the cities.

It is expected that this policy of improving the lot of urban blacks while tightening up on influx control will be reflected in the new legislation.

Officials in the Department of Co-operation and Development have been working for much of this year in an attempt to translate the Riekert recommendations into law.

One feature of the new laws will be a Black Community Development Act, which will seek to replace some of the laws and regulations governing the lives of blacks.

It is expected that many of these laws presently on the Statute Book will be repealed once the new legislation comes into force.

Some sources believe the Government has decided to repeal Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas (Consolidation Act) which makes it an offence for workers to be in an urban area for longer than 72 hours without official permission.

Workers who are exempt from this stipulation are those who have been born in an urban area and those who have worked continuously for one employer in the area for 10 years or for a number of employers for 15 years.

These sources believe that Section 10 will be replaced by a stipulation that all black workers in an urban area must show that they have jobs and officially-approved housing.

This proposal would be consistent with the Riekert report. Government sources argue it would significantly improve the lot of urban blacks.

However, its critics argue that it would remove an important legal protection for black workers.

At present, workers who comply with the qualifications are legally entitled to remain in an urban area and critics of this idea say it would remove an entrenched legal right of blacks to live in the cities.

The new legislation will also make changes to the laws governing community councils.

Government spokesmen have said that the councils will have "greater than municipal status" and will be granted full autonomy, but it is not clear whether this principle is contained in the new legislation.

Official sources have declined to give any details of the proposed changes beyond saying that they intend to stick as close to the controversial Riekert recommendations "as is possible".

'20 Sowetos needed before year 2 000'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

NOT one, but 20 black cities the size of Soweto would have to be built between now and the end of the century, Mr Andre la Grange, a senior research worker at the influential Pretoria-based Bureau for Economic Research, said yesterday.

Mr La Grange was commenting on news reports that a black city as large as Soweto was being planned north of Bronkhorstspruit.

Many of the new cities would be situated on or near the axis running from Rustenburg in the west to Middelburg in the east, if present plans for balanced economic growth were fulfilled successfully.

In terms of recent policy announcements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the new objective is "balanced growth" along already established development axes, of which the Rustenburg-Middelburg axis is a prime example.

The plan aims at steering a middle course between further concentration of activity within the four major metropolises — PWV (Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging), Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage and Cape Town — and the hitherto largely futile attempt to deflect growth into the "black homelands" or along their borders.

According to Dr "Flip" Smit, of the Human Sciences Research Council, about 21-million additional blacks will have to be accommodated in South Africa and the homelands before the end of the century.

The choice is between 20 Sowetos or 40 Mdantsanes (Mdantsane is a rapidly-growing black township near East London).

Dr Smit, who is one of South Africa's foremost demographers and who has advised the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on problems arising from black urbanisation, favoured the 40-Mdantsanes option.

Population projections by Professor J L Sadie, of the University of Stellenbosch, illustrate the rapid growth of the black population. By the year 2 000 there will be 37,7-million blacks constituting 74,4% of the total population, against 15,3-million and 70,4% in 1970.

The implications for urban planning of these figures are contained in another calculation: by the end of the century 75% of blacks will live in urban areas, against about less than 50% in 1970.

Reflecting on the prospect of 20 more Sowetos in the next 20 years, Dr G M E Leistner, director of the Africa Institute, stressed that it was not enough merely to plan for the development of white and black cities along development axes.

Attention should also be given to the establishment of "common co-operation area" where joint planning for the white and black cities could be carried out, he said.

Decisions would have to made about shared cultural and sporting facilities as well as "common problems and functions," Dr Leistner added.

New deal legislation welcomed, slammed

STAR 31/10/80 (339) ~~266~~

Political Staff

Mixed reactions, from outright condemnation to strong acceptance, today greeted the far-reaching draft legislation on the future of urban blacks within hours of its publication.

Black consciousness groups have already rejected it, but most experts on the highly complex subject of legislation affecting urban blacks and influx control — especially blacks — are still studying draft legislation of more than 200 pages.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said the Bills, which were published today, provided a "wonderful opportunity" for the development of local authorities in black areas.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, head of the Black Sash office in Johannesburg, said the proposed legislation would put a total stop to black urbanisation.

All loopholes allowing people to come into the cities would be closed.

The three Bills do provide some benefits for black people. These include:

- Greatly increased mobility for blacks qualified to be in urban areas.
- New categories of black people who can be in urban areas.
- A qualified black person in an urban area can be joined by his family if suitable accommodation is available.
- Far more autonomy for urban black local authorities, with blacks being allowed to have fully-fledged city, town and village councils.
- Where previously, unqualified blacks could only reside in an urban area for 72 hours, the Bill provides for such persons to visit for 30 days in a year. People staying in hotels are also classified as bona fide visitors.
- Where Verwoerdian ideology was aimed at

Bills welcomed, and hit

from page 1

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Bills, it seemed the fundamental point was that the pass system remained.

As long as blacks had to produce a document on demand to any policeman to prove that they had a right to be in an urban area, they were subject to the system which had prevailed in the past.

Even the production of an exemption certificate did not release blacks from the pass system.

Mrs Suzman strongly deplored the delays in repealing the curfew law and the section of the law dealing with idle and undesirable persons.

● Far more autonomy for urban black local authorities, with blacks being allowed to have fully-fledged city, town and village councils.

● Where previously, unqualified blacks could only reside in an urban area for 72 hours, the Bill provides for such persons to visit for 30 days in a year. People staying in hotels are also classified as bona fide visitors.

● Where Verwoerdian ideology was aimed at making life as uncomfortable as possible for black urban dwellers, the new Bills provide for unprecedented development.

However, severe penalties are proposed in a new system of influx control.

According to senior Government officials, the new system will be much more effective than the present one.

Fines

Fines of up to R500, jail sentences of up to six months and the confiscation of vehicles are penalties which face illegal migrants or those people who employ or house them.

Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councillors Association, welcomed the granting of the "meaningful powers" contained in the proposed legislation.

But he added: "It is not sufficient. This is a belated attempt to satisfy the black man.

"The times today don't just demand that the black man must handle his own affairs.

"The black man must now become part and parcel of the running of the country."

He also said that finance available to the new black city councils was insufficient.

The Government had to pump in money, he said.

"They are responsible for what we are. They must put in money."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Black Affairs, said that from reports about the,

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LEGISLATION

Koornhof declares war on 'dompas'

Political Reporter

More battles will still have to be fought in the war which has been declared against the hated "dompas" by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

A Bill published today provides for a more streamlined, but more effective system of influx control which will operate largely in terms of the Group Areas Act.

At a Press conference yesterday, Dr Koornhof expressed the belief that the new system was more humane and in line with his war on the "dompas" — the reference book which all blacks have to carry. The new legislation, did away with the old "dompas" laws.

But the onus of proving that blacks are qualified to be in a particular area still rests with themselves. Under the proposed new system, it is still possible for blacks to be stopped every day and asked to produce proof of their right to be in an area.

A senior official in Dr Koornhof's department said at a Press conference yesterday that under the new system blacks could obtain certificates to show they had this right.

"It is not compulsory, but if I was him (a black man) I would carry it," said the official.

Dr Koornhof agreed this was a crucial issue, but felt that in time this problem could be overcome. "The new dispensation will remove it," he said.

Fund to aid black councils

A special fund is being planned to aid black local authorities because of financial problems they face.

Revenue of black municipalities will be meagre in comparison with that of their white counterparts, who struggle to make ends meet.

The Black Community Development Act, however, makes provision for a Black Community Development and Revolving Fund to help councils.

Government officials believe that once the 99-year-leasehold scheme comes into widespread operation, the black councils will have a reasonable source of income. They say that until this occurs, the councils will need extra aid.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said no decision had yet been taken about the size of the fund.

Not perfect, but 'a process

Proposed legislation gazetted today provides for more effective influx control measures — but also some benefits for urban black people, writes Political Reporter, TOM DUFF.

According to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, the three draft bills represent a genuine attempt to eliminate hurtful discrimination.

However, when he spoke at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday, Dr Koornhof made it clear he believed influx control was necessary to maintain order and stability in urban areas and to prevent problems associated with squatting.

The proposed legislation was a genuine attempt to get rid of hurtful discrimination as far as possible, he said, conceding that "it may not be perfect." It was however part of a process of reform.

He had strong praise for six regional committees which had submitted more than 500 recommendations on new legislation; community councillors who had helped in the formulation of the Bills, members of the Riekert Commission and officials of his own department who worked on the Bills.

Dr Koornhof made an

Some rights widene in new urban laws

31-10-'80

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

A new, stricter system of influx control based on the availability of jobs and suitable housing for blacks, is contained in a draft Bill published today.

The Black Community Development Bill gives legislative effect to key recommendations of the Riekert Commission and defines which black people may be in a "control area" — the area of jurisdiction of an Administration Board.

A feature of this Bill is that it provides for blacks who are qualified to live in a control area (there are 14 throughout the country) to move with much greater ease to another such area.

It is likely that the size of these areas will be extended and that some will be grouped together, for example, in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging complex.

A black person is qualified to be in a control area without a permit if he or she falls into one of the following categories:

- A bona fide employee — a person taking up lawful, regular employment and accommodation in approved accommodation in a township. Persons with section 10 (I) (a) or (b) qualifications under the old Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act (which legalised their presence in urban areas) are automatically regarded as bona fide employees. The lessee of a house or the holder of a right of leasehold in a township is also regarded as a bona fide employee.
- A bona fide dependant, which includes a person with a section 10 (I) (c) qualification. In the case of a rural area this includes the spouse of an employee on the land, or in the case of a township, the person dependent on the registered

Curfew law to be repealed

The Government is to repeal the controversial curfew law and the regulation which imposes penalties on blacks classified as idle or undesirable persons.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced yesterday that the South African Police were investigating the law relating to curfew and in due course it would be repealed unreservedly.

Dr Koornhof also said that the section of the law relating to "idle or undesirable persons" would be repealed once amendments had been made to the abuse of Dependence-producing substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act.

Tough line against influx offenders

Fines of up to R500, prison sentences of up to six months and the confiscation of vehicles are proposed penalties for influx control offenders, people who transport them and those who give them jobs and accommodation.

The Black Community Development Bill provides for a fine of up to R500 or six months' imprisonment for people who introduce or allow an illegal migrant to live or work on their properties. For a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence within two years, a minimum fine of R250 and a maximum fine of R500 are laid down, with the possibility of both a R500 fine and six months' imprisonment being imposed.

An illegal migrant who is found to be unlawfully employed on or occupying premises is liable to a fine of up to R250 or imprisonment of up to three months.

A court convicting a person of any of these influx control offences for the second time can order the person's vehicle to be forfeited to the State if the court is satisfied that the vehicle was used in connection with the commission of the offence.

The Bill stipulates that in any criminal proceedings against anyone who has allegedly employed or housed an illegal migrant, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that this took place with his permission. The onus of proof that he is innocent lies with the accused.

The Bill says that a penalty imposed by a court for an influx control offence can be suspended subject to certain conditions.

These can be that a convicted person be repatriated to his home or that "he renders such community service as may be determined by the court" or that he enrol to train as an artisan for a period determined by the court.

Any person convicted of having introduced an illegal migrant into an urban area or allowed him to remain can be ordered to pay repatriation costs. These costs include the repatriation of dependants of the illegal migrant and his personal effects, including household furniture.

Bill gives urban blacks councils wit

Urban blacks will get city and town councils with full municipal autonomy under the control of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, in terms of a Bill published today.

The Local Government Bill also provides for village councils, with varying degrees of responsibility, which will supersede the former community councils.

The Bill in the main follows the principles embodied in legislation which controls white local authorities. A major difference is the establishment of a "community guard" — a local police force.

A matter which could cause controversy in the future is that the councils will be drawn into the process of enforcing influx control.

A Director of Local Government will be responsible for implementing the Bill on a country-wide basis and generally to promote the advancement of local government in townships.

Existing community councils automatically become village councils except where the Minister specifically declares such a council to be a town or

# of reform,' says Dr Piet

impassioned plea to journalists to give sympathetic coverage of the Bills and stressed the need for better liaison between his department and the Press.

There are plans for journalists specialising in black issues to receive regular briefings from senior officials in his department.

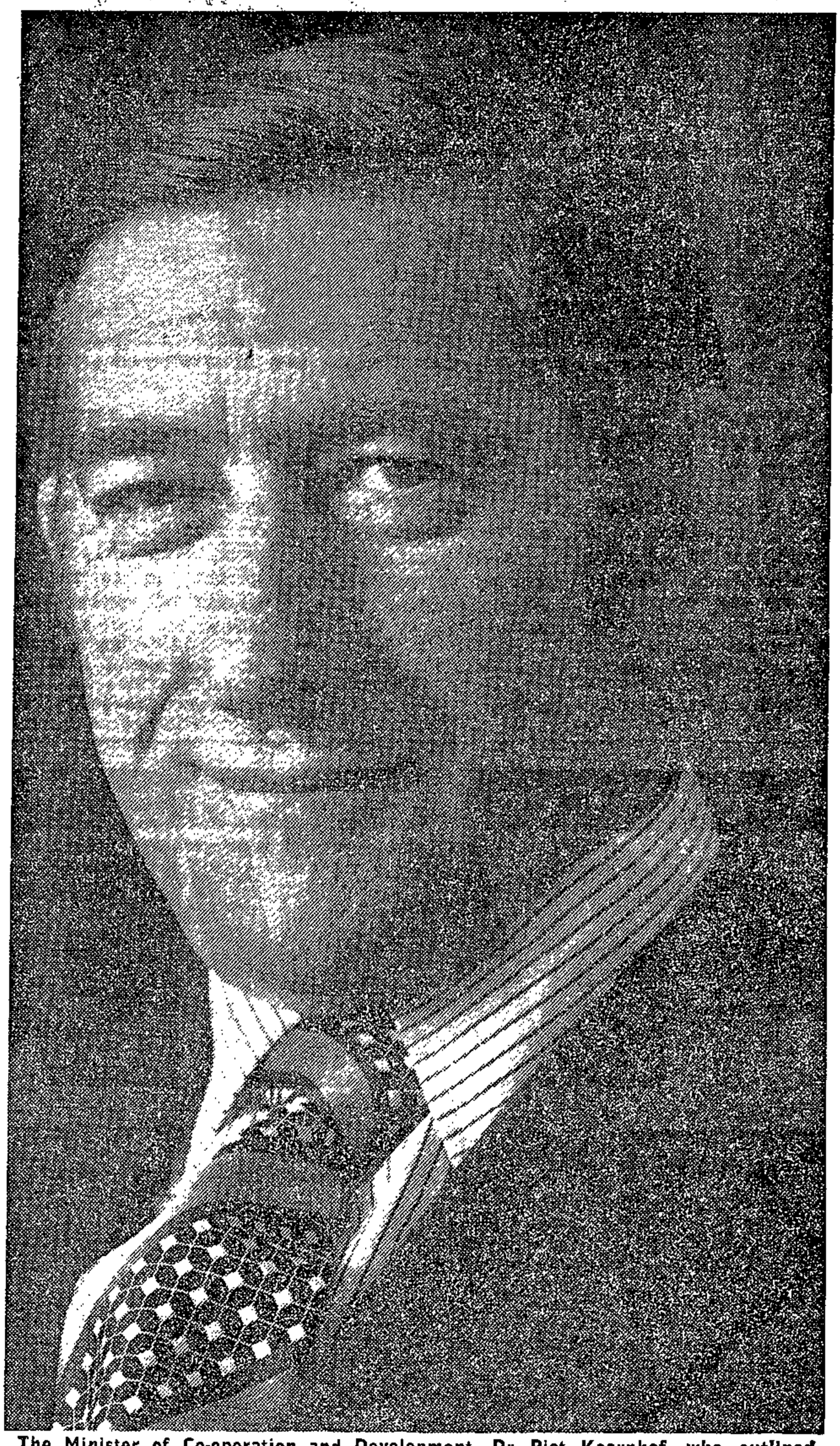
The three Bills, published in the Government Gazette today, are likely to have a far-reaching effects on the lives of blacks. Members of the public are invited to comment on them.

The Bills are the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill.

They reflect the thinking of the Department of Co-operation and Development only and have not yet been considered by the Cabinet.

Their scope can be gauged by the fact that they wholly or partly repeal more than 50 existing laws.

Comments may be submitted in writing to the Director-General of Co-operation and Development, PO Box 384, Pretoria.



The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who outlined changes to be brought about by new legislation when he addressed a Press conference yesterday.

Restructure of local govt for blacks

Administration Boards which in the past have had an important influence on the lives of black people are to be restructured as smaller development boards.

The boards will hand over local government to local authorities in black townships as the townships become viable entities.

Provision for this is made in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

Each development board will consist of members appointed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, from representatives of the local government sector, from people in town and regional planning development, commerce or industry and one member from the farming sector. On each board will also be a State representative.

The main object of such a board is to plan for the development of a black community "with a view to such community's eventual self-determination on local government level."

Outside the townships, the board enforces influx control and ensures that laws relating to blacks are implemented.

A board will appoint from among its members a regional and planning committee, a housing committee and any other committees needed.

The cost of strife goes up

Penalties for people found guilty of causing, encouraging or fomenting feelings of hostility between the different population groups will increase sharply.

Provision for this is made in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill. The Bill deals mainly with black local government matters but the legislation which discourages people from causing inter-racial or inter-group strife has been included in it.

This is because the legislation is contained in an existing Act which is to disappear due to rationalisation and so it was transferred to the new Bill.

The old penalty of R1 or one year's imprisonment has risen to R2 000 or up to two years' imprisonment, or both.

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occupier of approved accommodation.

● A bona fide visitor — a person who has the necessary permission and is in approved accommodation. However, the following people do not need special authority as visitors: A person visiting for not more than 30 days in a year to a resident in a township, a person in a hotel, a patient in a hospital and a scholar or a student.

● A commuter — someone travelling and not staying overnight in a controlled area.

● A foreigner, who may be in the area in terms of the endorsements on his passport or in terms of international agreements.

● A domestic servant occupying approved accommodation in an urban area or occupying licensed premises.

● The occupant of an approved hostel or married quarters.

Senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development claim that the categories are so broad that very few black people in urban areas are not included in them.

The legal movement of unqualified people — those living outside the control areas — into controlled areas will be determined by the availability of jobs and suitable accommodation.

Officials say that a man, for example, from Bophuthatswana, could move to an urban area providing he could obtain work and suitable accommodation.

full municipal autonomy

city council.

A town or city council will be chaired by either a mayor or deputy mayor and may have its own management committee. The village council is chaired by a chairman or deputy chairman.

According to a Department of Co-operation and Development spokesman, in terms of this Bill elections can be held on an ethnic or non-ethnic basis, depending on the wishes of the people in the area.

An important feature of the Bill is the wide discretionary power the Minister has to grant other powers to councils or to prescribe new duties to them.

Ministerial approval is needed for the imposition of levies for services and the Minister may make regulationss about the extent of the levies. The Minister, not the Administrator, can approve or veto by-laws.

In addition, in terms of the Black Community Development Bill, the rental charged for any house used for residential purposes shall be an amount which the Minister determines to be "fair." Exempted from this provision are houses built under the Housing Act of 1966.

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New influx contro

JOHANNESBURG — Greater freedom of movement for qualified blacks in the "white" areas, but vastly increased fines for illegal workers, their employers and those who accommodate them are the features of a new Bill released last night by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Black Community Development Act introduces a new system of influx control along lines recommended by the Riekert Commission. It has not been approved by the Cabinet and has been released for comment.

It increases the freedom of movement of qualified urban workers, and introduces new categories of workers who can live in the cities.

But it spells out new fines and penalties for workers who come into the cities and those who harbour, assist or employ them.

Previously, influx control was chiefly governed by Section 10 of Urban Areas Consolidation Act which barred blacks from living in the cities permanently unless they had been born there or had worked continuously for one employer for 10 years, or several employers for 15 years.

Certain dependants of qualified workers could also live in the cities.

The new Bill abolishes Section 10 and largely seeks to apply influx control through the Group Areas Act. Blacks who do not qualify to live in the cities are now described as "disqualified people".

However, holders of Section 10 qualifications and their descendants will retain their right to live in the cities.

It introduces several categories of workers who qualify to live in the cities permanently.

The right to live in the cities depends largely on whether people are able to find approved housing and a job.

The first consists of "bona fide employees" who are people in regular employment and who have approved accommodation. People who hold a 99-year lease in a township are automatically members of this category.

The second category of qualified people are "bona fide dependants", the wives' children and other dependants of workers who are qualified.

This provision makes it easier for qualified workers to bring their families to live with them.

The third category is that of "bona fide visitors". This is a totally new category and means that any black can remain in a city for up to 30 days if he is visiting a qualified city-dweller and has "acceptable" accommodation.

Blacks who are in a city in order to stay in an hotel or be admitted to a hospital fall in this category as do scholars, students and workers commuting from the homelands.

This increases the right of disqualified black people to enter the cities temporarily. Previously, they could do so for only 72 hours at a time.

However, in all these cases, the onus of proof will be on the black person concerned. They will be issued with a certificate stating that they qualify which they will have to produce to a policeman or official.

Contract workers are also permitted to be in the cities, but, as at present, not on a permanent basis. They are still not allowed to bring their families to live with them.

Blacks who can prove they are "independent contractors" in their own businesses are also qualified as are domestic servants for the period they are in employment.

The Bill also increases the freedom of movement of qualified blacks. Under existing legislation, qualified blacks may not move out of a "prescribed area" — in effect a town — to another such area.

The term "prescribed" area has now been removed and is replaced with "control area", which coincides with the area of jurisdiction of a black administration board's area.

Officials said yesterday the new "control areas" had not yet been designated, but that they would be considerably larger than the "prescribed areas". They said it was possible that the entire Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vaal area would become one "control area".

This would mean qualified blacks would be free to move from one city to another within that area, and would also be able to move from farms to the cities in that area.

However, qualified blacks may still not move from one "control area" to another unless they have approved accommodation and a firm job offer.

It's too late says Motlana

JOHANNESBURG — Prominent black leaders say the government's plans to establish town and village councils have come too late, with blacks today demanding a share in the control and running of the country.

But while the Soweto Committee of Ten last night made it clear it would not participate in a local municipality, the president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, described the government move as "a step in the right direction."

The chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said one of the basic objections to participating in a local municipality — freehold rights — still remained.

He said the proposals unveiled yesterday were substantially in line with the blueprint his committee drew up in 1977.

"Our blueprint was received with great enthusiasm throughout the country, especially by the press and Afrikaner academics. The great pity is that we were locked up for six months for our efforts," Dr Motlana said, referring to the detention of committee members under the Internal Security Act in 1977.

"Ours were obviously moderate demands, for which we were bitterly criticised by many young blacks, and we said then that if our blueprint was rejected, the next time round the demands of the people will have gone up."

Dr Motlana said that in today's South Africa, blacks were demanding a common fatherland, common residential areas, shared schools and shared power.

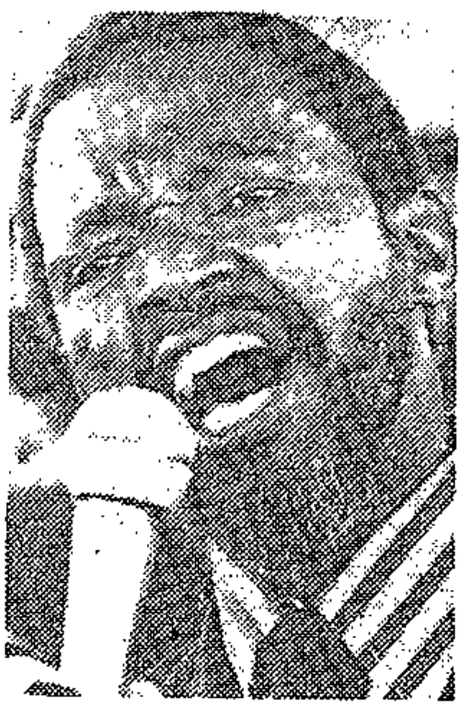
"I think it is tragic that this kind of proposal from the government should come, as usual, so very late."

Mr Kgame described the proposals as belated attempts to appease black demands.

"Such steps come rather too late. In the 1980s, the demands are that the black man not only wants to handle his affairs on national level, but he wants also to handle the country's affairs, to run the government of the country in which he lives.

"This is for the simple reason — that the man at the head of these councils is a political figure operating from Parliament — we need our voice in that Parliament, not someone else's."

However, Mr Kgame welcomed the proposals as a step in the right direction, and appealed to teachers, nurses and professional people to bring their expertise to the councils. — DDC.



DR MOTLANA

Change i

JOHANNESBURG — Administration boards are to be restructured as smaller development boards, with members nominated by the Minister of Co-operation and Development because of their expertise in various fields.

They will hand over local government to local authorities in townships "in due course" as and when the townships become viable entities.

In terms of the Co-operation and Develop-

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l system

The new Bill, however, also lays down strict new penalties which will severely hamper the right of blacks to move from one of the homelands to a "white" area.

Disqualified workers will now face fines of up to R250 or three months in jail if they are illegally in an area. Anybody who assists a disqualified worker to remain in the city will face a similar fine.

Employers of disqualified workers still face a R500 fine, but a minimum fine of R250 has now been introduced for employers who are convicted of a second offence.

The Bill also gives the state the power to impound the vehicle of anybody convicted of being in an area illegally.

Disqualified workers who are convicted are liable to deportation to the homelands and anybody who employs or assists them may be made to pay the cost of repatriating the worker.

In addition, the state now has the power to confiscate the vehicle of an "illegal" who is convicted of being in a "white area".

By-laws introduced by the new black town councils could also contain new influx control provisions.

The new Bill is seen as an attempt to improve the status and freedom of qualified blacks while ensuring that their numbers are not allowed to grow.

Contract workers from the black homelands in particular will be disadvantaged because there seems no way in which they can become permanent city dwellers.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said last night the Bill "stops all black urbanisation dead in its tracks. There are no loopholes left whereby blacks can come into the cities permanently."

She said the Bill had not conferred entrenched legal rights on workers and was "vague" and "badly drafted".

"The government will not convince people that it is moving away from discrimination by replacing iniquitous laws with another iniquitous law, the Group Areas Act, in order to control the movement of black South Africans.

"They will only convince people when they grant blacks the same freedom of movement as whites, including white immigrants." — DDC.

n boards' tasks

ment Amendment Bill, the main object of such a board in a township is to plan for the development of the black community with its "eventual self-determination" on local government level.

Outside the townships, the board must ensure that existing laws relating to blacks are implemented.

The board may also act on behalf of a state department or of a statutory body on an agency basis.

The minister will appoint a chairman and six other people — those with a wide knowledge of or experience in local government, in town and regional development, in commerce, industries or financial affairs, and in farming or rual development, as well as one person who is employed fulltime by the state.

As with the local government proposals, many of the development board's activities will be subject to the approval of and the conditions set by the Minister. — DDC.

JOHANNESBURG — The Local Government Bill provides for two categories of black local government organs which are to be created to replace existing community councils, urban councils and advisory boards. They are town councils and village councils.

But many of their activities will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the Local Government Bill follows, in the main, principles embodied in the Transvaal Local Government Ordinance No 17 of 1939.

Town councils, with full municipal autonomy, will be under the overall control of the minister, and not, as in the case of a province, of the Administrator.

Village councils, with varying degrees of responsibility, will supersede community councils.

Except where the minister specifically declares it to be a town council, a community council will automatically become a village council.

A director of local government, as officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, will ensure the implementation of the Bill nationally.

The minister may also make regulations, not inconsistent with the Act, on a series of matters.

People who are not South African citizens or citizens of "independent" homelands may be elected, nominated or vote in council elections.

Town councils:

A town council will have the rights, powers, functions, duties and obligations of a local authority under the Housing Act of 1966, the Slums Act of 1979, the Sorghum Beer Act of 1962, of a board under the Black Affairs Administration Act of 1971, as well as of a local authority under the relevant ordinance establishing local authorities in the province concerned, of a community development

Local government bodies to replace existing councils

board under the Community Development Act of 1966, of a local authority or local government under any other ordinance or law, and of a local authority under the Black Community Development Act of 1981.

Village councils:

A village council will be able to:

- Allocate and administer the letting of dwellings, accommodation, buildings and other structures, as well as sites for schools, churches, trading or other purposes.
- Prevent and combat unlawful occupation of land and buildings.
- Approve building plans, remove or destroy unauthorised or abandoned buildings or sites.
- Control and impose a levy on the keeping of dogs.
- Beautify and make an area neat.
- Administer sport and recreation facilities and library services.
- Award bursaries.
- Maintain services determined by the minister.

Subject to the minister's directions, a council can exercise powers and functions relating to the promotion of:

- Family life and the moral and social welfare of people living in its area.
- Sound community development by co-operating with the Development Board, the Regional Welfare Board and welfare agencies.

It may also control and manage a community guard, will also report to the minister any matter referred to it by him, make recommendations to him on the making or application of regulations or by-laws as well as layout and renovation of an area.

It may also make recommendations to the authorities over transport services, and to relevant bodies on educational matters, sport and other facilities at schools.

It may develop sports facilities at schools on conditions determined by the minister and with the concurrence of the relevant authorities.

It will assist any recognised representative over matters affecting any "national unit" in terms of the promotion of Black Self-government Act of 1959.

A council will also, subject to the minister's conditions, exercise other powers and perform other duties in connection with any matter determined by the minister after consultation with the relevant authorities.

The minister may, after consulting the council, withdraw any power or duty vested in a council or with which it is charged, and may confer or impose any power or duty, which has been withdrawn, on the board.

The minister or a person he authorises may take steps he deems necessary to ensure the continuation of a council's functions.

Under powers vested under this section, a council may only make by-laws, unless the minister publishes a notice in the Gazette.

Financial provisions:

A council's funds will consist of amounts received through fines, through rates, levies or taxes imposed in terms of the Act or of any other law with which the council has been charged, amounts received from the board for exercising a power or performing a duty and "any amount received from any other source".

Before the end of any financial year, the council will have to present a budget for the following year.

The estimates approved by the council will have to be submitted to the minister for his final approval subject to such conditions as he may deem fit.

Any loan raised by a council will be secured and charged on the whole of the property of the council.

Among other points to emerge from the Bill:

- Only blacks resident in the municipality or in the village council area, and who have the prescribed qualifications, can vote or stand for council elections.

Different qualifications could be prescribed for different councils.

- Town councillors will choose a mayor and a deputy mayor each year. Village councillors will choose a chairman and a deputy chairman.
- Town councillors will choose management committees responsible for administration, with mayors as chairmen of such committees.
- Subject to the approval of the Director of Local Government, a town council may have a town clerk as its chief executive officer, and a village council a secretary as its chief executive officer. — DDC.

New govt plan for urban blacks

Cape Times
31/10/80 339

Leading article, page 10

New plan for homelands

ETORIA. — The govern- yesterday announced new elines for homeland solidation proposals — and itted that they could differ siderably from the rec- mendations of the 1980 Van Walt Commission.

The announcement was made by the Minister of Co- ation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

t followed a cabinet decision consolidation after the two committees concerned discussed the Van Der Walt 's report.

conomic considerations and promotion of the idea of the ime Minister, Mr P W a, on economic develop- are the main guidelines

ther consolidation of the alled black national states be made subject to these guidelines which the cabi- agreed on at a meeting on

ority will be given to ing the 1975 proposals al- published, but a condition will be that land which is transferred must be used economically and productively.

"As part of the government's policy relating to economic development in the promotion of a constellation of states in Southern Africa, it is recommended that alongside the political and security considerations in regard to the consolidation of the national states, the following guidelines in connection with the economic development aspect should be followed:

Productivity

Preference should be given to the finalisation of the 1975 consolidation proposals with adaptations where necessary, as far as it related to and could be implemented with the constellation idea on condition that on the transfer of the land, it would be run economically and productively," he said.

Such transfer of assets should take place in a way that would ensure that it was used productively and entailed limited cash expenditure. The economic development needs of each national state should be examined.

With regard to the additional consolidation proposals over and above the quota to which the government was bound in terms of the 1936 legislation, an analysis should be made to determine to what extent border changes and the possible transfer of land and related assets to the national states would satisfy their most important development requirements.

The determining of the degree to which transfer of land could provide the development needs of the national states had to be closely co-ordinated with the programme to identify functional economic regions, regional bases for development and opportunities for co-operation on a regional basis.

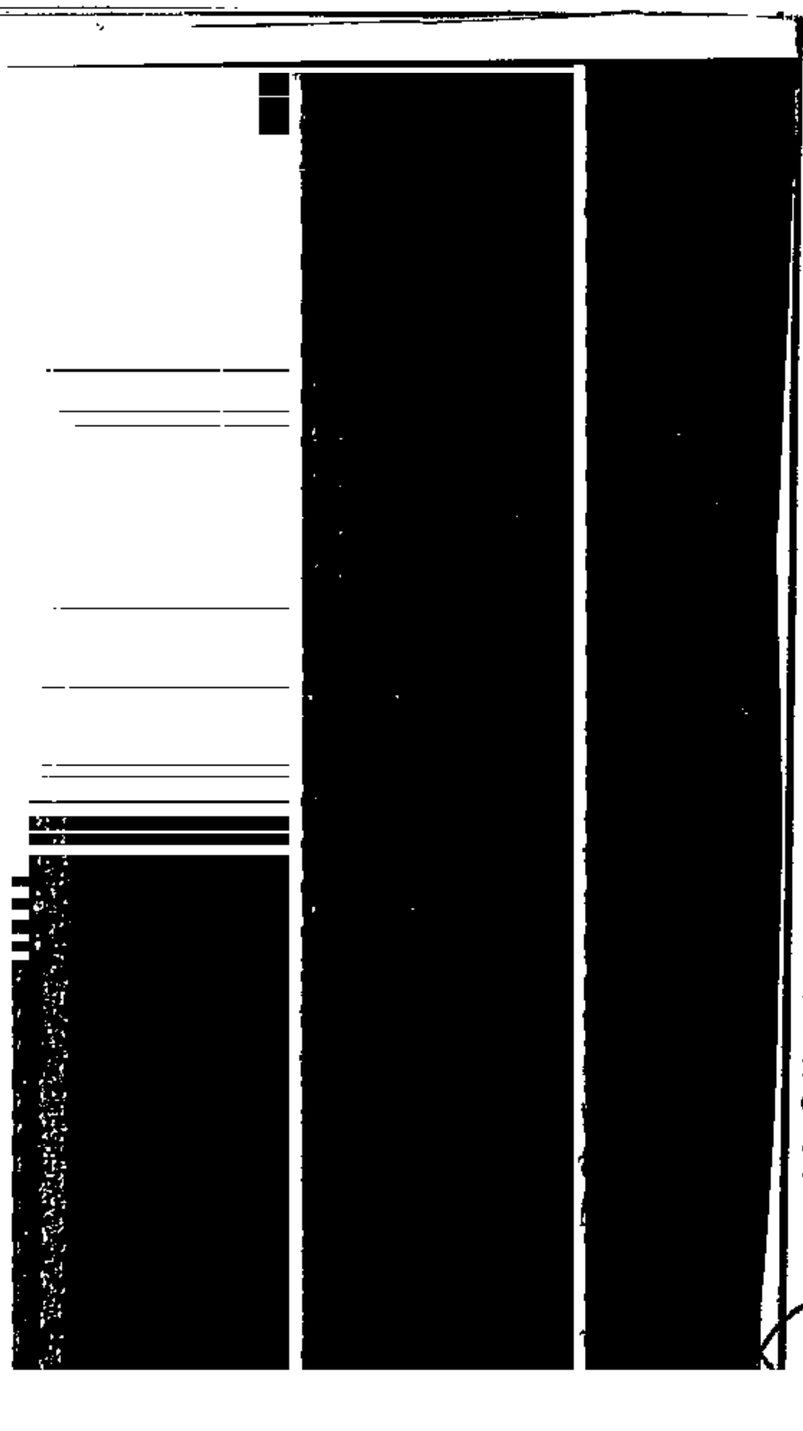
The commission for co-operation and development and the special constellation committee would also have to consult.

The transfers had to end South Africa's responsibility for land. These transfers — together with the aid on which agreement might be reached according to the additional consolidation proposals — had to be additional to other forms of aid to, and co-operation with, the national states which the Republic might regard in its interests.

This might mean considerable changes to the 1980 Van Der Walt Commission proposals.

The prime minister said in his statement on August 26: "As soon as the cabinet committees report to the cabinet, the Van Der Walt Commission will negotiate with all affected owners, will hear evidence from them and then report back to the cabinet.

"After that, negotiations will also have to be held with the black peoples. The question of consolidation is an intricate task which was closely connected with the government's declared policy of continuing discussions with the black national states and independent



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PRETORIA. — Three bills aimed primarily at eliminating discrimination against blacks are to be published in the Government Gazette today.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said at a press conference: "The proposed new measures will give blacks just as much freedom as whites.

"The new system is intended to do away with the kind of incidents in the past where blacks were subject to discrimination as far as their freedom of movement was concerned."

Commenting last night, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said that the committee would not participate in the town councils, which are among the proposals.

And Mr Steve Kgame, chairman of the moderate black Urban Councils Association, said that the proposals were a step in the right direction", but added: "In the 1980s, the demands are that the black man not only wants to handle his own affairs, but he wants also to handle the country's affairs."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Kwazulu Chief Minister and leader of the Inkatha movement, was not available for comment.

One of the bills — the Black Community Development Bill — aims to repeal the Urban Areas Act in its entirety. In spite of this, however, provision is made for the temporary continuation of the sections relating to idle or undesirable persons and to curfew.

The bills give effect to the accepted recommendations of the Riekert Commission and effect a certain measure of rationalization of the legislation administered by the department.

Dr Koornhof made it clear that influx control would be maintained. "Influx control is a sensitive matter. While the main aim is to remove hurtful discrimination, we cannot in our situation get away from the fact that the aim here should be a more effective system of influx control."

At the outset of the press conference the importance of the legislation, which includes the Local Government Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, was emphasized.

Dr Piet Koornhof

"The aims of these bills must be properly understood. It is in the interests of each and every citizen in this country that there should be proper order," he said.

It was a genuine attempt on the part of the government to ensure a better standard of living for blacks and to eliminate hurtful discrimination from the statute book as far as this was possible in existing circumstances.

The three bills, all extremely technical in nature, will amend or repeal at least 62 existing acts being administered by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Dr Koornhof described the Black Community Development Bill as probably the most important of the legislation. Referring to the chapter dealing with influx control machinery, he said: "Here is an honest attempt to remove hurtful discrimination — that which leads to the exploitation of the black man within the system of influx control."

A situation could not be allowed which would lead to the creation of squatter camps in urban areas. "We want to maintain the quality of life of blacks and try to improve it with a view to ensuring peace and stability."

The Local Government Bill provides for town councils and village councils. Town councils will have full municipal autonomy, while falling under the overall control of the Minister of Co-operation and Development. The village councils will replace the present community councils.

The laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill aims at reshaping administration boards into smaller development boards.

The main task would be to plan the development of the black community to pilot it towards eventual self-determination at local government level.

Provision is also made for the establishment of a black community revolving development fund to finance the development of projects launched by the black communities.

Dr Koornhof said that if acceptable recommendations were made, his department would consider them for inclusion in the final draft legislation to be presented to parliament.

Explanatory information relating to the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and

➡➡➡➡ To page 16 A

What Dr K's plans mean to blacks

official believes it was used to enter a city.

Township householders who harbour or assist "illegals" face similar fines and could be forced to pay the cost of repatriating the offending worker to the homelands.

Employers of "illegals" still face a maximum R500 fine, but must now be fined a minimum of R250 if convicted of a second offence.

All these measures will make it much harder for blacks from the homelands to enter the cities and there are fears that contract workers will now not be entitled to acquire permanent residence.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said last night that some blacks in the cities, such as children of domestic servants, could lose the opportunity to acquire permanent residence.

"This would put a total stop to Black urbanisation. All the loopholes which could allow people to come into the cities would be closed," she added.

Another proposal is the transformation of black community councils first into village councils and eventually into town councils with similar powers to those of white town councils.

However, these councils would not be able to pass by-laws without the permission of the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

However, the area of jurisdiction of a black town council could be extended allowing Blacks in its area greater freedom of movement in the search for jobs and accomodation.

A department official suggested that the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex could fall under the jurisdiction of a single council and similar arrangements could be made in other areas.

At the same time, officials conceded that the proposals fell far short of statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his predecessor, Mr John Vorster, who both said blacks would eventually be given "higher than municipal status".

Although an existing law on incitement is to be repealed under the Government's rationalisation programme, the new Bills contain provision for an incitement clause with tougher penalties.

According to the proposals, people who "cause, encourage or foment feelings of hostility between the different population groups of the Republic" are now liable to a fine of R2 000 or imprisonment for two years, or both — double the sentence under the existing law.

Although the new Bills do not make specific reference to it, blacks, whites, coloureds, and Indians will eventually be issued a standard identity document — but blacks will still have to carry a separate document indicating whether they

New Bill creates black town and village councils

RDM 31/10/80

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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Local Government Bill provides for two categories of black local government organs to replace existing community councils, urban councils and advisory boards. They are town councils and village councils.

But many of their activities will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the Local Government Bill follows, in the main, principles embodied in the Transvaal Local Government Ordinance No 17 of 1939.

Town councils with full municipal autonomy will be under the overall control of the Minister, and not, as in the case of a province, of the administrator.

Village councils, with varying degrees of responsibility, will supercede community councils.

Except where the Minister specifically declares it to be a town council, a community council will automatically become a village council.

A Director of Local Government, as an officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, will ensure the implementation of the Bill nationally.

The Minister may also make regulations, not inconsistent with the Act, over a series of matters.

People who are not South African citizens or citizens of "independent" homelands may be elected, nominated or vote in council elections.

TOWN COUNCILS

A town council will have the rights, powers, functions, duties and obligations of a local authority under the Housing Act of 1966, the Slums Act of 1979, the Sorghum Beer Act of 1962, of a board under the Black Affairs Administration Act of 1971, as well as of a local authority under the relevant ordinance establishing local authorities in the province concerned, of a community development board under the Community Development Act of 1966, of a local authority or local government under any other ordinance or law, and of a local authority under the Black Community Development Act of 1981.

VILLAGE COUNCILS

A village council will be able to:

- Allocate and administer the letting of dwellings, accommodation, buildings and other structures, as well sites for schools, churches, trading or other purposes;
- Prevent and combat unlawful occupation of land and buildings;
- Approve building plans, remove or destroy unauthorised or abandoned buildings or sites;
- Control and impose a levy on the keeping of dogs;
- Beautify and make an area neat;
- Administer sport and recreation facilities and library services;
- Award bursaries; and
- Maintain services determined by the Minister.

Subject to the Minister's directions, a council can exercise powers and functions relating to the promotion of:

- Family life and the moral and social welfare of people living in its area;
- Sound community development by co-operating with the development board, the regional welfare board and welfare agencies.

It may also control and manage a community guard, will also report to the Minister on any matter referred to it by him, make recommendations to him on the making or application of regulations or by-laws as well as layout and renovation of an area.

It may also make recommendations to the authorities over transport services, and to relevant bodies on educational matters, sport and other facilities at schools.

It may also develop sports facilities at schools on conditions determined by the Minister and with the concurrence of the relevant authorities.

It will assist any recognised representative over matters affecting any "national unit" in terms of the Promotion of Black Self-government Act of 1959.

A council will also, subject to the Minister's conditions, exercise other powers and perform other duties in connection with any matter determined by the Minister after consultation with the relevant authorities.

The Minister may, after consulting the council, withdraw any power or duty vested in a council or with which it is charged, and may confer or impose any power or duty, which has been withdrawn, on the board.

The Minister or a person he authorises may take steps necessary to ensure the continuation of a council's functions.

Under powers vested under this section, a council may only make by-laws, unless the Minister publishes a notice in the Gazette.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

A council's funds will consist of amounts received through fines, through rates, levies or taxes imposed in terms of the Act or of any other law with which the council has been charged, amounts received from the board for exercising a power or performing a duty and "any amount received from any other source".

Before the end of any financial year, the council will have to present a budget for the following year.

The estimates approved by the council will have to be submitted to the Minister for his final approval subject to such conditions as he may deem fit.

Any loan raised by a council will be secured and charged on the whole of the property of the council.

Other points to emerge from the Bill are:

- Only blacks resident in the municipality or in the village council area, and who have the prescribed qualifications, can vote or stand for council elections. Different qualifications could be prescribed for different councils.
- Town councillors will choose a mayor and a deputy mayor each year. Village councillors will choose a chairman and a deputy chairman.
- Town councillors will choose management committees responsible for administration. Mayors will be chairmen of management committees.
- Subject to the approval of the Director of Local Government, a town council may appoint a town clerk as its chief executive officer, and a village council a secretary as its chief executive officer.

Govt bid to close the loopholes in influx laws

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

GREATER freedom of movement for qualified blacks in the "white" areas, but vastly increased fines for illegal workers, their employers and those who accommodate them are the features of a new Bill released last night by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Bill, the Black Community Development Act, introduces a new system of influx control along lines recommended by the Riekert Commission.

It increases the freedom of movement of qualified urban workers, and introduces new categories of workers who can live in the cities.

But it spells out new lines and penalties for workers who come into the cities and those who harbour, assist or employ them.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said last night that the Bill "stops all black upward mobility. It is the cities' salvation dead in its tracks. There are no loopholes left whereby blacks can come into the cities permanently."

The Bill is in draft form and has not been approved by the Cabinet.

Previously, influx control was chiefly governed by Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

No black could stay in the cities permanently unless they were born there or had worked continuously for one employer for 10 years or several employers for 15 years.

Certain dependants of qualified workers could also live in the cities.

The new Bill abolishes Section 10 and largely seeks to apply influx control through the Group Areas Act. Blacks who do not qualify to live in the cities are now described as "disqualified people".

However, holders of Section 10 qualifications and their dependants will retain their rights and the prospect of having to pay for the repatriation of these workers.

And by-laws introduced by the new black town councils could also contain new influx control provisions.

The new Bill is seen as an attempt to improve the status and freedom of qualified blacks while ensuring that their numbers are not allowed to grow.

Contract workers from the black homelands in particular will be disadvantaged because there seems no way in which they can become permanent city dwellers.

It relies on the ability of workers to find Government-approved housing and this is in short supply. Unless a crash housing programme is introduced, access to the cities will be sorely limited.

Mrs Duncan said the Bill had not conferred entrenched legal rights on workers and was "vague" and "badly drafted."

She added: "The Government will not convince people that it is moving away from discrimination by replacing iniquitous laws with another iniquitous law, the Group Areas Act, in order to control the movement of black South Africans."

who have been prepared to accommodate "illegal" workers will now face vastly increased fines and the prospect of having to pay for the repatriation of these workers.

And by-laws introduced by the new black town councils could also contain new influx control provisions.

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She added: "The Government will not convince people that it is moving away from discrimination by replacing iniquitous laws with another iniquitous law, the Group Areas Act, in order to control the movement of black South Africans."

The first consists of "bona fide employees" who are people in regular employment and who have approved accommodation.

Blacks who are in a city in order to stay in an hotel or be admitted to a hospital fall in this category as do scholars, students and workers who are commuting between the homelands and the "white" areas for work.

The authorities must also give a black person permission to enter cities as a "visitor". This increases the right of disqualified black people to enter the cities temporarily. They could do so for visits of a limited duration of not more than 72 hours at a time.

However, in all these cases, they would be considerably better off than the "prescribed areas". They could be for up to 72 hours — in cities a term "prescribed areas" — in cities a term — it has now been replaced by "controlled area". Black coincides with the area of jurisdiction of a black administration board.

Critics said yesterday that the new "control areas" had not yet been designated, but that they would be considerably larger than the "prescribed areas". They said it was possible that the entire Pretoria-Witwatersrand and Vaal area would become one "control area".

This would mean that qualified blacks would be free to move from one city to another within that area, and would also be able to move from farms to the cities in that area. However, qualified blacks may still not move from one "control area" to another without permission and a firm job offer.

The new Bill, however, also lays down strict new penalties which will severely hamper employers who want to move from the homelands to the "white" areas.

Employers of disqualified workers still face a R500 fine, but a minimum fine of R250 has now been introduced for employers who accommodate a disqualified worker to remain in the city will face a similar fine.

The Bill also gives the State the power to impound the vehicles or anybody convicted of being in an area illegally.

Disqualified workers who are convicted are liable to deportation to the homelands and anybody who employs or assists them may be made to pay the cost of repatriating the worker.

In addition, the State now has the power to confiscate the vehicle of an "illegal" who is convicted of being in a "white area". Mrs Duncan last night described this as "equivalent to a £3 000 fine".

"These measures all tighten up substantially on influx con-

Another "new deal" from Dr K

POST
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Report by Sapa

THREE draft Bills which promise a major new deal for blacks — especially those in urban areas — are to be published in the Government Gazette today.

Explanatory information relating to the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill, were released in Pretoria last night.

The Bills are primarily intended to update and to remove unnecessary and hurtful discrimination appearing in the legislation reviewed in the Bills, give effect to the accepted recommendations of the Riekert Commission, and to effect a certain measure of rationalisation of the legislation administered by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Speaking at a Press conference the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, described it as a "genuine attempt at reform" and in the interest of all the country's people...

"It is a genuine attempt to remove hurtful discrimination as far as is possible in present times," he said.

Referring to the all-important question of influx control, Dr Koornhof said this was a very sensitive matter, but it was necessary for the sake of stability.

The Department points out that the Bills reflect departmental thinking only, and have not yet been considered by the Cabinet.

According to the draft Local Government Bill, the legislation is aimed at consolidating and amending the laws relating to local government by blacks in townships outside the national states, to promote the development of such government and to define the functions of local government organs.

The Department says this bill provides for two categories of black local government organs, with jurisdiction in their respective townships: Town councils, with full municipal autonomy, under the overall control of the Minister and village councils, with varying degrees of responsibility, superseding the former community councils.

Dr Koornhof emphasised that the Bill was based on principles embodied in the Transvaal Local Government Ordinance No 17 of 1939.

The Department says that, following the system in the Transvaal, a director of local government, being an officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, is to be entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the effective implementation of the Bill on a country-wide basis, and generally to promote the advancement of local government in townships.

In terms of the draft Bill, an existing community council automatically becomes a village council, save where the minister specifically declares such a council to be a town council.

The compositions of councils and the qualifications of candidates for election are to be prescribed in the regulations. The town council is to be chaired by either a mayor or a deputy mayor, and may also have its own management committee. The village council is chaired by a chairman or deputy chairman.

According to the Bill, the town council has a wide variety of rights, powers, functions, duties and obligations of a local authority.

The Village Council is to be vested with specific powers and duties relating to certain local government functions.

It may also make by-laws, but these are to be approved by the Minister and published in the Government Gazette.

Some four existing Acts are either to be repealed or amended by this Bill.

The proposed laws on the Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill either repeals them in their entirety or amends about 22 existing Acts.

DR PIET KOORNHOF

According to this draft bill's long-title, it aims, among other things, to amend the black Administration Act, 1927, so as to further regulate the prohibition of acts intended to cause hostility between population groups.

The last of the three pieces of legislation — the Black Community Development Bill — provides for the development of urban and rural black communities outside the national states and to amend and consolidate different laws affecting them.

Under the Bill, some 36 existing laws are either to be repealed in their entirety or are to be amended.

It will provide for "influx control" machinery and also regulate the presence of "disqualified persons" in rural areas, outside the national states.

URBAN BLACK LAWS (339)

Streamlining them

FM 31/10/80

Yet another "new deal for urban blacks" was expected to be contained in draft legislation in the form of three Bills due to be released as the *FM* went to press.

The Bills relate to: black community development; co-operation and development; and local government.

The object of the Bills, the *FM* understands, is to give effect to those Riekert Commission recommendations accepted by government to rationalise certain legislation pertaining to blacks, and to remove "hurtful and unnecessary discrimination" in the statutes to be reviewed.

The Black Community Development Act, recommended by Rickert, will repeal or amend about 36 existing laws accommodating, however, the appropriate provisions of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, laws regarding land occupation by blacks in rural areas, and relevant sections of the Black Labour Act of 1964.

The Bill will also contain "influx control" machinery and regulate the presence of "disqualified persons" in rural areas outside the bantustans. The presence of disqualified persons in the "control areas" (urban areas outside the townships) will be regulated by the Group Areas Act. Section 10 rights will be frozen, thus retaining qualified township blacks' rights to be there. Outside the townships, however, such blacks will require permits unless they are: *bona fide* employees (including those with Section 10 (1) (a) or (b) rights) in approved accommodation, lessees of a house or leaseholders, dependants or visitors.

The 72-hour curfew will be relaxed, it is thought, and visitors for 30 days in the year, commuters, students, hospital patients, foreigners, and domestics in approved lodgings, will not need special authorisation. Although the Urban Areas Act might be repealed, sections relating to "idle or undesirable persons" and the curfew regulations will be retained, at least temporarily.

It is envisaged that two categories of black local government will be instituted: town councils with full municipal autonomy under the Minister's control, and village councils with varying degrees of responsibility to replace the community councils, although there might be certain exceptions. Local township government will be promoted by a director of local government. It remains to be seen what degree of power they will be given.

Administration boards will be turned into "development boards" which will become agents of State departments to aid township development and eventually hand over local government to local authorities as they become viable.

Koornhof has made it known that he will be inviting public comment on the Bills, which will then probably be passed in the next parliamentary session.

Dr Piet's new promises

NM 31/10/80 (339)

Millions to be spent on land for blacks

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday spelled out three conditions which would govern the transfer of land — over and above the quota

opment as outlined in recent weeks by the Prime Minister and his advisers in Benso, a semi-official think-tank.

The main objective in the new policy is to increase the

economic potential of the homelands and not to consolidate them as geographical entities.

promised under the 1936 Land Act — to the black homelands.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, he emphasised that preference would be given to fulfilment of the consolidation proposals of 1975 — which were described as 'final' at the time by the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

The 1975 consolidation proposals were based on the quota of land promised under

were 'final' in the sense that the Vorster Government refused to countenance the thought of additional land being granted to the homelands.

But shortly after succeeding Mr B J Vorster as Premier in September 1978, the present Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, declared that the 1936 Land Act was not a holy cow.

Dr Koornhof's statement delineated three criteria under which additional land would be granted to the homelands. They were:

- Land transferred from white-designated areas to land reserved for blacks would have to be utilised productively and on an economical basis;
- Transfers would take place only after assessment of whether the switch of land from white to black ownership would satisfy the most important development needs of the homelands concerned; and
- Where boundary adjustments were deemed to be beneficial to the development of homelands, existing white landowners should be allowed to remain on the land.

The general tenor of Dr Koornhof's announcement reemphasised Pretoria's new approach to homeland development.

Transfer of land would thus be in addition to, rather than instead of, alternative forms of economic assistance which South Africa might give to the homelands, Dr Koornhof said yesterday.

Dr Koornhof quoted from a recent speech by Mr Botha in which the Prime Minister undertook to consult with both individual landowners who might be affected by the consolidation proposals and with the 'national States' or homelands involved.

The additional quota of land promised in 1936 amounted to 6,2 million ha, of which more than 640 000 still had to be purchased at the end of 1978, shortly before Mr Botha appointed the Van der Walt Commission to reassess the question of consolidation.

In a recent article Mr Andre la Grange, a senior researcher at Benso, calculated that delivery of the remaining quota of land would cost R520 million at 1979 prices — and that if less than R60 million a year were spent, the consolidation process would never be completed because of inflation and rising land prices.

A sum of R57 million was set aside for the 1980-81 financial year, Mr la Grange said in his article in the latest Benso publication, Development Studies in Southern Africa.

New Bill gives blacks town, village councils

Full municipal authority under minister

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The Local Government Bill provides for two categories of black local government organs to be created to replace existing community councils, urban councils and advisory boards.

They are town councils and village councils.

But many of their activities will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

According to the Department of Co-operation and De-

mendations to the authorities over transport services, and to relevant bodies on educational matters, sport and other facilities at schools.

It may develop sports facilities at schools on conditions determined by the minister and with the concurrence of the relevant authorities.

It will assist any recognised representative over matters affecting any 'national unit' in terms of the Promotion of Black Self-government Act of 1959.

Experts to be nominated to 'new look' development boards

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Administration boards are to be restructured as smaller development boards, with members nominated by the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of their expertise in various fields.

They will hand over local government to local authorities in townships 'in due course' as and when the townships become viable entities.

In terms of the laws in the Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, the main object of such a board in a township was to plan for the development of the black community with its 'eventual self-determination' on local government level.

Outside the townships, the board would ensure that existing laws relating to blacks were implemented.

The board may also act on behalf of a State department or of a statutory body on an agency basis.

The minister will appoint a chairman and six other people — those with a wide knowledge of, or experience in, local government, in town and regional development, in commerce, industries or financial affairs, and in farming or rural development, as well as one person to be employed full-time by the State.

As with the local government proposals, many of the development board's activities will be subject to the approval of, and the conditions set by, the minister.

velopment, the Local Government Bill follows, in the main, principles embodied in the Transvaal Local Government Ordinance No 17 of 1939.

Control

Town councils, with full municipal autonomy, will be under the overall control of the minister and not, as in the case of a province, of the administrator.

Village councils, with varying degrees of responsibility, will supercede community councils.

Except where the minister specifically declares it to be a town council, a community council will become a village council automatically.

A director of local government, as officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, will ensure the implementation of the Bill nationally.

The minister may also make regulations, not inconsistent with the Act, over a series of matters.

Town Councils

A town council will have the rights, powers, functions, duties and obligations of a local authority under the Housing Act of 1966, the Slums Act of 1979, the Sorghum Beer Act of 1962, of a board under the Black Affairs Administration Act of 1971, as well as of a local authority under the relevant Ordinance establishing local authorities in the province concerned, of a community development board under the Community Development Act of 1966, of a local authority or local government under any other Ordinance or law, and of a local authority under the Black Community Development Act of 1981.

Village councils

A village council will be able to: 'Allocate and administer the letting of dwellings, accommodation, buildings and other structures, as well as sites for schools, churches, trading or other purposes; Prevent and combat unlawful occupation of land and buildings; Approve building plans, remove or destroy unauthorised or abandoned buildings or sites; Control and impose a levy on the keeping of dogs; Beautify and make an area neat; Administer sport and recreation facilities and library services; Award bursaries; and maintain services determined by the minister.

Subject to the minister's directions, a council may exercise powers and functions relating to the promotion of family life and the moral and social welfare of people in its area and sound community development by co-operating with the development board, the regional welfare board and welfare agencies.

It may also control and manage a community guard, will report to the minister any matter referred to it by him, make recommendations to him on the making or application of regulations or by-laws as well as layout and renovation of an area.

It may also make recommendations to the minister on the establishment of a development board.

Powers

A council will also, subject to the minister's conditions, exercise other powers and perform other duties in connection with any matter determined by the minister after consultation with the relevant authorities.

The minister may, after consulting the council, withdraw any power or duty vested in a council or with which it is charged, and may confer or impose any power or duty, which has been withdrawn, on the board.

The minister may take steps to ensure the continuation of a council's functions.

Under powers vested under this section, a council may only make bylaws, unless the minister publishes a notice in the Gazette.

Finance

A council's funds will consist of amounts received through fines, through rates, levies or taxes, amounts received from the board for exercising a power or performing a duty and 'any amount received from any other source'.

Before the end of any financial year, the council will have to present a budget for the following year.

The estimates approved by the council will have to be submitted to the minister for his final approval subject to such conditions as he may deem fit.

Any loan raised by a council will be secured and charged on the whole of the property of the council.

Vote

Among other points to emerge from the Bill:

- Only blacks resident in the municipality or in the village council area, and who have the prescribed qualifications, may vote or stand for election;
- Different qualifications could be prescribed for different councils;
- Town councillors will choose a mayor and a deputy mayor each year, village councillors will choose a chairman and a deputy chairman;
- Town councillors will choose management committees responsible for administration and mayors will be chairmen of management committees;
- Subject to the approval of the director of local government, a town council may elect a town clerk as its chief executive officer and a village council a secretary as its chief executive officer;
- A council may also appoint appropriate heads of department. A council or management committee may also appoint staff;
- The minister may also allow officer or employees of the public service or similar body to perform duties on behalf of a council; and
- A development board may, with the minister's approval, transfer its officials to the service of a council.

31/10/80

Officials 'overrule'

Bureaucracy strikes again. Government and administration board officials involved with black townships are ignoring an Appeal Court judgment that has given black wives the legal right to live with residentially qualified husbands in urban areas.

The bureaucratic system is effectively blocking the right of black wives to live with "qualified" husbands in urban areas in spite of a court judgment that they may do so. MARION DUNCAN reports.

The finding of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in August (which is a binding ruling, alterable only by Act of Parliament) applies to the controversial Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act (number 25 of 1945), which for more than 20 years has forced black married couples and families in South Africa's cities and towns to live apart.

The Consolidation Act is the piece of legislation that "qualifies" blacks for urban residence. Under Section 10(1) there are four categories of people who can live and work in the country's main centres:

a) those who have resided in the same area continuously since birth;

b) those who have worked in one area continuously, for one employer, for 10 years; and those who have lived in the same area "continuously and lawfully" for 15 years without being employed outside the area;

c) the wife, unmarried daughter or son under 18 of a black in class a) or (b) who entered the area legally and who "ordinarily reside" with him;

d) those granted special permits to remain (such as workse ker

In practice, however, things have never been that straightforward — particularly for anyone claiming a 10(1)(c) right.

Administration board and government officials (backed by the Bantu Commissioners' courts and the Supreme Court) have been insisting that wives can stay with their husbands only if they are written on to the husbands' lodgers' permits.

It has been an effective blocking mechanism: township superintendents have usually refused to add the women's names to the permits.

Said Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the main Johannesburg Black Sash advice office: "The 10(1)(c) rights have been sore points for years.

"Dr Piet Koornhof (Minister of Co-operation and Development) complicated the issue further with two of his famous promises. He said that any man who built or bought a house under the 99-year leasehold scheme could have his wife and family with him.

"And he said that the wives of men who live in their fathers' houses could get an automatic 10(1)(c) endorsement (on the theory that the son would eventually take over the house).

"But over the years an enormous number of women have come to us because they have been endorsed out when they tried to get 10(1)(c) rights. We opened this advice office in 1962, and this issue has been one of the major problems throughout the time since."

The whole messy issue is summarised in the story of Mr Veli Komani, a Cape Town man who has worked and lived in the city since 1960. In 1974 his wife went to the Cape to be with her husband in Guguletu. She was given a visitor's permit, which was renewed for a few months until January 1975 when the administration board ordered her to leave her husband and go back whence she came.

Mr Komani sought legal advice. The case went to the Supreme Court, which refused to acknowledge that Mrs Komani had any right to stay with her husband. It went to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, and on August 19 this year the highest court in South Africa ruled that she had a right in law to live with her husband in Cape Town as a 10(1) (c) qualified person.

It was an important judgment, with far-reaching implications for thousands of black families.

Chief Justice Mr C J Rumpff handed down a 41-page judgment that went into a detailed analysis of Section 10 of the Consolidation Act and the Residential Regulations pubished in Government Notice R1036 of June 14 1968.

He reached a major conclusion: that the regulations (which force people to have lodger's permits to live in rooms in black township houses) were "ultra vires" — in other words, they were not lawful.

Said Mrs Duncan: "It is a breakthrough, but the whole thing is very complicated and it will take weeks before all the implications are understood.

"What is, however, without doubt is the fact that it is now illegal for administration boards or community councils to insist that wives have lodger's permits to live with their 10(1)(a) or (b) husbands.

"Now, Pretoria should have issued a circular on this ruling and sent it to the chief bantu commissioners throughout the country. They in turn should circulate it around their particular areas to other bantu commissioners and to the administration boards.

"There is no excuse for officials to pretend that they do not know about the Komani judgment.

"And yet petty bureaucratic officials are still endorsing wives out of urban areas when they try to stay with their husbands, and are still refusing to give them what is now a proven legal right to live with their 10(1)(a) and (b) qualified husbands.

"It is disgraceful. It is indefensible. It is absolutely disgusting."

And it is heartbreaking.

Here are the stories of just three women who are fighting a battle of paper and wits with the authoritarian monolith administration.

Mrs T E M is n to Thomas, who li Orlando West an qualifies to stay an in Johannesburg Section 10(1)(b). were married b rites in Paulpieters August 1960, and s lived with her h eight years later in andra township.

In 1975 they mo Orlando, where sh been living — techi illegally — ever Inevitably she wa covered, and endors of Johannesburg: sed out after the 19 Komani judgment.

She was given a te ary stamp in reference book, all her to stay there November 8 for "i gation," and her hu was told that he" get a lodgers' permi case has been referr a lawyer because blatant disregard fo Rumpff findings.

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Mrs E M M is m to David, a 10(1) from Diepkloof who lodger's permit. She from Rustenburg to with her husband in and has been stayi Johannesburg —

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tarian monolith of the administration.

Mrs T E M is married to Thomas, who lives in Orlando West and who qualifies to stay and work in Johannesburg under Section 10(1)(b). They were married by civil rites in Paulpietersburg in August 1960, and she first lived with her husband eight years later in Alexandra township.

In 1975 they moved to Orlando, where she has been living — technically illegally — ever since. Inevitably she was discovered, and endorsed out of Johannesburg: endorsed out after the August 19 Komani judgment.

She was given a temporary stamp in her reference book, allowing her to stay there until November 8 for "investigation," and her husband was told that he "must" get a lodgers' permit. The case has been referred to a lawyer because of a blatant disregard for the Rumpff findings.

Mrs J is married by civil rites to a 10(1)(b) qualified man. She came to Johannesburg to join him in March this year, and when she tried to get a 10(1)(c) stamp in her reference book she was endorsed out — on October 2, a full two weeks after the Komani case. Her husband was told by the authorities that he "must buy a house" if he wants his wife to live with [illegible] been

narily resident" with him — ever since. On July 1 this year she applied to the Chief Bantu Commissioner for a 10(1)(c) classification. On August 29 (10 days after the Komani judgment) she was notified of the commissioner's refusal and was endorsed out. The case has been referred to a lawyer.

Mrs Duncan of the Black Sash comments: "We have referred a couple of cases to a lawyer who got on the phone to the Administration Board and threatened Supreme Court action. The only result was a panicky call from an official who said he could not over-rule a commissioner's decision, but who said he would give the women concerned two-month permits while referring the cases back to the commissioner.

"We are worried about this delaying action.

"When Parliament convenes again soon there are going to be changes in the pass laws. This "loophole" provided by the Komani judgment might well be closed and administration board officials engaging in delaying tactics could well be banking on just this development."

One woman has already had a 10(1)(c) application refused since the Komani judgment on the grounds that the house where she and her husband were staying was grossly overcrowded. A legal decision on this particular instance is expected soon.

Said Mrs Duncan: "Women applying for

31/10/80

't on wives

10(1)(c) endorsements are being asked to bring evidence of accommodation — which means a letter from the township superintendent stating that the house is not overcrowded, that the registered tenant is prepared to accommodate the family and that the superintendent himself has no objection.

"This, of course, gives the superintendent a big say in the matter.

"We're waiting on this one at the moment, to see if any sort of pattern emerges.

"But we are definitely getting strong indications that the authorities are doing everything they can to slow down the recognition of 10(1)(c) rights. It is an appalling state of affairs."

. . . nowhere to go but out.

RAND
Daily Mail
from 1/11/80

Koornhof's strategy

TO begin with, we must commend Dr Koornhof for placing his draft reform Bills before the public for thorough discussion before deciding on their final form and presenting them to Parliament.

This in itself is a most welcome change from traditional Nationalist practice. Dr Koornhof says he wants "community involvement" in assessing the Bills; he wants to open up a forum for public discussion so that all the issues involved can be thoroughly ventilated. How refreshing.

In other respects, too, the Koornhof proposals have some welcome features about them — not least being the fact that they amount to recognition at last that reform requires changes in the law and not just resounding speeches and promises.

They would undoubtedly lead to greater stability and security for the urban black population. And greater mobility, too, within prescribed areas which are apparently going to be considerably enlarged.

It will be easier for qualified workers to bring their families to live with them. So-called "disqualified" people will be able to stay in an urban area for 30 days at a time instead of the present, cruelly brief 72 hours: so relatives and others will be able to do some reasonable visiting — and job-hunting.

Against this is the severe tightening up of the influx control regulations. As with speeding, they are to be enforced by the big stick of fearful fines. We doubt whether it will work: nowhere in the Third World has anyone been able to stop desperate people from migrating towards the cities. All that will happen is that there will be heavier punishment and more suffering.

But what is the purpose of it all?

Unquestionably it all forms part of a new Nationalist experiment in socio-political engineering. The old strategy of separate development, based on independent Bantustans, is not working. Something new has to be sought — and the new strategy is to try to forge an alliance with the emergent urban black middle-class and what might be called the black labour aristocracy.

The Wiehahn and Riekert Reports provide the basis for this. Dr Koornhof's Bills provide the legislative follow-through.

It is an attempt to limit the settled urban black population to a largely middle-class group, to separate it from the largely destitute black masses, and to try to win its allegiance by freeing it from the worst apartheid restrictions and allowing it to enjoy a rising standard of living in a growing free enterprise economy.

It is an interesting concept in the quest for continued white control. But two weaknesses suggest themselves.

The first, as black commentators have been quick to point out, is that this advancing black middle class will demand concomitant political advancement too — and that means a share in running the country, not just their own municipal affairs.

The other is that trying to cut off the destitute masses and thrust them away into rural backwaters hardly commends itself as a sensible strategy in a sub-continent where the pattern has been for revolutionaries to start their guerrilla wars in just such areas.

Two pretty fundamental deficiencies, we would say, in this blueprint for apartheid Marxism.

Koornhof Bills 'part of total strategy'

By John Murray and Lynda Loxton

Draft Bills published yesterday entrenched the Government's total strategy policy to refuse sharing of political and economic power with blacks, says the South African Council of Churches.

The Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill were announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu said: "The Bills represent an attempt to improve the conditions of so-called 'qualified' blacks allowed on a relatively permanent basis to remain in the Republic.

DISQUALIFY

"At the same time they ensure that their numbers are restricted. The SACC regards the whole area comprised by the former Union of South Africa as a unitary state, and does not recognise the right of the Government to disqualify any black people born here from living in the RSA."

The Black Community Development Bill was "another effort to try to whitewash discriminatory legislation," experts claimed today.

The draft legislation would do away with the hated Urban Areas Consolidation Act, but transfer its powers to the Group Areas Act.

INIQUITOUS

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said that bringing all races under the control of the Group Areas Act was not moving away from discrimination, "but enfrenching an iniquitous Act."

Professor John Dugard, director of the Cntre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the merging of the "present legislation for blacks with the Group Areas Act is clearly designed to present the impression that the legislation is not racist.

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EXPRESSCOPE LOOKS AT KOORNHOF'S PLANS

New legislation will not relieve Black anger

By JEAN LE MAY

BLACK anger and polarisation between Black and White will not be relieved by new legislation proposed this week, spokesmen for the Progressive Federal Party and the Black Sash warned.

Tensions among Blacks were at flash-point — even higher than immediately before the 1976 riots, said Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, and chairman of the party's federal executive.

"The Bills published this week make no fundamental changes in the system which is so abhorrent — they merely tinker within the framework," he went on.

"Dr Koornhof was reported as saying that the new laws 'will give Blacks as much freedom as Whites'.

"This is so demonstrably not true that it will cause even greater resentment and polarisation."

Dr Boraine said he would welcome a genuine movement away from hurtful discrimination, but reports published of the draft legislation indicated that Dr Koornhof was "deceiving himself".

It was absolutely essential that Blacks should be involved in the law-making process, he said. If they were not, it could only be expected that they would reject it.

Referring to tensions among Blacks, Dr Boraine said: "We have become shockproof — every day there are incidents of shootings or stonings and we are hardly surprised.

"Black-White polarisation is becoming much more marked. Reactions in Langa to the Weaver-Coetzee fight were indicative of this — it was seen not as a boxing match but as a Black-White contest. As soon as Weaver knocked Coetzee out people poured into the streets and riots developed in which at least three people were killed."

And anger was simmering "just under the surface" in Port Elizabeth.

"There is just one continuous rumbling — not a day passes without shootings or stonings and we are hardly surprised — we hardly glance at the headlines," Dr Boraine said.

"It should be remembered that a great many schools were closed and thousands of young people were roaming the streets, becoming more frustrated and more desperate by the day."

Dr Boraine stressed he was not speaking as a critic of the Government but in a solemn warning that reforms believed by the White community to be far-reaching were "nothing of the sort" to Blacks.

The point of no return was dangerously close.

The Black Sash added its warning that Black anger on the Reef was greater than in early 1976.

"Tensions are much higher than in 1976 but we have become so accustomed to violence that we have forgotten how to measure them," said Mrs Sheena Duncan.

"In 1976, Whites were taken completely by surprise. But today, incidents which would have meant headlines then, hardly hit the newspapers at all.

"The Soweto rent increases are one reason for heightening of tensions, and the proposed legislation published this week is so lamentably short of what Blacks expected in Dr Koornhof's 'war' on the dompas that it will increase rather than reduce tensions."

● Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, told the Sunday Express his initial reaction to the new laws was one of "extreme alarm".

The new laws would increase Black anger and lead to further Black-White polarisation, he went on.

"The abolition of Section 10 is frightening, even if residential rights appear to be entrenched for those who already have them.

"It is unthinkable that in 1980 a so-called enlightened Cabinet Minister should allow his legal draftsmen to come up with such a frightening piece of legislation.

"The Bill merely streamlines one of the most objectionable features of South Africa — the influx control laws. The enormously increased penalties and the proposed confiscation of motor vehicles are mind-boggling.

"When Dr Koornhof said he had declared war on the dompas, we Blacks thought he meant it.

"We thought he would do away with it. Instead, it looks as if we are going to be loaded with even more papers — employment and residential certificates as well as identity documents."

Referring to the Bill on local government, Dr Motlana repeated his committee's stance that unless the tax basis were changed to provide for taxation on a freehold land tenure basis it was unacceptable.

RICHARD SMITH SEES NEW COILS BEHIND LATEST REFORMS

2-11-80

A smokescreen to hide apartheid — Black Sash

DR PIET Koornhof's proposed new legislation affecting Blacks is a smokescreen for the entrenchment of separate development, Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said in an interview with the Sunday Express yesterday.

The new laws would entrench racial discrimination and perpetuate Black rural poverty, she said.

In a detailed analysis made especially for the Sunday Express, Mrs Duncan said that, far from removing discrimination, the Bills as they stood would perpetuate it — if they became law.

Discriminatory laws were not being removed from the statute book, she said, but the machinery for them was merely being transferred from one State department to another.

Moreover, the Bills would tighten up influx control to the point where Blacks outside urban areas would be permanently disbarred from them except as visitors.

This meant that poverty in the rural areas would be entrenched, since there were few opportunities for employment there.

"The law at present allows a degree of controlled urbanisation of Blacks," she said.

It was impossible to assess the full impact of the new legislation, Mrs Duncan said, because it was to be supplemented by new laws to replace the pass and labour laws, details of which had not yet been published.

However, it was unlikely that new laws in these areas would remove discrimination, she said, because:

- It had been clearly indicated by Dr Koornhof at Friday's Press conference that the new identity documents would be clearly distinguishable from those carried by Whites.
- The new development boards created under the Black Community Development Bill to replace the present administration boards were applicable only to Blacks, and would act as agents for the Department of Manpower Utilisation in Black labour matters.

The proposed Bill for Black Community Development would make it difficult for Blacks to prove that they had residential rights in urban areas, Mrs Duncan went on.

"Speaking from experience, I can foresee hassles," she said. "The Black Sash gets frequent appeals for help from young people who were born in, say, Soweto in 1969 but who have been away in the homelands at boarding school and were given their first identity documents there when they turned 18.

"At present, all they have to do is prove that they were born in Soweto. The law is explicit: if this is so, they have Section 10 (1a) rights to be there for ever.

"But Section 10 is being done away with. The new law says only that people will retain those rights if they already had them when it came into force."

Mrs Duncan said that she also saw foresaw great hardship for people who had not yet acquired Section 10 rights under existing legislation but were "well on the way to doing so".

"The law says at present, under Section 10 (1c) that anyone who has lived continuously in an urban area while working for one employer for the last 10 years, or while working for more than one employer for the last 15 years, is qualified to live in an urban area," she said.

"But Section 10 (1c) is not entrenched in the new Bill. There must be thousands of people who are approaching their 10-year or 15-year qualification and who will now be barred from attaining permanent residential rights unless they can afford to buy a house on leasehold."

The new Bill proposed that all 99-year leaseholders — whatever their qualifications under the old Act — should be regarded as qualified to be in a controlled arean.

This was itself discriminatory, because it differentiated between those who could afford to buy houses and those who could not.

"This is obviously meant to create a Black middle class," Mrs Duncan said.

Asked to comment on the improvements in the quality of life for Black people which Dr Koornhof had said the new laws would bring, Mrs Duncan said that there would be less public harassment of Blacks "but that control would pass from the streets to their homes and their places of employment".

"Employers are likely to insist that all documents should be in order since penalties for employing illegal Blacks have been increased to R500," she said.

"Illegal tenants and those who harbour them can be fined R250 and any vehicles used may be confiscated — the equivalent of a R6 000 fine. I can only describe this as another form of harassment."

2-11-80

Control to be tighter

IT WILL be more difficult for rural Blacks to enter urban areas if new laws proposed this week by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, are accepted by the Cabinet.

Although it will be easier for certain classes of Blacks to move freely around in controlled areas, it is likely that inspections of their homes or their places of work in search of illegal residents or workers will be stepped up.

In addition, draft legislation has also been published for the creation of town and village councils with powers similar to those of White municipalities. Development boards will replace the present administration boards.

The draft Bills were Gazetted this week following their release at a Pretoria Press conference by a jubilant Dr Koornhof, who said his aim was to normalise race relations, maintain order and improve the quality of life for Blacks.

Asserting that the draft laws were part of his declared "war on the dompas", Dr Koornhof said that reference books would be replaced by new identity documents.

Details, he said, would be released later, but the department's legal adviser, Mr J Lamprechts, has confirmed influx control would be "tightened up".

"We are dealing with two different things — the so-called pass laws and urbanisation," said Dr Koornhof.

Once the pass laws had been relaxed, it was necessary to pay attention to other aspects of urbanisation.

The maintenance of order and the prevention of squatting was in the interests of both Black and White, he said.

The draft laws, on which he had consulted community councils, were "part of a process", Dr Koornhof said, urging members of the public to submit their views on them to his department in writing.

● The Black Community Development Bill introduces a new system of influx control recommended by the Riekert Commission.

Up to now influx control has been imposed mainly under Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

But that will be largely repealed and control will be imposed through certain sections of the Group Areas Act.

All who have residence rights in the towns will keep them. Others who will have the right are "bona fide" employees with regular jobs who have approved accommodation, including 99-year leaseholders.

The Bill increases the freedom of movement of qualified Blacks, who may move freely from one controlled area to another.

However, the other side of the coin is that it tightens up influx control by greatly increasing penalties for people who live or work without permission in controlled areas.

It also creates a Black Community Development and Revolving Fund.

● The Local Government Bill, which Dr Koornhof described as based on the Transvaal Local Government Ordinance, provides for the creation of town and village councils with substantially more powers than those at present possessed by community councils.

● The Bill Gazetted on Friday to amend the laws on Co-operation and Development amends and consolidates several other laws affecting Blacks, including one which restructures administration boards into smaller development boards.

It also greatly increases the penalties for inciting race hatred by repealing the "incitement" clause in the Black Administration Act of 1977 and introducing a clause which makes it an offence to "cause, encourage or foment feelings of hostility between the different population groups".

The existing "incitement" penalty of a R200 fine or one year's jail or both, is increased in the Bill to R2 000 or two years' jail or both.

Down on the ground it's not so rosy

Sun Express 2/11/80 (339)

By JOHN BATTERSBY

"THE new measures (three draft Bills on Co-operation and Development) will give Blacks as much freedom as Whites." — Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

WHILE much of the talk and emphasis from high Government quarters was on change and reform this week, the picture looked rather different at slightly lower levels.

● In Cape Town, legislation that will severely restrict the freedom of domestic servants and their employers was pushed through the Nationalist-dominated provincial council.

In terms of the legislation, employers of domestic servants will be required to keep a register of their servants and a duplicate key to the quarters, which police or municipal inspectors may demand between midnight and 8am.

When an employer is away during these hours he must ensure a "representative" is on the premises.

Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, described the legislation as "benign slavery".

● At a symposium in the Cape, Professor I L Sadie, head of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, quoted a Human Sciences Research Council report alleging overwhelming support for the policy of migrant labour among Black labourers "because it kept them away from their wives".

He was accused from various concerned quarters of having insulted Blacks. It was also pointed out that other probes had challenged such conclusions.

● In Tembisa, near Kempton Park, a Black woman was separated from her parents who had bought a home under the Government approved 99-year leasehold scheme.

According to Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP's chief spokesman on Black affairs, the Government had acted illegally — and she predicted the decision would be reversed if taken to court.

● At Heilbron, in the Free State, the Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr T K Mopeli, was refused lunch at the Tuckers Hotel after addressing the NGK's annual conference of Black ministers.

Mr Mopeli's office subsequently issued a statement questioning the Government's sincerity in its stated intention of moving away from apartheid.

Dr Boraine said the events of the week had shown that reform National Party-style was nothing less than sham reform and would do little to breach the yawning chasm between Blacks and Whites.

"It became clear this week that the draft legislation on Blacks, which has been sold by Dr Koornhof as proof of the Government's sincerity to remove hurtful discrimination, will do little to change the pass laws and will tighten existing influx control regulations," he said.

If Whites in South Africa believed the country was moving into a period of genuine reform, they were believing what they wanted to believe rather than facing reality.

"If the so-called reform movement within the National Party is to be judged on action rather than words, then it is a dismal failure," he said.

"Unless major reforms are initiated soon within South Africa, the country will continue in its headlong run towards disaster.

"It is true that we are doing it in grand style in the middle of a boom period, but none of this counters the many hurtful actions and words that heighten the polarisation between Black and White."

He said the stark tragedy was that those affected most by discriminatory legislation were least excited about the reforms over which Whites were so enthusiastic.

"There remains a yawning chasm between White and Black perception. Unless this can be bridged soon the polarisation between Black and White will simply increase to the detriment of all," Dr Boraine said.

The events of the past week had served to "prick the bubble" of sham reform.

Tutu: Bills aim to limit urban blacks

Staff Reporter

THE SA Council of Churches concedes Dr Piet Koornhof's new draft legislation is an attempt to improve the conditions of "qualified" black people — but has warned that it aims to ensure that the number of so-called "qualified" blacks is restricted.

In a statement on behalf of the SACC, its general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said: "The Bills represent an attempt to improve the conditions of so called 'qualified' black people who are allowed in terms of legislation to live on a relatively permanent basis in South Africa.

"At the same time, the proposed legislation ensures that the number of so-called 'qualified' black people is restricted," he said.

The limited improvements granted to a limited number of people by the new draft legislation was interpreted by the SACC in terms of the 'total strategy' concept

The SACC rejected concessions meant to consolidate the refusal of the Government to share political and economic power with blacks.

"The SACC has not yet been in a position to study the full text of the new Bill. It has, however, taken account of the newspaper reports. From these reports it is to be inferred that the Bills aim at implementing the recommendations of the Riekert Commission.

"The Riekert Commission is a very efficient instrument to give a few blacks increased privileges while turning the screws on the bulk of the blacks."

The SACC regarded South Africa as a unitary state and did not recognise the right of the Government to disqualify from living in this country any black born in it.

It considered the Minister of Co-operation and Development's references to Abraham Lincoln and William Wilberforce, the slave emancipator, to be offensive to the people of South Africa.

The proposals implied that a growing number of blacks would be confined to impoverished rural areas and cut off from access to the common wealth built up by all South Africans over many decades, Bishop Tutu said.

"Concessions do not compensate for the removal of South African citizenship from virtually all South African blacks and the more stringent exclusion from towns of those who do not possess Section 10 rights."

Bishop Tutu said the rural poor constituted a huge majority of blacks, cut off from access to the common wealth built up during a century of mineral and industrial development; bearing too large a share of the endemic poverty and unemployment; with their condition aggravated by the continuing removal of blacks from "white" areas to "resettlement" areas in or alongside overpopulated homelands in which people were already starving.

from 4.11.80 (339)

Koornhof's new Bills: Call them what you like, they're still pass laws

By SHEENA DUNCAN of the Black Sash

THREE draft Bills were published last week by Dr Piet Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development: the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill.

The first deals with local government by black people in townships outside the homelands and proposes to replace existing bodies with Village and Town Councils. The second provides for existing Administration Boards to become Development Boards. The third deals with the presence of black people in the so-called "white" areas outside the homelands. It repeals the Urban Areas Act except for the two sections dealing with "idle and undesirable" people and with the curfew.

It is impossible to understand what the future pass law structure will mean in detail until the proposed new Black Labour Bill and the new legislation dealing with identity documents is published, together with the extensive new regulations which will have to be drafted. But it is clear that these are "pass laws" whatever new names are devised and whatever claims are made that they are designed to remove hurtful discrimination."

Whether it is called a Book of Life, a Passport, a Document of Identity or a Reference Book, the essential document remains a pass and is described in the definitions of the Black Community Development Bill as the document whereby the identity and right to be at the place where he is, can be established". Clause 51 of Chapter VI says: "Any person who fails without reasonable cause or refuses to produce on demand to move it is well-nigh impossible unless the prospective employer is prepared to assist them financially in obtaining a 99-year lease on a township site or to provide a house for them.

The officially acknowledged waiting list for houses in Soweto is now 33 000 families. The shortage of family accommodation in all the rapidly developing urban areas where jobs are offered puts severe restrictions on the new and very relative "freedom of movement" allowed to some black people. Not many can afford to stay in hotels until accommodation becomes available, as suggested by the Minister.

What this legislation does do is to remove the rights which are entrenched in Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. These rights are limited and the Section imposes totally unacceptable restrictions on the majority of black South Africans, but for those who are entitled to them they can be enforced by the courts. Section 10 does allow some degree of controlled urbanisation even although this was severley restricted by the introduction of the one-year contract system in 1968.

The new Bill does not allow any further urbanisation to take place. The outsiders remain outsiders and the trend, which has been evident in the last two years and particularly in the Riekert Commission report that people who live in the homelands are to be increasingly excluded from participation in the central economy and from sharing in the benefits of economic growth, is accelerated and entrenched.

As recommended by the Riekert Commission, controls were born or who have worked continuously for one person in one town for 10 years or who have been lawfully resident in one town for 15 years. Those people who are at present a year or two short of the full 10 or 15 years and who are working towards gaining the precious qualification will be forever excluded from the privilege of working without registration because Section 10 will now disappear.

(c) People who are 10(1)(a) or (b) in one area when the new Act comes into force and are taking up employment and have accommodation in another area. As has been said, this provision is already in force, but the new legislation excludes those who qualify as 10(1)(c), who were included in the June amendments.

(d) Those people who own or lease a house in the townships.

(e) Foreigners who have permission to take up employment.

The above are classified as bona fide employees.

"Visitors" are also exempted. They are classified as those who have been authorised to visit, or those in rural areas who have the approval of the owner of the land on which the person they are visiting is lawfully resident, and foreigners who have been given permission to visit. The authorisation to visit must be endorsed in "a document prescribed for the purpose" (ie a pass?).

Permission to visit is not required for a person visiting a lawful resident in a township for less than 30 days in any one calendar year, although how this is to be monitored is not explained.

an overheated imagination. Refer to Clause 32 (4) (a).

To enforce all this inspectors may be appointed by the Department of Co-operation and Development, by a Development Board, or by a Village or Town Council. Such inspectors shall have all the powers conferred on members of the South African Police in terms of Section 43 of the Group Areas Act to "without warrant at any time during the day or night without previous notice enter upon any premises whatsoever and make such examination and enquiry as may be necessary; at any time and at any place require from any person who has in his possession or custody or under his control any book, document or thing, the production to him of that book, document or thing then and there or at a time and place fixed by him . . .".

As an encouragement to Village and Town Councils, to ensure that their inspectors are zealous in carrying out their duties, Clause 29 of Chapter VII of the Local Government Bill provides that "the funds of a council shall consist of: (a) every amount *or fine* received by such council . . ."

Dr Koornhof will have to do much better than this if he wishes to persuade the world, let alone black South Africans, that he is getting rid of hurtful discrimination and eliminating the dompas. Discrimination cannot be eliminated until black South Africans enjoy the same political rights and the same freedom of movement as do white South Africans. They must be afforded *legal rights* not privileges and concessions

"whereby the identity and right to be at the place where he is, can be established". Clause 51 of Chapter VI says: "Any person who fails without reasonable cause or refuses to produce on demand to an authorised officer any authority, permit, licence, certificate or other document which such person is required under this Act to hold or possess, shall be guilty of an offence."

Many of the clauses in the Bill are identical to, or very similar to, those in existing legislation. The powers given to the Minister are extensive. The onus of proof continues to rest with the black person. He is presumed to be guilty until he proves himself to be innocent.

The powers of the Minister to disestablish or abolish townships and relocate the people elsewhere remain. His powers to force a local authority to ensure that accommodation and amenities are made available for black people who are employed in the area are still there but, in the absence of any legal rights for black people which would enable them to insist that the Minister exercises this power, it remains a matter of his discretion and subject to fluctuations in Government policy. Between 1968 and 1978 the policy was that no further family accommodation should be provided in urban areas. Assurances that this policy is now changed are welcome but are no guarantee against future reversals.

The limited concession that those black people who have rights to remain permanently in an urban area may move to another town, provided that they have a job and accommodation to go to, is not new. This provision was introduced in amendments to the Black Labour Regulations on June 13 this year and new legislation was not required to provide for it. Dr Koornhof is not correct when he claims that it gives to black people the same freedom of movement as is enjoyed by white people. Black people have to prove that they have the necessary qualifications to make use of the concession and that they have a job and accommodation. White people do not have to prove any one of these things.

In the experience of the Black Sash Advice Office in Johannesburg, this concession is of value to those young single black people who were born and have grown up in small towns where there are few employment opportunities. They can find lodgings as single people with relatives and friends once they have an offer of employment. But for family men wanting economy and from sharing in the benefits of economic growth, is accelerated and entrenched.

05-11-80

As recommended by the Riekert Commission, controls over black people are being removed from the streets to the places of employment and accommodation and these controls will indeed be more efficient than they have ever been in the past. All black people in white areas are "disqualified persons" unless they fall within certain exempted classes.

In the townships they are disqualified persons unless they are "authorised" to be there but, apart from those who may become holders of a 99-year lease, there is nothing in the Bill to indicate who will be authorised to remain in a township, and nothing which appears to confer any legal rights on those who do not already have a site or residential permit to remain there. There is only a presumption that those who are exempted, and are therefore allowed to be in white areas outside the townships for employment purposes, are also allowed to be in the townships for residence purposes if they have accommodation, provided that they are not commuters. (Commuters are those people who travel to white areas from homelands on a daily basis).

A right of leasehold shall be granted only to South African citizens or to former South African citizens who are now citizens of independent homelands and to their descendents, provided that they are lawfully resident in the urban area and are "not required by any law or by any bilateral agreement to return to a national state on the effluxion of any period of time". The Minister may approve the granting of a leasehold right to any person, group or category of persons in addition to the above.

Outside the townships all black people are disqualified unless they fall into the following exempted classes:

(a) People who are not foreigners and who are in lawful employment and have approved accommodation. Until the new Labour Bill is published we will not know how a person is to obtain "lawful" employment, but it is clear from the provisions in this Bill relating to the licensing of recruiting agents and recruiting only through official employment bureaux that this will remain under the strictest control.

(b) People who qualify in terms of Section 10(1)(a) or (b) at the time the Act comes into force. These are the people who have lived continuously in one town since they

Permission to visit is not required for a person visiting a lawful resident in a township for less than 30 days in any one calendar year, although how this is to be monitored is not explained.

A bona fide visitor is also a guest in a hotel or a patient in a hospital or asylum or a scholar or student at an official educational institution who is accommodated in premises provided by the institution. A commuter is also a bona fide visitor.

A visitor's permit may not be refused to a dependent of a person who is not domiciled in a homeland and who is not a foreigner if the dependent is to reside with that person in approved accommodation. Dependents are defined as a wife, unmarried children as long as they are dependent upon their parents, disabled children and infirm and dependent parents.

Any black person who is in a white area and is not exempted as above from the disqualification conferred on him by his blackness, and who is found in unauthorised employment or in unauthorised accommodation, can be fined up to R250 or sentenced to three month's jail for a first offence. The person who employs him or introduces him into the area or allows him to remain or to be accommodated is liable to a maximum fine of R500 or six month's jail for a first offence and for a second offence to a minimum fine of R250 (maximum R500) or at least three month's jail (maximum six months), or to both the fine and imprisonment, or to imprisonment without the option of the fine.

The onus of proving himself innocent is on the accused. (The complicated clause in the documents issued to the Press dealing with these penalties has a sub-heading, "Offences in respect of occupation of land in controlled area and in townships". It talks of people in controlled areas without mentioning townships and has 268 words before the first fullstop).

The court convicting a person who is found guilty of "unlawfully occupying" may suspend the penalties on condition he is repatriated to his home or renders such community service as may be determined, or is enrolled to be trained as an artisan for a period stipulated by the court. One supposes this is one way of solving South Africa's acute shortage of skilled workers.

If the person is convicted for a second time and if the court is satisfied that he used a motor vehicle to commit the offence the vehicle may be declared forfeit to the State. This is not a figment of

Bills 'could increase' race tension

Cape Times 6/11/80 339

Political Correspondent

THE chairman of the Progressive Federal Party federal executive, Dr Alex Boraine, said last night that proposed new regulations for urban blacks could increase racial tension.

He said in a statement that the draft legislation proposed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was good in parts — some obnoxious provisions were being removed but influx control was retained.

Dr Boraine also noted that blacks in the Western Cape were still excluded from buying houses on leasehold, one of the major ways blacks in other areas could now qualify for permanent urban residence.

Dr Koornhof's draft bills showed some tinkering with the framework of regulations on urban blacks but the government had yet to show concrete evidence of a fundamental departure from Verwoerdian apartheid.

Influx control, although modified, would still be in operation, problems created by the production of documents on demand had not been fully dealt with and blacks were still excluded from owning freehold land in urban areas.

"I am also not convinced that using the Group Areas Act to control the residence of blacks in urban areas will facillitate sound relations between white and black. Indeed, it can only exacerbate existing tension," he said.

On the other hand, the bills represented a belated recognition of the permanence of blacks in urban areas and generally appeared to stabilize the position of blacks living in recognized townships.

They also removed some of the more obnoxious present provisions allowing for harrassment of black citizens and gave a more meaningful form of local self-government to black municipalities.

"To what extent the spirit of the new bills will be carried into practice depends very much on the action of police and other officials," Dr Boraine stated.

(News by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Po

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New deal could up 'race tension'

Own Correspondent

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(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

KOORNHOF'S NEW DEAL

He who hesitates . . .

339

FM 7/11/80

Riekert laid the foundations: Piet Koornhof has proposed a superstructure. Of course, the three bulky Bills relating to blacks gazetted for public comment last week have yet to be ratified by the Cabinet, and enacted by Parliament. But it is necessary to assess, firstly, the strategy of the "new deal," and, secondly, its probable effects.

This is not easy. Some critics point to a sinister element of vagueness. Certainly, government has not even now committed itself to recognising the permanence of the mass of urban blacks. The situation of people who lose their jobs, migrants on contract without achieved rights, and that of children of people with rights under Section 10 1 (a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, is at best uncertain. They could well be locked out of the industrial sector.

However, Chapter V of the new Black Community Development Bill, 1981, becomes the main instrument of influx control, and in terms of it two classes of blacks are defined: those with the requisite qualifications for permanence, and the "disqualifieds."

Control, as recommended by Riekert, is contingent on " lawful employment" and "approved accommodation." What constitutes "lawful and approved" is, therefore, all-important — and that still at the discretion of government.

Those living in townships with Section 10 1 (a) and (b) rights are probably, but by no means absolutely, secure; in the past they could be sure they could stay. But within wider "control areas" (larger than those covered by the current administration boards, with key groupings such as the PWV complex), the qualified people are restricted *inter alia* to *bona fide* employees and dependants in approved accommodation, visitors (requiring no special documents for 30 days), domestics in approved accommodation, patients, and scholars. The right to move to work in a different control area is only conceded with stringent provisos. Grey areas loom.

Any benefits appear to flow to the rising black urban middle class; and concomitant with this, greater local autonomy is to be achieved through town and village councils with differing powers, including financial ones, under the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The strategy seems to be to entrench this class, encouraging it to secure permanence through the 99-year leasehold scheme, and giving it a measure of control over social, welfare, moral, and law-and-order issues. The present community councils will become village councils, apparently developing into town councils (under the Minister) with mayors and executive committees.

Piet Koornhof . . . moving, but so cautiously

Since "community guards" will fall under the local executives, the councillors — those, that is, who choose to work with the system — will have what amounts to private police forces, as well as the powers of patronage over business undertakings, schools, new housing, churches, and the like.

The "disqualifieds" will be in the position of the luckless poor boy with his nose pressed against the window of an affluent restaurant. If he is caught working illegally, he may be fined R250 or go to jail for three months; his employer's penalty could be R500 or six months' imprisonment. And, on second convictions, vehicles used to pass unlawfully into control areas can be impounded by the state — equivalent to a fine of up to R6 000, as the Black Sash has pointed out.

It is worth quoting Section 43 of the Group Areas Act, which will be used by the police to search out the disqualifieds. A member of the SAP may, without warrant, "at any time during the day or night without previous notice enter upon any premises whatsoever and make such examination and enquiry as may be necessary." And he may "require from any person who has in his custody or under his control any book, document or thing" to produce it "then and there," or at a time and place fixed by the official.

In other words, whatever document is eventually printed for the qualifieds must be produced on demand — apparently whether the person is at home, or at work in a factory, shop, or whatever. The *dompas* is dead, long live the *dompas*.

Govt policy on black housing is unwise—Rive

STAR 14/11/80 339

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

South Africa will not have a stable future unless the principles of justice and merit are applied to all its people, according to Soweto planning chief, Mr Louis Rive.

In an address to the annual meeting of the National Development and Management Foundation yesterday, Mr Rive sharply questioned the wisdom of the Government's housing policy for blacks.

Within the next 20 years more than 4 000 000 housing units had to be provided for black people at a cost of R2 000-million. The policy that only the State should provide housing was unwise, he said, emphasising that blacks should be helped to help themselves.

Mr Rive also emphasised that he did not want to remain in his job "one minute longer than is necessary." He felt there would come a time when his presence was counter-productive and then he would quit. It was possible that in the future he might hamper officials and be resented by black leaders.

"It is not right that I should be the focal point of attention."

South Africa would have a great future "if we build together instead of breaking down separately," he said.

"The key to this is sincerity, integrity and mutual trust and respect."

Justice and merit lay at the basis of this. Unless people realised that security depended on the principles of justice and merit being applied to all, the country had no future.

Mr Rive emphasised that through the development of Soweto the credibility and communications gap between black and white could be closed. But there were other Sowetos, he said, and the development of Soweto should be seen as "a launching pad" in the process of helping black people throughout South Africa.

Mr Rive said it was unfair that none of the money spent by blacks in Johannesburg's central business area was being used to aid Soweto. He urged the private sector to help blacks to achieve their full potential.

He had strong praise for the wide array of black leaders he had met.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

Has a degree in Operat lburg, Holland. He has
been with Shell Intern nd worked for that company
as an international co untries around the world.
His experience includes opment of systems for
financial management, m and production optimisation.

He has taught courses i ion Systems and Operations
Research at the Busines ersities of Cape Town and
Stellenbosch.
He is recognised as a m nts group of the Computer
Society of South Africa equirement definition and
design of industrial sy

Zwide tenant loses rent appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by Mr Temba Llewellyn Duze arising from a dispute on the rate of rent and services charges he and many other black tenants have to pay for homes in Zwide Township in Port Elizabeth.

The South-Eastern Cape local Supreme Court had dismissed an application by Mr Duze for certain orders and relief on June 23.

The main issues were whether Mr Duze was obliged to pay more than R14,11 a month for his tenancy of 19 Zakuba Street, Zwide 4, and whether the Port Elizabeth Community Council was entitled to eject him from the premises because he failed to pay R36,38 a month.

Mr Duze accepted occupancy of the premises from the East Cape Administration Board in June 1979, at a monthly rental of R36,38.

Subsequently he contended that, in terms of the regulations in force in Zwide 4, he was obliged to pay no more than R14,11 a month.

Mr Justice Trollip, with Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Miller, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Viljoen concurring, said it must be accepted that the new Zwide area was not a location or black village.

It had not yet been defined and set aside as a location or as an extension of the existing townships. Therefore there could be no ministerial approval of the area.

It followed that, pending the due establishment of the new Zwide as a location or black village, the Minister could not determine the rental for the occupation of any premises in area under Section 20(1) of the Urban Areas Act of 1945.

In the meantime the Minister's regulations of 1979, prescribing rentals and charges of R14,11 a month for occupation of premises in the old Zwide, had no application in the new area.

Mr Justice Trollip found that in the present case, the East Cape Administration Board derived its power to let the dwelling and site to Mr Duze from Section 61 of the Housing Act of 1966 at a rental determined by the Housing Commission.

It was not clear whether or not the commission's determination of the rental of R25,27 a month included some rental payment for the site as well.

But the judge did not think the R7,66 a month for site rental could be claimed in addition to the R25,27.

The judge found Mr Duze had failed to prove that he was only liable to pay R14,11 a month for rent and charges.

Mr Justice Trollip said that even if Mr Duze's payments were reduced to R28,72 per month, he was still in arrear by R68,92 by April 30 this year.

He was therefore still liable to eviction for non-payment of his valid rent and charges. — Sapa.

Schooling to be compulsory in townships next year

STAR 18/11/80

339

By David Breier
Pretoria Bureau

Compulsory education will be introduced in several major East Rand black townships next year, and is likely to be introduced in Soweto as well.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Education and Training, announced today that from January, compulsory education would be introduced in Daveyton (Benoni), Vosloorus (Boksburg), Ratanda (Heidelberg) and Katlehong and Tokoza (Germiston).

Compulsory education will also be introduced at Mhlusi (Middelburg) and Zakhile (Standerton) in the Eastern Transvaal.

This follows a visit by Dr Hartzenberg and senior officials to school committees in these townships this week.

On Thursday Dr Hartzenberg and his officials will visit Soweto school committees, and an announcement on possible compulsory education in Soweto is expected to follow immediately after the visit.

Compulsory education in Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville in Pretoria as well as townships in Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Orkney, Virginia, Welkom, Odendaalsrus and Warrenton have already been announced.

This system will be introduced progressively from Sub-A and will eventually extend up to Standard 5 or the age of 16.

Pupils who begin compulsory education in Sub-A next year will receive free stationery which will not be granted to schools which are not on the compulsory education system.

However a programme for providing free text books applies to all schools under the Department of Education and Training.

PERSUADE

It is understood that school committees which accept the system of compulsory education are expected to persuade local parents of the need to send their children to school and also to keep the Department informed of any problems that might arise with the system.

Compulsory education is only introduced in those townships in which local school committees are prepared to accept these responsibilities.

Dr Hartzenberg has said that the government is committed to providing equal education opportunities for all population groups.

STANDARDS

The compulsory education system is the latest in a series of improvements to black education which include raising the standard of teachers' qualifications and in-service training programmes to improve existing teachers.

At least 5 000 classrooms as well as other school facilities will be completed by the end of the current financial year compared to the 25 000 classrooms erected in previous years.

What will Dr Piet's reforms really mean for blacks?

Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, has announced three Bills which he says are an attempt to remove hurtful racial discrimination in the lives of blacks.

He has noted his belief that influx control is necessary to maintain order and stability in urban areas and to prevent problems associated with squatting. But he describes his proposed legislation as part of a process of reform, and as part of his declared war on the "dompas."

The Black Community Development Bill is the key to what is planned. It retains aspects of current law, and introduces new elements. If left unaltered, what will it mean in practice?

BENJAMIN POGRUND, in consultation with **SHEENA DUNCAN** of the Black Sash, cuts through the mass of words and "legalese" to assess it.

These are the pros and cons:

PROS

1, Good intentions: Dr Koornhof says the new system "may not be perfect," but is still a genuine attempt to get rid of hurtful discrimination as far as possible. It is part of a process of reform.

2, The public was invited to submit representations (two weeks was allowed) on all three Bills before they are placed before Parliament for enactment.

3, The three Bills wholly or partly repeal 50 existing laws.

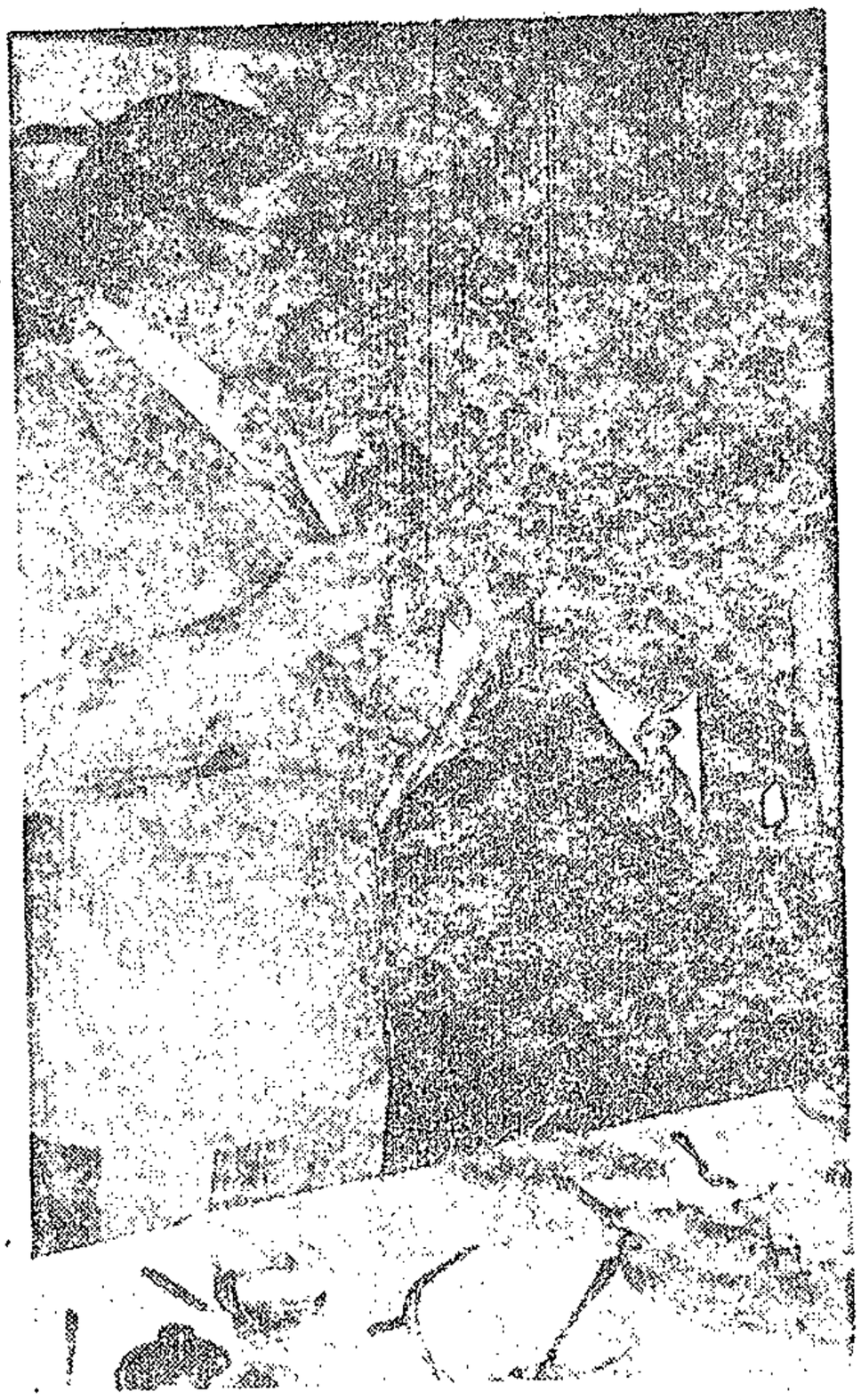
4, The present 72-hour limit on rural blacks being allowed to visit cities without permission is extended to 30 days (but see note No. 2 under "Con.")

5, It will be easier for the wives and children of some men who already qualify to be in cities to live with their menfolk (but see note No. 9 under "Con.")

6, Greater freedom of movement will be possible for those who qualify to be in the cities — through geographical enlargement of the "control areas" in which they can live and work, and in moving from one control area to the other.

CONS

1, Disqualified workers found in the cities — those who do not have permission to be there — will pay higher fines: R250 and/or 3 months' imprisonment (instead of the present maximum of R100 and/or 3 months' imprisonment).



Dr Koornhof at a meeting last year with Chief Lennox Sebe.

2, Allowing rural blacks to visit city townships is for a maximum of 30 days in a year, and is dependent on "suitable and adequate housing" being available. the onus of proving that the 30-day limit has not been exceeded rests on the person concerned.

3, Those who harbour — give accommodation to — illegal disqualified people will face fines of up to R500 or six months' imprisonment. On a second offence, committed within two years, the fine is a minimum R250 or 3 months' imprisonment; or both the fine and the jailing; or compulsory jailing up to six months.

4, Those who give work to disqualfied people will continue, as at present, to face fines of up to R500. But the present option of three months' imprisonment is increased to six months. On a second offence, committed within two years, the fine is again a minimum R250 or three months' imprisonment, or both the fine and the jailing; or compulsory jailing up to six months.

5, Those who harbour or give jobs to disqualified people can also be ordered to pay the cost of repatriating the illegals to their homelands, together with their dependants and household effects — plus the costs of their detention.

6, The onus of proving that a person had no intention of giving work or accommodation to a disqualified person rests on the accused.

7, The criminal penalty imposed on a disqualified person can be suspended if the court orders his repatriation to a homeland; or orders him to do compulsory "community service" (the details of which are not specified); or orders him to train as an artisan for however long the court determines.

8, Cars used in the transport of illegals (presumably whether to bring them into the cities, or even to drop them off at a bus stop after work) can be impounded on a second offence. Hence, in effect, a fine running into several thousand rands.

9, Wives and children of qualified workers — those with the right to be in the cities — will only be able to live with their menfolk if "approved accommodation" is available for them. (The current housing shortage in Soweto is estimated at 30 000).

10, The legal movement into the cities of unqualified people — those living outside the control areas — will be determined by the availability of jobs and suitable accommodation. This, as at present, will be subject to authorisation by official labour bureaux.

11, Qualified people will have to carry a document to prove their right to be in the city. They will have to produce this document on demand by a policeman or designated official. Unless there is a change in the law, presumably they will as at present be subject to instant arrest and prosecution if they cannot prove their right to be where they are.

12, A disqualified person can be ordered to be repatriated to his home, or to a place where he qualifies to be, or "to such other place" as may be decreed. Money belonging to him can be seized to help defray the costs of repatriating him, his dependants and household effects.

13, The language in the 47 pages of the Bill is complex and often tangled. One crucial sentence dealing with penalties, for example, runs to 268 words. Even experts on influx control are uncertain about all the ramifications of the Bill.

14, As at present, the minister retains his vast discretionary powers to make regulations as he sees fit.

15, Those who at present qualify to be in the cities will retain their rights. But the Bill does not say anything to indicate that children born after the new law comes into effect will also have the right to be in the cities. Nor does it say anything about those who are currently working towards qualifying as urban residents through fulfilling the 10-or 15-year requirements.

16, Policemen and designated officials can at any time of the day or night, without warrant, enter anyone's premises, whether in black townships or white suburbs, to check on illegals. They can demand and seize "any book, document or thing."

CONCLUSIONS

1, The situation of blacks who already qualify to be in the cities is barely altered. There is no major, fundamental improvement for them. The new freedom being given to them does, however, create rather more geographical space in which they can move. Even this, however, is still subject, as at present, to compliance with registration procedures for work and accommodation.

2, The greater right of some men to have their wives and children with them is likely, in a number of city areas, to be meaningless for at least the next few years because of the housing shortage. Without "approved housing" being available, the wives and children will not be allowed into the cities.

3, Life is going to be tougher for those in the rural areas who want to get to the cities. The penalties for doing so without permission will be greater.

4, There will be greater pressure, through increased penalties, to discourage people in the cities from giving work or accommodation to illegals.

5, The reference book, or pass, or dompas, will disappear. But it will simply be replaced by another document.

6, Legal sanctions against offenders will continue. That is, blacks will continue, as matters stand now, to face instant arrest. It seems that pass arrests will continue on the same scale unless the higher penalties deter more people from seeking to get to the cities. In 1976, a total of 372 887 people — 224 910 men and 47 977 women — were arrested under influx control laws.

7, The present influx control and pass laws are not materially changed by the proposed legislation. The present rigid control over blacks remains.

8, Policemen and officials will continue to have the same vast powers as they have at present to enter premises, to search and to seize, without having to produce a warrant. — DDC.

Retrogressive city

NM 24/11/80 (339) ~~351~~

APARTHEID is dying hard in Pretoria, which continues to fight a tenacious rearguard action against the forces of political enlightenment.

While other parts of the country are busy trying to improve race relations and our tattered international image, we have the spectacle of a sizeable group of councillors in the capital city doing their best to put the clock back by refusing blacks permission to use public parks. It should be remembered that these parks were open to all races in 1973 because of the 'international' South African Games which were being held in the city.

At that time the sporting fraternity won the day with the logical argument that black athletes could hardly be denied the right to walk through a park after having been allowed to run on the track.

The verkrampte councillors are circulating a petition seeking support for the closing of the parks to blacks, and claim that 10 000 whites have already signed it. This type of activity, just when the world is beginning to acknowledge that South Africa is trying to ease restrictive regulations governing interracial contact, does our reputation no good..

The fact is that the Government itself has encouraged the civic stirrers by leaving the elimination of petty apartheid to them. If the ultra-conservatives win the day they are bound to turn their attention to other facilities as well.

Only two months ago a multiracial dance was held in the city hall for the first time in Pretoria's history, and among the guests were senior State officials and diplomats. But after that breakthrough the council seems to have decided to take a long breather before deciding on anything so daring again, for it is still considering whether to allow the multiracial 1982 national swimming championships to take place in the city.

The council is also under pressure to allow department store restaurants to admit all races, but is stalling for fear of being seen as integrationist by the ratepayers, and presumably have half an eye on the next civic elections.

The Government should not sit quietly on the sidelines and watch the extremists flexing their muscles. It is high time that its Minister of Community Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, or better still the Prime Minister himself, took a firm stand before our overseas detractors turn the whole exercise into yet another propaganda victory.

TABLE 14: U S DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1969 - 1978
BOOK VALUE AT YEAR END
(millions of dollars)

Date	All industries	Mining and Smelting	Petroleum	Total manufacturing	Food products	Chemicals & allied products	Primary & fabricated metals	Machinery	Transportation equipment	Other manufacturing	Other industries	Transportation, Communication & public utility	Trade	Finance & other industries	Other
1969	755	84	158	373							140				
1970	864	90	172	438							163				
1971	965	108	189	488							179				
1972	1027	137	215	482							193				
1973	1167	(D)	(D)	501	69	85	35	91	(D)	(D)		1	113	(D)	45
1974	1457	(D)	(D)	624	81	111	38	122	(D)	(D)	245	1	156	37	51
1975	1582	(D)	407	700	88	118	44	153	103	193		-	181	(D)	54
1976	1665	(D)	(D)	705	102	95	48	167	85	210	259	1	204	-12	66
1977	1792	(D)	(D)	714	115	103	53	186	(D)	(D)	261	2	201	-11	69
1978	1994	(D)	(D)	743	(D)	123	54	176	(D)	(D)		2	230	(D)	87

Percentage distribution by sector

1969	100,0	11,1
1977	100,0	4

Source: U S I

Note: (D) ·

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Bureaus to handle benefits

PRETORIA — The Labour Bureaus of the administration boards, with the exception of Johannesburg, will deal with applications and payments to black men and women of benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act from the beginning of next year.

This was announced here yesterday by the deputy director-general of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, Dr P. J. van der Merwe.

This brings about one of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on laws affecting the use of manpower.

From January 1 the 365 labour bureaus controlled by 14 administration boards will act as agents for the unemployment insurance fund.

In areas where there are no labour bureaus, blacks will continue to make their applications at the office of the nearest magistrate or commissioner.

Dr van der Merwe said it had been decided for administrative reasons that in Johannesburg the Department of Manpower Utilisation will continue to deal with applications for benefits by black men and women who registered for employment at New Canada and Polly Streets.

At present jobless blacks register for employment at labour bureaus. If they qualify, men apply for unemployment benefits at an office of the Department of Co-operation and Development for benefits, maternity benefits and payments to dependants of deceased members are now made at an office of the Department of Manpower Utilisation or a magistrates' office.

Applications for illness benefits by black men and women at an office of the Department of Manpower Utilisation or the nearest magistrates' office.

Blacks given initiative for development

339
Star
3/12/82

Pretoria Bureau

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, today announced a new scheme to enable black communities in urban areas and coloured townships to take initiative in their own development.

"This means that direct Government action at the local community level must make room as much as possible for community action," Dr Koornhof said.

He announced a committee had been established to promote this concept of local community development.

The chairman is Mr Gilles van de Waall, a director of the department.

The 16-strong committee includes nominees of the Council of Chief Ministers and three chairmen of community councils as well as representatives from the department and other Government departments.

The project will be co-ordinated by Dr A O Jackson, a practising anthropologist in the department.

Dr Koornhof said the new scheme for black communities to take charge of their own community development would be closely synchronised with other Government economic initiatives.

The aim of the new scheme was to enable black communities to take the initiative "to achieve their own healthy and balanced development."

This move follows recommendations by the Committee on Community Development headed by Professor R D Coertze of the University of Pretoria, which devised procedures to encourage greater local participation in development.

LEADERS

The system is based on the idea that communities should find solutions to their own problems without always expecting the authorities to do everything for them.

The new scheme will involve the envisaged development boards which will replace the current administration boards in terms of legislation next year, as announced previously by Dr Koornhof.

These development boards are expected to include black leaders from local community councils and the boards will be responsible for community development in their regions.

Dr Koornhof said the new system involved "a quickening of pace in the process of self-reliant development of the black people themselves."

The new system will not mean the abolition of all Government control over black communities as the State regards it essential that certain strategic moves for the good of the country as a whole should sometimes be made.

Self-help scheme mooted in Soweto

Pretoria Bureau

The Administration of Soweto may be amended in such a way as to enable the local community to control their own development.

Mr J H T Mills, the director general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said this today after a new self-help scheme for all black communities in South Africa had been announced.

Mr Mills said the Cabinet had recently agreed to permit the expansion of Soweto, and "the possibility is there" that Soweto's expansion could take the form of a site-and-service scheme in which the authorities provided sites together with water supplies and sanitary facilities.

People settling on these new sites would be permitted to build their own homes using pools of building material supplied by the authorities, and possibly by the community itself, as part of the self-help scheme.

The "new Soweto" would provide an ideal forum in which to implement the community development ideal to improve the quality of life and not just to build houses.

The Greater Soweto Planning Committee under Mr Louis Rive is in favour of this new type of informal development. A similar self-help scheme was also being applied at the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town.

Finance will come from the State as well as local communities who will be expected to find their own sources of income for local projects.

District co-ordinators will be appointed to take charge, and one of their functions will be to identify any harmful effects of existing legislation which the authorities would do their best to eliminate.

'Self-help' scheme for SA blacks

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

DR Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, yesterday announced the launching of a community development programme based on a concept adopted by the United Nations in 1971 and aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of blacks throughout the country.

Speaking at a Press conference in Pretoria, Dr Koornhof stressed that the scheme would involve co-operation between Government authorities and local communities in "self-help" projects.

Dr Koornhof also announced the establishment of a 16-man committee consisting of representatives of his department, other Government departments, the homelands, and community councils to co-ordinate the scheme country-wide.

Although the scheme will not be directly involved with providing housing, which still falls under the Department of Community Development, it will involve all other socio-economic needs and services — such as health, education, welfare and economic enterprises.

Mr J H T Mills, director general of Co-operation and Development, also hinted very strongly that more land will soon be allocated for Soweto and that site and service schemes will be started. This would open up wide scope for the scheme to offer technical and practical advice, building materials and credit facilities so that people can build their own homes.

The scheme is part of the Government's committment to private enterprise and the hope that a dramatic improvement in the socio-economic standards in black communities will give black people a stake in a capitalist economy and promote future stability.

It is significant that a paragraph in the academic report that has been accepted by Dr Koornhof's department as the basis for the scheme reads: "The hampering effect of existing legislation must be judged by the regional co-ordinator."

'Dr K's deal' fails to aid urban blacks

PORT ELIZABETH. — The three draft Bills seeking to place control over the lives of urban blacks under the Group Areas Act made the Act infinitely more objectionable than before, a multiracial audience was told in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Professor Nick Olivier, director of research for the Progressive Federal Party, said at a lunch-hour meeting that the whole philosophy behind the draft Bills was objectionable.

He charged that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had failed to deal effectively with the problems of urban blacks.

"The issues surrounding urban blacks are the most fundamental of all our race relations problems," he said.

"Every hope for our future stability depends on how this situation is handled."

Blacks at the meeting, including several Port Elizabeth community leaders, expressed bitter disappointment at the Government's refusal to meet the aspirations of urban blacks.

"We are being driven up against a wall. The Government hopes to force us to accept things like this by showing us that we will get nothing more," said one.

"We know now where we stand. We don't belong anywhere."

Mr A Z Lamani said the Government's continued failure to give blacks any hope forced people to question whether there was any future in negotiation.

Prof Olivier said the three draft Bills gave the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the State President immense power to promulgate new regulations at any time.

The Bills sought to make the Group Areas Act the instrument of control over where blacks could work or where they could live.

"The Group Areas Act is now being used for a purpose for which it was never intended.

"It is being used to prohibit any qualified resident or employer from introducing any unqualified person into a group area.

"I am afraid that by doing this the Government is making the Group Areas Act 100 times more objectionable than it has ever been before," Prof Olivier said.

The so-called "new" deal for urban blacks would not lessen the amount of interference from officials with which blacks would have to contend, he said.

"The Government finds itself today still grappling with, and unable to solve, the problem of economic reality conflicting with its ideological and political philosophies."

The whole philosophy behind the Bills was objectionable, Prof Olivier said.

Black and white can go into business

Wellington Sangotsha at East London Community Council

DUNCAN VILLAGE — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, approves the utilisation of non-black capital and skill for the development of business centres and service industries in urban black residential areas, the community council was informed.

The Minister said in a letter partnerships between black on the one side and white, coloureds and Indians on the other could be entered into on the basis of an agreement.

Non-black capital should be restricted to a maximum of 49 per cent and black capital to a minimum of 51 per cent share holding.

The period during which non-black capital should be withdrawn from the undertaking would differ but should not exceed 30 years.

Black shareholders might at any time take over the shareholding of the other shareholders.

Approval for such partnerships applied only to the business and service industries.

These services include: tinsmiths, panelbeaters, plumbers, electrical contractors, building contractors, sheet metal workers, carpenters, motorcar mechanics, masons and tailors. An addition could be made to the list according to need, the council was told.

Agreement between the parties concerned should be submitted to the administration board and the community council.

Recommendations of the council should be presented to the department through the chief commissioner for consideration by the Minister.

Application for the allocation of a suitable site for the erection of the proposed business undertaking should be made through the administration or community council.

Yes to festival

DUNCAN VILLAGE — East London Community Council will hold its last ordinary meeting at Robbie de Lange Hall on December 11, followed by a council Christmas party to start at 5.30 p. m.

A regional information committee meeting will be held early next year.

All chairmen and deputies of community councils in the Border region have been invited. The meeting will be chaired by the regional manager, Mr P. F. Sutton.

The following draft bills will be discussed:

The Local Government Bill of 1981 and the Black Community Development Bill of 1981.

The council resolved to take part in the 1981 Republic Festival.

The council noted the contents of a memorandum from the Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr L. Koch, dated October 2 this year.

The community services committee, headed by councillor Thandiwe Mangala and the deputy chairman, Mr D. D. Makatala, were appointed to attend to the council's proposed participation with powers to co-operate and to liaise with the festival committee-town clerk.

It was also resolved that the administration board be furnished with estimates of expenditure for the proposed festival so the necessary minister's approval can be obtained for such expenditure.

The council resolved to note the minister's approval of 1980-81 income and expenditure estimates.

The council also noted the contents of a letter from the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development for the Eastern Cape, Mr D. J. F. Hitge.

The council requested Dr Koornhof to extend the council's term of office from October 31, 1981 to December 31, 1981.

Councillors resolved that this be done on condition that a general election be held immediately thereafter within the framework of the proposed new legislation to enhance the status and authority of community councils.

The motion for a site for an old age home moved by the deputy chairman, Mr D. D. Makatala, was held in abeyance.

The council resolved that the matter be withheld until such time a clarification was received concerning the future of Duncan Village.

Mr Makatala also moved that the circuit inspector of schools in the Department of Education and Training be invited to attend a council meeting to discuss the erection of new schools in Duncan Village in January next year.

The council approved that an amount of R50 000 be added to the estimates for electricity reticulation in Duncan Village.

The draft capital programme was presented to the council by the regional accountant for Border of the Ecab.

The beach development committee recommended that Hickman's River be opened to all races.

Councillor Makatala said the matter was being considered by the Cape Administrator.

Now it's official

DUNCAN VILLAGE — The chief commissioner, Mr D. J. F. Hitge, handed over a citation to the chairman and councillors of the community council.

Mr Hitge said he was conscious of the problem concerning the retention of Duncan Village.

They were awaiting the outcome of fresh representations of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Mr Hitge said the citation should have been handed over at the council's inaugural meeting.

Mr Hitge was thanked by the regional manager, Mr P. Sutton, council chairman and deputy, Mr Matuntuta and Mr Makatala respectively.

The council resolved that the citation should be hung in the Robbie de Lange Hall

M. Mdaka (schools and churches) councillor E. Makeba.

Social services, (sport and recreation) chairman M. Bukani, (libraries) councillor D. Makatala, (swimming pool and halls) Matuntuta.

Water was wasted because of faulty taps and water leakages in Duncan Village.

The township manager, Mr P. B. Kietzmann, said his remarks concerned that area of Duncan Village in which blacks owned houses.

The occupants were advised of the cost to repair such faults. He said occupants did not return with the money and consequently the repairs were not done.

Mr Kietzmann requested councillors to tell residents in order that water should not be wasted.

Code	
CA	C
CB	C
CC	C
CL	I
CM	M
CP	P
CS	S
CX	M

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2488 5 December 1980

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE OF COLOURED PERSONS IN URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREAS

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, hereby declare, on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by the provision to section 5*bis* (3) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), that I do hereby extend the operation of the provisions of section 5*bis* (1) of the said Act, in general, to 31 December 1982.

Government Notice 2279, dated 28 November 1975, is withdrawn with effect from the date of publication hereof.

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

(File A7/2)

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 2488 5 Desember 1980

TYDELIKE VERBLYF VAN KLEURLINGE IN STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIEDE

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, verklaar hierby, namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by die voorlaatstehoudsbepalings by artikel 5*bis* (3) van die Swartes (Stedsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), dat ek die werking van die bepalings van artikel 5*bis* (1) van genoemde Wet, in die algemeen, tot 31 Desember 1982 verleng.

Goewermentskennisgewing 2279 van 28 November 1975 word met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan ingetrek.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(Leer A7/2)

Dr Piet's deal — down comes guillotine

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has refused all applications for extensions to the November 14 deadline for submitting comment on the three complex and controversial draft Bills which, according to the Minister, Dr Koornhof, herald a "new deal" for Blacks.

There is growing anger and resentment among these organisations over the two weeks allowed by the department for comment to be submitted and widespread suspicion that it is an attempt by the Government to frustrate comment on some of the most complex legislation to be drafted in years.

A senior spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development told the Sunday Express that any proposals received between now and the beginning of the parliamentary session would "rest in the lap of the gods".

"We have considered all comment received to date, but the time is approaching when we will have to finalise legislation for our target date — January 23," he said.

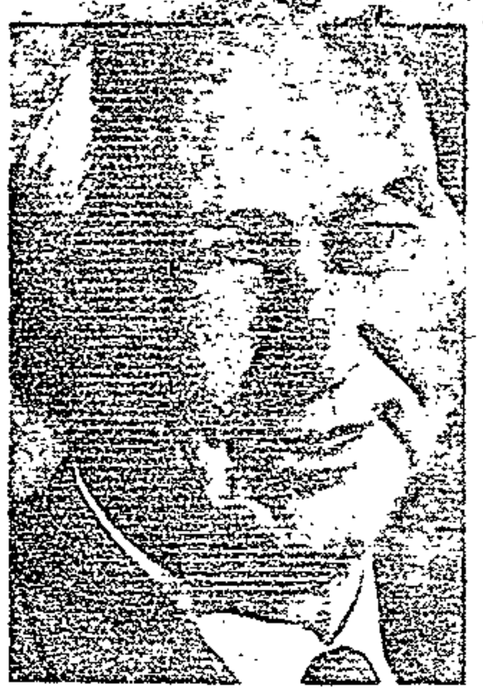
Organisations still working on memoranda on the three Bills include the Urban Foundation, the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Legal Resources Centre and the law faculty of Potchefstroom University.

While it is recognised that the Bills contain positive and negative aspects, there is a widely held view that, on balance, they represent a retrogressive step in trying to eliminate the maze of restrictions that affect the everyday lives of Blacks.

Professor Nic Olivier, director of research for the Progressive Federal Party, told the Sunday Express the deadline for comment set by the department was "absurd and totally unrealistic".

"I worked flat-out on these Bills from the time of receiving the Government Gazette and it took me well over two weeks to complete my study.

"In the absence of any official explanation I can only think that it is an attempt to forestall detailed study and proper consideration of these Bills."



© Professor Nic Olivier
. . . "absurd and unrealistic."

BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

"It will be possible to submit our comments before January 23," he said. "Nevertheless, we plan to submit our proposals."

The Sunday Express also learnt that the Urban Foundation is still involved in canvassing a wide range of Black opinion on the draft Bills.

The foundation lost no time in appointing a committee to study the proposed legislation when the drafts were published at the end of October.

It was reliably learnt that the foundation considers the period allowed for comment to be so unfair and unrealistic as to be indefensible.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Department of Community Development assured the Sunday Express that all late comment received by this Thursday had been considered.

"We have received a lot of comment, but most of the late comment has been a repetition of comment received earlier," he said.

"We are doing the best we can to accommodate all the comment we receive, but we also have a problem. Our target date is January 23 and you can appreciate that there is a lot of work in processing the comment and making the necessary adjustments to the legislation.

"Judging by the amount of comment we have received, two weeks was not such an unrealistic period."

Olivier's probe warns trouble coming on Act

Political Correspondent.

THE controversial Group Areas Act is likely to come under intensified attack since its linking to the restriction on the presence and employment of Blacks in the cities in terms of the Black Community Development Bill — the chief component of the Government's "new deal" for Blacks.

This is one conclusion to be drawn from a detailed study of the draft Bill conducted by Professor Nic Olivier, head of the Progressive Federal Party's research division.

Prof Olivier claims in his report that, if applied, the Bill will increase feelings of insecurity and instability among urban Blacks: "It could even lead to a far greater degree of harassment than at present, thereby seriously exacerbating the racial situation."

When the draft Bill, along with two others affecting Blacks, was published at the end of October the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, presented them as part of the Government's process of reform and an implementation of his declared war on the "dompas".

It was an attempt, the minister said, to remove hurtful discrimination in the lives of Blacks.

According to Prof Olivier's report, however, the most objectionable aspects of policy governing Blacks in towns have been retained and, in certain respects, made worse.

"Fundamentally, the Bill is a rewrite of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act," he said.

Professor Olivier said in an interview with the Sunday Express one disturbing feature of the Bill was the way it used the Group Areas Act as a new weapon to restrict the presence and employment of Blacks in towns. It did not merely regulate the residential separation of Blacks, as in the past.

"Using the Group Areas Act in this way seems to me to run counter to the basic concept underlying the Act and constitutes an unintended extension of the application of the Act and its basic objective and philosophy.

"The use of the Group Areas Act in this way also runs counter to the stated change in Government policy regarding the permanence of Blacks in urban areas," he said.

Prof Olivier said the Group Areas Act had been used to broaden the definition of unlawful occupation by Blacks in towns and linking it to the Black Community Development Bill amounted to discrimination against Blacks, which was not the intention of the Riekert Report.

on memoranda on the three Bills include the Urban Foundation, the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Legal Resources Centre and the law faculty of Potchefstroom University.

While it is recognised that the Bills contain positive and negative aspects, there is a widely held view that, on balance, they represent a retrogressive step in trying to eliminate the maze of restrictions that affect the everyday lives of Blacks.

Professor Nic Olivier, director of research for the Progressive Federal Party, told the Sunday Express the deadline for comment set by the department was "absurd and totally unrealistic".

"I worked flat-out on these Bills from the time of receiving the Government Gazette and it took me well over two weeks to complete my study.

"In the absence of any official explanation I can only think that it is an attempt to forestall detailed study and proper consideration of these Bills."

Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, John Rees, who was refused an extension of the original deadline, said it was "very sad" that such a short time had been allowed to study such far-reaching measures.

"I very much doubt that it took me well over two weeks to complete my study.

"In the absence of any official explanation I can only think that it is an attempt to forestall detailed study and proper consideration of these Bills."

"Judging by the amount of comment we have received, two weeks was not such an unrealistic period."

The spokesman said much of the comment had been accepted and the final legislation would appear in a considerably different form to the draft Bills.

"The spokesman made it clear, however, that the influx control system would remain until the Government advised to the contrary.

Table 11 analyses ... bet... ...ctivity rates derived (... ... Population Censu...

TABLE 11: ECONO... AND 1...

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| Activity Rates (%) | Vermaak (1970) | | |

of homeland agriculture employment figures, van der Merwe (1976) avoided making an estimate of total unemployment and confined himself to discussing unemployment in white areas and the <u>increase</u> in homeland unemployment/underemployment since 1970, assuming homeland agricultural employment remained constant at its 1970 level. Economic activity (sometimes called labour force participation) rates had to be estimated from the 1960 and 1970 Population Census. Opinions have differed on the details of series construction, under these circumstances.[5] The Current Population Survey represents a considerable step forward: unfortunately very little of the data collected has been published so far, so that questions that might be resolved using CPS information remain unresolved. Also, it has to be appreciated that there are limitations to the accuracy of survey data on employment obtained from Africans. Respondents who are illegally employed or unemployed may face deportation from a white area if discovered and can[illegible] pected to find assur[illegible]ive, even if given light [illegible]PS data. In the it has [illegible]ccepted simply: reliabi[illegible]n order for its

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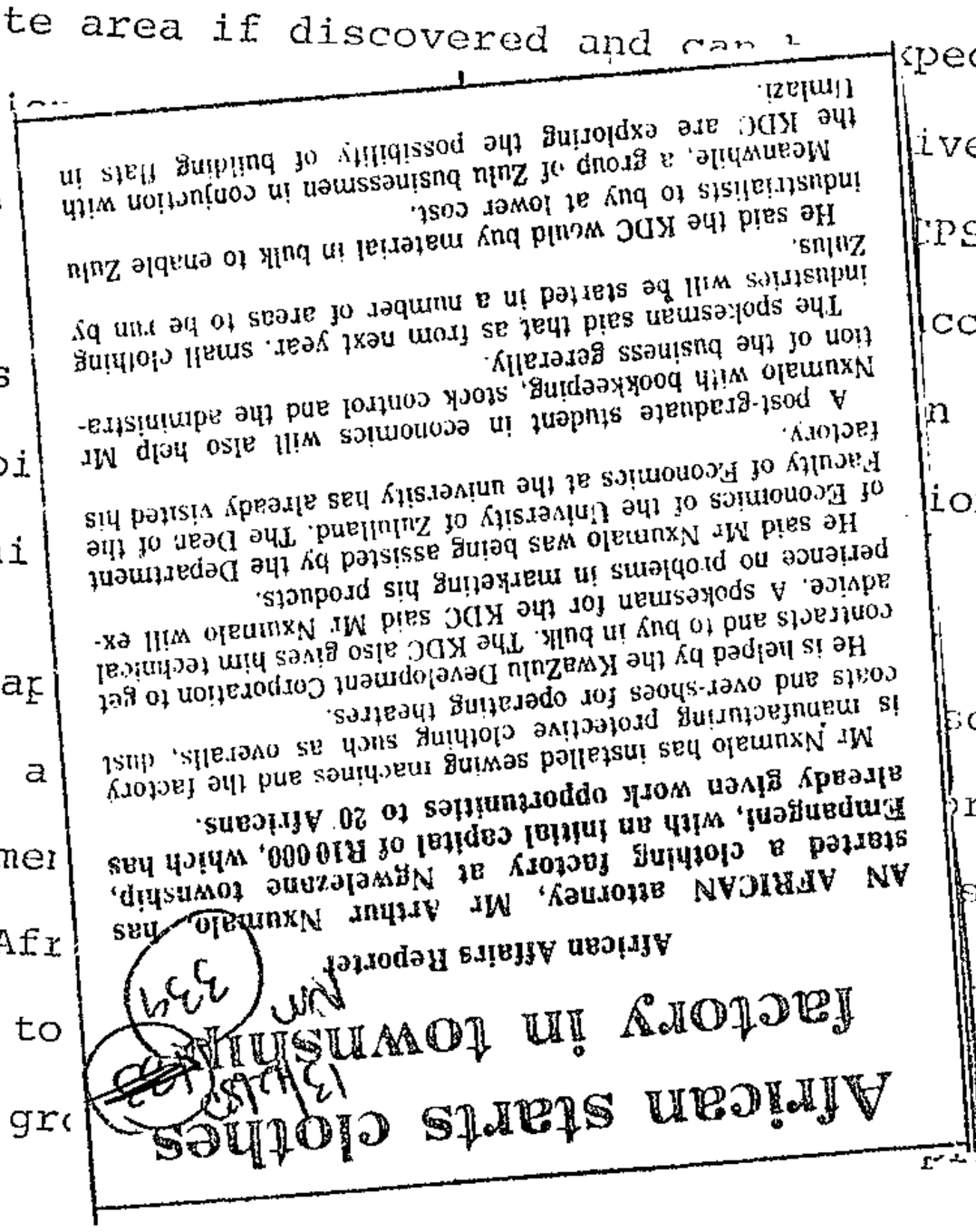

Africa starts clothes factory in TOWNSHIP

African Affairs Reporter

AN AFRICAN attorney, Mr Arthur Nxumalo, has started a clothing factory at NGwelezane township, KwaZulu, with an initial capital of R10 000, which has already given work opportunities to 20 Africans.

Mr Nxumalo has installed sewing machines and the factory is manufacturing protective clothing such as overalls, dust coats and over-shoes for operating theatres.

He is helped by the KwaZulu Development Corporation to get contracts and to buy in bulk. The KDC also gives him technical advice. A spokesman for the KDC said Mr Nxumalo will experience no problems in marketing his products.

He said Mr Nxumalo was being assisted by the Department of Economics of the University of Zululand. The Dean of the Faculty of Economics at the university has already visited his factory.

A post-graduate student in economics will also help Mr Nxumalo with bookkeeping, stock control and the administration of the business generally.

The spokesman said that as from next year, small clothing industries will be started in a number of areas to be run by Zulus.

He said the KDC would buy material in bulk to enable Zulu industrialists to buy at lower cost.

Meanwhile, a group of Zulu businessmen in conjunction with the KDC are exploring the possibility of building flats in Umlazi.

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They wanted 'lapa' homes

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13/12/82

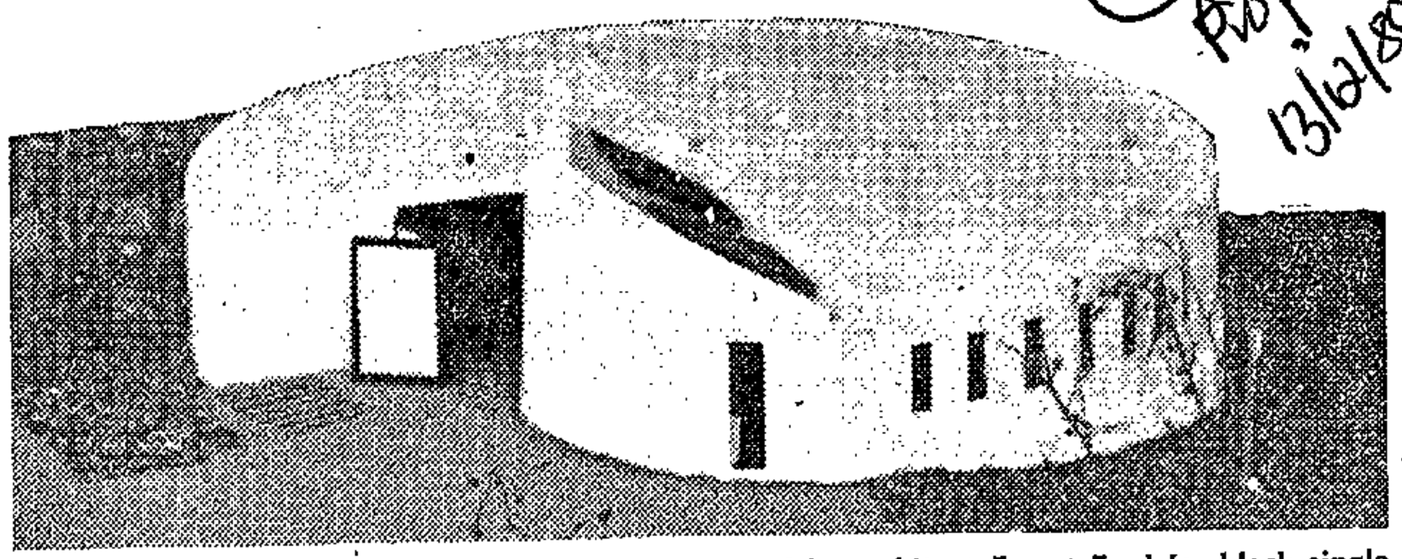
A BOLD, exciting design in housing for black single staff is planned by Stellenbosch Farmers Wineries for their staff at Kaya Mandi, the black township outside Stellenbosch.

The design is the brainchild of architect Ernest Ford. It was supported by unofficial leaders of the black staff who were consulted from the first about these housing units which provide a dramatic break from the austere 'barrack block' quarters for single men.

Thirteen in all of these circular units will be built on sloping ground provided by the local administration board.

'The result of these consultations was this design incorporating the individual and communal preferences of the black workers in an attractive modern and highly functional structure,' said Mr Johann Briedenhan the SFW personnel manager.

The existing blocks were due for a face lift but it was decided to build instead.



A MODEL of the new 'lapa' housing unit designed by architect Ernest Ford for black single staff at Stellenbosch Farmers' Wineries, Stellenbosch.

From the start the men were consulted. They wanted privacy, not only in their rooms but in storage for their possessions. A lock-up cupboard will be provided in every room and individual food-lockers in the communal cooking area.

Secondly, the men wanted a central meeting place. The answer was the central 'lapa' area with seats and tables under translucent roofing.

The units, 20 m in diameter will have wedge-shaped rooms leading on to the 'lapa'. Each room will house two men and there will be 20 men in each unit.

The rooms have cement floors while the 'lapa', will have brick floors and a fireplace.

All units will have fixtures for electrical appliances but hot water for the showers will be provided by two solar heaters.

The men made it clear in consultations that they wanted single level accommodation and suggested a square building. However the architect Mr Ford produced his preliminary design for a circular building which was received enthusiastically.

Plans for this unit are now being considered by the Administration Board. It is expected that each unit will cost R36 000 to build, less expensive than a conventional building.

© From Page 1

Dr Koornhof's 'new deal' for the urban bla

der the existing definitions in the draft Bill, all blacks will be disqualified to live in urban areas — except by permit under a list of exemptions.

"The implications of the definition of disqualified persons are that all blacks are disqualified persons both in respect of land or premises in a township (unless they are specifically authorised to be there) and outside a township . . .

"The implication of this seems clearly to be: Any black person who occupies without the necessary authority any land or premises either within a township or outside a township is regarded in law as occupying land or premises in a controlled area, thereby contravening the Group Areas Act," he says.

The exemptions which will enable blacks to live in white areas are in the main:

- A person leasing a property under the authority of a permit.
- A bona fide servant or employee of the State, a member or employee of a statutory body, or a domestic servant of any person lawfully occupying the land or premises.
- A bona fide visitor for a total of not more than 90 days a year, or as a bona fide guest in an hotel.
- A bona fide patient in a hospital or institution.
- The bona fide employee of any person, or as the husband, wife, minor child or dependant of any person, who is lawfully occupying the land or premises in question (this exemption can only be granted by proclamation by the State President).
- A bona fide pupil attending a school controlled or aided by the state.
- Or the bona fide servant or employee of any person in the mining industry (this too can be granted only by proclamation by the State President).

This is far harsher than existing legislation in terms of which black people can, by working for one employer for ten years or for several employers for 15 years and by remaining in the white area for that time, acquire the legal right to remain permanently in that white area.

Since those rights, set out in section 10 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, determine whether or not a black person has any security of residence in an urban area, or whether he is constantly subject to the threat of being shipped off to a Bantustan, these "section 10 rights" are fiercely treasured.

Among other things, section 10 rights are enforceable through the courts, and therefore shield blacks against arbitrary action by officials.

According to Professor Olivier's study, blacks who now have section 10 rights will keep them, but the draft Bill will remove the protection and security which they now provide.

In terms of the draft Bill, he says, "any particular rights and privileges that have been attached to a possession of (these) qualifications . . . will no longer be available to blacks of the future".

It is clear, says Prof Olivier, that "under the new dispensation, the presence of every black in an urban area — whether in a township or outside — would have to be sanctioned either by way of a special authorisation, or by reason of the fact that such a black falls in the exempted classes" of the proposed laws.

In his summary, he comments: "In certain respects the Bill is an improvement on the present situation . . . but, fundamentally (it) is a repetition, a rewrite of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act in which the more objectionable aspects of policy governing the presence of blacks in urban areas have been retained and in certain respects made even worse."

He concludes that "if this Bill is applied in practice, it will increase the sense of insecurity and the feeling of instability among the urban blacks, and could even lead to a far greater degree of harassment,

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thereby seriously exacerbating the racial situation."

If this is so, it directly contradicts the spirit in which the new Bills were introduced.

At the time, Dr Koornhof spent a day with the Press insisting that the intention, and letter, of the new laws was to increase urban black security and improve the quality of their lives.

One of the features emphasised that day was that the "new deal" was intended to increase the mobility of urban blacks by removing their fear of losing their section 10 rights if they moved.

Instead, they were to be permitted to move freely from one urban area to another provided they could prove they had "bona fide employment" and "approved accommodation" in the new location.

But combined with the loss of section 10 rights, the demand that blacks find work and "approved accomodation" actually takes them a step backward, according to Professor Olivier.

"The advantage of having a section 10 (1) (a) or (b) qualification is that such a person cannot, for example, be 'endorsed' out if he were to lose his job, and that he does not necessarily have to reside in 'approved' accommodation," he says.

Thus, says Prof Olivier, if his interpretation is correct, the loss of section 10 rights "would mean a serious diminution/infringement of the existing and potential rights of blacks who are 'permanent' residents in urban areas."

Attempts by the Sunday Times to obtain comment from the Department of Co-operation and Development on Prof Olivier's analysis of the "new deal" were unsuccessful.

From the Minister down, the people competent to respond were on leave, according to a spokesman.

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14/12/80

Dr K's NEW DEAL TURNS SOU

S. Times 14/12/80

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By IVOR WILKINS: Political Correspondent

A THOROUGH new study of Dr Piet Koornhof's "new deal" on the pass laws has shown that in its present form it will deprive all future generations of blacks of the treasured right to live and work in white cities.

The study shows that while the present generation of urban blacks will keep their existing rights, the law is so constructed that it will legislate all future generations of blacks out of "white South Africa".

Even in black townships they will be admitted only by permit, not by right.

The net result, concludes the study by Professor Nic Olivier, the Progressive Federal Party's director of research, may be to make the pass laws worse than ever — unless the Government changes its mind before the new laws are passed.

His startling study of the proposed legislation has confirmed the worst fears expressed when the draft Bills, scheduled to go through Parliament next session, were announced last month.

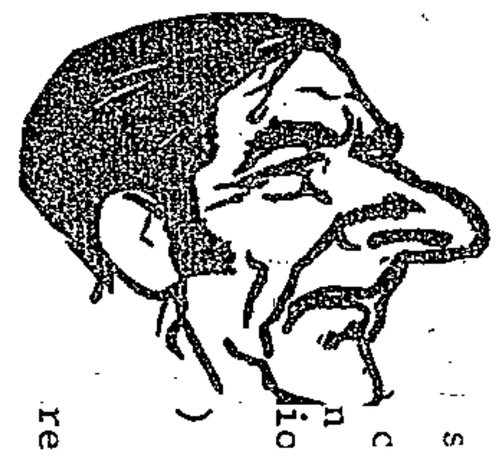
It has shown that future generations of urban black dwellers will, in fact, be stripped of the legal rights enshrined in current legislation which protect them from being "endorsed out" to the homelands.

These rights, so highly valued that many black people refuse to move about in search of better jobs for fear of jeopardising their rights, have long been the target of hardline officials in Dr Koornhof's department.

In terms of the "new deal" as it now stands, blacks permitted to live in "white" areas will be condemned eternally to be exceptions to the law — their security depending on exemptions and permits controlled by Government officials.

And that insecurity will apply equally whether they are in black townships like Soweto in the "white" areas or not, according to the study.

Whether or not this was the intention, the effect of the new legislation will be a return to the Verwoerdian concept that blacks do not have basic rights to live in "white" areas.



Dr Piet Koornhof . . . reformist intentions are not translated into the "new deal"

Complex

Prof Olivier's analysis follows a painstaking clause-by-clause comparison between the existing legislation governing the lives of urban blacks and the proposed new legislation.

The task has taken weeks to complete because of the complexity of the laws and regulations involved.

If Prof Olivier's analysis is correct, it leaves this inescapable conclusion: either the reformist intentions of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, have not been translated into the "new deal" by his own legal draftsmen; or the "new deal" was not intended to improve the lives of urban blacks after all.

One of the main features of the new legislation is that influx control — which will be stricter — will be implemented through the Group Areas Act.

In terms of the proposed legislation, certain people will be "disqualified" from living in certain areas.

Prof Olivier says that un-

● To Page 2

FESSOR AND THE MINISTER AT ODDS

The urban blacks: These proposals won't do

So what's new?

THE PRO

THE LIVES of black people are likely to be made worse — not better — by three draft Bills recently published by Dr Piet Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development.

This is the opinion of Professor Nic Olivier, Director of Research of the Progressive Federal Party, who has made an in-depth analysis of the Bills.

Introduced with a fanfare by Dr Koornhof, who said they heralded "a new deal", the Bills will be put before Parliament next year.

They have been hammered by Prof Olivier, a former Professor of Bantu Law and Administration at the University of Stellenbosch.

"I regret to say the mountain has given birth to a mouse," he said this week.

"What is more, instead of providing greater security to urban blacks and removing the constant high-handed official interference in their daily lives, the exact opposite has been achieved."

Professor Olivier made an intensive study of the Bills, working "flat-out" for two weeks. Sketching the background to the Bills, he said:

"Probably the most important issue in the shaping of South Africa's destiny concerns the position of the urban blacks. For decades it has been at the centre of black-white relations and a key element in the Verwoerdian policy — which denied their existence as a permanent part of our urban population structure.

"In every conceivable way their residence employment in the urban areas was subject to Draconian surveillance, ontrol and harassment.

"It is only during the last two or three years — after the departure of Mr

Political Correspondent

M. C. Botha from the political arena — that haltingly and falteringly the first steps were taken to acknowledge their permanence as urban dwellers.

"The first major breakthrough resulted from the Wiehahn Report and the introduction of the 99-year leasehold system.

"Then came the Riekert Report, which recommended a number of sweeping reforms in the legislation affecting urban blacks and in the functions of that octopus, the Department of Co-operation and Development.

"For the past two years every thinking person has been waiting feverishly and anxiously for Dr Koornhof to introduce, in line with the 'new' approach of the Prime Minister, the new legislative dispensation for blacks.

"Expectations were raised that, at last, the full implications of their urban permanence would be accepted, that a new, humane deal would be meted out to them, that the ever-present insecurity and harassment would be eliminated.

"The most important of the three Bills is the Black Community Development Bill, preceded by an impressive preamble full or sweet promises and high expectations — as untrue as the title of the Bill itself.

"The Bill purports to repeal, in toto, the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, which has been the main instrument of control over the presence and employment of blacks in urban areas. In fact more than 90 percent of this Act has been incorporated, practically without change, in the new Bill.

"The only major change affecting the right of blacks in urban areas, has been the introduction of the Group Areas Act as the main instrument of control.

"The nett result of the change is that:

- Blacks will only be able to reside in urban areas if they have been authorised to do so and only if they reside in approved accommodation;
- No black could be taken into employment without the necessary authority, which will only be granted if such a black is to reside in approved accommodation; and
- No person shall introduce a black into an urban area for the purposes of employment unless he has obtained prior permission from the relevant official, which shall not be given if there is no approved accommodation available.

"Any person who introduces a black into an urban area without the necessary permission, or allows him to remain unlawfully in an urban area, or allows him to occupy accommodation which has not been ap-

powers to make regulations he deems necessary or desirable. And to crown it all, the State President may also declare, by proclamation, adaptations or additional limitations.

"If this is the best Dr Koornhof can offer the urban black population, if this is what we have to expect from Mr Botha's so-called reformist policies, it may be far better to retain the existing discriminatory provisions of the Urban Areas Act. At least they lack the pretence of terminological camouflage," Prof Olivier said.

proved, or takes into employment or keeps in employment any black without such authority is liable to a fine of R500 or imprisonment of six months.

"A black person who is or remains unlawfully within the controlled area, or resides in accommodation not approved could be fined R250 or three months imprisonment.

"It will be recalled that the Riekert Commission recommended that penalties for employers should be increased (as has happened) but that blacks themselves should not be prosecuted for being in employment illegally.

"The Government has not only rejected this, but has increased the penalty from R100 to R250.

"Any black could, at any moment, be required to produce proof that he is authorised to be in the urban area, or that he is in lawful employment or that he is exempted. Failure to produce such proof constitutes an offence carrying a penalty of R250 or six months imprisonment.

"In essence, it means that the Group Areas Act is now being used not only to regulate the residential rights of blacks, but also the entry (influx) of blacks into, and their employment in urban areas.

"It is, to my mind, an extension which runs counter to the whole purpose and philosophy of the Group Areas Act, and is bound to increase opposition to the act, which is already regarded as one of the most repressive and unacceptable pieces of legislation.

"To make matters worse: The Minister has been given extremely wide

TABLE 13: CAPITAL-OUTPUT RATIOS, 1971, 1976 AND 1978

a) All Sectors: K,Y measured in millions of rand, 1970 prices)

	1 Agriculture	2 Mining	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity	5 Construction	6 Commerce	7 Transport etc	8 Finance	9 Services	All
1971 K	2 403	1 885	3 174	2 182	178	1 702	4 726	6 479	7 545	30 274
Y	1 154	1 170	2 847	329	576	1 912	1 215	1 520	1 821	12 543
	2,08	1,61	1,11	6,63	0,31	0,89	3,89	4,26	4,14	2,41
1978 K	2 848	2 825	5 046	3 615	231	2 468	7 613	8 868	12 027	45 541
								1 867	2 418	15 554
								4,75	4,97	2,93
								11,5	20,0	21,6

Bills on urban blacks to be amended

Political Staff

The three draft Bills which the Government published recently and which are aimed at improving the position of urban blacks are likely to be substantially amended before being submitted to Parliament.

This assurance was given today by a senior spokesman of the Department of Co-operation and Development after criticism that the measures would affect the legal rights of blacks in the urban areas and actually make their position worse.

The spokesman said the department has received wide-ranging and substantial comment on the Bills.

It could therefore be expected that the Bills would be amended substantially before being put to Parliament.

Criticism of the Bills has come from the Progressive Federal Party's Director of Research, Professor Nic Olivier, after an in-depth study of the measures.

His study has shown that future generations of blacks in the urban areas would be stripped of the legal rights enshrined in current legislation which protects them from being endorsed out to the homelands.

	1976 Manufacturing K	Y	Census K/Y	Reserve Bank - 1976 K	Y	K/Y
Food	717 679	849 507	0,84			
Chemicals	953 378	1 156 606	0,82			
Primary & fab.metals	2 292 580	2 116 716	1,08			
Machinery	379 266	1 041 443	0,36			
Transport, equipment	319 248	564 812	0,57			
Other	1 595 530	2 163 022	0,74			
TOTAL	6 257 681	7 892 106	0,79	4 643 000	3 393 000	1,37
		(1976 prices)			(1970 prices)	

JOHAN KNOETZE

Soweto now

Johannnes Chasparus Knoetze is chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) with responsibility for Soweto and black townships in the region.

***FM:* Did Dr Piet Koornhof consult the administration boards and community councils before drafting the three new bills on black development?**

Knoetze: The confidential recommendations made by the Cabinet committees which, during 1979, investigated and made recommendations to the government on a number of matters were taken into account by the government in preparing the new legislation. All in all, I would say there has been effective consultation with the black people and, of course, further comment has been invited and will also be taken into account by Parliament.

Do you expect any major changes before they become law?

Yes, I do expect certain changes to be made before the bills become law.

According to the PFP's Professor Nic Olivier, only current Section 10 rights holders are accorded any real benefits in terms of the "new deal."

I don't agree with all the fears expressed by Professor Olivier. Although it is anticipated that Section 10 will be repealed, new substitute legislation will provide for protection for permanent residents in urban areas. The bills will also considerably ease the freedom of movement for people living in urban areas throughout the country. They do not impose restrictions that do not already exist. They do in fact ease existing restrictions.

Free enterprise holds that people should be allowed freedom of movement, letting market forces regulate their presence.

Obviously people want to come to urban areas for employment and that is why they should be treated sympathetically. But it is common cause that unrestricted influx into urban areas would, at this stage, result in chaos because of limited housing and job opportunities in urban areas.

How do you define approved housing?

There is room for a wide measure of discretion and variation. Standards will be subject to reasonable health regulations, but great responsibility will rest with local black and white authorities to determine acceptable housing standards. People who are already in urban areas will obviously not be dislodged and left stranded in the veld. Existing housing is being constantly upgraded.

Does "lawful employment" include the informal sector?

Every case will be dealt with on its merits. Certainly, thinking people are encouraging the need for creating job opportunities in the informal sector.

Will there be one town council for the whole of Soweto?

I have already spoken to many people concerned and there is support for

this idea. Soweto should become one big city.

Why is co-operation between Wrab and the community in Alexandra more successful than in the case of Soweto and the Committee of 10?

You put the question rather awkwardly. I communicate with people in both areas effectively. It is a pity the Committee of 10 doesn't see fit to take part in local government. I hope that when the new legislation comes into effect, they will see their way clear to becoming involved.

Why have the community council elections been deferred to 1982?

Simply because of the new legislation. Elections beforehand would have served no useful purpose. The new laws will make it possible to give more effective powers to the community councils.

What percentage of Soweto is electrified and when will the scheme be completed?

The scheme embraces the whole of Soweto, which means 110 000 houses of which 20 000 are already reticulated. It should be completed by the middle of 1983, at a cost of about R160m.

Have you made any inroads into the housing backlog of 33 000?

I am pleased about the progress that has been made during the past year. However, a large backlog of essential services has to be developed first. During the past year we were able to get 4 500 stands off the ground for the development of housing for the higher-income group. In Soweto itself, about 15 000 stands are also being developed now for housing for the lower-income group. The whole of Alexandra is being redeveloped to house some 50 000 people.

What has been the response to the 99-year leasehold scheme?

The response is encouraging. A year ago there were about 80 registered applications. Now there are 400 in Soweto (500 nationally) and about 3 000 are in the pipeline in Soweto alone.

Would freehold rights lead to a greater response by black homeowners?

This is an issue on its own. I feel it would increase the financial burden as people would have to buy the land as well as build on it. Freehold rights would not make possible any significantly more effective use of the land than is possible under leasehold and would certainly make the development of the land more costly if the land is to be paid for.

Are steps being taken to deracialise the administration board?

I don't think the question should be put quite like that. As it is, 85 % of our staff is black. Most of the senior positions are still filled by whites, but the training of black staff is being intensified and an increasing percentage of senior posts – particularly the posts in the black townships – should, in due course, be filled by black staff.

Black pressure may alter Bills

Political Reporter

Government officials are having to cope with a vast array of representations concerning three controversial draft Bills which affect urban black people.

Sources in the Department of Co-operation and Development say it is possible that there will be substantial amendments to the Bills as a result of all the representations.

The Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill will have wide-ranging effects on the lives of urban blacks.

The Bills could result in implementation of a far more effective system of influx control, but could also provide more benefits for urban black people.

How you can write a book like this

Writing a book is not as difficult as it might seem. It is very exciting writing about the place you live in. From the biggest city to the smallest township, each has its own history and its own kind of people who live there.

The best way to start is to get a group of people together to help you on such a project. You can work with the help of your History Society or through your Cultural Society. This is the reason such bodies exist at your school. If there isn't such a society, then start one. This could be part of an awareness programme at your school.

The group working on such a project need not be large. A group of five or six people is enough. It would also be a good idea to establish contact with your typing teacher or typing students, as what you publish would look better typed.

First you should go to a library and ask the librarian if there is anything written about your area. There will probably be very little,

Black rights will stay

● From Page 1

no question of future generations of black people being deprived of the right to live and work in the cities and towns.

"The prescribed areas will be reduced from more than 500 to 14 or fewer, and there will no longer be restriction of movement between the old prescribed areas and the rural areas within any one of the 14 (or fewer) controlled areas. Likewise, movement between controlled areas would also be greatly facilitated.

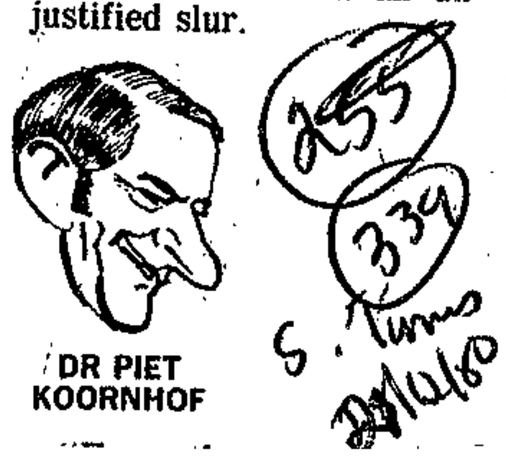
"To describe the above and more on which I cannot comment now as a 'deal having turned sour' is therefore completely and totally wrong. What is more, it is unjust — not only to me but to the people whose interests I am endeavouring to advance and to South Africa as a whole.

"From the outset I have asked for criticism and I still welcome fair and constructive criticism but not vindictive and ill-informed smears," Dr Koornhof said.

Vindictive

In a statement issued yesterday, Dr Koornhof described Professor Olivier's criticism as a "vindictive and ill-informed smear".

"It would appear that Professor Olivier has completely misinterpreted the concept of the proposed legislation to introduce a new deal for the black people of South Africa," Dr Koornhof said. "He has perverted my basic attitude with an unjustified slur.



DR PIET KOORNHOF

"From the very outset I have endeavoured to obtain a wide spectrum of advice and opinion on these bills because I want them to be legislation that will satisfy the aspirations, as far as is humanly possible, of all the varied peoples involved in this complex situation.

"All comments and suggestions received are being carefully weighed and amendments are being made to the bills in an attempt to achieve the above objective," he said.

He said the Group Areas Act would always control the occupation of land and premises by all people, black and white, but thanks to amendments brought about on the strength of representations from the public it would no longer be the basis of the new legislation to be introduced in Parliament.

Important

The existing section 10 rights had been entrenched in the proposed new legislation and a number of categories of black people who would be exempt from control had been added.

"It is important to note," he said, "that while section 10 basically only conferred rights to be in, or work in, prescribed areas, the residence of people in townships was governed by regulations under that Act. It stands to reason that once the proposed legislation be-

● To Page 2

Dr K renews pledge to ease pass laws

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21/12/80

By MARION SPARG

DR PIET KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development, promised yesterday that the existing rights of blacks to remain in urban areas would be entrenched in new pass laws.

There was no question, he said, of future generations of blacks being deprived of the right to live and work in cities and towns.

Dr Koornhof was replying to criticism of his proposed reforms of the pass laws by Professor Nic Olivier, the Progressive Federal Party's director of research.

Professor Olivier had suggested, after analysing the proposed reforms, that in effect they would deprive blacks of the rights now enjoyed in terms of section 10(1)(a),(b) and (c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, that all future generations would lose these rights, and that all blacks would be required to have permits to live in urban areas.

Sunday EXPRESS

ACTION MAN — AT LAST?

WE ARE impressed — though tentatively at this early stage — with the strong indications Dr Piet Koornhof gave us this weekend that his controversial "New Deal" legislation governing the lives of Blacks will be drastically changed before it reaches Parliament.

This is exactly the kind of action we called for two weeks ago when we warned of serious misgivings on the Bills. While we certainly do not agree with the Minister's accompanying attacks on critics of the Bills (in fact we suspect those very critics played an important role in bringing about this development) we believe that his decision to revise the proposed legislation should be applauded. At this stage, positive and visible action is far more important than any number of grand promises of good intentions.

Naturally, before becoming too enthusiastic, we have to wait and see what exactly will replace the negative portions of the Bills. We hope the changes will indeed be in line with what Dr Koornhof declared earlier this week in a Day of the Vow address at Retiefsklip, where he told his audience that the road ahead demanded new initiatives, real reform, agreement and negotiation with the people of all the population groups in South Africa.

What is encouraging, is that Dr Koornhof's speech was one of several Day of the Vow addresses that showed a spirit of conciliation very far removed from the bloodcurdling theme of racial-survival-through-domination prevalent on the December 16s of just a few years ago.

At Heidelberg, the Prime Minister urged Afrikaners to display enough courage and faith to leave the laager and launch a "peace offensive".

At Paardekraal, the State President said there would always be differences between people and groups, but seen in perspective they could and would have to be resolved to make it possible to stand "shoulder to shoulder" against threatening forces.

At Vegkop, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, took up the same theme.

But perhaps the most remarkable Day of the Vow address was the one delivered by Professor Tjaart van der Walt, who warned bluntly at Vanderbijlpark that it was wishful thinking to believe Whites could retain all power forever and who urged Afrikaners to prepare now for "fulfilling their calling" in a minority situation.

Such a message from the Rector of the University of Potchefstroom, at a Day of the Vow ceremony, is indeed something to marvel at.

Public speeches are but a fragile foundation for the massive edifice of change that is needed in South Africa. But when they are coupled with positive action — as we hope will prove to be the case with the "New Deal" legislation — then perhaps we still have a chance.

The Dean,
Faculty of

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The Star

Pass laws: the need for genuine reform

IN introducing his "new deal" on the pass laws, Dr Piet Koornhof commendably published the complicated legislation in advance and called for comment on it from the public. After a close study, some authorities concluded that the new deal was in fact a raw deal — that far from making life easier for urban blacks, the proposals would deprive them of existing rights and increase their insecurity. To his credit, the Minister of Co-operation and Development has heeded the criticism and is amending the legislation.

It appears now that a large part of the new Black Community Development Bill is being scrapped and rewritten. According to a statement from Dr Koornhof, the Group Areas Act will no longer be the basis of the legislation. The residence rights of blacks under Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will not be affected.

It remains to be seen just what will replace the contentious parts of the Bill, and whether the new version will adequately express in law the good intentions expressed by the Minister. The pass laws are ferociously complex, so much so as often to baffle top officials let alone unsophisticated tribesmen caught in their net. The amendments will likewise need careful looking at. What is important, however, is that the Minister — barring some rather graceless remarks about those who attacked the draft laws — has shown himself receptive to debate.

No doubt the "new deal" contains a number of positive changes, as the Minister points out. "Prescribed areas" are being reduced in number and movement between them is being made easier. Yet it is important that there should be maximum clarity and no snags hidden in the fine print; that the Minister's intentions should be matched by those of the officials who draw up the regulations and — especially — by those who will enforce them. Too many large promises made in the past about a new approach to the pass laws have come to naught in the final reckoning. The credibility of the Botha reform programme can ill afford another such let-down.

New deal: Dr Piet scraps big parts of Bill

S-Express 21/2/80

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By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

DR PIET KOORNHOF has scrapped a large part of the new Black Community Development Bill, introduced last month with a fanfare of publicity as a "new deal for Blacks," after savage criticism by the Press and Opposition politicians.

This was obvious from Dr Koornhof's statement, issued to the Sunday Express and other papers yesterday, in response to criticism of the Bill, said Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash.

In his statement (in which he attacked remarks made by Professor N J Olivier, head of the Progressive Federal Party's research division), Dr Koornhof said that the Group Areas Act would no longer be the basis of legislation introduced by him in Parliament.

This meant that the Black Community Development Bill as published must have been largely scrapped and re-written, said Mrs Duncan, since in the original version the Group Areas Act was used as the basis of proposed legislation.

Prof Olivier, who is overseas, had said earlier, in a detailed study of the the Bills as published, that, far from making life easier for urban Blacks they would increase feelings of insecurity and instabilty.

The more objectionable aspects of policy governing Blacks in urban areas had been retained, he went on, and in some cases made worse.

The full statement issued by Dr Koornhof in Pretoria yesterday read:

"I am compelled to reply to articles in Sunday newspapers based on the views of Professor N J Olivier (of the Progressive Federal Party). It would appear that Prof Olivier has completely misinterpreted the concept of the proposed legislation to introduce a new deal for the Black people of South Africa, and he has perverted my basic attitude with an unjustified slur.

"From the very outset I have endeavoured to obtain a wide spectrum of advice and opinion on these Bills because I want them to be legislation that will satisfy the aspirations as far as is humanly possible of all the varied peoples involved in this complex situation.

"It cannot therefore be argued that the Bills will be introduced in Parliament as published.

"All comments and suggestions received are being carefully weighed and amendments are being made to the Bills in an attempt to achieve the above-mentioned objective.

"The Group Areas Act will — as has always been the case — regulate the occupation of land and premises of all people, White and non-White, but on account of amendments brought about on the strength of representations received from the public, it will no longer be the basis of legislation introduced in Parliament by myself.

"The rights enjoyed by Blacks in terms of Section 10(1) a, b, and c of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act have in fact been entrenched in the proposed legislation and, in addition, a number of categories exempted from control have been added.

"Furthermore, it is important to note that while Section 10 basically only conferred rights to be in, or work in, prescribed areas, the residence of people in townships was governed by regulations under that Act.

"It stands to reason that once the proposed legislation becomes law the rights to be housed on a family basis likewise have to be regulated in terms of the new legislation.

"There can therefore be no question of future generations of Black people being deprived of the right to work and live in the cities and towns.

"The prescribed areas will be reduced from more than 500 to 14 or less and there will no longer be restriction of movement between the old prescribed areas and the rural areas within any one of the the 14 or less controlled areas.

"Likewise, movement between controlled areas will be greatly facilitated.

"To describe the above, and more which I cannot comment on now, as 'a deal having turned sour' is therefore completely and totally wrong.

"What is more, it is unjust not only to me but also to the people whose interests I am endeavouring to advance and to South Africa as a whole.

"From the outset I have asked for criticism and I still welcome fair and constructive criticism, but not vindictive and ill-informed sneers.

"It has come to my notice that your reports also enjoyed some publicity overseas. It would therefore be appreciated if equal prominence be given to the points I have raised."

Mrs Duncan commented on Dr Koornhof's assertion "that rights enjoyed by Blacks under Section 10 (1) a, b and c of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act would be entrenched under the new legislation.

"The position as the Bills stand at present is that Blacks are disqualified in White areas unless authorised to be in a township," she said.

"Outside the townships, all Blacks are disqualified persons in White areas but some, falling in certain limited categories, will not be prosecuted for being disqualified.

"This position is totally different from possessing legal rights. The powers of making regulations in terms of the new legislation are far wider than they were under the old, and Dr Koornhof should not confuse legal rights with his own willingness to give certain people authorisation to be in the townships."

GROUP AREAS NO LONGER BASIS

• **Action man — at last: P22**

Black urban leader not happy with draft Bills

By Tony Dugan

Most of the proposed changes to legislation dealing with the rights of urban blacks are "totally unacceptable", says the representative body of black urban councils.

Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, was commenting on the three new draft Bills.

The Bills were published recently and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said that he would accept amendments from the public to the Bills before they became law.

"We were looking forward to a new deal for urban blacks and this hope was raised by statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Dr Koornhof," said Mr Kgame.

"But the proposed Bills are not in accordance with the philosophy of what we were made to believe was the aim — to make life better and easier for urban blacks, and having the whole political spectrum change for the better."

"Proposed changes to section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act might improve mobility for blacks," Mr Kgame said, "but most of the proposed changes are not acceptable."

Controversy over the three draft Bills was fired by a study done by Professor Nic Olivier, the PFP's head of research. In his analysis of the Bills Prof Olivier said he believed their effect would be to deprive blacks of the rights they now enjoy in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to live in urban areas.

Prof Olivier suggested that future generations of blacks would lose these rights altogether and would be required to have permits to live in urban areas.

At the weekend Dr Koornhof reportedly rejected Prof Olivier's assessment of the draft legislation.

"I want the Bills to be legislation that will satisfy the aspirations, as far as is humanly possible, of all the varied peoples involved in this complex situation," he said.

The Minister was reported as saying that the existing rights of blacks to remain in urban areas would be entrenched in the new legislation.

Mr Kgame said the Urban Council's Association hoped to make its own meaningful contribution towards the amendment of the three draft Bills at a meeting in Bloemfontein on January 9 and 10.

in Durban and Pietermaritzburg have fallen into severe poverty' (Simkins, 1978b: 65) and surveys in Lebowa and Kwa Zulu have revealed that households of 44% and 49% of unemployed respondents are in receipt of no wage income at all. (Simkins, 1978b: 84)

iii) that in the light of the size of the marginal pole being subject to the outcome of continuous 'negotiation' between it and a vastly more powerful advanced bloc, proposals to reduce South African unemployment by expanding informal sector employment[illegible]garded as naively sanguine. This is not to de[illegible] for expanded employment in the metropolit[illegible] exists; the extent of informal sector i[illegible]tlement at Crossroads in Cape Town suggest[illegible]nd Cornell, 1977).

It is, however, import[illegible]t Erwin has not done two things :

i) he has not demons[illegible]es of South Africa's integration into [illegible]talism as reflected in her internal econ[illegible]vents South Africa from reaching the low [illegible] characteristic of the advanced capitali[illegible]he 1950's and 1960's) and therefore has [illegible]that high unemployment will necessarily [illegible]frican capitalism in the foreseeable future[illegible]

ii) he has not located[illegible] influx control/labour bureau system ('la[illegible] either in terms of its necessity to the e[illegible] African capitalism or

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Bills 'no better deal for blacks'

JOHANNESBURG — The three "reformist" bills recently announced by the Department of Co-operation and Development provided "no better deal" for blacks, said Mr Sieve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa (UCASA) yesterday.

Mr Kgame said his association was deeply disappointed by most of the provisions of the draft legislation and would meet in Bloemfontein in January to consider the situation.

Ucasa, formed in 1978, is a national body representing community councillors throughout the country.

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

Few positive aspects, such as mobility in and out of proclaimed areas, were contained in the draft bills.

"The rest of the proposals were "totally unacceptable".

"These changes are not in line even with the Riekert Commission Report. The proposals leave the law courts with no option whatsoever to exercise discretion when dealing with the so-called offenders.

"Insofar as the draft legislation is concerned, the minister is the be-all and end-all. He can force community councils to do what they either reject or don't want to do," he said.

Own Correspondent

New deal for city blacks 'a disaster'

By Anthony Duigan

The "new deal" on which the Government intends building its future policies concerning urban blacks is disastrous, according to two leading race relation bodies.

The SA Institute of Race Relations today released a major statement criticising the tehree new draft Bills which are due to be introduced into Parliament next year with the intention of tightening up influx control, making the mobility of certain classes of blacks easier and giving more autonomy to urban black councils.

At the same time the director of the Black Sash advice centre in Johannesburg, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said that on balance the situation of blacks, particularly those from rural areas, was getting steadily worse.

"The three Bills, in the main, are to the detriment of blacks and do not represent a new deal," Mr John Rees, director of the Institute of Race Relations, said today.

The Institute had just completed a major study of the bills and believed an active campaign should be launched by all concerned with race relations so that the full implications of this new legislation could be widely disseminated, Mr Rees added.

"We intend to make high-level representations to the Government about the disastrous effect of these Bills on race relations," he said.

"We believe this legislation does not bear out the of Dr Koornhof.

"This legislation will permanently remove fundamental rights of urban Africans and the incorporation of the Rieckert Commission recommendations represents a hardening of influx control regulations.

"We are also concerned about the creation of an urban black elite while poverty is rampant in rural areas. It is for these reasons that we oppose the legislation."

While the Institute appreciated the Government's call for comment on the Bills it was very critical of the short time allowed (less than three weeks), Mr Rees added.

Mrs Duncan said the past year had shown an improvement in the situation of single young urban blacks but the lower income family had seen no improvement at all.

The employment situation had improved and the right to move between urban areas — if one had a job and accommodation — was helpful, she said.

"But it is the families that are at the receiving end," Mrs Duncan said. "There is the continuing frustration of the thousands on the waiting list for homes. Some have waited for 10 years and they say there is still no sign of any big building programme for low-cost housing in Soweto townships.

"But the worst thing is that at least 20 percent of those we see each day — we have between 80 and 90 people coming to us a day — cannot take up the jobs they have already got because they cannot get registered and are endorsed out to homelands where there is no work."

Hansen 1980

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11/6/80
9/6/80

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Debate: Industrial Development Amendment Bill (Committee Stage).

17 8547 - 8560

See Hansard 17 Cols. 8934-8946

9/6/80

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Debate Second reading resumed.

Laws on Co-operation + development

Second amendment Bill

See Hansard 17 Cols 8381 — 8402

MONDAY, 5 MAY 1980

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Unrest in Black townships: Compensation Committee

87. Mrs. 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 in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 150

(b) compensation was recommended in 31 cases

(c)	(d)
Amatende, R.	R158,00
Belle, C.	500,00
Claasen, J.	2 000,00
Danibe, O.	500,00
Dhlamine, J.	100,00
Dongwe, C.	301,00
Dube, S.	15 000,00
Gwala, R.	437,00
Laaka, L.	2 000,00
Magula, H.	2 000,00
Makate, A.	160,00
Mapipa, C.	2 000,00
Masamanzi, S.	800,00
Matabane, L.	350,00
Mathebula, M.	200,00
Molapo, R.	20 000,00
Molefe, N.	15 000,00
Monyane, M.	500,00
Mosia, S. J.	20 000,00
Mpholo, P.	1 500,00
Msane, V.	350,00
Ngubane, M.	10 000,00
Nkosi, R.	12 000,00
Nyebe, L.	250,00
Radebe, A.	900,00
Seheri, T. S.	210,00
Seja, M.	200,00
Sitsheshe, T. S.	250,00
Solomon, A.	100,00
Tshabalala, M.	80,00
Xosa, M.	550,00

Hansard 10 Qns 22/4/80
Col 610

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(2) Falls away.

10(610) 22/4/80 ~~339 271~~

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

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

How many of the Blacks removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres in 1979 were removed on the grounds that they were (a) idle and (b) undesirable in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Separate figures for Blacks declared being (a) idle or (b) undesirable persons in terms of section 29 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, are not available.

(a) and (b) Durban 1 542
Ermelo 12 (were returned to Kangwane on their own request)
Other main centres. Nil.

Hans. 10 Qees Col 612 22/4/80

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10(612) 22/4/80 (101) (271) (339)

Black spots

537. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each year from 1970 to 1979 and (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot;

(2) what was the (a) (i) area and (ii) cost of land bought for resettlement and (b) number of people moved, in each case?

Camperdown		
Bergvliet number 1197	747	1972
Dundee		
Ruigtefontein	1 166	1972
CAPE PROVINCE		
Cathcart		
Dunnville	300	1972
East London		
Greenwood	299	1972
Section B of Stand 11 of Farm 19 S	45	1972
Remainder of Stand 11 of Farm 19 S	36	1972
Stand 17 of Paardekraal	83	1972
Craven	98	1972
TRANSVAAL		
Koster		
Booyskraal	488	1972
Brits		
Elandsfontein	250	1972
Bronkhorstspruit		
Klipspruit	55	1972
Ermelo		
Spitskop	675	1972-1978
CAPE PROVINCE		
East London		
Stand 16 of Paardekraal	101	1973
Stand 43 of Paardekraal	16	1973
Section 11 of Paardekraal	21	1973
Section 12 of Paardekraal	110	1973
Section 13 of Paardekraal	90	1973
Section 18 of Paardekraal	120	1973
Section 22 of Paardekraal	30	1973
Farm X19/21 S	26	1973
Section 8 Kommietjiesleegte Commonage	21	1973
Vryburg		
Takwanen	3 101	1973
Kakamas		
Riemvasmaak	937	1973-1974
Komga		
Stand number 3	20	1973
Stand number 35 Kwelera Location	35	1973
Matatiele		
Willeary	12	1973
Uniondale		
Towerwater	60	1973
Woodhouse		
Waschbank	400	1973
NATAL		
Ladysmith		
Kirkintilloch	50	1973
Ixopo		
Stand BP number 7892	242	1973
Stand DA number 7185	63	1973
Port Shepstone		
Ballaraat	80	1973
Umzinto		
Headlands	287	1973
The Cape	287	1974
Ladysmith		
Wasbank	1 160	1974-1978
TRANSVAAL		
Lichtenburg	1 064	1974
NATAL		
Ladysmith		
Roosboom and Klippoort	7 353	1975-1977
CAPE PROVINCE		
East London		
Section 18 and	47	1975
Stand 8 of Farm 19 S	32	1975
Taung		
Mayeng	3 770	1975

TRANSVAAL		
Ventersdorp		
Goedgevonden	3 483	1975-1978
Lichtenburg		
Biesiesvallei	282	1975
Geluk	160	1975
NATAL		
Underberg		
The Swamp number 2741	125	1976
Utrecht	4 242	1976
Ladysmith		
Italanu	186	1976
Empangeni		
Reserve number 6	4 473	1976
TRANSVAAL		
Ventersdorp		
Hartbeeslaagte	186	1976
Carolina		
Kromkrans	2 863	1976-1979
CAPE PROVINCE		
Humansdorp		
The Gap, Snyklip, Doriskraal, Palmietrivier, Wittekleibos	572	1976
TRANSVAAL		
Lichtenburg		
Rooijantjiesfontein, Koppiesfontein, Renosterdoorns	3 815	1976
Ventersdorp		
Doornkop	5 650	1976-1978
NATAL		
Ladysmith		
Trekboer (Cremin)	2 856	1977-1978
St. Lucia	4 138	1977-1979
Paul Pietersburg		
Piensrante	3 948	1977
Dannhauzer	107	1977
Empangeni		
Dunns Reserve	1 309	1977
TRANSKEI		
Glen Grey	12 600	1977
TRANSVAAL		
Koster		
Elandsfontein	18	1977
Kafferskraal	1 302	1977-1978
Syferfontein, Rietfontein	760	1977-1978
CAPE PROVINCE		
Humansdorp	527	1977
TRANSVAAL		
Lichtenburg		
Rietkuil	706	1977-1978
Sterkfontein	4 214	1977
Wildfontein	35	1977
Vogelstruisknop	1 211	1977-1979
Putfontein	4 417	1977
Rooijantjiesfontein	3 815	1977
Pietersburg		
Matoks	3 915	1977
CAPE PROVINCE		
Kuruman		
Gathlose	5 803	1977
Maremane	1 010	1977
NATAL		
Ladysmith		
Stein Coal Spruit	11 188	1978
Volksrus		
Charlestown	8 148	1978
Empangeni		
Reserve number 4	1 772	1978
TRANSKEI		
Herschel	25 300	1978
TRANSVAAL		
Ventersdorp		
Boschoek	32	1978
Wagland and Thorn	32	1978

GENERAL NEWS

Tension threat to urban blacks

Medical Correspondent

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

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

The prevalence of hyper tension in the adult population of Durban is highest among the urban Zulu (25 percent), intermediate in whites (22,8 percent) and lowest in Indians (19 percent).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Black laws: Free debate urged

S. Times
25/1/81
339

By MARION SPARG

THE chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, yesterday told lawyers that it was their duty to take an active role in public debates of the Government's proposed new legislation on black urban areas.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Lawyers For Human Rights organisation in Johannesburg, Mr Kriegler also urged lawyers to petition parliamentarians about the new legislation.

"We must do this so that no one can say that lawyers have failed in their duty towards our fellow black citizens."

Mr Kriegler said that the meeting was focused on black community Bills because they were "a vivid illustration of the essential human rights issues confronted by the urban black man".

"Our duty as lawyers is even greater because it is the fundamental right of man to be consulted about his destiny, and avenues for blacks in this regard are regrettably few and far between."

Effective

Referring to the closure of the Post and Sunday Post newspapers, Mr Kriegler said: "Against this background it is deplorable that the largest section of blacks in this country should be deprived of a newspaper which reflects their views and serves their interests."

He said that this deprivation of Press freedom should not only be seen from the point of view of the black citizen.

"A free Press is also valuable because restraint of publicity on the Government has been historically established as very effective.

"I wish to say with deference to the Government that the means of meaningful feedback (such as the Post newspaper) with the Government dare not be destroyed. Any government which loses contact with the governed is entering a very dangerous area."

Mr Kriegler also attacked the Government's plan to introduce compulsory fingerprints in identity documents for all races. He said the use of fingerprints had its historical origin in the treatment of "criminals and subject colonials".

South African legislation had gone to great pains to estab-

lish that the use of fingerprints had only limited justification.

"I wish to issue a note of warning to the gullible, who must not be lulled into believing that these fingerprints will be used only for criminals.

"It has been said that the State President will soon rule that each individual's electoral constituency will also be entered in these new ID documents.

"The gimmick is quite clear. Either you lose your vote or you lose your human dignity," Mr Kriegler said.

M R I Ness

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Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in
first year.

Miss M E I Sandilands

First Year

R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize
For the best final year
student of the degree course.

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

LTA Prize
For the best student obtaining
a first class pass for a
dissertation in Building
Management.

S F Richardson

Top legal man hits at closure of Post

STAR 26/1/81

243 339 267

By Jon Qwelane

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

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

P A Rapoport

Molly Goh1 Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

RDM 26/1/81

Legal men attack blacks' 'new deal'

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M66

By ARNOLD GEYER

SOUTH AFRICA's top legal men are to tell Parliament that the Government's so-called "new deal" for urban blacks will aggravate the plight of millions of citizens and further erode fundamental human rights.

Lawyers, attorneys and law academics from all over the country will tell the legislators that the proposed legislation — announced last year by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development — violates the basic right of citizens "in the land of their birth" to live and work in the place of their choice.

And they will present each Member of Parliament with a detailed analysis of the Black Community Development Bill which, if promulgated, they say would lead to increased poverty, overcrowding, unemployment and criminality, particularly in the homelands.

Lawyers for Human Rights — an association monitoring and fighting the violation of [illegible] freedom

Legal men draft protest

RDM 26/1/81

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M66

□ From Page 1

portunities of blacks.

● The taking of fingerprints of law-abiding citizens for the purpose of controlling their day-to-day life — "under any pretext whatsoever" — was objectionable and totally unacceptable.

● The Black Community Development Bill did not recognise the fundamental right of a citizen in the land of his birth to live and work in the place of his choice.

● Dr Koornhof's "new deal" would perpetuate the system of legislative deprivation of citizenship.

● The vested Section 10 rights of blacks were not to be entrenched in the Draft Bills and were instead to be replaced by tenuous privileges based on administrative discretion.

● The Black Community Development Bill incorporated the perpetuation of the doubly disadvantaged situation of black women.

● The extensive powers to be vested in members of the executive branch of Government in terms of the Draft Bills were deplored and the provision in the Bills ostensibly aimed at the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in matters governed by the proposed legislation were "vigorously" protested.

For the best final year student.
S A Read
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Travel Prize
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student in :-

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

— met in Johannesburg at the weekend to discuss Dr Koornhof's Draft Bills, influx control, the recent effective banning of Post (Transvaal) and Sunday Post, and the proposed compulsory fingerprinting of all South Africans.

The association, which already enjoys the open support of a number of judges, warned the Government its proposed "new deal" would lead to extensive powers being vested in the executive branch of the State and a serious curtailment of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

"Parliament should make laws — not officials," according to a statement issued after the meeting.

Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, said it was the duty of the country's lawyers to take an active role in public debates of the Government's proposed legislation and to convey to Parliamentarians "the stark horror" of the day-to-day life of blacks.

He urged his colleagues to do this as it was the fundamental right of man to be consulted about his destiny.

Mr George Bizos, SC, leading Johannesburg advocate, told the meeting a debate on Government legislation would have been unnecessary if all South Africans enjoyed the basic — internationally endorsed — right to direct Government participation.

The director of the Johannesburg-based Legal Resources Centre, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, told the association's second public meeting if Dr Koornhof's Bills became law all blacks living in rural areas would ultimately become "prohibited immigrants".

The lenghty statement to be sent to MPs included the following key-points:

- The existing influx control legislation was administered in a racially discriminatory manner; regulated the conditions of residence for blacks in urban areas in a manner that subjeced them to bureacratic control of almost every aspect of their daily lives; caused profound indignity; and restricted the rights of blacks to take up employment to an extent unacceptable to the West.
- Instead of eliminating "hurtful and unnecessary discrimination", the Black Community Development Bill both perpetuated and extended the hurtful discrimination inherent in the existing system of influx control.
- The persons intimately affected by the proposed legislation had not been granted the opportunity to participate in the design and would not be instrumental in the enactment.
- This was particulalrly deplorable as two black newspapers were no longer available to promote and reflect public debate on the Bills amnong those most intimately affected.
- Criminal law was being overburdened as an instrumemt for the enforcement of administrative control of the living conditions and employment op-

26/1/81

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Nat 'move soon on urban blacks'

Argus 27/1/81 339 80

Dr Piet Koornhof

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the Assembly yesterday that amendments had already been made to the Government's three draft bills affecting urban blacks.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, he said 'considerable' comment on the draft bills had been received from various population groups since they were published for information and comment.

REFERRED

Important discussions would be held in February with those people concerned with the proposed draft legislation. Among those who would attend would be Dr P J Riekert and Professor Nic Wiehahn and others.

The draft legislation would then be referred to the Cabinet and the National Party caucus before being placed before Parliament.

Dr Koornhof said it was the intention to bring the proposed legislation to Parliament as soon as possible.

He said he was dissatisfied with the 'absolutely negative' talk among members of the official Opposition about the draft legislation.

POSITIVE

The aim of the proposed legislation was to remove hurtful discrimination and to introduce positive measures instead.

Earlier in the debate, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said the 'pass laws' were 'degrading, discriminatory and humiliating in the extreme.'

There had, therefore, been 'understandable excitement' when the Minister announced 'a new deal' with respect to these laws.

There was only one simple question that the black man wanted answered 'Could he move around like a white man looking for a job, or not?'

The Minister had been quoted as saying that the proposed new measures would give blacks just as much freedom as whites.

Dr Slabbert said that if the draft legislation in its original form were to have become law, none of the good intentions mentioned by Dr Koornhof would have been realised.

The consequences of the proposed legislation would have been totally different from expectations created by the Minister.

This was the conclusion of responsible bodies who had made a careful and objective analysis of the Bills.

The Minister had reacted personally and angrily to Professor Nic Olivier of the PFP who had made a careful and systematic analysis of the draft legislation.

Dr Slabbert then put these questions to Dr Koornhof on the controversial Black Community Development Bill:

● Was it not so that all the contraventions of Act 25 had been retained and the penalties had in some instances been increased as far as they related to the control over the entry, residence in and employment of blacks in urban areas?

● Was it not so that the most important mechanism of control was, in fact, the Group Areas Act?

● Was it not so that no new persons could qualify for Section 10 rights and, therefore, in principle any person not specifically permitted to be in the urban area could in future be endorsed out?

● Was it not so that a man could be prosecuted for giving another man a job?

Dr Slabbert said: 'If this is so, what is new in this "new deal"? In what way can blacks move around just like whites? But the Minister has said the "new deal" is not yet final, I do not question his good intentions and, therefore, I must suspend judgment until the final new deal has been made public.'

ARCHITECTURE (Continued)

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For the best work in first year.

a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.

S F Richardson

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

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

P A Rappoport

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

Miss C Tredgold

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

D H Pryce Lewis

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

S A Read

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.

D H Pryce Lewis

Koornhof explains hopes

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

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

Important amendments had already been made to the draft Bills.

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

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

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

D 24/1/81

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FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

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

P A Rappoport

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

Miss C Tredgold

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

New government deal will 'erode rights

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

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

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

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

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

Other points made in the statement to be sent to MI's were:

● The people intimately affected by the proposed legislation had not been granted the opportunity to participate in its design and would not be instrumental in its enactment.

● Existing influx control laws were applied in a racially discriminatory manner, causing profound indignity and subjecting black people in urban areas to bureaucratic control in nearly every aspect of their daily lives.

● Instead of eliminating hurtful discrimination, the proposed Black Community Development Bill would perpetuate and extend the discrimination inherent in the existing system of influx control.

● Criminal law was being overburdened as an instrument for the enforcement of administrative control of living conditions and employment opportunities for black people.

● Vested rights under section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act were not entrenched in the draft Bill and would instead be replaced by tenuous privileges based on administrative discretion.

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Prime Minister would disappear "like the morning mist," said Mrs Suzman.

HOSTILITY

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

"I am well aware that with the military and para-military forces at its disposal, and with the vast powers it has to han and detain people, the Government can hold the situation for a long time — but only at the cost of life, becoming ever more uneasy for the whites in South Africa," said Mrs Suzman.

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

MISFORTUNE

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

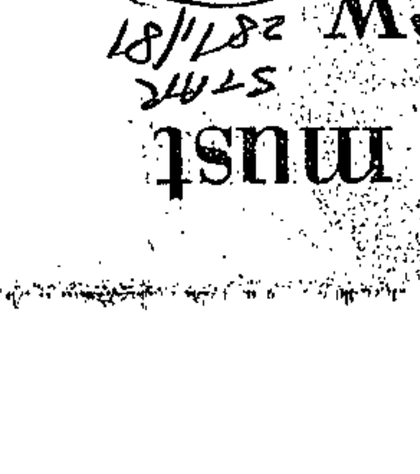
If these "totally unacceptable clauses" were not amended the "new deal" whites were subject to a fine of up to R250 for being in an urban area without authority, whether whites had to produce permits on demand to prove their right to be in an urban area, and whether whites had to have approved accommodation before they could have their dependants living with them.

She asked whether "What blatant nonsense," she said.

"much freedom of movement as whites."

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

Mrs Helen Suzman



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

Koornhof must explain new deal Bills—Helen

Political Staff

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

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99-Year leasehold scheme

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

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

COULD MAKE BLACKS ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

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5 Express

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IN BATTERSBY
Correspondent

● Mrs Helen Suzman
. . . attacked by Dr Koornhof

chairman of the Riekert Commission, whose recommendations are meant to form the basis of the new legislation, Professor Nic Wiehahn, chairman of the Wiehahn Commission of Inquiry into labour legislation, Dr P J van der Merwe, Dr Jan Steyn, chairman of the Urban Foundation, and Mr Fanie Cilliers, a Johannesburg advocate.

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

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

He said the intention was to publish the final legislation in Parliament "as soon as possible unless something unforseen happens".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Future generations of urban Blacks will be stripped of their inalienable claim to section 10 rights.
- The presence of Blacks in controlled (urban) areas will be regulated by permits.
- The 72-hour grace period will fall away.
- The introduction of Blacks into "controlled areas" will be conditional on official satisfaction that the employment sought is bona fide, that there is a shortage of labour in the "controlled area" and that approved accommodation is available.
- It will now also become an offence for any person to "harbour or allow or wilfully assist" a Black person to remain in a "controlled area" without a permit.
- The penalties relating to "legal Blacks" who fail to produce the required documents and for "illegal Blacks" have been substantially increased.

Move SA to entrench 'no Blacks' policy?

By JOHN KANE BERMAN

Koornhof's "new
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substantially the same conclusions as Prof Olivier. Despite having said that Prof Olivier had misinterpreted the bill, Dr Koornhof promised to alter it.

It is clear from both Prof Olivier's and the other experts' analyses, that the Bill will have to be radically altered in principle, not simply watered down if its objectionable features are to be removed.

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

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

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

It works like this: Section 31 (1) (e) (ix) defines a prohibited immigrant as "a Black person in possession of, or required to be in possession of, a passport". Under other laws such

● Sheena Duncan
. . . memorandum

er has succeeded in blocking Pretoria's plans to strip Zulus of their SA citizenship.

He has so far also been able

limited rights of urban Africans, the Bill runs counter to the philosophy of the Riekert Report.

But examination of the evolution of urban areas policy shows that it is Dr Riekert that is really out of step in this regard, not the Bill.

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

● John Battersby writes that the Sunday Express has examined the sections of the new "Koornhof Bill" that deal with the definition and status of a "prohibited immigrant" and is unable to find any material change to the orignal draft legislation.

1/2/81 (539)

EXPRESSCOPE LOOKS AT MOV

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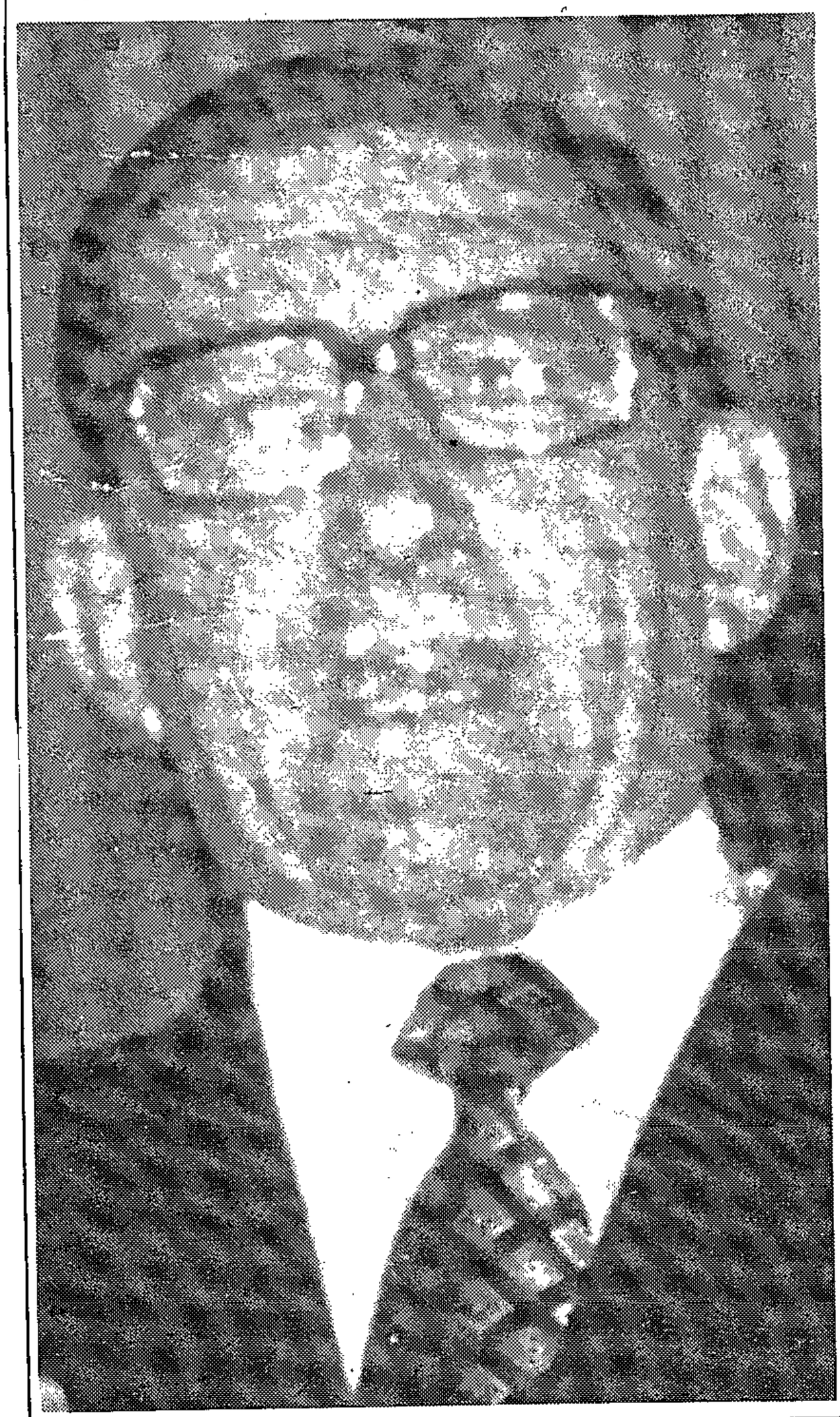

A NEW "Koornhof Bill", which seeks to accommodate sharp criticism directed at the "new deal" draft legislation released last year, will not alter the chief objection to the proposed legislation — namely the removal of the right of urban Blacks to live and work in "White" South Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

● Dr Piet Koornhof . . . under heavy fire over proposed "new deal" but determined to push legislation through as soon as possible.

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

Dr Koornhof reacted angrily to their charges that he was not delivering his promises on a "new deal" for Blacks.

"I am dealing with Bills in

1/2/81

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people include all Blacks who were stripped of their South African citizenship when the Transkei, BophuthaTswana, and Venda became constitutionally separate States.

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

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

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

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

In so doing, the Inkatha leadership has been [illegible] generations of Zulus from gaining the right to acquire permanent residence by virtue of birth in an urban area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THIRD REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, 1980

Mr. SPEAKER laid upon the Table the Third Report of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, 1980, as follows:

MONDAY 4 FEBRUARY 1981

Your Committee, having heard [illegible] as to report as follows:

(1) *Administration Board*

Your Committee endorse the views expressed by it regarding Administration Boards in its Second Report 1979 that it is pertinent at the meeting to review internal control measures, the general financial administration and the [illegible] of Boards.

(2) Your Committee [illegible] to be informed [illegible] the Board [illegible] the [illegible] Your Committee [illegible] Board is [illegible] Board [illegible] the Administration Boards.

(3) *Administration Boards—appointment of auditors*

Your Committee [illegible] Administration Boards [illegible] Board [illegible] Your Committee [illegible] Board [illegible] Your Committee [illegible] Boards [illegible] Your Committee [illegible] Boards [illegible] Your Committee [illegible] Boards

Urban Bills may be heard soon

Political Staff

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

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

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

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

SECURITY

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

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

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, is expected to hold talks later this week with representatives of some of the organisations which submitted memoranda commenting on the Bills in their draft form.

Reports rap poor control by boards

STAR 3/2/81 339

from page 1

to give reasons for fluctuations in gross profit, percentages, but no reply was forthcoming.

● Contributions to certain funds appeared to be inadequate.

● Stores records for the brewery were incomplete, stocktaking lists for liquor, diesel fuel and magou differed from the financial statements.

● The existence and value of immovable assets of R15 628 316 could not be verified.

While reports tabled on the other boards were not as critical, they do reveal substantial losses.

● The Northern Natal Board lost R31 000 to "fruitless expenditure" and wrote off R30 000 as "irrecoverable" after a banking institution was placed under curatorship.

● The Southern Transvaal Board lost R41 000 to fruitless expenditure after getting ministerial approval.

● The Central Transvaal Board will probably write off R19 500 owed to it by a bank under curatorship and had some R593 000 still due to it in capital. A R706 284 insurance claim is also being disputed by the insurers.

● The Central OFS Board is owed R41 600 by a bank under curatorship.

The Auditor General's reports will go to the parliamentary select committee on public accounts for consideration.

Report reveals huge State cash waste

By Peter Sullivan and Tom Duff

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

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

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

His reports on the finances of five boards for 1978-79, tabled yesterday, show they stand to lose nearly R500 000 and are owed nearly R1-million due to bad investments.

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

Hundreds of thousands of rands of taxpayers' money were lost through lost interest.

Of the reports tabled yesterday, the one dealing with the Southern OFS Board is the most critical.

It reveals mismanagement on an appalling scale:

○ "Internal checking and control of unpaid.

Scathing attack on boards for blacks

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

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

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

This follows discoveries of maladministration, bad investments, fruitless expenditure and untraced assets in the boards by the Auditor General.

According to the minutes of proceedings of the Assembly tabled today, the Speaker, Mr J J Loots, yesterday tabled the third report of the

5/02/91

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Select Committee on Public Accounts.

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

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

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

~~uncashed, and~~ handwritten cheques is unsatisfactory," the Auditor General says.

● A sum of R323 838 was still owed to the board after investments in "two particular financial institutions."

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

● The board incurred a calculated loss of R278 181 on unsold dwellings.

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

● The board was asked

To Page 3, Col 3

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

The quiet dedication of an ideal pragmatist

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

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

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

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

REMARKABLE

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

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

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

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

CONVINCED

"And then finally, in my contact with the black communities (with whom we work so closely), I have become convinced there is a great force for moderation and hope for

JUSTICE JAN STEYN

of society and have responsibilities as members of that society which are complementary to the performance of our duties as business or professional men.

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

He is the son of a Dutch Reformed predikant and a mother who was a tireless worker for social rights. "I was brought up in surroundings where concern was a common word. My

down the path towards confrontation. I seriously believe there is a possibility of evolutionary change in this country."

It would be easy to dismiss those words as the philosophy of an academic hermit. But Judge Steyn is pragmatic in his own way, and his credentials formidable.

He served as registrar to the former Chief Justice, Mr Justice N Ogilvie-Thompson; he practised at the Cape Bar during the '50s; he took silk in 1963 and was appointed to the Cape Division of the Supreme Court a year later.

CONTROL

For 10 years he was chairman and president of the National Institute for ders.

Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, and is an internationally noted authority on crime, its control and penal reform.

For 22 years he lectured on company law, civil procedure and criminology at the universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. And he was the motivating force that established an Institute of Criminology at UCT in 1976.

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

Koornhof . . . down to earth on influx control?

INFLUX CONTROL FM 6/2/81

New passes for old

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of course, the granting of an exemption would still appear to require that the recipient produce proof of his status, and that this be contained in a reference book of one kind or another.

So exemption from influx control would appear to mean having to carry a pass to prove that you do not have to carry a pass.

Bills for blacks going to experts

ARGUS 6/2/81

Political Staff

THE Government has decided to withdraw its three controversial urban black Bills for further consideration.

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

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

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

RIEKERT REPORT

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

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

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

COMMENT

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

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

ALTERATIONS

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

ADMINISTRATION BOARDS

Suspicions confirmed

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FM 6/2/81

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hansard 2 Coltons 822
6/2/81

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER DRAFT LEGISLATION BASED ON THE RICKERT REPORT AND THE WHITE PAPER THEREON

(Statement)

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT: Mr. Speaker arising from the White Paper on the Rickert Report, the following three draft Bills were published for general comment in October last year—

1. Local Government Bill.

2. Black Community Development Bill.

3. Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill

I have made it clear from the out-set that the objective of the proposed legislation is to improve the quality of life of Black communities in White areas and, in accordance with the Government's declared policy, to move away from hurtful discrimination. Accordingly, the proposed legislation is intended to give recognition to the settled Black urban inhabitants and to regulate properly the process of urbanization and of rural settlement.

The Bills were published in order to afford all interested parties an opportunity to comment and to make suggestions about how these objectives could best be achieved. I want to convey my sincere thanks and appreciation to the large number of people

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and bodies for the penetrating studies they undertook, which are clearly evident from their comprehensive and valuable comments.

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

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

The committee will be requested to complete its task not later than 15 April 1981, so that the legislation may be introduced during the next session of Parliament this year.

Administration Boards: unemployed

Hans 3 Qlues col 143

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

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

13/2/81

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

ADMINISTRATION BOARD	MALES		FEMALES	
	31/12/79	31/12/80	31/12/79	31/12/80
Western Cape	4 555	4 416	157	337
Eastern Cape	36 230	38 182	16 113	16 880
Northern Cape	1 712	1 043	660	375
Southern Orange Free State	3 051	1 860	574	624
Oranje-Vaal	11 009	8 271	441	262
Port Natal	1 959	1 107	365	254
Drankensberg	1 812	1 654	1 118	677
West Rand	21 078	7 191	30 394	22 644
East Rand	12 051	7 585	1 715	3 153
Highveld	1 215	680	296	201
Eastern Transvaal	107	71	77	38
Northern Transvaal	42	23	110	21
Central Transvaal	960	268	270	151
Western Transvaal	775	793	326	381

Administration Boards: representations

*8. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

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

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, is he not aware of the attitude of the Select Committee on Public Accounts to this whole matter? Does he not read the minutes of this House? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! That quesion is out of order.

Hans 4 Qus 69 150 15/2/8,

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Komani case

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes, by means of a Circular Minute to all Chief Commissioners and Administration Boards on 26 August 1980.

The Natal Mercury

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1981

NOT SO SIMPLE

THE pass laws have for so long been one of the most visible and humiliating instruments of apartheid that one can readily understand the desire of blacks to get rid of every vestige of the hated system.

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

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

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

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

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

The assumption that urban living is the answer to population growth in under-developed regions is being increasingly questioned. Sound agricultural investment, which has been singularly lacking in most developing countries, brings returns as much as three times higher than costly investment in other sectors of the economy, according to a recent Worldwatch Institute report. Uncontrolled urban conglomerations are already showing signs of breakdown, with the poor in the towns having less to eat than their impoverished country cousins.

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

ew deal' for black town councils

Dr Piet Koornhof's "new deal" Bills are being attacked on yet another level as growing numbers of black community councillors come to the conclusion that the town and village councils envisaged in the proposed legislation could never become viable. HARRY MASHABELA examines the issues.

Dr Koornhof . . . his Bills are under fire.

w deal.

d to community councils' executive powers and finances have come from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC).

In a memorandum on the draft legislation, the JCC points out that while the Local Government Bill makes it clear community councils will become town councils or village councils vested with executive powers, it does not confer any such powers.

"The executive powers are to be conferred by the Minister from time to time in his discretion, which he may similarly modify from time to time.

"We suggest that the Minister should at the earliest possible opportunity issue a detailed and specific statement of his intentions on this crucially important aspect.

"Since only the larger and better-established community councils will presumably be constituted as town councils, it should be possible to prepare a standard and detailed list of powers to be conferred. Those powers should be spelt out in detail and not merely incorporated by reference to other legislation," the JCC adds.

While white municipalities report to their provincial administrators, the black municipalities would report to an official in the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Financial provisions for community councils are dealt with in a chapter of the draft Local Government Bill and Section 29 provides that the funds of a council shall consist of:

- Every amount received . . . by virtue of the exercise of its power or the performance of it in duty . . . with which the council has been charged;
- Every amount received in respect of a rate, levy or tax imposed in terms of this Act or any other law with which the council has been charged;
- Every amount received from the Development (administration) Board for the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty under this Act or any other law.

However, the JCC points out Section 16 of the Black Community Development Bill provides that rental charges for residential accommodation "shall be such as the Minister shall consider to be fair and reasonable."

The JCC further says: "It appears that the determination of rentals is out of the hands of the administration boards or of the black councils. It is unlikely that any revenue could accrue to the council itself from this source.

"It is also noted that Section 10 of the Bill provides that no rates shall be levied upon any land or premises held under leasehold by a council."

Charges made by the local authority for water, lighting, sanitary and other services rendered to a township or hostel "shall not without the authority of the Minister exceed the actual cost of providing such services", according to the Bill.

"This appears to place the black councils in an impossible situation. They are unlikely to receive any income from township rents or from assessment rates," the JCC comments.

The JCC further stresses that there is no point in granting powers to a local authority unless it is provided with sufficient sources of revenue to enable it to perform its function and adds:

"The Central Government should assume responsibility for the acquisition of additional land, for the repair, upgrading and provision of infrastructural services and generally to endow the black local authorities so that they may start as viable entities; and to supply them with adequate sources of revenue, including subsidisation from general revenue at least during a transitional period."

It is also pointed out that there has not been any indication of intention to transfer the ownership of land from the Government and the administration boards to community councils.

Seemingly, the councils can only be salvaged from financial stagnation by the Government's revolving fund, provided for in the Black Community Development Bill.

That will, of course, depend on the amount Parliament will vote into the fund each year.

And, obviously, the larger the amounts, the greater would be the chance to normalise the situation in the townships.

These provisions contrast sharply with suggestions made by Dr Nthato Motlana's Soweto Committee of 10. When the committee was formed in July, 1977, it spelled out how it would make an autonomous Soweto economically viable — if given the chance to run the townships.

The committee said a town council would be established for the townships and that revenue would come from rates and taxes, fines, fees and duties as well as charges for the supply of electricity. The black city would also have borrowing powers.

It was also proposed that a special department of the council's management committee would deal with the question of home ownership and complete freehold tenure.

This meant that everything would depend on the townships being granted the right to own land and so enable the people involved in their administration to introduce assessment rates.

But it is clear that the Government will not grant land ownership to blacks outside the homelands. And more than anything else, land ownership remains the crux of the problem.

INSIDE MAIL

18/02/81

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Catch 22 in Koornhof's 'n

BLACK community councils have scant sources of income, if any at all. And ironically, their chances of ever becoming viable are now being severely restricted by Dr Piet Koornhof's "new deal" Bills which were designed to turn them into legitimate town and village councils.

Indeed, the restrictions are so far-reaching that many of the men and women who opted to serve on them in the face of strong community opposition are now beginning to doubt the wisdom of their decision.

Their fears have been reinforced by the draft Local Government Bill published by the Department of Co-operation and Development late last year.

The Bill, which was announced together with the controversial Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill and the Black Development Bill, proposes:

- To consolidate and amend the laws relating to local government by blacks in townships outside the national states (homelands);
- To promote the development of such governments;
- To define the functions of local government institutions, and
- To turn the existing community councils into town or village councils.

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, is already reviewing the Bills after widespread criticism of their provisions and particularly charges that some of the measures will in fact tighten influx control laws rather than ease them.

But while the issue of influx control has tended to overshadow consideration of other measures in the new Bills, critics have increasingly been turning their attention to the measures intended to promote local government in the black community.

Inevitably, the fact that blacks cannot own land outside the homelands continues to be the dominant issue in debate on whether or not the proposed village and town councils could ever be viable.

"One of the main pillars of an autonomous council is the right to own land," says Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, an umbrella body for existing community councils.

Mr Kgame, addressing the association's conference in Bloemfontein recently, also noted that community councils could not own land, nor did they have any authority to raise funds for the provision of services.

"This is a serious handicap — if councils can't be given the right to make themselves viable," Mr Kgame asserted.

As early as 1979 the Riekert Commission Report had raised hopes among councillors that a new deal could be imminent. Their hopes, like those of the rest of the country, were subsequently boosted by the Government's public pronouncements generally and Dr Koornhof's statements in particular.

Some of the councillors became so optimistic that they successfully urged councils to open banking accounts for setting up types of treasury departments.

They went so far as to appoint financial staff to handle the treasury departments. The intention was to break financial ties with the Government's administration boards.

But since then these councils have been fighting a losing battle with the boards. Apparently, the boards are refusing to hand over funds to them, and the councils' banking accounts are still bare, with no funds forthcoming.

The paradox is that the boards, not the councils, seem to enjoy the backing of the law in this regard.

But it was not until councillors — or their association — studied the Koornhof "new deal" Bills that they realised just how hollow the package was. An obviously embittered Mr Kgame, their leader, called it a "raw deal."

Mr Kgame complains that administration boards are still given more authority over and above community councils and that they have the "sole right" to develop black urban areas.

"In order to get councils on a sound financial footing the Government must depart from its out-dated policies. The development of urban areas should be seen as a joint venture whose planning and success depends entirely on the liaison between us (community councils), the Government and the main suppliers of essential services.

"The councils should be given long-term financial resources. The Government must give outright grants to the councils too," says Mr Kgame.

The most detailed and revealing comments on the Local Government Bill as relat-

Mr Kgame . . . new deal is a

Influx control 'big stumbling block'

By Tom Duff
Political Reporter

Influx control is going to be an extremely difficult issue to resolve, says community council leader, Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo, who is one of two black members of a committee that is reviewing legislation affecting urban blacks.

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

COMMITTEE

The Committee will be chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf and its members include, Mr Hennie van der Walt MP, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Manpower Commission chairman Professor Ari Wiehahn, Mr Kumalo, lecturer in African languages at the University of the Witwatersrand and chairman of the Khotsong Community Council and the East Rand Community Council liaison committee and Mr Ben Mokgatle, education and training manager of a large company.

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

The three Bills had been widely criticised. One of the most controversial aspects was the new, tougher form of influx control for which they provided.

The Bills are to be reviewed with the purpose of bringing them in line with the recommendations of the Riekert report. And the Government White Paper on the report, while also taking note of the comments made on the Bills by various organisations.

Blacks to review Koornhof Bills

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Table 5 Health Expenditure Per Capita in Constant 1970 Prices 1959/60 - 1974/75 [a]

Year	GNP per Capita [b]	Health Expenditure per Capita [c]
	(R)	(R)
1959/60	356	14
1960/61	362	14
1961/62	368	14
1962/63	374	14
1963/64	381	14
1964/65	387	14
1965/66	394	14
1966/67	401	14
1967/68	408	14
1968/69	415	14
1969/70	422	14
1970/71	429	15
1971/72	436	15
1972/73	443	15
1973/74	450	15
1974/75	457	15

1959/60-1974/75

	Private Health as % of Private Consumption	Public Health as % of Public Consumption	Public Consumption as % of GNP
1959/60	2,8	18,7	11,3
1969/70	3,3	17,6	12,0
1974/75	2,8	16,8	14,4

Sources: for Expenditure and GNP data see Table 4, Consumption expenditure data - South African Statistics 1976, Table 21,15 and 1970, Table W-5. The consumption data is adjusted to the fiscal year ending in March.

Blacks included on urgent committee

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Two blacks have been included in a 10-man committee to undertake an urgent review of draft legislation which was to have given a new deal to urban blacks.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced the names in a statement to parliament yesterday. The committee will be chaired by Mr Justice I M Grosskopf and includes several senior members of government departments.

The two blacks are Mr B Mokatle, a member of the Wiehahn Commission whose chairman, Professor Nic Wiehahn, is also on the committee, and Mr M B Kumaloo, a Witwatersrand University lecturer and chairman of the East Rand Community Council liaison committee.

Dr Koornhof withdrew the draft legislation earlier this year after widespread criticism that their effect would be the opposite of what he had promised, and would limit black labour movement. Dr Koornhof said the commission would be told to review the draft legislation urgently and to simplify it.

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

The members under Mr Justice Grosskopf are: Mr Hennie van der Walt, Nationalist MP and chairman of the Commission for Administration; Mr J H T Mills, director-general of co-operation and development; Dr P J van der Merwe, deputy director-general of manpower; Professor Wiehahn; Mr Bob Tucker; Dr I M Rautenbach, chief of constitutional planning in the prime minister's department; Mr F B du Randt, senior legal advisor in the Department of Co-operation and Development; Mr Mokatle, and Mr Kumalo.

Cross-section studies of health expenditure have shown that developed countries spend a higher percentage of their Gross National Product (GNP) on health services than do poor countries. Abel-Smith's study around 1960, of data for 17 nations, showed that the proportion of GNP spent on health services ranged from 2,5 to 5,9 per cent, with an average increase of $1000 of GNP per capita resulting in an increase of 0,75 per cent of the proportion of GNP allocated to health.

Publicly provided health expenditures increased at a faster rate with the proportion of GNP spent on health services, rising by 0,9 per cent for each additional $1000 of per capita GNP.[11] Data drawn together a decade later for 16 countries yielded similar results, but in addition this study showed that increases in health expenditure per capita between countries were positively associated with the share of government consumption expenditure in total consumption, and negatively associated with the degree of income inequality.[12]

Total expenditure in the case of South Africa is shown in Table 4. In 1959/60, health expenditures accounted for 4,2 per cent of GNP, but although GNP grew continuously during the 1960's, the proportion allocated to health services had dropped to 3,8 per cent in 1969/70, and had dropped even further to 3,6 per cent by the mid-1970's. When the 1959/60 proportion is contrasted with Abel-Smith's data for 17 countries at a similar time, the South African percentage was relatively large, and was intermediate between the United Kingdom and France.[13] If South African expenditure had followed the average trend (as indicated by Abel-Smith's cross-section data), the proportion of GNP allocated to health services would have risen by 1974/75 to approximately 5,4 per cent of GNP, as opposed to the actual 3,6 per cent.

The level of public health expenditure may be a better indicator of the quality and quantity of health care available to the typical individual in poor countries, where private health services are available to a relatively small proportion of the population. Abel-Smith's data shows, for a sample of 25 countries, that the proportion of public health expenditure in the GNP varied between 4,3 per cent and 0,5 per cent.[14] Even in 1960, this proportion was lower in South Africa's case than for some countries with lower per capita incomes.

Despite the fall in the proportion of health expenditures in GNP it appears

NM 20/2/81

Keep at it, Dr K

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DR PIET KOORNHOF'S decision to include two blacks in a committee of 10 which will urgently review draft legislation which was to have given a new deal to millions of urban blacks is a step in the right direction. It reveals a co-operative attitude without which the Government will find it difficult to implement any of the Wiehahn Commission's recommendations aimed at improving the quality of life of blacks in white areas.

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

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

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

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

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

3 urban Bills withdrawn

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government has decided to withdraw its three controversial urban black Bills for further consideration.

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

It came after strong criticism by urban blacks, the official Opposition and organisations such as the Urban Foundation.

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

The Bills should agree

To Page 3, Col 1

Three urban Bills withdrawn

From page 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"hurtful discrimination".

"It is to be hoped that in carrying out his mandate to implement the Riekert recommendations, special attention will be paid to the repeal of the curfew laws and the removal of penalties on blacks illegally in employment in urban areas," she said.

"The real hope, of course, is that the committee will recommend the repeat of the pass laws that clutter up our prisons with statutory offenders and which, in any case, are no solution to the problem of rural poverty."

Mrs Suzman said such action by the Government would give hope to the black community and would do a great deal to defuse the growing hostility in black communities.

Noting that the commitee had been required to report by April 15, Mrs Suzman said it was to be hoped that the public would be informed, before the General Election on April 29, exactly how serious was Dr Koornhof's "war on the dompas".

She said it would be interesting to see if a black would be included on the committee — "so that they can learn at first hand all about hurtful discrimination".

Mr Harland Bell, New Republic Party spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said it was necessary to balance the urgent need for change for the urban black with the desire to ensure that when changes were made, they would be meaningful, carefully-balanced and structured.

"As they were, the Bills were totally inadequate," he said — so obscure that the ultimate effect was hard to define.

He hoped Dr Koornhof would utilise the expert help at his disposal to produce a Bill which would meet the requirements of black urban dwellers.

7/02/81

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Koornhof's Bills head for overhaul

RDM 7/2/81

POLITICAL STAFF

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CAPE TOWN

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced yesterday that his three draft Bills on black rights would be urgently reviewed.

Opposition spokesmen hailed the decision — but cautioned that any revised measures must include steps to repeal pass laws and curfew regulations.

Dr Koornhof said that as a result of the widespread criticism of the draft legislation — a direct follow-up to the recommendations of the Riekert Commission — it was apparent that different interpretations could be placed on its provisions.

"I have decided that the draft Bills should be urgently reviewed to ensure that the final product matches the spirit of the White Paper on the Riekert Commission."

A committee of experts, under the chairmanship of a legal authority, would be appointed to review the legislation, he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil rights, said Dr Koornhof had acted wisely in withdrawing the draft Bills, which had been greeted by sharp criticism and had fallen short of his original undertaking to withdraw

● STUDY SHOWS THAT EVEN AFFLUENT SOWETANS ARE IN DIRE ECONOMIC STRAITS

RDM 20/2/81 339

Boom for whom?

Proponents of restriction-free capitalism say that during a period of economic growth the benefits filter down to everyone prepared to work. But a new study of household patterns in Soweto has found the opposite to be true.

Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA analyses the study made by Dr Jeremy Keenan, of the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand.

A STUDY by a University of the Witwatersrand social anthropologist has added a new dimension to the capitalism versus socialism debate by disproving a popular capitalist theory that during an economic boom everyone tends to benefit.

A newly-published study by Dr Jeremy Keenan shows that the economic circumstances of those who are not so well off actually deteriorate in some cases.

Among his findings is that while average wages for blacks in his study have gone up by nearly 20% between July, 1978 and December, 1980, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has shot up by 38,64% in the same period; that despite the economic boom, more households are now operating below the breadline.

What is more, the households in his sample are generally above-average in socio-economic terms in Soweto. Thus those economically worse off have been even harder hit.

Dr Keenan outlined his findings in a paper delivered at Wits' History Workshop 1981 recently and elaborated on them in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail this week.

He conducted a study of 50 households in a neighbourhood of Soweto's Rockville township, comparing the situation in July, 1978 to that in December, 1980. Dr Keenan points out that 1980 was a year of almost unprecedented economic growth.

The study proceeds to disprove some popular notions about living and income patterns in Soweto.

While he sets out his findings in understated, academic terms, they nevertheless make harrowing reading about the strategies people adopt to offset the ravages of

of male and female adults still living in their parents' home, quite frequently with their spouses and usually a number of their offspring, about half of whom are illegitimate." ("Illegitimacy" is not regarded as a social stigma.)

His findings contradict the view that the household is a single, economically rational "corporate" unit where incomes are pooled. It is quite frequent for members of a household not to know the place and description of fellow-household members' work, let alone their income.

One of the main sources of conflict and physical violence between family members is that people are suspected of holding back part of their incomes from the household and spending them elsewhere.

Much of the income attributed to a household does not reach it. The result is that a household which may be well above the HEL in terms of aggregated incomes may in fact have several of its members living in a state of poverty.

"In practice," Dr Keenan concludes, "the degree of poverty and hardship is higher than the . . . data indicates."

His study also finds that 50% of the households in the sample give an average R31,60 each in financial maintenance to dependants elsewhere, usually in the homelands.

FINDINGS:

Inflation between 1978 and the end of 1980 outstripped increases in wages.

In July, 1978, the 50 households contained 385 people, an average of 7,7. (The actual number of people per household

move to urban areas in search of employment usually leave their children behind in the homelands.

With mothers at work, who takes care of a household's domestic chores? Dr Keenan has found that the household employs domestics who themselves are exploited. They are usually female kinsfolk brought out from the homelands and elsewhere, or "illegal immigrants" from Transkei or Lesotho brought to and placed in Soweto by agencies operating in these areas.

"The subordination of these (teeenage) girls is assured by their illegal status, their lack of any supporting social network (they are usually placed far apart to avoid mutual contact), and their lack of knowledge of the urban situation," says Dr Keenan, who found two of the houses in the sample actively engaged in this form of exploitation.

The increasing relative economic autonomy of women, together with a relaxation of certain limitations on their rights in urban areas, would seem to be accelerating the trend towards the matrifocal family as the dominant type of household structure.

"It also appears to be asso-

further than of those in the relatively affluent Rockville sample.

He concludes: "To those familiar with the economic growth/development argument, and the 'real' conditions of South Africa's black working class, the data (in the study) will come as no surprise.

"To those who have expounded so vehemently in the last few years on improving 'the quality of life' in Soweto, it may come as a sobering thought that during one of South Africa's periods of greatest economic growth, the number of households below the HEL in one of Soweto's 'better' areas has increased so markedly."

Dr Keenan dismisses the theories of "*herstigte* marketeers" that if South Africa were to have a totally unrestricted capitalist system, market forces would ensure better standards of living for all who tried for them.

He regards the terms used by proponents of capitalism as smokescreens to hide the crises in international capitalism, where he says the free flow of capital is manipulated and controlled by oligopolists, or the few.

Increased capitalism in South Africa leads to increases in monopolies and oli-

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the costs of this process of concentration and centralisation, and the relatively lean times between 1974/5 and the start of the recent upswing.

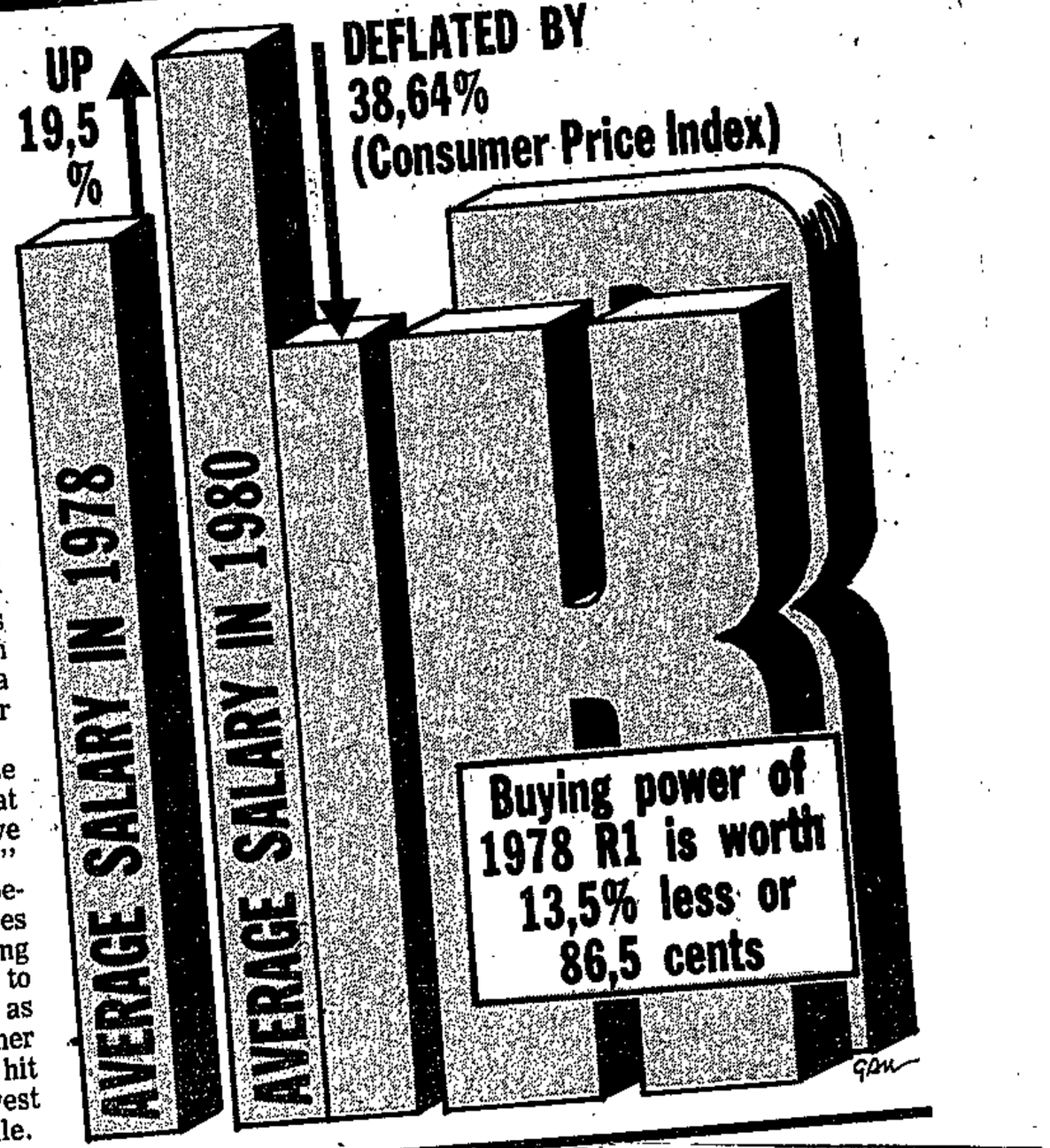
"But this economic growth has itself generated inflation."

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

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

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

For blacks, Dr Keenan believes, bigger wage increases during an economic upswing will make little difference to their quality of life so long as inflation and the Consumer Price Index continues to hit hardest those on the lowest rungs of the economic scale.



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oped by Professor J F Potgieter and, basing his study on the HEL, Dr Keenan argues that present methods of calculations do not include a number of factors.

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

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

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

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

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

"The rest of the household usually consists of a number

pendants in each household.

This is done through a combination of reducing the number of people living in a household and increasing the number of people working.

Both strategies have severe limitations, having a relatively low degree of flexibility.

However, the implementation of these strategies led to the number of people in the sample being decreased from 385 in 1978 to 362 at the end of 1980, while the number of people in employment went up from 110 to 117. The overall dependency ratio thus dropped by 11,7%.

The increase in the number of people employed was made up almost exclusively of women, while the figure for employed men dropped from 58 to 57.

Obviously, with more women at work, significant changes have taken place in household patterns.

The number of people who are least able to contribute in terms of wage or domestic labour has been reduced on average. Except in the 15-18 age group, there has been a decline in the number of children of both sexes in the 1-6 age, girls in the 11-14 age group, and older people.

Dr Keenan says the children in the lower age groups are sent to the homelands or to other kinsmen to allow mothers to go out more easily to work.

Although the number of children sent away is relatively small, it nonetheless signifies an important added factor in the breakdown of family life: it is generally accepted that parents who

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

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

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

How successful have the various strategies been? In spite of the considerable changes that have taken place in households to meet the crisis, Dr Keenan has found that the number of households below the HEL increased from 29,4% in July 1978 to 37,3% in 1980.

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

In the same period, the income/HEL ratio declined in 59% of the households. Dr Keenan observes that during the period, one man committed suicide, and another attempted to do so because they felt they could no longer maintain their dependants.

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

And, with inflation affecting the poorest people even more, Prof Keenan has no doubt that their "quality of life" has deteriorated even

pition flare in households, how children are being sent away so that mothers can go to work, and, as a result, how exploitated labour is used to do their domestic chores.

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

Using Rockville for the study is important in several aspects.

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

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

Average household incomes in the sample are significantly higher than for Soweto as a whole. Using the 1977 average and inflating it with the Consumer Price Index for lower income groups for 1977-78, he calculates the mean household income for Soweto as a whole to have been R274,90 in 1978.

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

METHOD OF CALCULATION:

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

He has modified the widely-used calculation devel-

At the time, 27 of the households were engaging in "informal" economic activities, which produced irregular incomes. Some of the activities often bordered on the illegal, and included dagga trading, prostitution, brewing/shebeens, stealing goods and redistributing them.

"Informal" income made up about 12,4% — most of it earned by women — of the overall total. Dr Keenan outlines figures which indicate that the majority of households participate in "informal" activities in order to maintain a base level of subsistence.

However, because of various restraints, "informal" income dropped to 11,1% of the total by the end of 1980, and wage earners are becoming increasingly dependent on opportunities for overtime work.

In 1980 alone, the CPI for lower income groups increased by 20,05%, and the food index went up by 29,5%. In the 30-month period to the end of 1980, the CPI for lower income groups went up by 38,64%.

In the same period, average wages went up by less than 20% — from R153 per month in 1978 to R183 at the end of 1980.

In fact, the study finds, 70,5% of all individuals' wages have declined — men's wages by an average of 8,4% and women's by 16,5%.

STRATEGIES:

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

Dr Keenan says there has been a conscious attempt to decrease the number of de-

an increase in the already [illegible] which [illegible] very high rate of illegitimacy."

The study has also found a further dimension in the overall deterioration in incomes — increasing dependency of people on overtime work to keep households marginally abreast or ahead of HSL/HEL.

Dr Keenan observes: "In one case, the husband/father puts in an extra week of nightshift as a security guard for one week in the month at what must be considerable cost to his health as well as his family life."

In another case, the man leaves home at 4am and returns at 9pm. "The nature of the work is very heavy and his mother does not think he can keep it up," Dr Keenan explains. "She has begun brewing beer for the first time in many years to meet the impending crisis."

During the period of the study, some changes have also taken place in occupational patterns among both men and women. There has been a slight increase in the number of men in the manufacturing sector, while among women, there has been a more significant shift from manufacturing to trade.

There is also a marked switch among women from semi-skilled to clerical, white collar technical and other non-manual jobs.

The incomes of men who switched jobs often decreased, while the incomes of women increased slightly as a result of job changes.

Dr Keenan outlines the reasons for the drop in "informal" incomes.

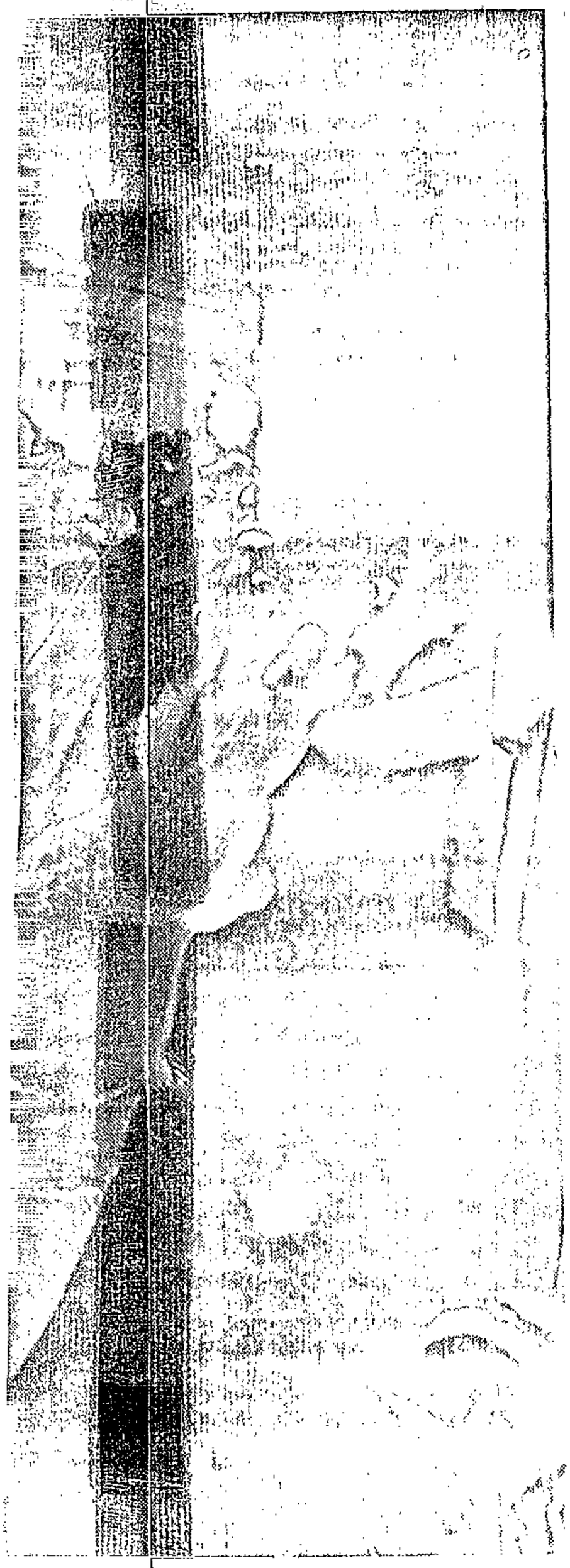
One of these is the increasing risk and heavy penalties faced by unlicensed shebeens; another is the tightening up of security in work places mak-

DERRICK THEMA
ALF KUMALO

Where is a black

s, are like packed ovens. People jostle for places without a care for others, even the aged.

...urs of being ...rain commuter



When Mr Joseph Ndlovu returns home from work in the evening, he is irritable and slaps one of his children.

He sighs with relief at making it back safely from the rigours of being a black train commuter.

The ordeal of travelling daily between the glitter of Johannesburg — where he sells his labour as a 'delivery boy' — and the dreary houses of Soweto is nerve-racking.

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

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

Mr Ndlovu's day starts at 5 am. To be at work at seven he has to catch the 6 am train from Merafe station. He has a 15-minute walk from his house to the station. And the route passes an open veld which is dark in winter.

Victims

He finishes at 5 pm and, with luck, makes it home at seven pm. But on some days he gets home at 7.30, in the smog and dark with little street lighting.

The veld Mr Ndlovu passes on his way to and from the station, is the hunting ground of muggers. And in Soweto, criminals do not only make off with their victims' wages. They also stab to kill since dead men tell no tales.

Mr Ndlovu has had his share of the muggers. One winter evening, three figures sprang and before he knew what was happening there was a knife at his throat.

"Toppie," said the thugs, "give us your money." Luckily for him, he had R20, meant for the children's school fees. The thugs took his money, watch and shoes vanishing in the dark.

Mr Ndlovu was saved because three other commuters appeared on the path. Since then, he joins other people to cross the veld at night.

Mr Ndlovu knows he was lucky. Often early commuters stumble across corpses.

The pitfalls do not end there.

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

There is no courtesy. Agile ones jump on to a train before it stops. By then there is standing room only. Sometimes a train comes in already packed and people have to hang on to the outside because they will be late for work if they miss it.

Hustle

The story is the same in the evenings. People jostle for places without a care for others, even the aged.

In the hustle pickpockets have a field day. Many thugs use unorthodox methods.

On Friday evenings — payday — a gang of thugs, knives drawn, will cause chaos by cornering a victim and demanding his pay packet. In the frenzy, people risk death and injury by jumping out of windows to escape being mugged.

Mr Ndlovu remembers people who were flung to death from moving trains when they tried to resist robbers. He remembers the night when a crazed knifeman indiscriminately stabbed people and openly dragged a woman to a toilet where he raped her. Nobody lifted a finger.

He remembers the night at Croesus station when a man foolhardy enough to resist was stabbed in the heart. His body was flung through the window.

He has also seen bravery like in the summer of 1973 when three young men confronted an old woman, tried to seize her bag and, when she held on, slapped her across the face.

A young woman nearby cursed at the top of her voice, pulled off her high-heeled shoes and hit one of the thugs on the head. His blood, which spurted like a fountain, made the others panic and suddenly all the commuters in the coach attacked them.

They were badly beaten. One was dying or dead when the angry mob handed them over to railway police at New Canada station.

There was the day, too, when a group of knobkerrie-wielding Zulus, obviously fed up with muggings, placed themselves strategically in a coach. At New Canada station a group of about five gangsters got on. As the train pulled off, a woman's scream drowned the buzz of voices.

Daredevils

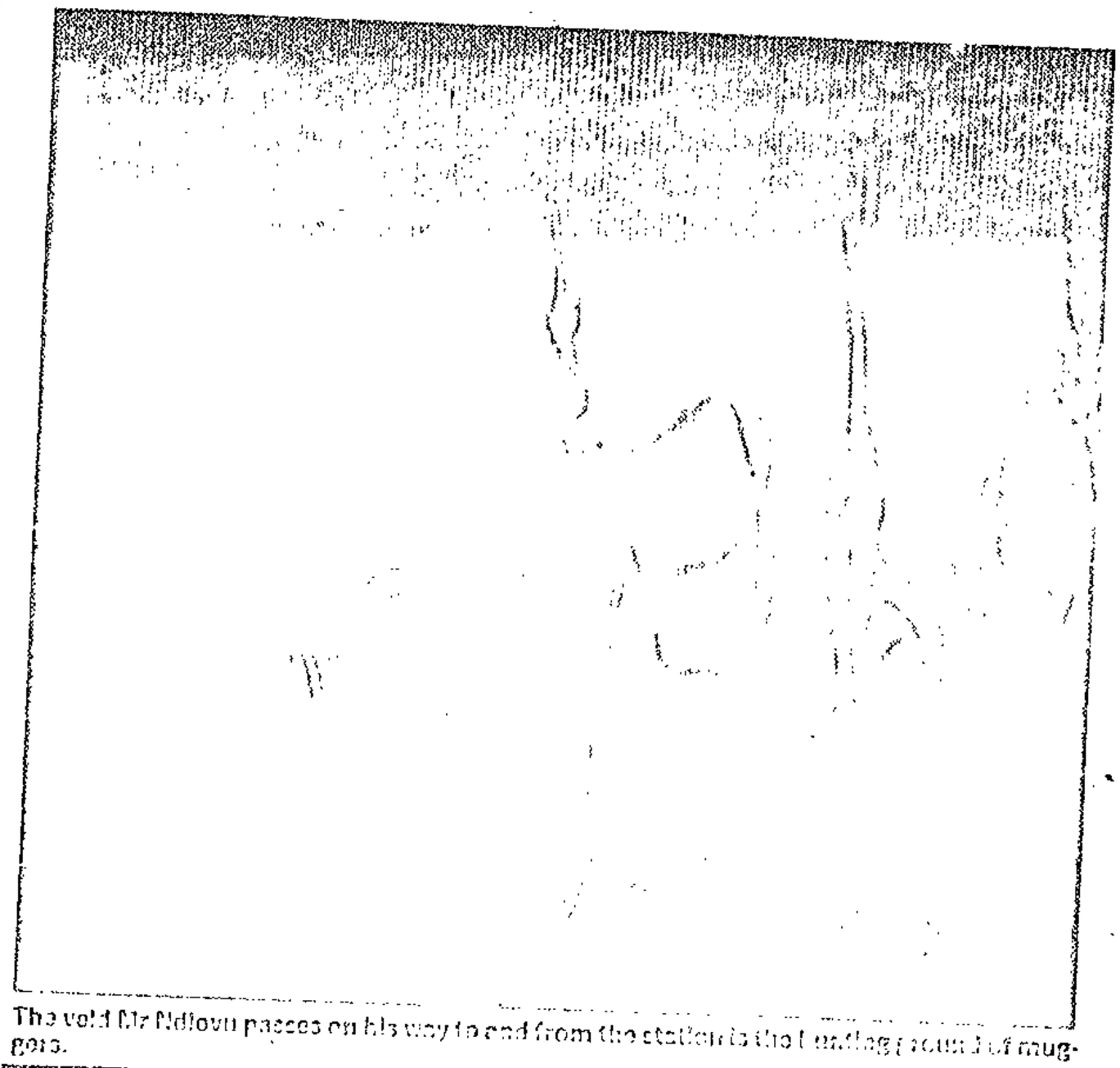
The thugs were demanding money. But out of the blue the Zulus pounced on them. Blows rained on their heads. One jumped through the window — to his death. Two were beaten to death on the train and crowds jeered their corpses.

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

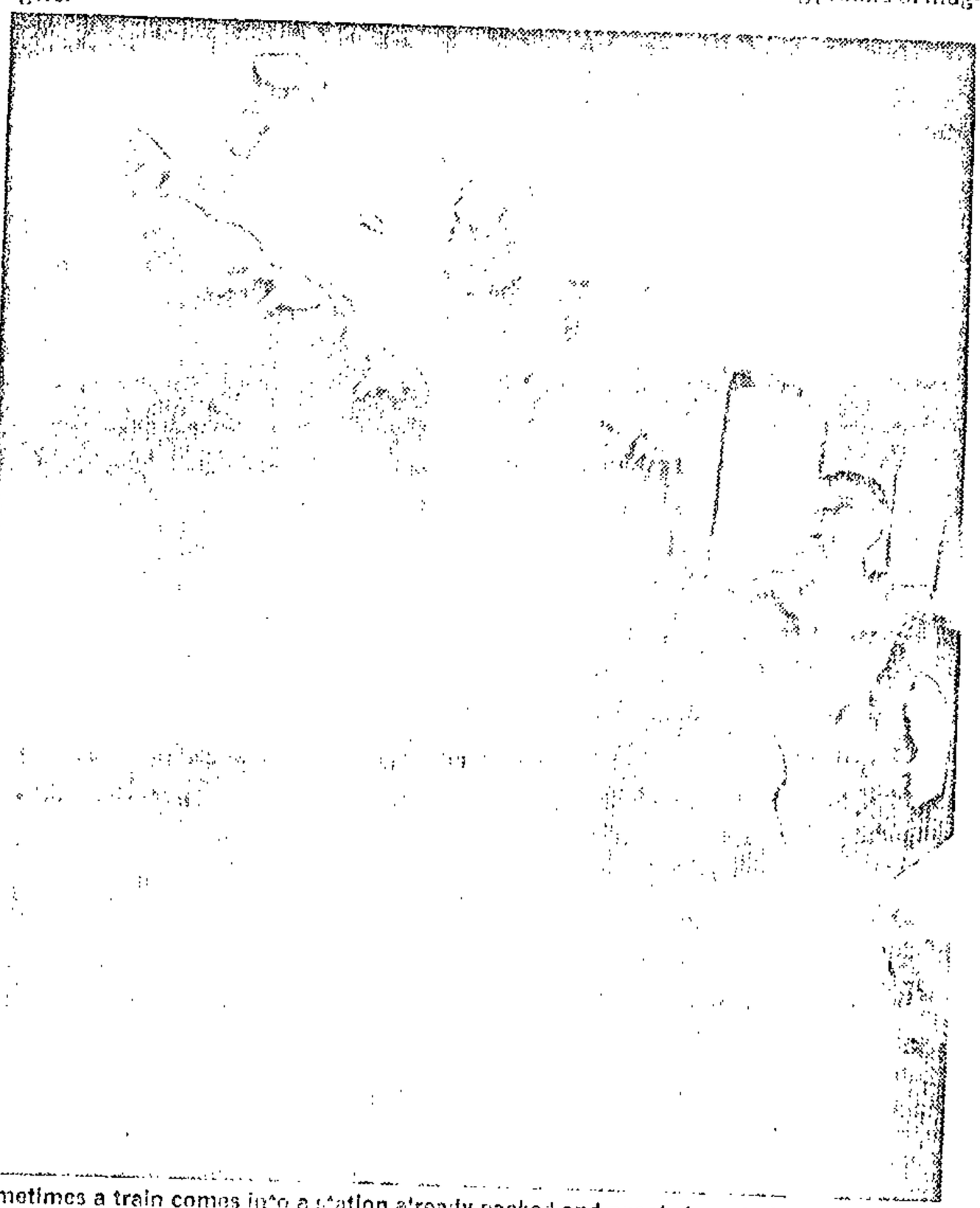
"But as you know, a cop can be seen a mile away. When they are going from coach to coach, the thugs lie low," said Mr Ndlovu.

The trains also have their daredevils. They are the "staff riders," dropouts who travel for fun on the outside of trains. Many have fallen to their deaths and others have been maimed.

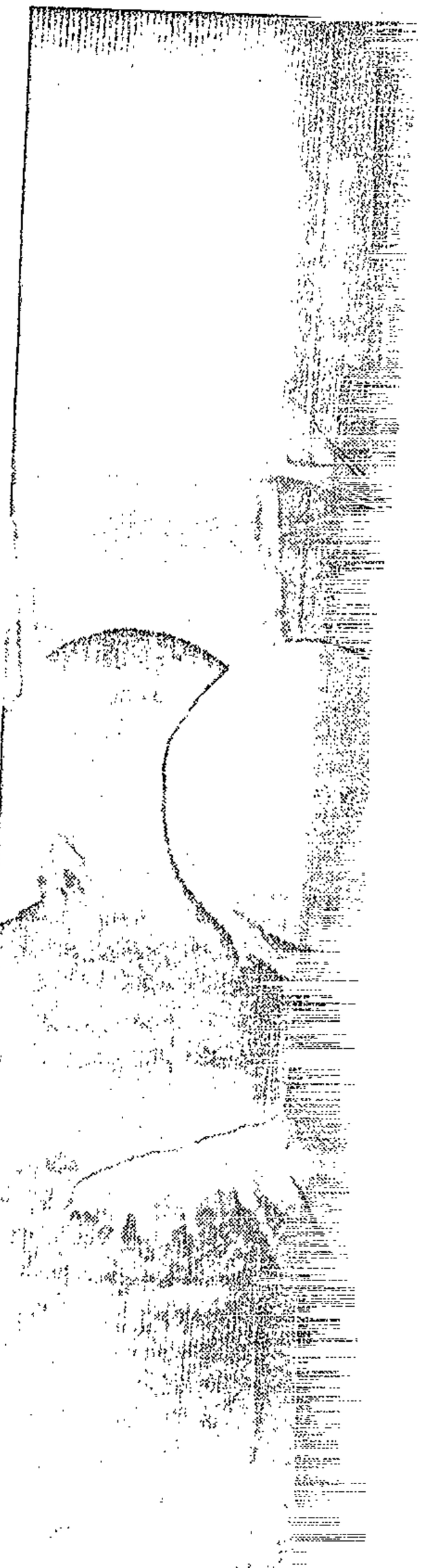
Story:
Pictur



The veld Mr Ndlovu passes on his way to and from the station is the hunting ground of muggers.



Sometimes a train comes into a station already packed and people have to hang on to the outside because they will be late for work if they miss it.



Soweto trains, particularly during peak

Shifting black attitudes to revolution

339 RDM 21/2/81

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Government spokesmen gloss over alleged discontent. African political leaders, on the other hand, see a revolution around the corner. — **Social scientists E A Brett and S J Morse.**

IT IS — or should be — a sobering thought that nearly one in four of Sowetans have lost faith in negotiation and dialogue and perceive revolution as the most effective means of improving their position.

But, from another perspective, this finding by the University of South Africa's Centre for Sociological Research may actually provide those who hope for peaceful change with a small measure of solace.

Commenting on the Unisa survey, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, one of South Africa's best-known analysts of popular feelings, said: "I am surprised. I would have expected Soweto to be more radical."

Prof Schlemmer's reaction was made in the light of his own research into black attitudes during the period 1977-1979, which was published in the Quail Report on the Ciskei.

In his inquiry Prof Schlemmer assessed the feelings of a fairly wide range of blacks along a continuum which ranged from *very happy to angry and impatient*. His survey included rural and urban Xhosas in the Eastern Cape and Zulus and Pedis in Soweto.

He found dissatisfaction had reached "critical proportions" on several issues. Among urban Xhosa and Zulu, 45% and upwards recorded feelings of anger and impatience on three levels: life in general, the political situation and wages and incomes.

Comparing his findings with those in 1977 of the German sociologist, Theodor Hanf, Prof Schlemmer said: "It is quite apparent that a disturbing deterioration in degree of satisfaction has taken place over the past two years."

He then added: "If the (Botha Government's) desire to improve race relations is not translated into an improvement in the tone and quality of urban administration and service provision, South Africa runs a severe risk of new disturbances if some flashpoint occurs."

It is against this background that the Unisa findings should be compared with the work of Prof Hanf for the Bergstraesser Institute.

Instead of rising, as Prof Schlemmer's research suggested it should have, the revolutionary response depicted by the Unisa team in 1980 does not differ much from that delineated by Prof Hanf's 1977 survey.

The Bergstraesser survey found that 25% of urban blacks in three metropolitan areas — Johannesburg, Durban and Pretoria — no longer regarded peaceful change as a viable option. The Unisa figure for Soweto was slightly less: 23%.

But a further point should be noted: the proportion of blacks with faith in the efficacy of peaceful change has apparently declined, from 65% in 1977 to 53% in 1960.

The Unisa survey contains a fairly large category — 24% — of disparate responses to a question on what is the best way of achieving meaningful change. They are grouped as "miscellaneous" because they were difficult to interpret and classify, Mr Piet Human, of Unisa, said.

Prof Schlemmer commented: "This residual category in the Unisa survey must include some peaceful responses." But by the same token it may equally well included obliquely expressed endorsements of violence.

Perhaps the best explanation of this category is that it embraces people who are undecided on where they stand, and who thus constitute a "floating vote" which can swing the balance one way or the other.

Leaving aside the intellectual problems posed by the uncommitted 24%, one factor may have restricted growth of belief in revolution — hope. Mr Human seemed to think so.

In an interview he told the Rand Daily Mail: "The people seem to be more hopeful. There has been an important shift to optimism. They are less fatalist than they were. They walk tall."

He listed possible causes of their buoyancy: the triumph of Mr Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe, strikes and the rise of black worker assertiveness, and the "reformist' policy of Mr P W Botha (the survey was carried out before his latest surge of *verkrampte* electioning).

Substantiation of Mr Human's view was provided in December last year by a survey carried out by Markinor. It showed that 41% of black women believed they would be better off in a year's time, a 12% increase over the equivalent figure six months earlier.

Some comparative figures over the past 20 years on the state of black optimism are: 6,7% in 1962, when the shadow of Sharpeville still hung over the black community; 11% in 1976, the year of the Soweto unrest; and 8% in 1977, when the scars of 1976 were still fresh.

If hope acts as a restraint on revolutionary impulses, it remains, however, a potentially explosive force especially if it begins to give way to despair. As De Tocqueville remarked: "Revolution is born of a paradoxical marriage of hope and despair."

Another factor which may have checked endorsement of the revolutionary option is the sheer strength of the Defence Force and the police.

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and reform

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

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

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

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

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

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

But *bedingingspolitiek* (bargaining politics) is a two-way process: blacks must also be encouraged to negotiate by a policy which holds out to them the hope of achieving meaningful gains through political bartering.

It is in this context that the April 29 General election and Mr Botha's apparent preference for bellicosity above reformism acquires pertinence for all South Africans.

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Black spots

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

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

(ii) Province of Transvaal.

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

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

(3) (a) R679 493.

(b) The total cost is not readily available and cannot be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work which is deemed unjustified.

Offences/infringements of the law

170. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:—

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

(2) how many of the infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations,

(b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) (a) 1 022 942.

(b) 629 941.

(2) (a) 13 295.

(b) 60 872.

(c) 77 559.

(d) 32 949.

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Komani case

*10. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the content of the circular minute of 26 August 1980 to all Chief Commissioners and Administration

Boards drawing attention to the ruling of the Appellate Division in the Komani case:

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) In the circular minute of 26 August 1980 all Chief Commissioners were informed of the contents of the press statement made by me on 22 August 1980, and were advised that Regulation 20(1) of Chapter 2 of Government Notice R.1036 of 1968 was declared *ultra vires* by the ruling and that it would serve no purpose to promulgate any further fees payable in respect of lodgers permits. The Chief Commissioners were requested to inform the Administration Boards accordingly.

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

For written reply:

Reference books/influx control

84. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

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

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1)

	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	13 273	848
Johannesburg	29 601	6 568
Soweto	142	37
Durban	2 592	320
Pietermaritzburg	12	—
East London	394	240
Port Elizabeth	111	—
Cape Peninsula	318	149
Bloemfontein	1 551	989
West Rand	2 935	957
East Rand	4 648	1 164

(2) 66 397 14 653

These figures only represent the number of persons arrested by the South African Police.

Blacks removed to Black states

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

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres during 1980?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Port Elizabeth	Nil
Bloemfontein	Nil
Durban	Nil
Pietermaritzburg	Nil
Pretoria	3 350
Witwatersrand	2 381
Cape Town	3
East London	1 987

The figures for Pretoria and the Witwatersrand comprise the removal of 1 033 and 389 families respectively, who have resettled in the national states on their own accord, and were mainly Ndebeles and to a lesser extent Swazis.

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

The figure for Cape Town comprise the removal of one family only.

SABRA

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

Whether any Administration Boards have made donations to SABRA; if so, (a) which boards, (b) over what period in each case and (c) what was the total amount donated by each board up to 31 December 1980?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. To furnish the required information the Administration Boards will have to examine their books since their inception in 1973. At present there are 14 Administration Boards, whereas originally there were 22, which means that the final accounts of the defunct Boards will also have to be examined. The costs of obtaining the information to such extent is not considered justified.

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

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BACKGROUND

Four years ago the Urban Foundation set up shop. Here the executive director, Mr J H Steyn, talks about its aims and achievements. For a full report on the foundation see the special supplement published in The Star today.

Foundation has vital role, says Steyn

By Craig Charney

Q: One of the major intentions of the foundation was to prevent a socialist revolution in South Africa. But support for the ANC and its attacks has increased steadily in the past couple of years. In view of this, how successful would you say the foundation has been?

A: I think the founders would be extremely surprised to find that their objective was to avoid a socialist revolution. Those of us who were close to the heart of the foundation saw it as an organisation which would be a catalyst for change in South Africa — change towards the establishment of a just society. What was fundamental was the creation of equal educational opportunity, and access for all sectors of the community to our economic system.

Q: But certainly the preservation of free enterprise is one of the prime components of just society the foundation envisages?

A: I agree. I believe that the free market system — particularly because of its freedom — is a system worth trying to maintain. It's not the maintenance of the system for the system's sake.

Q Yet there is increasing evidence of radicalism among the urban population and also of increasing violence. In view of that, how successful would you say the UF has been?

A I don't think one should measure the foundation's success against those objectives. If we were to hold out a promise that, through a process of socio-economic advance, all disruption would be avoided I think we would be raising false expectations. We

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

this constitute a constraint on your activity in this honest broker role that you are trying to play?

SUCCESSES

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

A I think the first and major success was the shift in government policy in relation to the urban blacks which was demonstrated by the 99-year leasehold legislation.

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

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

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

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

WORK CODE

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

A: We feel that more could. and should, be done to improve employment practices in South Africa. But signifi-

A: I think one must bear in mind that the foundation is in a very sensitive position trying to play the role of honest broker and that it is unwise in this respect to state publicly what cards it holds and how it intends to play them. That could inhibit the vitally important role which I believe the foundation can play.

Churches might defy law — Storey

Argus 26/2/81

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Argus Correspondent

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

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

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

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

The Rev Peter Storey

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

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

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

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

RUGBY TOURS

The Irish rugby tour and the Springbok tour of New Zealand also came under fire from churchmen.

The SACC executive said it was concerned at 'the enthusiasm with which some overseas sporting bodies have accepted that apartheid in sport has been abolished.

'We are particularly disturbed that overseas sporting bodies participate in sporting events while apartheid in sport is not eradicated at all levels,' the executive said.

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

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

In another statement the executive called on investors to enter investment, loan or trade agreements with South Africa only if their action would promote full human rights for all inhabitants of a united South Africa.

'Increased foreign investments are an essential part of Prime Minister Botha's national strategy,' the executive said.

Churches warm of comfrontation over Bills

Religion Reporter

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

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

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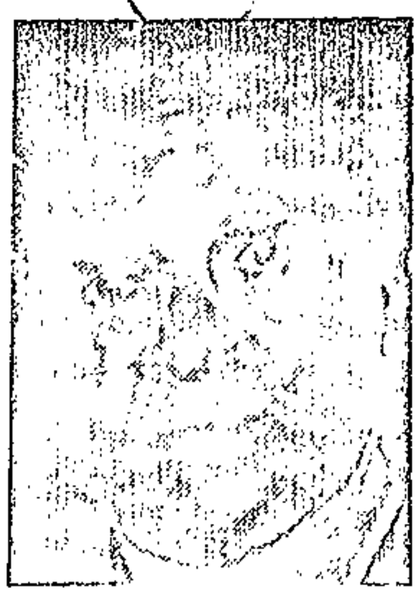
REV PETER STOREY ... serious confrontation.



BISHOP DESMOND TUTU ... less hopeful.

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

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

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

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

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

Or it might be possible only to say that the same capital expenditure can provide certain quantities of different services : e.g. one hospital outpatients department catering for approximately 75 000 patients annually, or five Day Hospitals each catering for upwards of 50 000 patients annually, or 208 rural clinics with annual attendances of

price index for medical services. The estimated [illegible] of building and equipping a rural clinic was R12 000 (from D. Selvan), and attendances assumed to be between 25 and 100 per week.

latter kind is where unemployment or scarcity of personnel exists. * Given a choice of facilities with different proportions of nurses and doctors and there are unemployed nurses and a shortage of doctors, it cannot be assumed that the salary levels reflect the cost to society of their employment. In the case of nurses the cost is not work elsewhere but the value of staying at home, which may be

Bill of Rights may lie ahead

Black rights

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

Far-reaching changes to the status of urban blacks, including the creation of a type of Bill of Rights for black people, could result from the redrafting of three Bills.

Informed sources say the Government is willing to consider "radical" changes to the three controversial Bills affecting blacks which are to be redrafted by a technical committee.

The committee, which has two black members, begins work next week.

Its task is to redraft the Bills so that they comply with the Riekert Report and the Government White Paper on the report.

But some sources believe the committee will be encouraged to go much further. There is talk of formulating a kind of Bill of Rights, although how this will be possible given the wide range of restrictive laws in the country, remains to be seen.

"We are being given a completely free hand," a committee member said today.

Excluded

He said the fact that the committee's recommendations were to be referred to the parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution was an indication of how far-reaching its work would be.

Sources also point out that it is significant one of the main architects of the Bills under revision, Mr Jan Lambrechts, has been excluded from the committee.

When the three Bills were unveiled late last year they were said by government leaders to

the providing authority; thus patient travel and waiting costs and the amount of home care should be taken into account when assessing the cost of alternative facilities [8].

Where shadow prices are used and costs to the public included, the chosen solution will always entail lower costs to society; but it may entail a higher or lower public budget than an alternative method. If all decisions taken together imply the need for higher public expenditure then the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are

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* The assumption behind using prevailing wage or salary rates to represent the social cost of hiring personnel is that the rate to be paid reflects the value of the person in their previous occupation, which has to be replaced or is lost when they change employment. This assumption is questionable at the best of times, but doubly so when salaries are determined independently of shortages and surpluses and non-market means (such as direct allocation of labour) used to overcome these.

8. See paper by Gill Raine - "The Impact of Day Hospitals on the cost of treatment"

URBAN BLACKS

New new deal?

In a move which has been welcomed by all population groups, Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof has announced the establishment of a 10-man committee to undertake an urgent review of his controversial draft legislation on urban blacks. Two blacks have been included — but, the *FM* understands, if meaningful changes are not effected, particularly concerning the entrenchment of Section 10 rights, there could be a political rumpus. The inclusion of blacks is, of course, a welcome move.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fig. 7 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED CAUSES OF THE MORTALITY

Eighth Revision)

Not words of Judge Steyn

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

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

In fact, the words were not used by Judge Steyn but were part of the report. The Star regrets the error.

Home for elderly gets R25 000 boost

By LEN MASEKO

A SUM of R50 000 will be given to the South African National Council for the Aged (Sanca) in the next two years to improve the life of the aged.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs Z Droskie receives a cheque of R25 000 on behalf of South African National Council for the Aged from Mr J S Mkhalipe, manager in charge of social development at Urban Foundation.

Blacks spend R1 000m a year on liquor

THE BIG BOOZE DRINK-UP

Beer their favourite tipple

SOUTH AFRICA's blacks are spending a staggering R1 000-million a year on booze, or R90 for each person aged 16 and over.

These figures have been calculated from details published in the latest All Media Products Survey (Amps).

The monster annual drink-up goes something like this: 1 602-million glasses of beer, 868-million tots of spirits and 110-million glasses of table wine.

The input of beer represents, 79,6 percent of the market, with each black over 16 accounting for 143 glasses a year (whites 101, coloureds 70 and Asians 44).

This represents spending of around R800-million a year at bar prices.

The next favourite tipple of black drinkers is brandy, with 332-million tots being knocked back annually at a cost of about

"Political pressure imposed on the black man"

LEADERS SLAM BIG DRINK-UP

4/3/81 SOWETAN

THE drinking pattern is increasing among blacks — and various people have expressed concern on the amount of money spent on liquor.

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

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

SUICIDAL

Mr Wenman was reacting to a story in the **SOWETAN** yesterday that South Africa's blacks are spending a staggering R1 000-million a year on booze — or R90 for each person aged 16 and over.

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

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

By LEN KALANE

tots taken a year at a cost of R166-million.

Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, director of the Soweto Family Help Centre said: "It is a hell of a lot of money to spend on drinks that could have been spent on food."

Top educationist, Mr T W Kambule reacted: "What! R1 000-million! We call that a billion. It is an unfortunate situation real though it looks. Yet we must not overlook the underlying factors which cost that amount of drinking."

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

He said: "In actual fact we should not blame the black man but the system which has reduced blacks to minor status and consequently find their delight in imbibing in alcohol."

Mr T W Kambule

We need to have therefore measure of

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

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

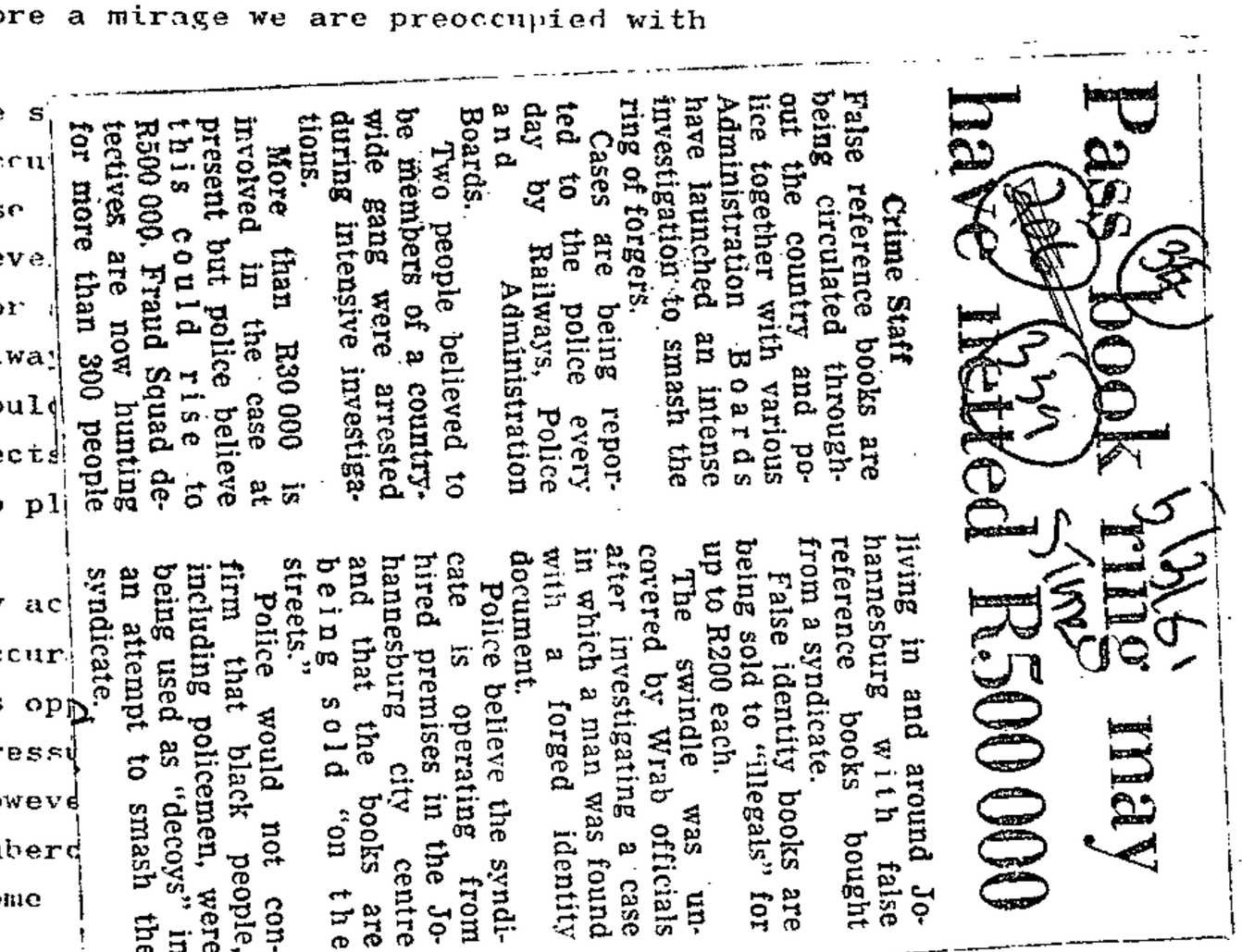
5. Population pressure
6. Education
7. Economic Status
8. World view - attitudes and custom
9. Family strength
10. Nutritional status
11. Sanitation and pollution

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

<u>Given the eleven categories how do we meassure them?</u>

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

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



Pass book fraud may have netted R500 000

Crime Staff

False reference books are being circulated throughout the country and police together with various Administration Boards have launched an intense investigation to smash the ring of forgers.

Cases are being reported to the police every day by Railways, Police and Administration Boards.

Two people believed to be members of a country-wide gang were arrested during intensive investigations.

More than R30 000 is involved in the case at present but police believe this could rise to R500 000. Fraud Squad detectives are now hunting for more than 300 people living in and around Johannesburg with false reference books bought from a syndicate.

False identity books are being sold to "illegals" for up to R200 each.

The swindle was uncovered by Wrab officials after investigating a case in which a man was found with a forged identity document.

Police believe the syndicate is operating from hired premises in the Johannesburg city centre and that the books are being sold "on the streets."

Police would not confirm that black people, including policemen, were being used as "decoys" in an attempt to smash the syndicate.

To come closer to the how, a list of items that can be measured accurately is presented using the same numbers as before

1. <u>Health</u> - not possible?

Conference Commits to form new organisation

5/3/81 Sowetan

By CHARLES MOGALE

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

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

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

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

He rejected joint representation with homeland leaders, but added that good working relation with "black states" be encouraged because of some urban people's "strong ties with the homeland".

'Removing influx control would reduce crime'

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

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

This was said by Mr Ramarumo Monamo, of the centre for applied legal studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

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

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

"We're talking of laws aimed at the endorsement of the territorial segregation of black and white. The first such laws were passed in 1913, after unification of South Africa.

"The Land Act and subsequent Act in 1936, allocated 13 percent of total land for exclusive occupation by Africans. They were to be considered temporary residents in the remaining 87 percent of white SA.

Arrests

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Housing

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

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

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

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

Phasing

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lanky Mr O'Dowd stretches in his chair as he formulates his thoughts:

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

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

Dubious

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Professor A Oosthuizen, head of the Department of Urban Studies, Rand Afrikaans University.

Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in politics, University of the Witwatersrand.

try areas fell away."

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

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

Basic

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

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

"Influx control is like the franchise, it is one of the basic underpinnings of the current system; withdraw it and you'd have a revolutionary transformation of society."

He illustrates some of the effects of influx control: "It reverses, or is meant to, the flow from country to town. It makes movement difficult from one job to another if the person does not have Section 10 rights.

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

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

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

"If influx control were removed the crime-rate in the cities would go up. Municipal rates would go up, populations could double.

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

Discomfort

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

'Football'

Professor Oosthuizen says he feels sure there would be an easing of influx control nonetheless: "You can see this in the Riekert Report and to a lesser extent in the Wiehahn report — coupled with the availability of housing.

"I am not in favour of that solution. Housing in most countries very easily becomes a political football (speelbal).

"It puts Government agencies on the firing line.

"We have a choice in this country, to create Third World cities or industrialised cities. When you do not have influx control, squatter areas like Winterveld near Pretoria or Edendale near Maritzburg develop within three years."

Guesswork

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash advice office, is considered by many to be a leading expert on influx and apartheid laws.

"Anything said on the lifting of influx control can only be guesswork. But I will start on the basis that as it is so evil and immoral, it has to go."

She believes it should be lifted overnight. But, "there are no indications that the Government is thinking of lifting influx control. It is just using new words to control more rigorously than before.

"Research by the University of South Africa showed that someone living in the Ciskei could go into Maritzburg — not recognised for its high wages — work nine months and spend three months in jail (for working illegally in the area).

"Despite this, that person would have still increased his standard of living by 720 percent. That is not preventing influx control but creating a criminal population.

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

"There is one group arguing that if restrictions are lifted it wouldn't make much difference.

"There are pressures forcing people out of Bantustans anyway, although those in the cities are having an increasingly difficult time. Influx control has never been more stringent or worked better.

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

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

Hungry

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

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

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

Mrs Duncan stubs out her cigarette. "The pay and staff crisis in the civil service is a symptom of the breakdown of Government administration apparent in black affairs for years.

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

Include urban blacks, say chairmen

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

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

This decision was taken at a meeting of chairmen of community councils in the Pretoria-Witewatersrand-Vereeniging region.

The chairmen have emphasised the development of the homelands should not be an excuse for depriving blacks of their South African citizenship.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Council and convenor of the chairmen's meeting, has taken a more conciliatory attitude.

Black co-operation a 'way out of poverty'

By J S MOJAPELO

BLACK businessmen had to form partnerships and companies to overcome their poverty hurdle, said Mr Llewellyn Mehlomakulu, business development manager of Barclays Bank, when speaking at the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce conference at Pinetown yesterday.

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

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

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

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

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

To overcome the poverty hurdle, blacks have to pool their resources.

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE LIDMAATSKAP VAN DIE PRETORIASE MUNISIPALE VOORSIENINGSFONDS VIR NIE-BLANKES—SWART WERKNEMERS VAN ADMINISTRASIERADE OORGEPLAAS NA GEMEENSKAPSRADE

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, vaardig hierby, namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 6 (1A) (d) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), en met die instemming van die bestuur van die Pretoriase Munisipale Voorsieningsfonds vir Nie-Blankes, die volgende regulasies uit:

1. 'n Swarte in diens van 'n gemeenskapsraad, wat onmiddellik voor sy oorplasing daarheen vanaf die diens van 'n administrasieraad ingevolge artikel 6 (1A) (a) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), tot hoofde van 'n besluit deur hom ingevolge artikel 10 (8) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), uitgeoefen, 'n lid was van die Pretoriase Munisipale Voorsieningsfonds vir Nie-Blankes (hierna die Fonds genoem), geregistreer kragtens artikel 4 (4) van die Wet op Pensioenfondse, 1956 (Wet 24 van 1956), en ingestel by Administrateurskennisgewing 172 van 7 Maart 1962 ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 101 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939 (Ordonnansie 17 van 1939)—

(a) word geag sonder onderbreking in sy diens 'n lid van die Fonds te bly;

(b) is onderworpe aan die wet, regulasies en reëls wat die Fonds beheer; en

REGULATIONS REGARDING MEMBERSHIP OF THE PRETORIA MUNICIPAL NON-EUROPEAN PROVIDENT FUND OF BLACK EMPLOYEES OF ADMINISTRATION BOARDS TRANSFERRED TO COMMUNITY COUNCILS

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 6 (1A) (d) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), and with the concurrence of the management of the Pretoria Municipal Non-European Provident Fund, hereby make the following regulations:

1. Any Black in the service of a community council who immediately prior to his transfer thither from the service of an administration board in terms of section 6 (1A) (a) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), by virtue of an election exercised by him in terms of section 10 (8) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), was a member of the Pretoria Municipal Non-European Provident Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund), registered in terms of section 4 (4) of the Pension Funds Act, 1956 (Act 24 of 1956), and established by Administrator's Notice 172 of 7 March 1962 in accordance with the provisions of section 101 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance 17 of 1939)—

(a) shall be deemed to remain a member of the Fund, without a break in his service;

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

(c) ondanks andersluidende wetsbepalings, nie geregtig op die betaling van 'n voordeel uit die Fonds ingevolge van sy oorplasing nie, vir sover sy oorplasing met die beëindiging van sy diens by die betrokke administrasieraad gepaard gaan.

2. 'n Persoon bedoel in regulasie 1, wat afgedank is weens die oortolligheid van sy pos, word, vir die doeleindes van die wet, regulasies en reëls wat die Fonds beheer, geag deur die betrokke plaaslike owerheid afgedank te gewees het, en aan hom word uit die Fonds 'n toepaslike voordeel betaal wat by of kragtens die wet, regulasies of reëls wat die Fonds beheer, betaalbaar is ten opsigte van 'n lid daarvan wat weens oortolligheid afgedank word.

3. Nadat die Fonds die toepaslike voordeel bedoel in regulasie 2, betaal het, moet die Fonds op die betrokke gemeenskapsraad—

(a) waar die betrokke voordeel 'n jaargeld is of insluit, die volle bedrag van elke betaling ten opsigte van die jaargeld verhaal met ingang van die datum van so iemand se uitdienstreding tot op die datum waarop by die leeftyd bereik waarop hy ingevolge die wet, regulasies of reëls wat die Fonds beheer, verplig sou wees om uit die diens van die betrokke gemeenskapsraad te tree of tot op die datum waarop hy sterf, watter datum ook al die vroegste is;

(b) waar 'n jaargeld in paragraaf (a) genoem, ingevolge daardie wet, regulasies of reëls betaalbaar bly na die datum waarop so iemand aldus verplig is om af te tree, die bedrag (as daar is) verhaal wat elke betaling ten opsigte van dié jaargeld meer is as die bedrag wat ingevolge daardie wet, regulasies of reëls betaalbaar sou gewees het as dié persoon op die datum waarop hy werklik afgetree het, die leeftyd bereik het waarop hy aldus verplig sou wees om af te tree;

(c) waar die betrokke voordeel 'n gratifikasie is of insluit, die volle bedrag van sodanige gratifikasie of 'n deel daarvan, verhaal, soos 'n aktuaris deur die Fonds aangewys, op koste van die gemeenskapsraad bepaal, met inagneming van die verhouding waarin so iemand se dienstermyn by die betrokke administrasieraad tot sy dienstermyn by die gemeenskapsraad staan.

4. Geen bedrag wat ingevolge die wet, regulasies of reëls wat die Fonds beheer, op 'n plaaslike owerheid of administrasieraad verhaal kan word, is in 'n geval waarop hierdie regulasies van toepassing is, ten opsigte van die uitdienstreding van iemand op grond van oortolligheid, op 'n plaaslike owerheid of 'n administrasieraad verhaalbaar nie.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(Lêer A2/14/3/B)

(c) shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law contained, not be entitled to the payment of any benefit from the Fund by virtue of his transfer, in so far as his transfer involves the termination of his service with the administration board concerned.

2. Any person referred to in regulation 1, who has been discharged by reason of the redundancy of his post, shall, for the purposes of the law, regulations and rules governing the Fund, be deemed to have been discharged by the local authority concerned and he shall be paid from the Fund the appropriate benefit prescribed by or under the law, regulations or rules governing the Fund in respect of a member thereof who is discharged on the grounds of redundancy.

3. After the Fund has paid out the appropriate benefit, as contemplated in regulation 2, the Fund shall recover from the community council concerned—

(a) where the benefit concerned is or includes any annuity, the full amount of each payment in respect of such annuity with effect from the date of such person's retirement up to the date on which he attains the age at which he is required in terms of the law, regulations or rules governing the Fund, to retire from the service of the community council concerned or up to the date of his death, whichever date is the earlier;

(b) where any annuity referred to in paragraph (a) remains payable in terms of that act or those regulations or rules after the date on which such person is so required to retire, the amount (if any) by which every payment in respect of such annuity exceeds the amount which would have been payable in terms of that law or those regulations or rules had that person, on the date on which he actually retired, attained the age at which he would be so required to retire;

(c) where the benefit concerned is or includes any gratuity, the full amount of such gratuity or any portion thereof, as an actuary designated by the Fund may, at the expense of the community council, determine, with due regard to the ratio which such person's period of service with the administration board concerned bears to his period of service with the community council.

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

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

(File A2/14/3/B)

POOR PIET

S. Tribune 8/3/81

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By OBED KUNENE
Editor of Ilanga

NO matter how hard he tries, Dr Piet Koornhof, the verligte Minister of Co-operation and Development, does not appear to stand much chance of convincing and winning many blacks with his latest reformist package deals. Certainly not as long as the suspicion abounds that, in the final analysis, it may amount to nothing more than a sugar-coating on the bitter apartheid pill.

I think Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha movement, probably put his finger on it when he told a big rally of supporters in Soweto recently that he believed the three "Koornhof Bills" contained "evil" provisions and were the worst of all attempts to further divide the blacks.

Back off

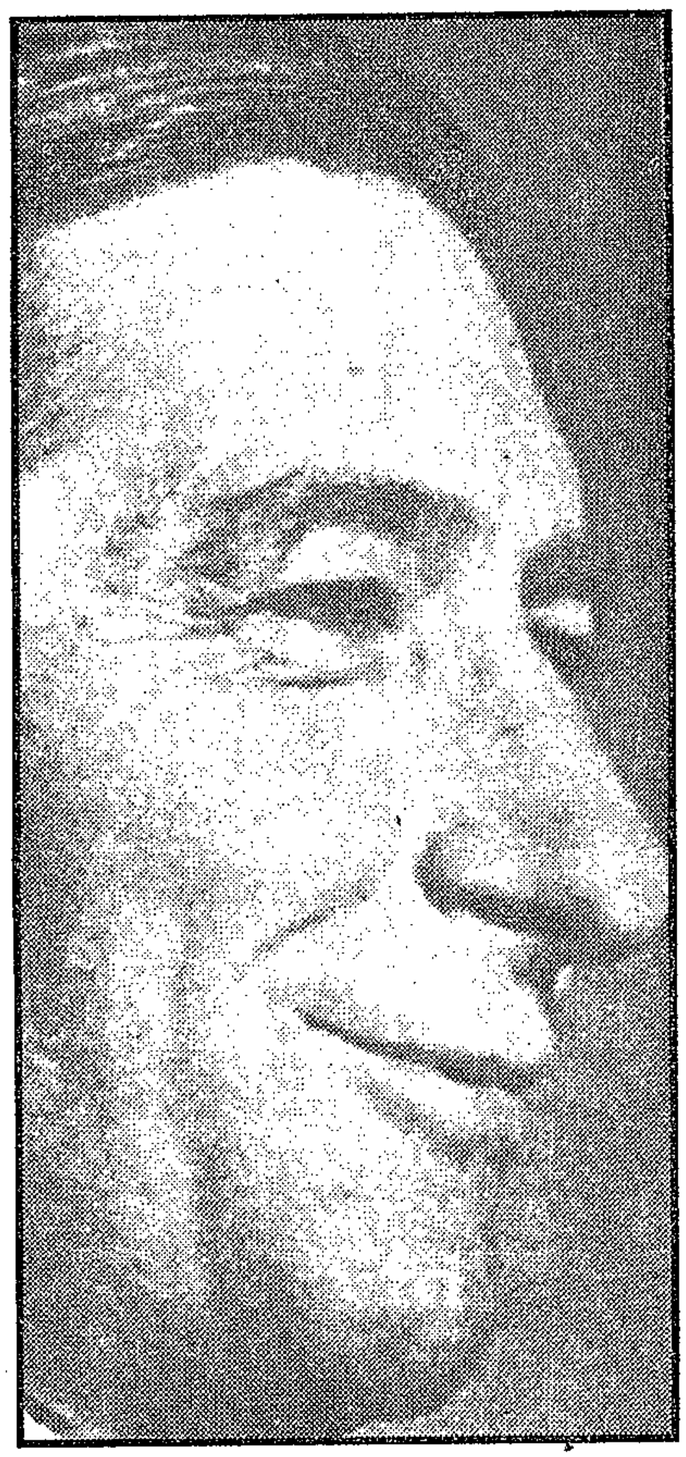
The Bills in question, of course, are the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill. It is common knowledge that Dr Koornhof was all set to table his draft legislation in Parliament when he was forced to back off at the last minute.

The three Bills, hailed amidst considerable ecstasy and euphoria as a spanking "new deal" for blacks, had been mercilessly brought down in flames by a host of experts and knowledgeable commentators. They had held the much-vaunted package up against the light, spotted the countless flaws about it and decided it was no deal.

In fact, Bishop Desmond Tutu's S.A. Council of Churches came up with a fairly apt description. They called it a "raw deal".

Amenable

To his credit, Dr Koornhof proved to be most amenable. He agreed



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

sceptical and suspicious, to say nothing of cynical.

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

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

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

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

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

Ease up

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

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

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

It seems clear from Dr

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

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

Misery

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

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

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

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

Courage

Meanwhile, what of the two blacks, Mr M. B. Khumalo and Mr Ben Mokoatle, appointed by Dr Koornhof to serve on the review committee? One can only admire their courage. It takes plenty of guts to accept the sort of challenge they have, given the extent of black resent-

to withdraw the controversial Bills, announcing at the same time the appointment of a committee to further consider and review the proposed legislation.

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

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

S. TRIBUNE

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

Why do we blacks react so negatively each time the powers that be take a few steps in the direction

8/3/81

Bishop Desmond Tutu

of what is generally perceived to be genuine, positive change? The answer is simple. We've

Dr A. H. Zulu

been taken for long, meaningless rides so often we have understandably grown to be highly

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

Moderate

By all accounts, it would seem that these are all cogent reasons for crying "halt" to Dr Koornhof's reform moves as presently contemplated. Critics like Chief Buthelezi and Dr Zulu are possibly among the last of the truly reasonable and moderate black leaders.

On the opposite end of the scale are those, mainly

ment and rejection of any who may be seen as collaborating with the system.

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

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

Poor Dr Koornhof. It must be hard for him to please everybody.

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The 99-year leasehold

WHAT IS 99-YEAR LEASEHOLD:

The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act No 25 of 1945) allows a qualified person to buy from an administration board the right to occupy property for 99 years. The property is a piece of land in an urban black residential area. The property may have no building on it, in which case the person can build one. It can have a house already built on it, in which case the person can extend it or improve it.

The 99-year leasehold scheme allows one to purchase a house outright and pay for a leasehold title to the land. The advantage of the scheme is that the holder of the title can sell the house, or rent it, or give it away or leave it to his children. The title can also be used as security when borrowing money.

WHO QUALIFIES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SCHEME?

Anyone who qualifies to live in a township in terms of Section 10(1) (a) or 10(1) (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, as amended.

This means a citizen or former citizen of the Republic of South Africa who:

(a) Under Section 10(1) (a), has stayed in an urban area since birth; or
(b) Under Section 10(1) (b), has worked for one employer in an urban area for 10 years without a break; or
(c) has lived in a particular urban area for 15 years without a break while working for different employers.

HOW DOES ONE BUY A HOUSE OR A SITE UNDER THE SCHEME?

Application to purchase a house or a site under the scheme should be made at the Home Ownership Centre, New Canada, or at the offices of the Township Managers for Bekkersdal, Kagiso or Mohlakeng when the scheme is available at those townships.

The officer-in-charge at the Home Ownership Centre or the Township Manager, as the case may be, will be able to advise the applicant:

(a) whether the house or site which the applicant wishes to buy under the scheme is for sale:
(b) what the amounts payable will be; and
(c) what documents will be needed for the application.

WHEN DOES A PERSON PAY OUT OF HIS OWN FUNDS?

If the answer to the three questions stated above is "Yes", the applicant will be assisted to complete an application form (Form "B") to buy leasehold rights. An administration fee of R6,00 per site is payable upon the completion of this form.

At the same time of submitting the Form "B" the applicant must also pay a land surveyor's fee payable to a registered land surveyor who must prepare a diagram or a verification certificate showing the site in question. The diagram or verification certificate is required when a lease is registered. The fee payable for sites in Greater Soweto varies between R50,00 per site to R300,00 per site.

When the administration and survey fees have been paid, the applicant will be handed three forms (Form "A") to be completed by his neighbours. This is a necessary form in which the neighbours have to confirm that they have no objection against the placing of pegs (beacons) of the applicant's site. These forms have to be returned by the applicant to the Home Ownership Centre or Township Manager's office (in case of Bekkersdal, Kagiso and Mohlakeng) duly signed by all three neighbours.

The following fees are payable for the right of leasehold in Greater Soweto:

(a) Contribution towards infrastructure:
    1. In newly-developed or developing areas: R625,00;
    2. In developed or older areas: R350,00;
(b) Right of leasehold: R100,00;
(c) Land Surveyor's fee (variable) from R50,00 to R300,00;
(d) Administration fee R6,00;
(e) Annually levy R1,00;
(f) Water meter R50,00;
(g) Sewer connection R50,00;
(h) Electricity (variable) from R224,00;
(i) Outstanding amount (if any) on existing load (if any).

Upon receipt of the land surveyor's certificate, the West Rand Administration Board will then issue a Provisional Grant of Right of Leasehold (Form "C") which is valid for 150 days from the date of issue. Attached to the Form "C" will be a breakdown of all fees still owing by the applicant, (as tabulated under (a) to (i) above). These fees must be paid before registration of the lease or satisfactory arrangements must be made for the payment thereof.

During the 150 days mentioned above, the applicant must decide whether:

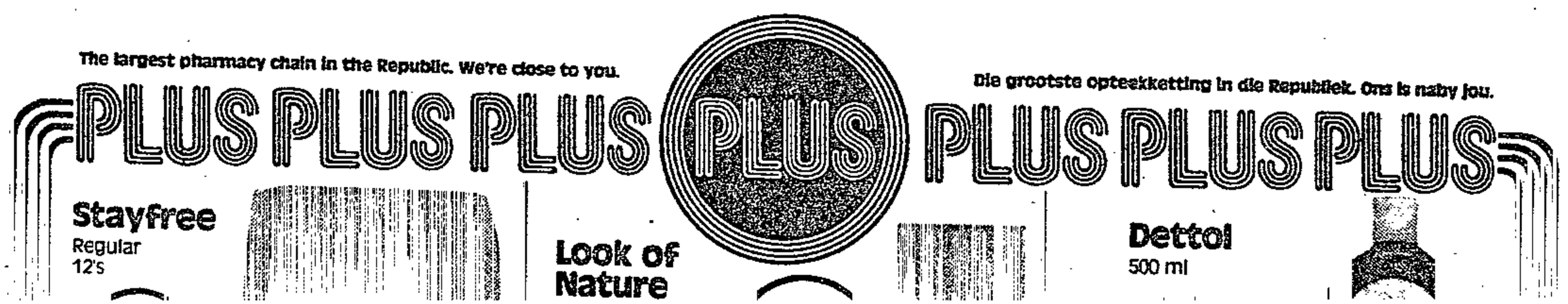
(a) he can afford to buy the property; and
(b) he can get the money to pay for it.

If the applicant satisfies the requirements stated above, he must make arrangements for registering the lease and to raise the money to pay for the property.

To have the property registered, the following are needed:

(a) the applicant's reference book;
(b) the original Certificate of Provisional Grant of Right of Leasehold (Form "C");
(c) three letters (clearances) issued by the West Rand Administration Board stating that all charges and fees due by the applicant to the board have all been paid or that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the payment thereof;
(d) the Land Surveyor's Certificate.

When the property is registered, the Certificate of



(d) the Land Surveyor's Certificate.

When the property is registered, the Certificate of Right of Leasehold will be issued. This is done by the Registrar, at the offices of the Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development for the Witwatersrand Region, Room 311, 15 Market Street, Johannesburg, from Monday to Friday during office hours.

Sowetan 13/3/81

WHEN A PERSON REQUIRES A LOAN FROM A BUILDING SOCIETY

If a person plans to borrow money from a building society he must, within the 150 days' period after issuing of the Form "C":

(a) Take the Form "C" to the Loans Manager of the particular building society and fill in a loan application form;
(b) take his reference book along; and
(c) take proof that he has a job and a regular income.

The building society will consider the property, decide how much it is worth and decide whether the applicant can afford to pay off a loan or mortgage bond.

If the building society agrees to lend the money, its conveyancers draw up the documents for the applicant to sign. The building society will tell the applicant how much money to have ready to pay for the cost of registering the lease. The applicant will also have to pay for the registration of the loan or mortgage bond.

The building society will then pay the administration board the price of the property and the applicant will pay the society a certain amount of money each month. The monthly instalment will also include interest on the loan.

The administration fee and the Land Surveyor's charge must be paid by the applicant out of his own money. The other fees can be included in the building society loan.

Govt policy is delusion: Harris

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Reports by M. Duncan, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

TABLE 22

Distribution of families according to income per head, weekly R

Income (R per week)	Number of families	Cumulative %
0 - 1,00	0	6,92
1,00 - 2,00	9	32,31
2,00 - 3,00	33	60,00
3,00 - 4,00	36	73,08
4,00 - 5,00	17	79,23
5,00 - 6,00	8	81,54
6,00 - 7,00	3	86,15
7,00 - 8,00	6	89,23
8,00 - 9,00	4	90,00
9,00 - 10,00	1	100,00
10,00	13	
Total	130	
Mean:	R4,75 a week	
Range:	R1,34 to R21,02	

Labour laws which turn men into exiles

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

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

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

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

He was one of 13 435 people who went to the Johannesburg Advice Office of the Black Sash last year to ask for help. He was one of the 7 587 who could not be helped.

CATEGORIES

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

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

● **Those with jobs, who are not allowed to work.**

"It is simply not true that anyone who has a job and accommodation can be registered. This applies only to people who have Section 10 rights in the urban areas." Rural blacks must wait in their home areas until the Labour Bureau requisitions them or a recruiting agent arrives.

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

● **Those designated as farm labour.**

"Black people who have grown up on white farms are not allowed to work in town. They are categorised as farm labour, and whether they are employed on a farm or not they will not be registered in any job they find in town." Since the introduction of the R500 fine for employers using unregistered labour, scores of these people have been fired or refused work.

● **Migrant workers**

"Migrant workers who are caught up in the annual contract system are placed in categories of labour and are not allowed to change from those categories. This puts strict limits on the upward mobility of workers as they acquire new skills."

● **Foreigners**

There were 46 712 less foreign blacks registered in employment in 1980 than in 1979. Foreign blacks are being refused registration, or even re-registration, and ordered home. "Over and over again black people, both South African citizens and foreigners, contrast with great bitterness the way they are treated compared to the encouragement and welcome laid on for white immigrants."

● **Those with housing problems**

"Even those who can afford to buy a house under the 99-year leasehold are told there are no houses. Complaints about bribery and corruption are rife."

● **Those with citizenship problems.**

Since 1976, over 6,75-million black South Africans have lost their citizenship because their "homelands" became independent. All children born to these people after the date of independence, regardless of place of birth, are foreigners.

● **Those with Section 10 problems.**

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

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

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

National president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, during her most recent protest against repressive Government legislation — in this instance the effective banning of the black newspapers Post and Sunday Post.

Urban blacks may get special deal in 'constellation'

S. Times 15/3/81

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By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE Government is investigating options to grant a special political dispensation to urban blacks within the proposed constellation of states.

There is an acceptance within the Government that the existing dispensation, whereby urban blacks are expected to exercise their political rights solely through the homelands, is unsatisfactory.

Senior sources in the Government have revealed that urban areas like Soweto could become city states and have representation in the constellation in their own right.

Three options under examination were revealed in a detailed exposition of the Government's constitutional thinking by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in a speech last weekend.

One of the options held open the possibility of city state status for urban black areas.

Speaking during the closed session of a day-long youth rally at Hartbeespoort Dam, Dr Koornhof emphasised that the

Dr Piet Koornhof

Government's ideal remained that most urban blacks should be represented in the confederation/constellation through their own national states.

But he said the permanence of about 10-million blacks outside the national states was now accepted for all practical purposes.

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

In a carefully neutral speech aimed at not arousing pre-election emotions on the issue Dr Koornhof outlined the options:

● He mooted the establishment of a confederal/constellation council of states with a permanent secretariat to make possible continuous liaison and the joint handling of certain functions.

Quoting the Prime Minister, he said:

"An organisation could be established for urban blacks, through their representative bodies, whereby they could also make a contribution in the confederation/constellation of states."

This opens the way for the city state concept.

● A second arrangement was that blacks outside the national states could have a number of specific representatives inside the parliaments of national states.

He raised the possibility of establishing a number of constituencies in "white" areas which would be represented in the national states' legislatures.

● The third prospect was on a non-political level. National states would be granted power to operate outside their borders to provide services for their black citizens in white areas of South Africa.

These would involve welfare functions of a local nature, including the supply of electricity, water and roads.

Dr Koornhof indicated that pressure would be brought to bear on homelands that had not yet opted for independence.

He said it was essential that within the proposed confederation/constellation all participating states had equal status.

"Self governing (as opposed to independent) states could therefore not be full-scale members of the confederation/constellation.

"They will have to be represented by South Africa and would have to come to the confederation/constellation as part of the South African delegation.

"Everything possible should thus be put in motion to activate all the national states to accept equal status in the confederation/constellation," Dr Koornhof said.

He said every nation that became independent was a guarantee that one man one vote in a unitary state in South Africa was impossible.

Report by Ivor Williams, 171, Main Street, Johannesburg.

Sash says PW has created a chasm

Sunday Times Reporter

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

In her presidential address to the movement's national conference in Grahamstown, she said Government ambiguity had resulted in "a confused electorate and an angry voteless majority".

The Government had "woven such a web of words as to convince large sections of the white community that it is intent on change".

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

"Anything believed to threaten its total strategy is interpreted as part of the total onslaught, internal as well as external, to be suppressed and subjected to total control.

"The Prime Minister seemed to recognise that something more than this was required when he spoke of 'adapt or die', but he has apparently lost sight of it in his determination not to rock the National Party boat, or perhaps he never really believed it," she said.

The general election appeared to have been called to mend rifts within the National Party "with total disregard for the urgent problems facing us or the silent majority on the sidelines".

While it would make little difference if the Nationalists were returned with a larger or smaller majority, it was up to the white opposition — "and the far larger black opposition" — to indicate its determination to take part in a negotiating process . . . "and that the longer it takes, the more likelihood there is of escalating violence".

● The Black Sash's Johannesburg advice office said in a report that 1980 was the worst year it had experienced because of the greater severity with which influx control was enforced and the "increasing exclusion" of blacks in the bantustans from participation in the economic development of the "so-called white area".

Advice office director Mrs Sheena Duncan said: "It is useless to go on and on warning white South Africans what they are doing.

"We can only watch the anger and bitterness growing as promise after promise turns out to be hollow. It will give us no pleasure to say 'We told you so' when the inevitable happens."

part of working hours, especially where the worker is restricted in his choice of both working and living place. The farm worker, on the other hand, walks perhaps 500 metres to start work - alt the day he may be required to walk mu

Working hours c onsiderably between summer, when the da nds later, but with a long break in the hen the working day, and the break, are

The following t list the distribution of workers accordin ughout the year) working hours.

Distribution of worker g hours (weekly):

Hours worked per week		umulative %
0 - 46		0,92
46,1 - 48		11,01
48,1 - 50		34,86
50,1 - 52		49,54
52,1 - 54		69,72
54,1 - 56		96,33
> 56		100,00
TOTAL		
Unknov		

One worker did ork, 11 'arranged their own hours' (sc the farmer's second or third farr of the week).

No homes for single women

(Reports by M Duncan, 47 Bauer Street, Johannesburg).

But current conse-
quences, were creating yet more difficulties for the SA Council for Higher Education, for example, tried to establish a staff housing scheme. Building societies demanded 100 percent securities for loans, which could not be provided by the council. The scheme had to be abandoned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pension scandal revealed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Study shows shift in black population

DD 15/3/81

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

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

It set out to estimate the population distribution by age and sex in four main types of region — metropolitan areas, "other towns" in "white" areas, "white" rural areas and homelands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coloured civic leaders hit out at 'vicious' Act

By Deon Delport
Municipal Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL NEWS

Urban strategy 'needed urgently'

Own Correspondent

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

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

They are co-authors of a new book — "Swart Verstedeliking — Proses, Patroon en Strategie."

Such commuter transit was already being subsidised with R100-million a year, they said today. But the black areas would increasingly become no more than dormitory areas and some 20-million additional blacks would come to the major white urban areas by the year 2 000.

South Africa urgently needed an overall urbanisation strategy, they said.

At present, Government authorities, municipalities and private enterprise were all trying to handle the problem — and none quite knew what the others were doing.

A single body should be created to make decisions. Ultimately the blacks would have to become involved in political processes as well.

Motlana hits out at pass laws

THE CHAIRMAN of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday told a gathering at the University of the Witwatersrand that South Africa was so divided it could not even decide what anthem to sing at the "Terror" Mathebula fight.

He was sharing the platform with Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, a leading advocate and director of the Legal Resources Centre. The two spoke on education at the Great Hall of the university.

Dr Motlana rejected the liberals' fight for non-segregated education and called it a non-starter because many were unwilling to stand and fight beyond politics.

"The question of academic freedom is political. We must fight pass laws, influx control, fight for all South Africans to live where they choose, to vote and to be elected to Parliament.

"We have shied away from political questions, but we must address ourselves to these questions.

"When segregation is abolished completely, only then can we speak of academic freedom," he said.

Delivering the case for academic freedom in South Africa, Mr Chaskalson said there would be no peace in this country until segregation laws were repealed.

Mr Chaskalson said South Africa could learn from the American experience.

"Bantu education had failed the Nationalist because it did not produce a compliant black elite but instead produced Saso, identifying with black consciousness.

"It had not produced hewers of wood and drawers of water as they were designed to turn out," he said.

V.W.S. BRIGHTON PORTMORE RETAIL (PTY)

Bill of rights for blacks?

CHANGES to the status of urban blacks, including the creation of a type of bill of rights for black people, could result from the redrafting of three Bills.

Informed sources say the Government is willing to consider "radical" changes to the three controversial bills affecting blacks which are to be redrafted by a technical committee.

The committee which has two black members gets down to work next week. Its task is to redraft the bills so that they comply with the Riekert Report and the Government white paper on the report.

However, some sources believe the committee will be encouraged to go much further. There is talk of formulating a kind of bill of rights.

"We are being given a completely free hand," a committee member said yesterday.

He said the fact that the committee's recommendations were to be referred to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution was an indication how far-reaching its work would be.

News that far-reaching changes could be on the way will however be greeted with sceptisim by many black people. When the three bills were unveiled late last year, they were said by Government leaders to usher in an era of reform. However, it soon became clear that in some respects the bills were very retrogressive. Widespread criticism of them led to the Government decision to have them redrafted.

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. 189] KAAPSTAD, 27 MAART 1981 [No. 7514
CAPE TOWN, 27 MARCH 1981

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 654. 27 Maart 1981.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 51 van 1981: Wysigingswet op Omgewingsbeplanning, 1981

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 654. 27 March 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 51 of 1981: Environment Planning Amendment Act, 1981.

28-million urban blacks by 2000 — survey

By Charlene Beltramo

In the next 20 years an additional 21-million blacks will move to South Africa's urban areas. If they do not have housing provided for them — which at present growth is unlikely — they will boost the existing 1,5-million squatters already flanking cities.

Less than two years after Professor P Smit of the University of Pretoria issued this warning, it has been echoed in the findings of another Afrikaner academic, Dr C Swart of the Rand Afrikaans University's Urban Studies Institute.

Dr Swart's survey of black housing — the second completed by the Institute — covers more than 1 000 families living in Soweto, Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria, Madadeni and Osizweni near Newcastle in Natal and Sibasa the capital of Venda.

His study, released today, supports previous research which indicates that 75 percent of the estimated black population of 37-million in the year 2000 (about 28-million) will be urbanised.

Black aspirations hold little regard for homeland policy or influx control measures.

CHOICE

Only six percent of respondents said that given the choice they would prefer to live in a rural black area, more than half would live in a white urban environment and 38 percent said they would live in a city in a black state.

People living in Soweto voted overwhelmingly in favour of staying there (81 percent), a feeling not always shared by those living in "black states."

The future of a successful homeland policy is put into question by the report which reveals that 72 percent of all interviewed were born in a white urban or rural area, and only a quarter were born in a black state.

This would tend to support the argument of black leaders, such as Dr N Motlana of the Committee of Ten, who claim that homeland policy would "repatriate" people to areas they had no knowledge of.

Linked to the preference for living in white urbsn areas was a rejection of traditional roles. More than half the respondents said their lifestyles corresponded with those of whites, while less than 30 percent said they adhered to tradition.

ETHNICITY

Sixty-six percent were against residential areas being organised on an ethnic basis, as they are at present. In Soweto 84 percent of those canvassed gave the thumbs down to ethnicity.

More than two-thirds of the householders rented their homes and Soweto residents were largely scornful of buying houses. Dr Swart notes that if greater stability and community involvement is to be established, the proportion of home owners must increase.

More than 43 percent of Soweto residents had nothing positive to say about their living environment, although inhabitants in all areas generally said they would pay up to R20 a month more in rent if it meant extra services.

The lack of living space was the biggest concern, along with inadequate facilities. In Soweto as an example only seven percent of homes had bathrooms. The lack of electricity, including street lights, was mentioned by 72 percent of respondents.

Dr Swart said there was an urgent need for research into these areas and the role of community councils. It was very clear that the administration of black townships was "very confused and in a fluid situation."

His study found Sowetans, on the main, wanted a white in charge of town management, despite unhappiness with present administration.

Campaign aimed at black consumers

RDM 30/3/81

(339)

Pretoria Bureau

Members of the Southern Transvaal Chamber of Commerce (Soutacoc) were encouraged yesterday to launch a "buy-at-home" campaign to encourage the black consumer to buy in black markets.

Chamber members said at a meeting held at a Pretoria hotel yesterday they could encourage black consumers to buy from black traders by ploughing their profits back into their communities.

Soutacoc's secretary, Mr S P Kutumela, said this could be done by establishing bursaries and by rendering good service to old age pensioners.

Mr V L Kraai, a committee member, said there was a battle between black and white traders to win black customers. Black traders should launch a buy-at-home campaign aimed at discouraging blacks from buying outside the black markets.

Other members felt they should stop being "individualistic" and "money-mongers" by forming community upliftment projects to make the community realise the value of black traderZ.

The campaign could also be enhanced by traders' involvement in various community activities, members said.

Soutacoc is to take part in a regional industrial exhibition to be held at Milner Park from May 26 to May 27.

Call to scrap influx control

By Themba Khumalo

The Urban Councillors Association of South Africa has called on the Government to immediately scrap administration boards and influx control.

At a meeting at the Diepkloof Hotel, Soweto, yesterday, the brganisation's West Rand region said it would "not tire until most of our demands have been met."

The president of the organisation, Mr Steve Kgame, alleged there was maladministration and corruption among the administration boards and until trained blacks took over these institutions, urban politics were heading for "serious crisis."

HORRIBLE

Condemning the influx control system, delegates at the meeting described it as "horrible" and called on the Government to eradicate it immediately.

"This is the most oppressive system of apartheid and it renders the indigenous people of the country landless," they said.

MISSING

Mr Freddie Mohajane, Dobsonville councillor, alleged that more than R5-million was missing in the Dobsonville area and the Wrab has failed to account for it.

"This leaves us dubious and doubtful about the credibility of administration boards, hence we are calling for their eradication," said Mr Mohajane.

Among their demands, Ucasa called on the authorities to hand over all monies, assets and liabilities to each council immediately after the disbandment of the boards throughout the country.

They also called for the ending of racial discrimination in all educational institutions.

The meeting rejected the proposed merging of all community councils in the West Rand area. The proposal was made by Mr David Thebehali.

Mr Kgame said the proposed development boards must have a majority of blacks because the boards would belong to various councils and not to the whites.

Ten delegates were elected at the meeting to represent the West Rand region of Ucasa at a "special conference" to be held in Bloemfontein on May 31.

The aim of the forthcoming conference will be to demand the autonomy of the community councils throughout the country, Mr Kgame said.

The corruption at local pass offices would feature in the conference agenda.

The citizenship problem of South Africa which has emerged as an "insoluble problem" would also be discussed, he said.

MIGRATION

The great influx control debate

The influx laws lie at the heart of the apartheid system. Remove them and the foundations will quake.

Will it mean cities flooded with thousands of hungry, unemployed people? Or will it create the rapid emergence of a black middle class and a greater sharing of wealth among all South Africans?

No one really knows — not even the powers that conceived them, for this year the Government will conduct major investigations into influx laws.

CHARLENE BELTRAMO has completed intensive research and interviews into influx control. In the first of a series of articles she studies the global problem.

Sheena Duncan, director of Black Sash advice office: "Influx control has never been more stringent or worked better."

The migration of poor rural people to cities is a world-wide problem and, although influx control is not unique to South Africa, it could be argued that our system places the severest limitations on personal liberty.

It is also argued that our system of influx control protects employment.

Urbanisation is growing faster in Africa than anywhere else and the continent is just not coping. United Nations figures show that in 1968-70 in Addis Ababa, 90 percent of that town's population were squatters.

In Lusaka, Zambia, the figure is 30 percent, in Blantyre, Malawi, it is 56 percent. India has a similar problem — in Calcutta and Karachi 35 percent are squatters.

The hillside shanties of South America's burgeoning cities are well known. Half of Mexico City's population are shanty dwellers and 44 percent of the people living in Colombo live in tin and cardboard homes.

The United Nations recommends that countries should spend 4,6 percent of their gross national incomes on housing. But the actual global spending is usually only 1,5 to two percent.

In South Africa the figure for the financial year ended 1978-79 (the most recent statistics available) was R326,4-million or 0,85 percent of gross national income for housing for whites, coloureds and Asians.

The expenditure on black housing as a percentage of GNI was even lower — 0,55 percent or R203,4-million.

According to a report by the Federated Chamber of Industries, the current housing shortfall — which a relaxation of influx control would make more obvious — in black areas is roughly 300 000 units.

The migration to urban areas is increasing at such a rate that at least 20-million black people will be living in the cities by the year 2000. This means, the FCI noted, that within the next decade close on a million new homes for blacks will have to be built.

Initial Government policy was to keep housing to a minimum but areas such as Crossroads have shown that this does not stem the tide, the FCI reported.

In Soweto, for example, no houses were built or services improved from 1968 to 1978 in line with Government policy that the shadow city was a temporary area and all inhabitants would ultimately be moved back to "homelands."

The area now has a massive housing backlog and chronic breakdown of essential services.

A Sandton-based research organisation Syncom, has estimated that it would cost R80 000-million to provide the homes needed in the next 20 years for urban blacks in South Africa.

About R166 000-million would also be needed by the turn of the century to create employment for the exploding population.

About 817 000 people with higher education — doctors, teachers, engineering staff, town planners and administrators — would be required to run the cities.

Would the lifting of influx control dramatically increase those pressures, or conversely could it ease them?

Professor Simon Biesheuvel of the Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of the

Michael O'Down, chairman Free Market Foundation, executive Anglo American: "The lifting of influx control could prove a boost to the economy."

Ramarumo Monamo, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, University of the Witwatersrand: "Influx control has forced every white person in the country to become a policeman."

Witwatersrand told the conference: "It is a moot question, depending on one's ideological point of view, which is the lesser evil, the limitation of freedom of movement, the labour exploitation and family disruption that goes with it, or living conditions that are an insult to human dignity and a breeding ground for a number of sociological evils."

Elections

TEN delegates were elected at a meeting of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa in Soweto yesterday to represent the West Rand region at a special conference in Bloemfontein on May 31.

The Ucasa president, Mr Steve Kgame, told members that a future meeting would discuss the abolishment of administration boards and corruption at local pass offices. — Sapa.

R 120 000-m to erase black housing backlog

By Charlene Beltramo

Eliminating the black housing backlog before the turn of the century could cost the Government and private sector in excess of R120 000-million.

This has emerged from a series of surveys into black housing by the Urban Studies Institute of the Rand Afrikaans University.

Dr C F Swart, senior researcher at the institute told a Press conference that 4-million houses were needed for low-income black and coloured people by the year 2000.

A 1978 estimate had put the cost of erecting these homes with the accompanying infrastructure at R40 000-million — "but in the three months since I completed the most recent housing report, costs have gone up 15 percent, so by the turn of the century we can anticipate costs tripling."

Dr Swart called for the abolition of the government's annual R900-million worth of subsidies on low income housing. "People in black areas, in particular, have an unrealistic attitude to housing costs.

"It is for these reasons, among others, that they are reluctant to pay increased rentals or buy on 99-year-leasehold. A person living in Soweto, as an example, pays R15 a month on average for rent.

"If he buys a house on 99-year-leasehold, government subsidies fall away and his rent goes up to R35 to R40 a month."

Dr Swart said subsidies should be phased out over a period of one to three years.

He said only six percent of incomes in Soweto were spent on housing.

He said the financial burden for housing could not rest entirely with the State, but the private sector would have to begin playing a major role.

"Township residents will have to realise that they must pay more if they want improved housing and services.

"Although housing in Soweto is generally substandard, there are no slums. These can be prevented and the housing crisis eased by encouraging home-ownership — possibly by coupling 99-year-leasehold and freehold title — renovations, and core housing."

Dr Swart said about 10 percent of residents in Soweto and about 25 percent of residents in other areas were in favour of flats being built.

However, he said he was against this unless they were built for second or third generation Sowetans in high income brackets without children.

Dr Swart also called for more attention to be paid to the erection of revenue generating sources in black urban areas.

He pointed out that 70 percent of Sowetan incomes were spent in the Johannesburg central business district.

Nat plan for urban blacks

(339) AD 4/4/81

JOHANNESBURG — The political future of the country's 10 million urban blacks was spelt out by the government in a document released here yesterday.

The document, released at a press conference by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, stands as the National Party's official policy document on urban blacks.

The important features are:

- The acceptance of the permanence of blacks living "on a family basis" outside the homelands and national states.
- The insistence that urban blacks must remain connected politically and otherwise to the homelands and national states.
- An admission of the "inadequacy" of the present policy whereby blacks can participate in homeland politics only if they register as voters in a homeland (now called a national state in official jargon).

The document gives a clear indication that the government hopes to solve the problem by introducing a system of strong local government for urban blacks, coupled

[illegible] in the campaign as the [illegible] something of a hot potato [illegible] as it did in [illegible] origins lived among [illegible] of

dence, Dr Koornhof said.

The document also suggests that "co-operation" between the components of the constellation could be achieved by establishing a "council of states" with a permanent secretariat for continuous liaison and "joint handling" of specific functions on matters of common interest. This could give the necessary content to the voting rights of blacks outside the national states.

Asked to explain, Dr Koornhof said it was clear in the document and did not elaborate.

Discussing ways of strengthening the connection between urban blacks and homelands, the document says a possibility would be the provision for urban blacks to have a number of specific representatives in the homeland parliaments on the basis of urban constituencies.

Asked how such constituencies would be organised in a place like Soweto where blacks of different

tion or confederation of independent states."

The document also contains suggestions on how the inadequate links between the urban blacks and homelands can be corrected through the proposed 'constellation' or confederation of states.

It stresses the necessity for homelands to become independent before the confederation can get off the ground. Non-independent homelands would have to be represented by South Africa in the constellation.

"Everything possible must therefore be done to get all the national states having equal status in the constellation or confederation by becoming independent," the document says.

Asked what the government would do about Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and other homeland leaders who have repeatedly emphasised they would never take independence, Dr Koornhof said Presidents Kaiser Matanzima and Lucas Mangope had also said at one stage they would not accept independence. However, no one would be forced into independence, Dr Koornhof said the matter still had to be finalised by the homeland leaders themselves.

Another method of strengthening such ties would be to allow governments of homelands to undertake certain functions and services for its citizens in non-homeland areas. Again the document did not elaborate.

Blacks outside the homelands would also have to be granted local government structures in urban areas so that they could take charge of the matters that affected their daily lives.

Such local authorities could have control over matters such as the provision of electricity, water, streets and sanitation. "They can have full autonomy over such matters without it affecting the sovereignty of the whites and other governing institutions," the document says.

The most important omission in the document is the question of citizenship.

Questioned on citizenship, Dr Koornhof said the Ciskei and the government were still discussing the matter.

(Report by H. Zille, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg).

State's policy on urban blacks

NM 4/4/81

339

Political Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, yesterday released the Government's first comprehensive policy document on the political future of blacks outside the homelands.

The document, released at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, is a pull-together of several statements made by Government ministers over the past two years and stands as the party's official policy document on urban blacks.

The political failure of the Government's policy to provide for the 10-million blacks outside the homelands has always been the Achilles heel of apartheid — and the document gives a clear indication that the Government hopes to solve it by introducing a system of strong local Government for urban blacks, coupled with representation through homeland channels in a 'constellation or confederation of independent States'.

Document

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, said the document represented a mixture of a gradual advance in Government thinking, coupled with contradictions, confusion and failure to introduce power sharing.

In particular, Mrs Suzman criticised the Government's continued insistence of linking urban blacks with the homelands. A third generation of blacks were now urban born and there had been a great deal of inter-marriage between blacks or different ethnic origins, Mrs Suzman said.

Meaningful

The important features of the document are the acceptance of the permanence of blacks living 'on a family basis' outside the homelands, the insistence that blacks outside the homelands (including urban blacks) must remain connected 'politically and otherwise' to the homelands, and an admission of the 'inadequacy' of the present policy whereby blacks can only participate in homeland politics if they register as voters in a homeland (now called a national State in official jargon).

'The point of view of blacks living outside the national States is that their voting right has no meaningful content because black Governments have till now had practically no functions that affected them directly and there have been no continuous negotiating bodies where their Governments could negotiate on their behalf,' the document says.

The document also contains suggestions on how this 'inadequacy' can be corrected through the proposed 'constellation' or Confederation of States.

It stresses the necessity for homelands to become independent before the confederation can get off the ground. Non-independent homelands would have to be represented by South Africa in the constellation.

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Asked what the Government would do about Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and other homeland leaders who have repeatedly stressed that they would never take independence, Dr Koornhof said Presidents Kaiser Matanzima and Lucas Mangope had also said at one stage they would not accept independence. However, no-one would be forced into independence, Dr Koornhof said.

The document also suggests that 'co-operation' between the components of the constellation could be achieved by establishing a 'council of States' with a permanent secretariat for continuous liaison and 'joint handling' of specific functions on matters of common interest.

Such a structure could give the necessary content to the voting rights of blacks outside the national States'.

Discussing ways of strengthening the connection between urban blacks and homelands, the document says a possibility would be the provision for urban blacks to have a number of specific representatives in the homeland Parliaments on the basis of urban constituencies.

Asked how such constituencies would be organised in a place like Soweto where blacks of different ethnic origins lived among each other, Dr Koornhof said the matter still had to be finalised by the homeland leaders themselves.

Another method of strengthening such ties would be to allow Governments of homelands to undertake certain functions and services for its citizens in non-homeland areas. Again the document did not elaborate.

Blacks outside the homelands would also have to be granted local government structures in urban areas so that they could take charge of the matters that affected their daily lives.

(Report by H Zulle 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)

Future of the urban blacks outlined to Press

RDM 4/4/81

339

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE Government's first comprehensive policy document on the political future of blacks outside homelands was released yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

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The Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the document represented a mixture of a gradual advance in Government thinking, coupled with contradictions, confusion and failure to introduce power sharing.

"I don't see it satisfying in any way the aspirations of the majority of blacks," Mrs Suzman said.

In particular, Mrs Suzman criticised the Government's continued insistence of linking urban blacks with the homelands. A third generation of blacks were now urban born and there had been a great deal of inter-marriage between blacks or different ethnic origins, Mrs Suzman said.

The important features of the document are:

- The acceptance of the permanence of blacks living "on a family basis" outside the homelands;
- The insistence that blacks outside the homelands (including urban blacks) must remain connected "politically and otherwise" to the homelands, and
- An admission of the "inadequacy" of the present policy whereby blacks can only participate in homeland politics if they register as voters in their homeland (now called a national state in official jargon).

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□ To Page 2

Future for the urban blacks

RDM 4/4/81

339

□ From Page 1

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Another method of strengthening such ties would be to allow governments of homelands to undertake certain functions and services for its citizens in non-homeland areas. Again, the document did not elaborate.

Blacks outside the homelands would also have to be granted local government structures in urban areas so they could take charge of the matters affecting their daily lives.

Such local authorities could have control over matters such as the provision of electricity, water, streets, sanitiation.

The most important omission in the document is the question of citizenship. There has been a lot of speculation that a system of common citizenship could be introduced for blacks together with "homeland nationality" although other informed sources say this will never occur.

Asked about the Government's view on citizenship for blacks, Dr Koornhof said the Ciskei and the Government were still discussing the matter and as soon as a decision was reached an announcement would be made in Parliament.

(Report by H Zille, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

Secret survey finds most urban blacks have no homeland links

NATS HUSH UP SHOCK REPORT

339

S. Times 5/4/81

By MARTIN WELZ

THE Government is trying to suppress an official report that makes nonsense of the basic tenet of separate development — that every black person belongs to a homeland.

The report was compiled by the Human Sciences Research Council after a secret survey which found that a large proportion of urban blacks has no real links with the homelands.

The Government has rejected this finding as "too unscientific" — and has launched a second follow-up study to find ways to persuade blacks to accept homeland links.

Officials have discussed "using the media" to counter the lack of interest in homelands among urban blacks.

As recently as this week, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, reiterated the importance to Nationalist policy of the assumption that all black people are linked to homelands.

"It is necessary," he said, "that the blacks who live outside the borders of their national

Links

The Ministers and officials at the meeting concluded that, while politicians claimed daily that the overwhelming majority of black people retained homeland ties, the survey showed that a far smaller number really has links with a homeland.

"Politicians claim that certain policies and practices relating to urban blacks are laid down and implemented because it is alleged and accepted that they do, in fact, have a relationship with a black national state, whether ethnic, cultural or otherwise. There must be clarity about this assumption," they noted in the minutes of the meeting, signed by Dr Morrison.

The officials called for a re-evaluation of the system of homeland representatives in the urban areas, to establish their effectiveness

● To Page 2

Born in white areas

Among the rejected findings were:

● 57 percent of black men in white urban areas in 1978 were born in the white area where they lived.

● 80 percent had neither children nor parents living in a homeland, and only 55 percent still had relatives or friends living in a homeland.

● Only 13 percent had homeland citizenship certificates, although by law every black is a citizen of one or other black homeland — there are no black South Africans.

● 60 percent had not visited a homeland in the year preceding the survey.

● More than 40 percent did not know whether "their" homeland had a representative in their area.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr D de V Morrison, told a meeting attended by the other Deputy Minister in the department, Mr J J G Wentzel, and several top officials in Pretoria late last year that the survey results nevertheless "drew a poor picture of multi-nationalism and the policy of the Government".

He ordered that the survey results not be made available without the Minister's permission.

An urgent secret follow-up study has now been commissioned by the Government to establish how the estrangement of urban blacks from the homelands can be countered and how blacks can be persuaded to accept homeland affiliation.

The Pretoria meeting was held to discuss the confidential HSRC report prepared for the Government last year.

The report is based on the results of a "multi-purpose" survey conducted throughout South Africa among urban blacks in 1978.

Media suggested as Govt tool

Sunday Times 5/4/81 (339) ~~206 (10)~~

From Page 1

and their acceptability to urban blacks.

Among the suggestions made by officials was an investigation into how the media could be employed to counteract the growing lack of interest among urban blacks in the homelands.

Another was a revival of the idea, apparently first mooted in a 1978 departmental report, described as the "Hartzenberg Report". This was to create political constituencies in "white" urban areas which would elect representatives to the homeland parliaments.

In terms of the latter suggestion, the present system of homeland representatives or ambassadors will be scrapped.

"They have been occupied with pursuing their own political interests rather than carrying out the job for which they were appointed," one of the senior officials observes in a memorandum discussed at the meeting.

The HSRC follow-up inquiry must be "fearless" and must not try to colour the facts, the department has decided.

However, it must not merely be aimed at discovering the positive or negative evidence.

The researchers must make suggestions as to what can be done to "improve" the situation and propose possible solutions to problems exposed by the survey.

HSRC researchers have been ordered to design their research so as to take note of the political views expounded in the Hartzenberg Report and to submit their findings and recommendations within six months.

The order was to be interpreted as "coming from the Minister, himself" and the department was prepared to make a "substantial sum" available to finance the research.

At a subsequent meeting between top officials of the department and representatives of the Human Sciences Research Council held in February this year, it was emphasised that the report as well as follow-up reports called for by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, were to be treated in the strictest confidence and that they were only to be circulated to a restricted number of people.

"The pertinence of the inquiry is such that it has important and far-reaching implications for a development strategy," the minutes of this year's meeting state.

● Another confidential survey, conducted by the HSRC in 1978 -- shortly before the Soweto riots — found that only 30 percent of urban black men regarded one or other homeland as their "true home", and only 35 percent were prepared to consider moving to a homeland if they could earn a higher income there, according to a reliably informed source.

These findings were also suppressed.

Negev, which aims at producing doctors who will serve a rural community has developed the following selection method [20]. Firstly, it demands that a student obtain a University Pass at high school with B grades in at least two subjects. All such candidates then take a written psychometric examination at the end of which 300 candidates are interviewed for the approximate ly 50 posts. At the interviews the following characteristics are assessed:

INTELLECTUAL CHARACTERISTICS:
The capacity to master extensive and complex material, the capacity for self-learning, intellectual flexibility, problem-solving capacity, and intellectual curiosity.

VALUE CHARACTERI
The desire to as
in distress and
to work in the
health sciences.

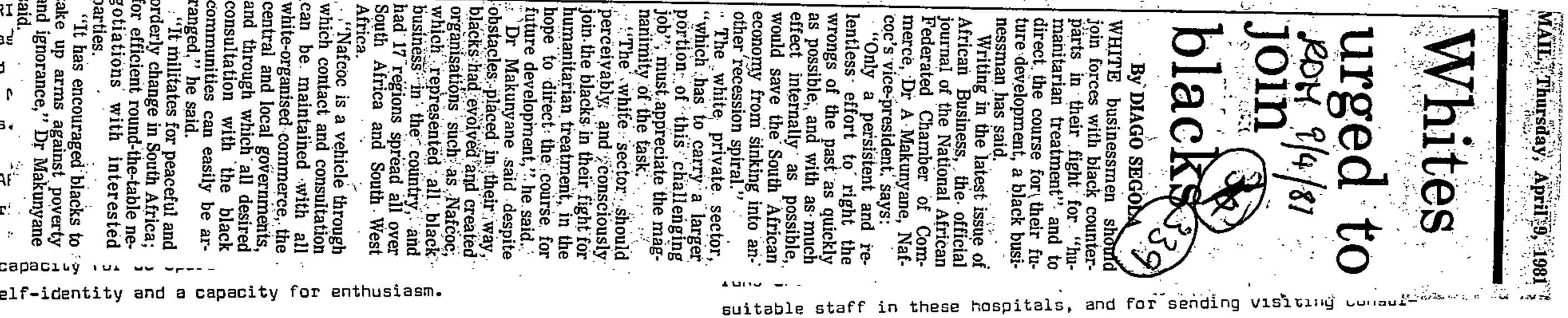
PERSONALITY CHA
Personal integr
sensitivity to
of ambiguity, capacity
clear stable self-identity and a capacity for enthusiasm.

It is still too early to know whether this involved and time consuming system will succeed. It is comforting to know, however, that the University of Cape Town has a standing sub-committee to examine the selection of students. Another possible change in the medical curriculum would involve the teaching of social sciences. I hope that from what I have said, it will be obvious that this change could only be for the better.

I have taken the liberty of including a third possible change, that is, the teaching of African languages. It is inexcusable that because of the language barrier, many of us are forced to practise medicine at the level of a veterinary scientist. The need for the inclusion of a course in African languages is highlighted by the fact that this year some 200 medical students have enrolled in a voluntary course in Xhosa, given during the lunch hour or

early evening.

The fourth change would be to reform the curriculum by adapting it to the needs for health services of the nation or community. To bring about such a reform would require a great deal more information about the needs for health services than is presently available and a pre-requisite therefore, would be to stimulate research in this area. Once the data becomes available the goals and objectives of the medical school should be examined in the light of the needs of the nation and community and could, if necessary, be adjusted accordingly. Students at the University of Cape Town are currently being taught by members of the Department of Community Medicine as early as their first year. However



MAIL, Thursday, April 9, 1981

White businessmen urged to join blacks

By DIAGO SEGOLA

WHITE businessmen should join forces with black counterparts in their fight for "humanitarian treatment" and to direct the course for their future development, a black businessman has said.

Writing in the latest issue of African Business, the official journal of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Dr A Makunyane, Natcoc's vice-president, says:

"Only a persistent and relentless effort to right the wrongs of the past as quickly as possible, and with as much effect internally as possible, would save the South African economy from sinking into another recession spiral."

The white private sector, "which has to carry a larger portion of this challenging job", must appreciate the magnanimity of the task.

"The white sector should perceivably and consciously join the blacks in their fight for humanitarian treatment, in the hope to direct the course for future development," he said.

Dr Makunyane said despite obstacles placed in their way, blacks had evolved and created organisations such as Natcoc, which represented all black business in the country, and had 17 regions spread all over South Africa and South West Africa.

"Natcoc is a vehicle through which contact and consultation can be maintained with all white-organised commerce, the central and local governments, and through which all desired consultation with the black communities can easily be arranged," he said.

"It militates for peaceful and orderly change in South Africa; for efficient round-the-table negotiations with interested parties.

"It has encouraged blacks to take up arms against poverty and ignorance," Dr Makunyane said.

suitable staff in these hospitals, and for sending visiting consultants and teachers to these hospitals, is feasible. The staff of such rural hospitals would then no longer feel isolated and would transmit information gleaned from the teaching hospital to members of the health care team in the clinics and dispensaries throughout their region. Similarly, and perhaps equally important, students would diffuse out to these clinics and dispensaries and the feedback to the teaching hospital via the students and staff would ensure that the activities of the teaching hospital remained relevant to the needs of the population at large. Such activities would also help to emphasize and reinforce the importance of promotive and preventative medicine. It would introduce the student to health care team work and allow him contact with, and understanding of, the problems faced by non-physician practitioners and other paramedics. Both within and without the teaching hospital, students should be trained to

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Memorandum

FROM Professor J.D. Hampton,
Department of Business Science.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

TO Mrs. M. Thesen,
Commerce Faculty Officer.

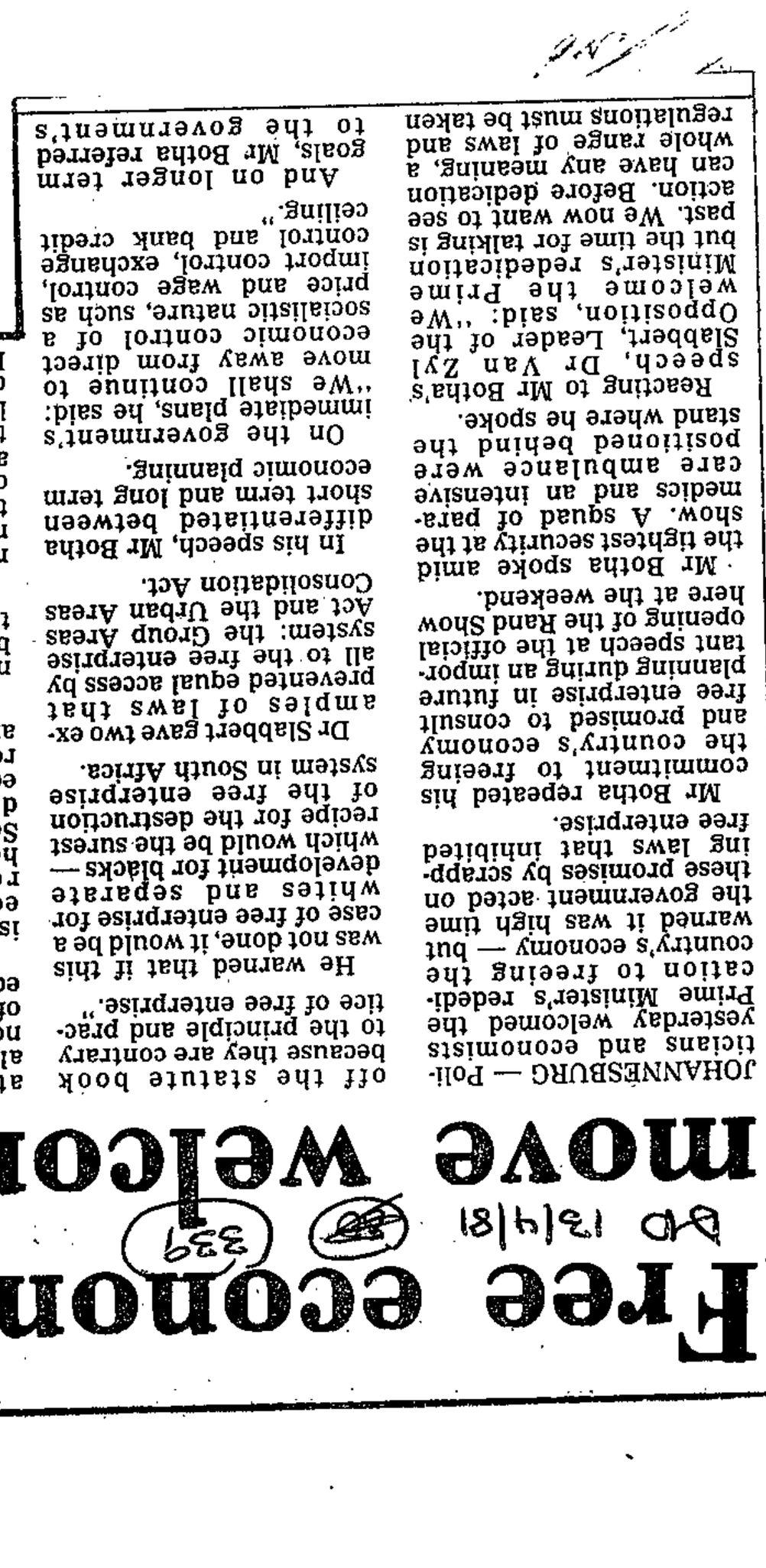
12th February, 1981.

1M Pads EDSON

Proposed Time-table Changes

At a Staff Meeting on 4th February, we considered some changes to time-table arrangements for Business Science courses. The need for these arises from semesterisation and from the changes recently made in some special field curricula.

The changes proposed are outlined in the attached memorandum (dated 30th January 1981) and supporting schedules which were amended after discussion at the Staff Meeting. I should be pleased if you would arrange for Faculty approval of these changes which do not, I believe, affect other departments' courses.



Free economy move welcomed

JOHANNESBURG — Politicians and economists yesterday welcomed the Prime Minister's rededication to freeing the country's economy — but warned it was high time the government acted on these promises by scrapping laws that inhibited free enterprise.

Mr Botha repeated his commitment to freeing the country's economy and promised to consult free enterprise in future planning during an important speech at the official opening of the Rand Show here at the weekend.

Mr Botha spoke amid the tightest security at the show. A squad of paramedics and an intensive care ambulance were positioned behind the stand where he spoke.

Reacting to Mr Botha's speech, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said: "We welcome the Prime Minister's rededication but the time for talking is past. We now want to see action. Before dedication can have any meaning, a whole range of laws and regulations must be taken off the statute book because they are contrary to the principle and practice of free enterprise."

He warned that if this was not done, it would be a case of free enterprise for whites and separate development for blacks — which would be the surest recipe for the destruction of the free enterprise system in South Africa.

Dr Slabbert gave two examples of laws that prevented equal access by all to the free enterprise system: the Group Areas Act and the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

In his speech, Mr Botha differentiated between short term and long term economic planning.

On the government's immediate plans, he said: "We shall continue to move away from direct economic control of a socialistic nature, such as price and wage control, import control, exchange control and bank credit ceiling."

And on longer term goals, Mr Botha referred to the government's attempts to establish alternate growth poles, not dictated by the needs of ideology alone, but based on economic viability.

The basis of this policy is the establishment of economic co-operative regions between the homelands and "white" South Africa across boundaries to the mutual economic benefit of the region as a whole — black and white.

The establishment of a multilateral development bank is a cornerstone of this policy.

Mr Botha declared the readiness of the government to siphon off from the prosperity it was currently enjoying "large amounts of resources for the development of our less privileged areas and our neighbour states". — DDC.

JDH/de

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 804 16 April 1981

COMMUNITY COUNCIL STAFF REGULATIONS

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) (e) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), after consultation with administration boards and community councils, hereby make the regulations contained in the Annexure hereto.

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

(File A2/14/3/B)

ANNEXURE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) "accommodation" means lodging, bedding, meals, liquid refreshments (excluding alcoholic liquor), laundry (excluding dry-cleaning), hotel board levy and service charge; (xiii)

(ii) "administration board" means an administration board established in terms of section 2 (1) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971); (ii)

(iii) "area" means the area for which the council concerned is established; (vii)

(iv) "bonus year" means a period commencing on the first day of December of one year and ending on the last day of November of the following year; (v)

(v) "breath testing apparatus" means an apparatus approved by a council by means of which the breath of an employee or temporary employee may be tested or analysed to establish whether the alcohol content of the blood of the employee or temporary employee referred to exceeds a set limit or not; (iv)

(vi) "calendar month" means a period extending from a day in one month to the day preceding the day corresponding numerically to that day in the following month, both days inclusive; (xv)

(vii) "commencing date of service" the date on which an employee or temporary employee assumed duty with a council or the date of assumption of duty with a local authority in the case of an employee or temporary employee transferred in terms of section 10 of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), to an administration board, or the date of assumption of duty with an administration board in the case of an employee or temporary employee who was transferred in terms of section 6 (1A) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977), to a council; (i)

(viii) "council" means a community council established in terms of section 2 (1) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977); (xxiii)

(ix) "cycle" means a period of three years calculated from a date determined by a council and thereafter every period of three years; (xxxi)

(x) "day of rest" means—

(a) a Sunday or public holiday in the case of an employee or temporary employee who normally does not work on such day;

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 804 16 April 1981

PERSONEELREGULASIES VIR DIE GEMEENSKAPSRADE

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, vaardig hierby, namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 11 (1) (e) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), na oorlegpleging met administrasie- en gemeenskapsrade, die regulasies vervat in die Bylae hierby, uit.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(Leer A2/14/3/B)

BYLAE

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(i) "aanvangsdatum van diens" die datum waarop 'n werknemer of tydelike werknemer by 'n raad diens aanvaar het, of die datum van diensaanvaarding by 'n plaaslike owerheid in die geval van 'n werknemer of tydelike werknemer wat kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), na die Raad oorgeplaas is, of die datum van diensaanvaarding by 'n administrasieraad in die geval van 'n werknemer of tydelike werknemer wat ingevolge artikel 6 (1A) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), na 'n raad oorgeplaas is; (vii)

(ii) "administrasieraad" 'n administrasieraad ingestel ingevolge artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971); (ii)

(iii) "amptelike diensure" die amptelike diensure deur 'n raad kragtens regulasie 22 (2) bepaal; (xxiii)

(iv) "asemtoetsapparaat" 'n apparaat deur 'n raad goedgekeur, deur middel waarvan die asem van 'n werknemer of tydelike werknemer getoets of ontleed word om te bepaal of die alkoholinhoud van die bloed van bedoelde werknemer of tydelike werknemer 'n gegewe perk oorskry, al dan nie; (v)

(v) "bonusjaar" 'n tydperk wat op die eerste dag van Desember van 'n jaar begin en op die laaste dag van November van die daaropvolgende jaar eindig; (iv)

(vi) "emolumente" die salaris of loon wat gewoonlik aan 'n werknemer of tydelike werknemer in diens van 'n raad betaal word, en sluit dit in toelaes wat nie deel uitmaak van die salaris of loon nie, met inagneming van voorskrifte wat die Minister van tyd tot tyd uitreik; (xi)

(vii) "gebied" die gebied waarvoor die betrokke raad ingestel is; (iii)

(viii) "gebiedsowerheid" 'n gebiedsowerheid omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951); (xxxv)

(ix) "gereedheidsdiens" die tydperk waartydens 'n werknemer of tydelike werknemer in opdrag van sy toesighouer, kragtens regulasie 26, voltyds by sy gewone woonplek beskikbaar moet wees vir die diens van 'n raad; (xxxii)

(x) "geregistreerde kind" 'n kind wat deur 'n werknemer of tydelike werknemer ingevolge regulasie 62 geregistreer is; (xxvii)

white male alcoholics between the ages of 15 and 65 years.

These figures are calculated on the above-mentioned assumption that 6% of the economically active population (between 15-65 years) can be classified as alcoholics. This figure of 6% was developed by an American epidemiologist who undertook numerous national surveys including different social classes, ethnic and minority groups and sub-cultures (Cahalan, D. et al., 1967, p. 125).

Black councils must have say'

339

Pretoria Bureau

THE president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa (Ucasa), Mr S P Kgame, yesterday called on township administration boards to stop being decision-making bodies for community councils.

He was addressing executive committee members of Ucasa at Mamelodi.

He said administration boards were not to dictate terms to the councils, and should be called development boards, because they gave the impression their existence was to administer councils' affairs.

Decision-making should be vested in councils in matters affecting them, and not in administration boards — which were like town planners.

He called on all black organisations, such as Azapo and the

Committee of Ten, to unite to facilitate the solution of problems facing the black community.

It was futile to quarrel for positions and leadership — these would solve themselves "when the storm has settled".

"We are on the road to success, and we must have our people behind us," he said.

Mr Kgame called on the Government to subsidise rent in the urban areas.

He said he was not going to tell his "poor people" in Dobsonville to pay rent increases, because these could be subsidised with funds from administration boards' coffers.

Mr Kgame said it was time for uneducated blacks to "stand down", and the inclusion of educated blacks in community councils should be strongly advocated.

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To substantiate my viewpoint I may mention that in a study conducted from 1963 to 1965 by Prof. Gillis (Gillis, 1965, p. 4) into psychiatric disturbance and alcoholism among Coloured people in Cape Town, it was found that 4% of the sample was "addictive alcoholics", of which 85% were male. In addition to this the survey revealed another 3.2% that could

could be classified as "pre-addictive drinkers".

With regard to excessive drinking or liquor abuse the situation for both population groups change dramatically. Gillis (Ibid, p.) established in this research that in addition to this 7.2% of alcoholics and pre-alcoholics, there are at least another 15% of the Coloured population that can be included in this category. In total thus, at least 22% of the males living in Greater Cape Town drink excessively. Applying this figure to 1977 population estimates, it can be safely stated that approximately 39 000 Coloured males in the Cape Town area are problem drinkers, which is an alarming situation to say the least. (We will come back to this figure when discussing the costs of problem drinking.)

A characteristic pattern of the Coloured population which was established through numerous past surveys (Venter, 1965, p. 114), is the low incidence of liquor use and abuse among Coloured females. It is possible to identify two main reasons for this phenomenon:

1) Because of the negative social, economical and psychological effects that the excessive drinking pattern of the male have on family and community structures, the wives/women tend to develop extremely negative attitudes towards alcoholic beverages.

2) A very large proportion of the wives, especially from the lower working classes, must assume the role of the head of the household, simply because the drinking husband becomes unable to perform his social and economical

Why South Africa will survive

AD 22/4/81

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ROGER OMOND in London

Change in South Africa can only come from within the National Party. The West cannot afford to abandon the country and should encourage the verligtes to reform — and then dismantle — apartheid.

That is the message spelled out by an American academic, Peter Duignan, who claims to have written President Reagan's policy on Africa and who still advises the White House on that continent, with special emphasis on South Africa.

Mr Duignan is co-author of a book just published in London, Why South Africa Will Survive, which warns of the alleged dangers of Russian intervention in Southern Africa and the need for the West, and particularly the United States, to encourage moderation to prevail in the Republic.

In his book, and in person, Mr Duignan sounds like the best friend that the verligtes could wish for. He has a touching faith in Mr Botha's plans to recast the constitution, to bring coloureds and Indians — and even blacks — into the decision-making process. "The white rulers recognise the problems facing them, and accept the fact that they cannot rule alone," he says.

But he goes further than most verligtes. "Apartheid will have to be dismantled. Police brutality must end. Job reservation must be abolished. There should be more education and greater opportunities for blacks and coloureds. Urban blacks should be given more self-government, and political power should be shared in some measure by the whites with all the peoples of South Africa. The government has to stop suppressing moderate opposition."

Time and again, he returns to the central theme of the book: "Reform in South Africa will come from within. The National Party is not a monolithic bloc . . . the party is being transofrmed . . . there is now a substantial reformist group . . . anxious to strengthen the country's industrial power and determined to create a wider social consensus."

The West, he says, should tone down its public criticism and opt for quiet diplomacy. "It should endeavour to promote a policy of reform by supporting the verligtes within the National Party rather than the South African opposition, whether liberal or revolutionary.

In practice the United States has done the opposite. It has weakened reform-minded Nationalists by an ineffective combination of sermons and insults that merely serve to consolidate white power. The National Party wields effective power in South Africa. Effective change within the country then is likely to come from that party within the system rather than from forces without it."

Echoing Mr Vorster, he says that the alternative is too ghastly to contemplate: "Neither the United States nor Western Europe have any interest in promoting strife and civil disorders in South Africa, much less in supporting movements that will look to the Soviet Union for support or in establishing bloodstained tyrannies of the kind now in power in Ethiopia and Angola.

Both in our own interest and in South Africa's, we should recast Lenin's slogan and call for "all power to the moderates."

In an interview last week, Mr Duignan was confident that the verligtes would emerge stronger than ever after the April 29 election, and that Mr Botha would then feel free to introduce his reforms.

But he admits that if it came to a National Party caucus fight in the event of Mr Botha withdrawing from politics, Dr Treurnicht would become the next Prime Minister. However, he thinks that Dr Treurnicht would have a hard time ruling: the verligtes would not allow a return to rigid Verwoerdian ideology. However, Dr Treurnicht as Prime Minister would be "a disaster".

Mr Duignan is passionately anti-communist, and much of his book is devoted to the evils of Russian imperialism. The West, he says, cannot do without South Africa for its minerals and defence of the Cape sea route. Sanctions cannot produce political reform, but can only bring economic suffering.

He is a devout believer also in the virtues of capitalism "South Africa stands in need of a fully-fledged capitalist transformation that will slowly but deliberately dismantle the vast machinery of state that prevents South Africans of all colours from selling their goods, their land and their labour to their own best advantage, from moving where they want to move, from dwelling where they want to dwell."

Mr Duignan advocates a "consociational" system for the Republic. It implies "continued social and ethnic diversity based on a policy of pragmatism and tempered by co-operation between the elites in each social group. These elites could act as brokers to limit conflict and to reach accommodation and a balance of power.

"The consociational state would require the exercise of a joint veto and local autonomy for each group along with proportional representation."

Just how this multiracial dream is to be achieved is not made clear. But Mr Duignan does have faith in the changes made so far in apartheid, and believes firmly that reform will continue inevitably along the lines he suggests. "The Afrikaner is a pragmatist and enjoys his privileged position; so he is willing to make concessions and to avoid a totally repressive state ..."

By implication, the HNP is right: Mr Botha is presiding, deliberately, over the dismantling of apartheid — Nationalist election rhetoric to the contrary notwithstanding. The West should be there cheering on the verligtes — but discreetly.

Why South Africa Will Survive, by L. H. Gann and Peter Duignan, published in Britain by Croom Helm, at £14,95

Ucasa bid to end 'black cash' grants to Sabra

By Jon Qwelane

The South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) is on collision course with black spokesmen over the thousands of rands it receives in annual donations from township administration boards.

Sabra director Dr Chris Jooste said in Pretoria that the organisation has been receiving nearly R50 000 a year from the boards.

In a statement yesterday the Urban Councillors Association (Ucasa) said money paid into the coffers of administration boards belonged to blacks.

"It is not public money that can be dished out at will," the association said.

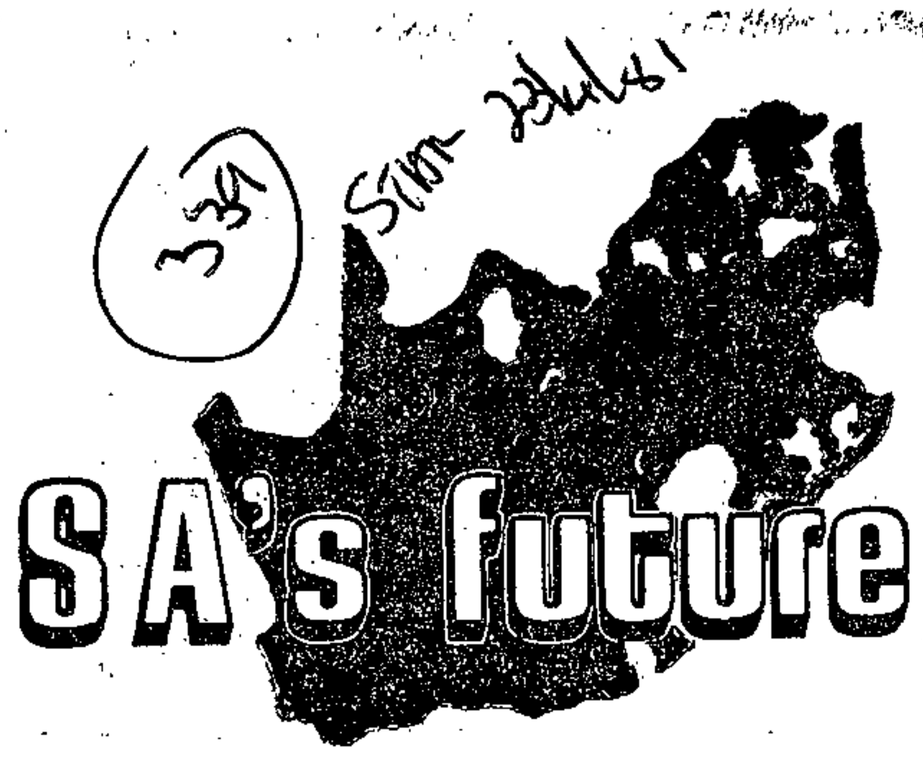
When the black councils became autonomous and the administration boards were scrapped, no money would be given to Sabra or any white organisation." Mr Steve Kgame, president of Ucasa, said.

He said Dr Jooste should remember such money came from the poorest community: "Why milk an emaciated cow?"

Dr Jooste said Sabra would be starting a fund to reduce its dependence on money provided by the Government. He would ask for donations from Sabra members and from the public.

Sabra was at the centre of a national uproar last year over the administration board grants.

Administration boards came in for sharp criticism in the Auditor-General's recent financial report, which accused them of squandering money on unsound investments and said huge sums were missing.



There can be a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems if the leaders of all race groups can agree on what goals they should all pursue, says Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils' Association. In his contribution, the final article in a series carried by The Star on constitutional change, he emphasises the desire of blacks to become involved in the country's decision-making process.

In an attempt to reflect varying points of view about constitutional change, The Star has in the past two weeks carried articles by people who belong to a wide array of political organisations.

We asked them: Do you think it is possible to achieve a negotiated settlement in South Africa without large-scale violence? If so, how can this be achieved?

Yesterday, Progressive Federal Party MP Mr David Dalling emphasised the need for the Government to talk to black leaders who are strongly opposed to its policies. Today Mr Kgame gives his views.

Common purpose is the goal

The Urban Council's Association of South Africa (Ucasa) believes that a negotiated settlement is possible if peaceful alternatives can be exploited to the full.

White insecurity lies in the way of negotiations.

Ucasa is not the only organisation which is committed to change — there are other organisations which are also determined that changes must be made now. It would be naive for me to believe that the possibility of large-scale change can be completely ruled out.

South Africa is a multi-racial society that needs to be moulded into a national unit rather than being fragmented into multiple ethnic societies, each battling to determine its own destiny within the framework of a national unit.

A solution for South Africa's problems will, to a large extent, depend on the development of national goals. These could be used by leaders of all population groups to formulate a blueprint for a homogeneous society like ours.

National consensus goals will enable all South Africans, irrespective of colour, race or creed, to live in an equal-opportunity society with maximum prosperity for all.

All leaders should be prepared to concentrate on those things which bring us all together rather than those which separate us ethnically. The leaders should initiate formal and informal contact with the aim of bridging the gap between white insecurity on the one hand and black frustration on the other.

They should initiate a think-tank which will assist in the identification of all problems, solutions to them and effective strategies to achieve consensus objectives.

The underlying fact is that all this should lead us to a national convention.

A negotiated settlement can be achieved if statutory discrimination, based on colour, is phased out so that the tools of power — Parliament, the police and the defence force — can be used to benefit all of the peoples of South Africa.

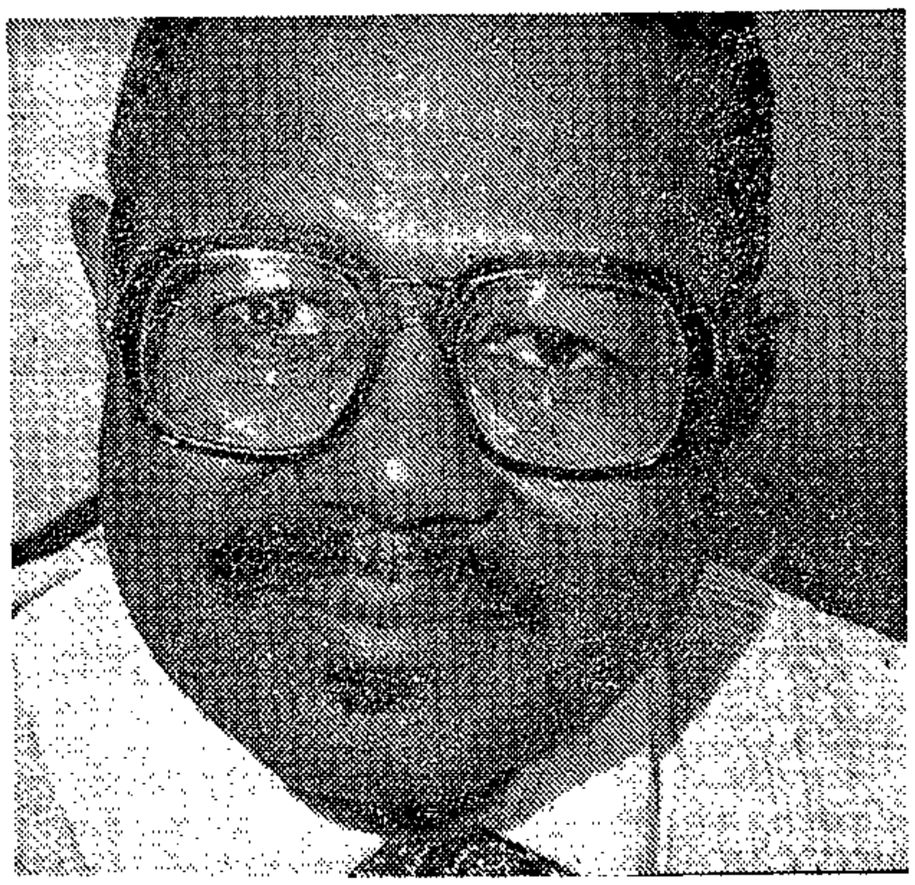
Both black and white should have a hand in controlling the major institutions in the country. Leaders of all races should be seen to play a predominant role in determining the framework within which decisions on national issues are reached.

A negotiated settlement could also be aided by a national education campaign to foster inter-racial communication.

Events elsewhere on this continent should give us a good lesson. It is necessary to look at the structure of colonialism and the form which the struggle against it took in different countries in Africa.

Some African peoples waged long wars of national liberation and in the end they were victorious. Others became independent through peaceful methods.

In Algeria the people fought for their independence for seven years and the French used every tactic imaginable against them. They destroyed villages and tortured revolutionaries, but the Algerians proved that the will of the people is supreme.



Steve Kgame . . . white insecurity in the way.

A negotiated settlement is more possible than ever before in South Africa because of the present political climate. White leaders in particular should grasp this opportunity.

The world is watching South Africa to see what lessons it has learned from the spontaneous violence which erupted here in 1976. Since that time we blacks have become more politically aware and motivated.

Today, blacks in this country are no longer interested in handling just their own affairs.

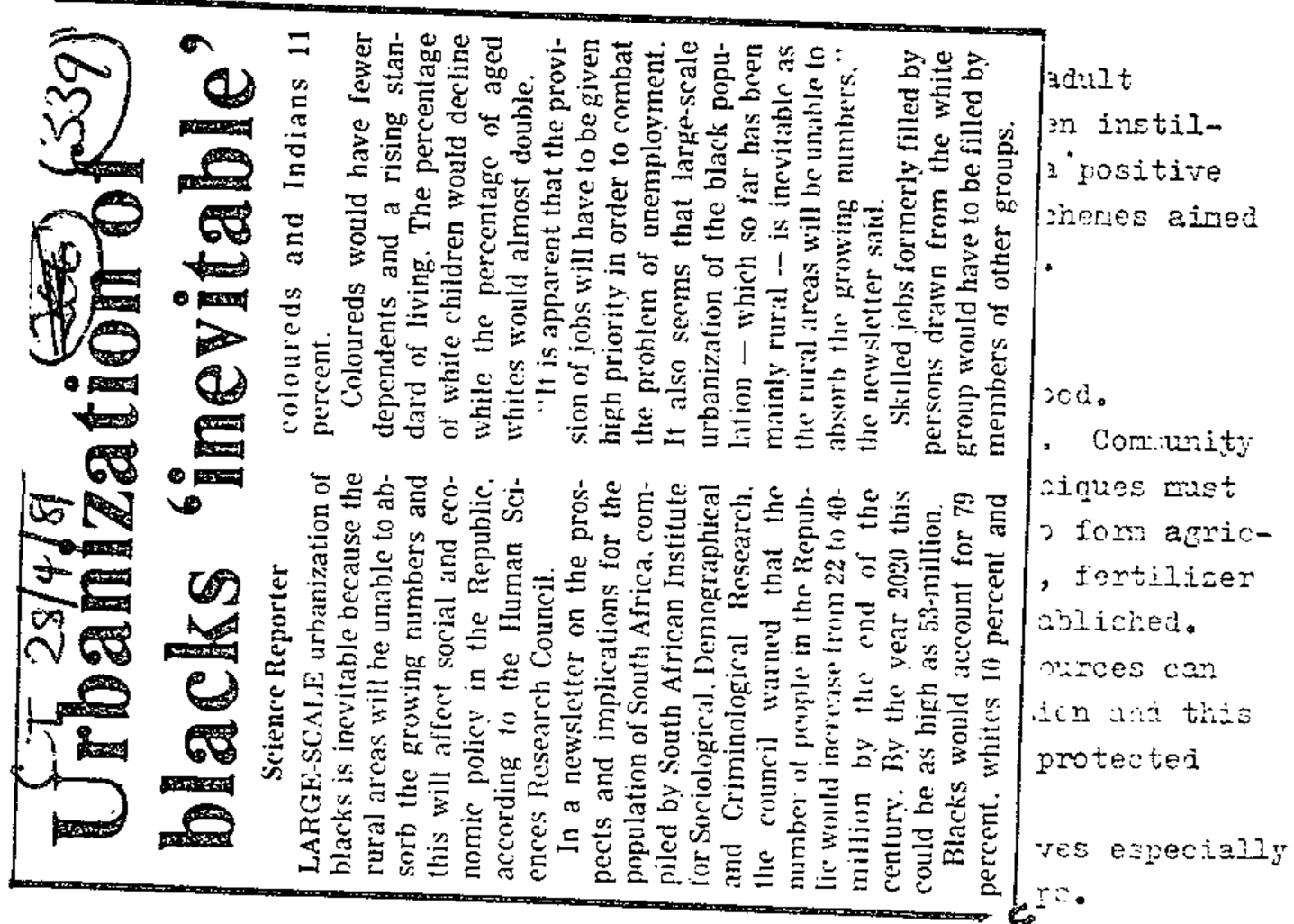
They want to share in shaping the destiny of the land of their birth. We are not only interested in what is happening in our locations or in the so-called homelands; we want to know and talk about what is happening in the whole of South Africa.

We will not accept mere advisory positions.

Large-scale violence can be avoided if we can achieve common purpose. If we want to avoid violence there must be a will to make reforms.

Adult education projects would of necessity need to include leadership training and the encouragement of community participation in identifying needs and planning projects.

b) Community Betterment Schemes.



Urbanization of blacks 'inevitable'

Science Reporter

LARGE-SCALE urbanization of blacks is inevitable because the rural areas will be unable to absorb the growing numbers and this will affect social and economic policy in the Republic, according to the Human Sciences Research Council.

In a newsletter on the prospects and implications for the population of South Africa, compiled by South African Institute for Sociological Demographical and Criminological Research, the council warned that the number of people in the Republic would increase from 22 to 40-million by the end of the century. By the year 2020 this could be as high as 53-million.

Blacks would account for 79 percent, whites 10 percent and coloureds and Indians 11 percent.

Coloureds would have fewer dependents and a rising standard of living. The percentage of white children would decline while the percentage of aged whites would almost double.

"It is apparent that the provision of jobs will have to be given high priority in order to combat the problem of unemployment. It also seems that large-scale urbanization of the black population — which so far has been mainly rural — is inevitable as the rural areas will be unable to absorb the growing numbers," the newsletter said.

Skilled jobs formerly filled by persons drawn from the white group would have to be filled by members of other groups.

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ing to social problems such as alcoholism, illegitimacy and delinquency.

v) Health and nutrition education programmes.

vi) The establishment of "vigilante" committees to ensure that action is taken against persons or groups who endeavour to exploit rural communities. Attention could then be paid to shopkeepers who disregard price control regulations, civil servants who demand bribes, and school authorities who embezzle funds.

Many other projects are feasible but the essential ingredient of every one of them should be that they have been

planned and implemented by the people themselves.

c) Projects involving migrant workers.

Community development workers in the rural areas face an almost insurmountable problem in the form of the migrant labour system.

Blacks who live and work in the urban areas can look forward to improvements in their work and living conditions as a result of improved labour practices and the existence of the Urban Foundation and a number of concerned service organisations.

Industrialists have yet to acknowledge that they have a very heavy debt to pay off in the rural areas from where the bulk of their labour force comes.

Very definite steps need to be taken to counteract the host of problems that the migrant labour system precipitates at family level.

Every company employing large numbers of migrant workers must establish a division in their personnel section that deals specifically with migrant labour issues.

This division should undertake projects aimed at:

i) Helping the migrant worker adjust to urban life. Orientation lectures covering all aspects of life in urban areas should be arranged.

ii) Consolidating the migrant worker's position as a responsible head of a family unit.

Workers should be encouraged to consider 'home improvement projects' whether they are related to agriculture, animal husbandry, type of dwelling etc. He should be assisted to make the necessary savings and acquire the necessary knowledge while in the urban area. Perhaps each year a different project could be undertaken. Essentially this would necessitate the organisation of adult education groups in hostels etc.

Ucasa to train leaders

THE Urban Councils of South Africa have asked community councils throughout South Africa to contribute towards local government training in the same way that black administration boards help to fund the SA Bureau of Racial Affairs.

Mr Steve Kgame, Ucasa chairman, said this decision was taken at a weekend meeting of Ucasa in Welkom.

Each community council would be asked for a donation of at least R300 a year to train community councillors in local government.

He said two councils in the Orange Free State — Bethlehem and Bothaville — have already agreed to contribute to Ucasa. Bethlehem has made a first donation of R110.

Mr Kgame said many councils in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape were keen on the Ucasa resolution and were waiting only for their financial budgets to be drawn up, so as to be able to assess what amounts to donate.

He said the money would also be used to finance the running of Ucasa, which acts as an umbrella body to all the community councils in the Republic.

We shall not remain silent says Kgame

THE PRESIDENT of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, said yesterday South African whites must avoid "large scale violence" by joining hands with other race groups at a round-table conference to decide the future of the country together.

In a statement released in Soweto, Mr Kgame said the Government's policy of separate development had failed.

South Africans of all races must work together and prepare for a just society that would be governed by the same laws.

Referring to yesterday's election, he said: "We are denied the right to vote and yet the Government that will be elected is going to govern us, make laws for us and make far reaching decisions for us.

"Thousands of whites will be flocking to the polls to decide the fate of the silenced majority. For many years black people have remained resilient and patient at the extreme provocation of being denied rights in their own country of birth."

He said unless blacks were directly involved in "shaping up" the destiny of their country, "we shall not be prepared to remain silent".

Steve Kgame

Regardless which party won the election, the fact remained that blacks were no longer going to remain silent, he said.

"Our backs are against the wall and the patience for which the black man is known has come to an end, and as a result South Africa is sitting on a volcano.

"South Africa must bring about positive steps to see to it that change came before there is disaster.

"The whites, and Afrikaners in particular, must come out from the laager and join hands with other South Africans round a table and decide the future together if large scale violence is to be avoided," he said. -- Sapa.

We shall not remain silent, says Kgame

Steve Kgame

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"Our backs are against

TOWNSHIPS 339 FM 11/5/81

Shebeens hit back

The liquor war in the black townships is more than a tussle for control of a lucrative trade. It involves the extension of entrepreneurial opportunities to shebeen owners who for years have operated in defiance of the law. Also involved is the financing of black local administration.

At the core of the wrangle is the monopoly of the administration boards over the legal distribution of liquor in the urban areas, and the proliferation of (illegal) shebeens whose owners risk arrest and the confiscation of their stock.

This logjam has been complicated by the promise made by the Minister of Justice, then Louis le Grange, in Parliament last May, that he was considering legalising shebeens. Nothing has yet come of this and the shebeen owners point to the Minister's statement in urging a halt to police raids and the immediate granting of legal standing.

Red tape and, perhaps, resistance by the administration boards have mothballed the promise. The Liquor Licensing Board says it will not issue licenses unless premises have been zoned for on-sale consumption. It considers the conversion of shebeens, now all private homes, to meet health requirements for a public place as essential. Zoning is, of course, a prerequisite to conversion and this can only be done with the agreement of the administration boards -- who are the landlords.

The administration boards' apparent opposition to private individuals coming into the liquor business in black areas is not difficult to fathom. Liquor sales provide at least 20% of their income — part of which is channelled to "homeland" development.

However, West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) chairman, Johan Knoetze, has said his board is not reluctant to give way to others. Already the Orange Vaal Administration Board has allowed blacks to own bottle stores in direct competition with its own outlets.

Not only shebeen owners want a slice of the action. Community councils are pressing the board to relinquish its exclusive control of liquor outlets. Their demands should be seen in the context of the complex power relationship between the bodies which are jointly responsible for the administration of Soweto.

But the Soweto Tavern Association (STA), representing more than 3 000 shebeens, ran out of patience a fortnight ago and decided to put pressure on Wrab by calling for a boycott of its bottle stores. Total annual sales in Wrab's bottle stores is R60m and shebeens buy a large part of this.

There was a stalemate. The police indicated that they would continue to arrest shebeen operators as long as they were illegal. They charge, moreover, that shebeens are the "breeding ground of crime." Wrab came out with no firm indications that they would introduce zoning, let alone sell the bottle stores in their control. The STA has, of course, insisted on the legalisation of shebeens and the granting of sites for the erection of bottle stores. The latter demand will certainly introduce competition to Wrab.

But whether Wrab is really keen on competition is the key question. Ministerial approval is one thing. The willingness of the Liquor Licensing Board to issue licenses to blacks is another. Wrab is pivotal, since it alone is empowered to grant sites and zone areas.

SA 'could be super power'

RDM 5/5/81

By J S MOJAPELO.

SOUTH Africa without apartheid could be the next world super power, Mr Sam Montsi, managing director of the Lesotho Development Corporation, said yesterday.

Mr Montsi was the guest speaker at the Black Businessman of the Year banquet last night attended by more than 500 businessmen, black and white.

"I am convinced, more than ever before, that without apartheid, Southern Africa could be the next super power of the world. We have the land, the natural resources and the people. All we need to do is exploit every one of these," Mr Montsi said.

South Africa and Lesotho had built bridges as a result of the Peka Bridge meetings between the countries' Prime Ministers last year, he said. He added: "Some of us cannot help feeling that close as we are to each other geographically, we are still distant from one another."

He said South Africa and Lesotho had a lot to learn from each other.

"Our closer interaction, not just through trade, is reflected in the flow of traffic through our borders, but also through the exchange of ideas and experiences which can contribute meaningfully towards reducing the prejudices and tensions that exist among the races in South Africa and help us build a better and more prosperous Southern Africa for us all," Mr Montsi said.

Referring to the three winners of the competition, Mr Montsi said their success went further than individual triumph, their success was the black man's right.

"Perhaps the greatest single claimant to this right is the black man in Southern Africa, who, for ages, has been languishing under conditions which do not allow equality of opportunity," he said.

"Under these circumstances it is quite a struggle for a black man to prove to his own black brother and fellow brother of other races that he (the black man), given a fair chance, can be good if not better than any other man.

"I therefore see this occasion as a vindication of a black man in the economic arena," Mr Montsi said.

Possibly the most distressing aspect of the black man's having long been denied equality of opportunity was the near total erosion of his self-confidence.

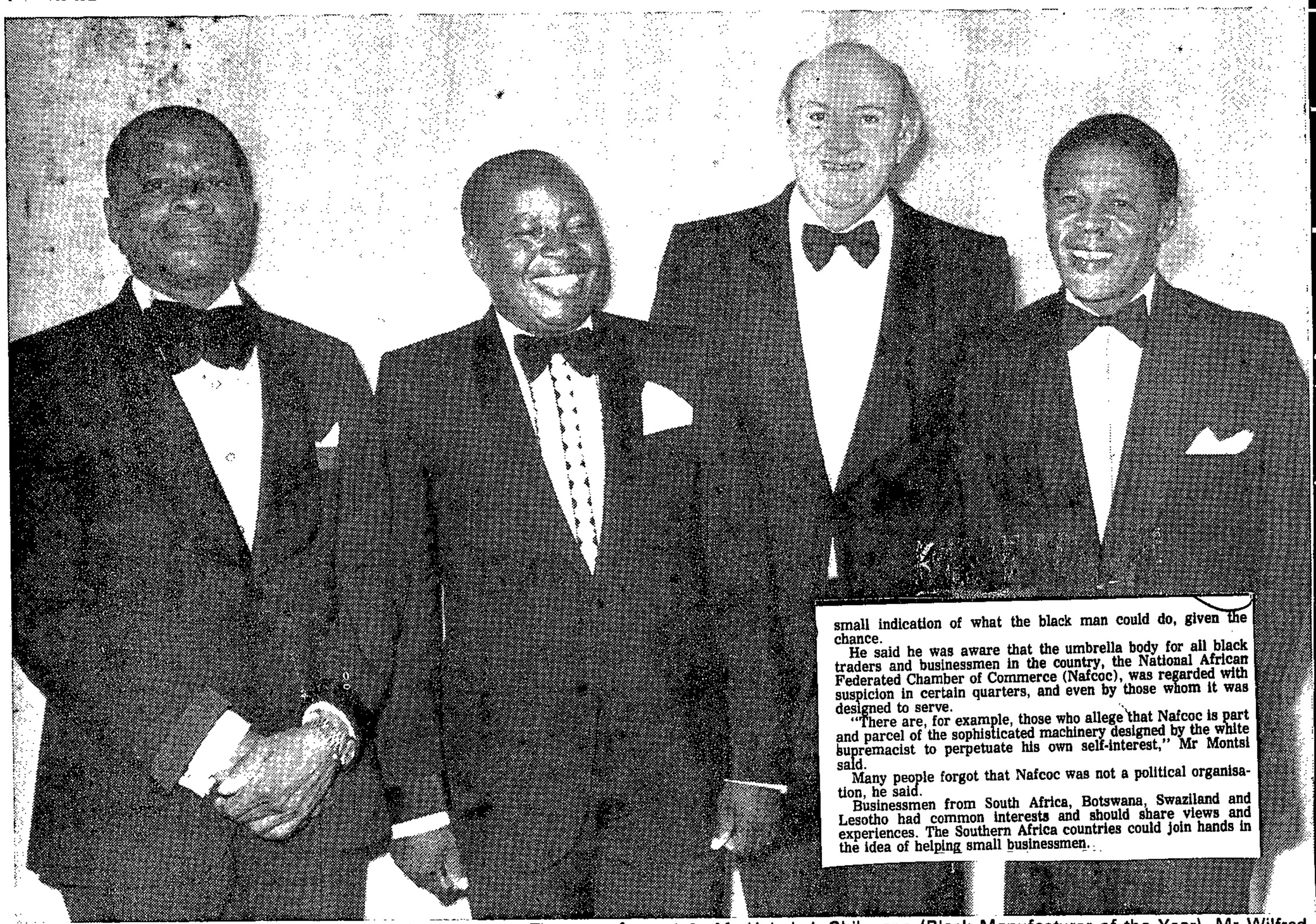
Mr Montsi said the success of the black businessmen offered a small indication of what the black man could do, given the chance.

He said he was aware that the umbrella body for all black traders and businessmen in the country, the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), was regarded with suspicion in certain quarters, and even by those whom it was designed to serve.

"There are, for example, those who allege that Nafcoc is part and parcel of the sophisticated machinery designed by the white supremacist to perpetuate his own self-interest," Mr Montsi said.

Many people forgot that Nafcoc was not a political organisation, he said.

Businessmen from South Africa, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho had common interests and should share views and experiences. The Southern Africa countries could join hands in the idea of helping small businessmen.



South Africa's three most successful black businessmen. They are, from left, Mr Habakuk Shikwane (Black Manufacturer of the Year), Mr Wilfred Madisha Mokgabudi (Black Retailer of the Year) and Chief Herman Thebe Maseloane (Black Farmer of the Year), with Mr Allan Bell, managing director of Gilbeys, one of the sponsers of the award.

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

'Huge hurdles face black farmers'

Staff Reporter

THE existing land tenure system in the country is a major stumbling block to the development of commercial black farming, says the latest edition of African Business, the official mouthpiece of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc).

It says that that because of the complex issues involved in the land tenure system, this problem was unlikely to disappear in the short term.

"This being the case the black business community, represented in the main by Nafcoc, finds itself in a thankless situation," the magazine says.

Nafcoc has launched an enthusiastic programme to develop black agriculture, though faced with legal restrictions hindering such development.

"In the circumstances it is not reasonable to point a finger at the black farmer criticising him for the lack of knowhow and initiative when, for the main, he is unable to obtain a viable size freehold property to farm," the article says.

It argues that the tribal system is at the core of the land tenure problem. But contends that even tribal attitudes might be adapted with encouragement and discretion.

The magazine says one of the most encouraging efforts is taking place in a corner of BophuthaTswana where a farmer has persuaded other members of his tribe to allow him to farm their land and join with him in reaping the harvests produced.

"In this way tribal rights are protected, the land becomes productive, the tribesmen are involved in the process of farming and see that profits are possible.

"More of this might well be encouraged," the article says.

Other initiatives, it says, can be counter-productive and some initiatives are criticised by the rural people.

Criticism has been levelled against white farmers in certain maize areas who are hiring land from the tribes.

The tribesmen do not participate at all in the farming process, the article says.

The same criticism has been levelled against some development corporations which take over large tracts of land for agricultural purposes.

This may aid the food or earnings position, but it does little to turn the black man into a successful commercial farmer.

The magazine advises that the development corporations need to provide extension officers with practical skills so they can go out into the country and encourage and assist aspiring farmers in a practical way to run their own farming enterprises.

Kind of ingenuity that brings success

RDM
5/5/81

— Staff Reporter

ONE of the six finalists in the Businessman of the Year award once hit on a novel way of punishing shoplifters — and it has proved a very successful deterrent.

Mr Samuel Goba, a farmer from Inyanda in KwaZulu, also owns several general stores.

For some time he was plagued by numerous incidents of pilfering in his shops. So the next time he caught a pilferer red-handed, he decided not to call the police, but instead he hung a board around the thief's neck saying "I am a thief", and paraded him for all to see.

"That was the end of the pilfering in my shop," he said.

Mr Goba, winner of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce region, was the winner in the farming category in the national competition run by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) and a liquor company.

The other finalists in the competition were Mr Samuel Motsieloa and Mr Peter Petlele.

Mr Motsieloa, an upholsterer from Katlehong near Germiston, was the runner-up in the best Manufacturer of the Year category. He trained as an upholsterer at the Strydom Training College in Bloemfontein.

After training, he worked for several companies as a labourer, sewing machine operator and upholsterer before he set up his own business in the backyard of his home in 1956. But he waited for 13 years before the authorities could grant him permision to put up his building, which was completed in 1980 at a cost of R45 000.

Mr Mostieloa is awaiting a reply from the Qwa Qwa Government after applying for permission to erect a building to expand his upholstery business in the homeland.

Besides repairing and upholstering furniture, Mr Motsieloa is one of the few blacks selling new furniture.

He is a member of the Katlehong Chamber of Commerce and the local Industrial Committee.

Mr Petlele, who operates a bottle store in GaRankuwa and a night club in Hebron in BophuthaTswana, is about to expand his business concerns in Mmabatho, near Mafikeng.

Before he opened his bottlestore he ran a boutique which he converted into his present bottlestore.

He had earlier managed a bottle store under the Corporation of Economic Development in GaRankuwa and he was a sales representative for a liquor company.

Mr Petlele is a a very active community leader. He organised the Year of the Child in 1979 in GaRankuwa and also the Year of the Aged in 1980.

Education 'an elementary step' for growth in SA

step "if we are to achieve these ambitions".

"By education I do not refer to schooling but to training at each and every level of the business world, for both white and blue collar workers."

Mr Bell said his company, like most enlightened companies in the country, was mindful of their obligations.

"We therefore encourage and assist our staff in their efforts to achieve these goals, and will continue to do so. People need help to attain their rightful place in this world and not charity," Mr Bell said.

"Given the opportunities, there is no reason at all why businessmen such as yourselves should not take your place and play your role in the economic growth of this country."

Mr Bell said he hoped the competition would continue to grow and its winners feature among South Africa's future commercial and industrial giants.

He said past winners had benefitted from the experience gained during their study tours overseas. "It is indeed our intention to continually seek ways and means to ensure they are afforded every opportunity to study the methods and procedures followed by their counterparts overseas."

Mr Bell said his company joined without hestitation when first approached by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) and the African Business magazine to join with them in promoting the competition.

"We, as a company of international standing, have always had the best interests of our employees at heart. We were among the first companies to pioneer the introduction of an equal pension scheme for all out staff," Mr Bell said.

Gilbeys plants in Johannesburg and Stellenbosch provided meals for all its staff. The company had further recognised trade unions in its factories and facilities had been made available for the training of their representatives and shop stewards at the company's expense, he said.

Gilbeys has been promoting the competition since its inception seven years ago.

Black business magazine all set

RDM 5/5/81 (30) 339

THE magazine, African Business, is launching a new publication next month to cater for the needs of thousands of black manufacturers in the urban and rural areas throughout the country.

The magazine will be the official voice of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce's (Nafcoc's) new Chamber of Industry.

An announcement in the current edition of the African Business magazine says the editorial material of the new publication will be carefully prepared to meet the needs of the manufacturer. It will also deal with problems which come to the light through Nafcoc's counselling service.

Publication of the first edition of the Black Manufacturer will coincide with the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce Industrial Exhibition at Milner Park on May 26.

Thereafter, there will be three further editions in July, September and November.

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa was a fast growing industrial nation with a vital role to play in the southern part of Africa, Mr Allan Bell, the chairman and managing director of Gilbey Distillers and Vinters, said yesterday.

Mr Bell, who was speaking at the annual banquet for the Black Businessman of the Year award, held at the Carlton Hotel, said that to play this vital role a concerted effort was required by all sections of the community.

"It is therefore essential that opportunities to develop the natural talents of each and every member of our community, are afforded to all, regardless of race, colour and creed". Mr Bell said that education, in every form, was an elementary

Financial statements most important — judges

STAFF REPORTER

THERE seemed to be a steady improvement in the number of entrants who submitted financial statements with their entries for the Black Businessmen of the Year award and this was commendable, the judges said yesterday.

"However, there are still those business people who did not seem to appreciate that in this type of competition or award, financial statistics are of the utmost importance," the judges said in their report.

They said these were reliable basis on which to gauge the successful management of an enterprise and also the only method by which businesses in the same sector could be compared.

The judges added that the submitted financial reports varied between "very good and hopelessly inadequate". The good financial statements came from bigger operations.

"It seems to us that the average black businessmen is taken for a ride by some bogus bookkeepers," the judges said.

Some of the bookkeepers, they said, did not seem to have the faintest idea of the operations of the business for which they were preparing the financial statements.

The judges came across a case of a businessman who was in the manufacturing business but whose entire financial information gave no indication of this fact. The statements were prepared as though the businessman were running a retail business.

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Shebeen owners may bid for law changes

By SOPHIE TEMA

SHEBEEN owners will ask for new regulations relating to the sale of liquor to suit their circumstances if their businesses are legalised.

The chairman of the Soweto Tavern Association, Mr Lucky Michaels, said yesterday: "The executive of the association will ask the West Rand Administration Board and the community council to introduce normal and nominal trading regulations should shebeens be legalised."

Mr Michaels said the Government had indicated that, if shebeens were legalised, houses where liquor would be sold would have to be rezoned.

"This meant trading premises would be separate from the living area, including other facilities such as toilets and seating accommodation.

He said: "Shebeen owners have families and do not have big premises. So, to enable them to meet the requirements of their licences, we will ask the board and council to allow them to build one or two additional rooms in their backyards which will be for the family's private use.

"The rest of the house could be used for the purposes of trading.

"Toilet facilities for the family and patrons will be provided," said Mr Michaels.

"A cement or brick fence surrounding the premises will be suggested so neighbours will not be disturbed."

Mr Michaels said the Government had also indicated that there would be strict control of trading hours and bookkeeping.

"We will negotiate for a change in trading hours because shebeens are the only businesses that trade up to 4am. The keeping of books and the paying of tax is normal and in every business some form of control is necessary."

POLITICAL comment in this issue by [illegible]
Hoyt Hurst Stanley Uys, Ian Mackie, [illegible]
by John Leyds, Hendrik van den Berg, [illegible]
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Optimism among blacks on future economy

By Mervyn Harris

Black people in major urban areas are much more optimistic about the long-term economic future than white people, it is reported in the latest consumer survey by the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research.

In addition, coloured people expect economic conditions to be more promising in the next months than those they experienced last year when they had diificulty in maintaining living standards.

The bureau has started including samples of coloured and black population groups on a limited scale after previously restricting the surveys to whites.

Polling of coloured people was restricted to the Cape Peninsula and polling of black people was confined to residential areas of Johannesburg and Pretoria.

CONTRAST

The survey found that in sharp contrast to the situation of a year ago, the white group has lost much of its confidence in the economy.

Black people surveyed are much more optimistic with no less than 43 percent "forecasting" that the economy will improve considerably during the coming five years.

The comparable figures for coloureds and whites are 23,3 percent and 16,7 percent respectively.

The financial position of whites has been more tight during last month compared with the same month a year ago. More whites have been running up debts, possibly because of the spending spree which they embarked on during 1980.

About one out of every five white consumers had to draw on savings last month and slightly fewer white respondents than a year ago were in a position to put money aside to add to their savongs.

The same cannot, however, be said about black and coloured people. The nature of the finances of these groups was such that about one in every five reported increasing debts and in the case of blacks 34,5 percent had to use savings to meet liabilities.

The survey found that 80 percent of the coloureds believe the inflation rate will be above 16 percent during the next 12 months and 37 percent of blacks and 53 percent of whites hold this view.

The bureau says the emergence of such an inflation mentality could be dangerous and the authorities are going to experience great difficulty in reversing this long-held attitude.

The substantial increase in the private consumption expenditure magnitude of 1980 was boosted by cheap and easily available credit.

DAMPENED

Consumers thus had little difficulty in buying additional household appliances or furnishing their newly acquired homes.

Interest rates have since gone up substantially and credit has consequently become more expensive and more difficult to obtain. To some extent this already dampened spending towards the end of last year but the full extent will only be felt during 1981, says the bureau.

Expert sees rise in black buying power

339

RDM 14/5/81

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The share of personal income per capita earned by blacks has risen dramatically in the past 20 years — and the black consumer will play an increasingly important role in the 1980s, according to a market research chief.

The director of the University of South Africa's bureau for market research, Professor Piet Nel, was addressing the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut in congress in Bloemfontein yesterday.

He said whites' share of per capita personal income had dropped from 70% in 1960 to 60% in 1970, while the black share rose from 30% to 40%.

From 1975 to 1980 the per capita income share of whites fell by 4,8% while that of other population groups increased slightly.

Blacks were therefore becoming increasingly important as consumers and no business could afford to disregard black buying power. Those who wanted to survive would have to gain more black customers.

Prof Nel said the importance of the black consumer in the economy was emphasised by the fact that growth in some markets in recent years had depended entirely on black spending.

The total growth in the foodstuffs market, for example, could be attributed to black spending.

Professor J L Sadie, of the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research, said reasonable estimates indicated the present black population of about 20 639 000 could rise to 32 820 000 by the year 2 000 — an increase of 12 181 000 — compared with a 797 000 increase in the mumber of whites, if the present birth rates were maintained and white immigration did not swell the numbers.

The proportion of blacks in the total population would then be 84,4%.

Prof Sadie said that despite expectations that the personal wage income of blacks would rise, the differences in spending patterns of the black and non-black populations would not have disappeared by the year 2 000.

Blacks would continue to consume only a small portion of the so-called "success goods" compared to whites, but the increasing importance of black buying power would give a strong underlay of stability to the economy through the demand for non-durable and semi-durable goods. — Sapa.

'Blacks prefer white shops'

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Most blacks preferred to buy from white shops, but very few white dealers bothered to make black custmers feel at home, according to Radio Bantu public relations officer Mr Justus Tshungu.

He told delegates to the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut congress in Bloemfontein of the problems of black consumers that white dealers did not consider — such as the distance they had to travel to white shopping centres.

The lack of toilet, resting and eating facilities caused them much inconvenience and it grieved them that they were so easily taken for thieves and watched in self-service shops.

He blamed selfish black dealers for the black preference.

"Blacks would like to buy from their own businessmen, but it is impossible because of the unusually high prices they have to pay.

"Moreover, the service is poor and disappointing, the shops are usually badly managed, and the owners' attitudes towards consumers leave a lot to be desired."

Mr Tshungu said that although blacks tended to avoid black businesses, he was still against white businesses in black residential areas.

The feeling was that black businessmen's areas and business rights should be protected against white penetration until blacks could stand on their own feet against white dealers.

As the income and buying power of blacks increased, their buying habits changed. Quantity used to be put before quality, but now blacks bought only the best.

The more sophisticated among them were suspicious of shops that traded exclusively with blacks in case their goods were inferior. — Sapa.

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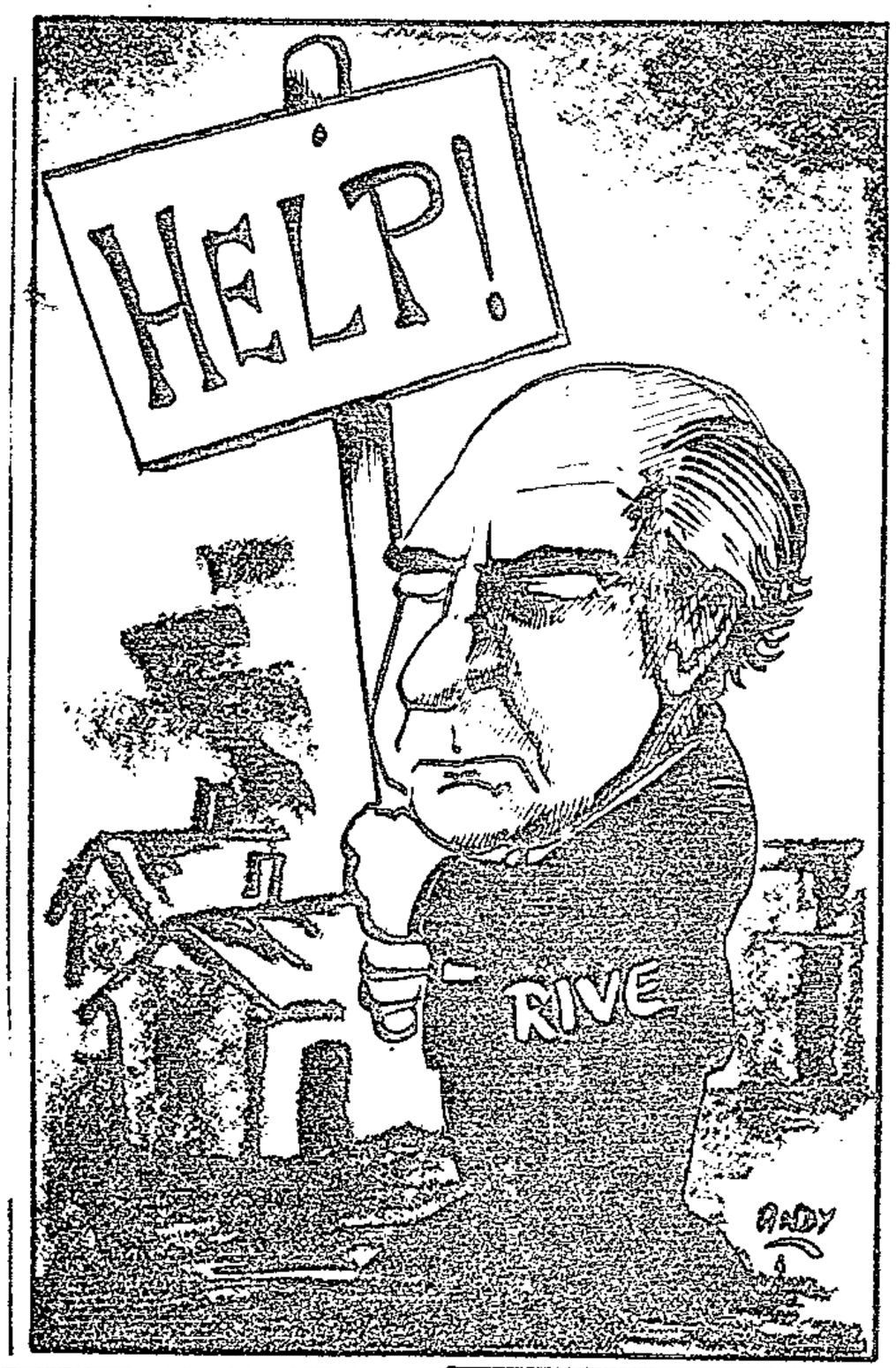
Private sector billions to solve housing crisis

Business Times 17/5/81

339



RIVE: I'LL QUIT IF I ACHIEVE NOTHING BY THE END OF THE YEAR

THE R4 000-million housing crisis facing South Africa is now forcing the Government to look to the private sector for cash to help ease the problem.

Generating more than R20-million each working day, the institutions are the only viable source for the huge amounts of cash needed.

With their combined cash flow, they could (theoretically) come close to meeting the backlog within 200 days.

The seriousness of the situation is highlighted by the announcement this week by Louis Rive, the man in charge of the development of Soweto, that he would resign if he had not achieved anything by the end of the year.

He told a Press conference in Johannesburg that the State had not built a single house in Soweto this year.

Figures released by Department of Community Development director-general Louis Fouche show that the Government estimates the shortfall at more than 200 000 units at present, which would cost about R4 000-million to build. This does not include those who will require housing in the future.

The number of families who require housing is growing at the rate of 30 000 a year, and it is estimated that it will require at least R400-million a year to meet this need.

By Tony Hudson

Mr Fouche's remarks sum up the problem: "Housing is one of the most important fields in the country. If the people are happily housed, you have a happy country.

"It is more important here than in any other country in the world. It is of the utmost importance in maintaining peace, law and order. We should be ploughing in millions of rands — the maximum for all race groups."

However, not enough cash is available to meet the rapidly growing demand, and other areas will have to be investigated.

About the only sector of business with sufficient cash flows to meet such a heavy drain are the institutions, which could make a significant contribution to the needs of the sub-economic housing sector in terms of available cash.

In reply to a question, Mr Fouche told Business Times that this was already the subject of investigation by the Department of Finance.

At least one major institution is giving thought to the possibility. Others, however, professed ignorance on the matter, although, in the words of an executive of a major insurance company, "the issue is a very sensitive one at present".

All felt, however, that any investment in black housing schemes would have to be attractive from a yield point of view to keep returns at the required level.

One suggestion is that investment in these schemes should be by way of part-one asset requirements, by which insurance companies are required to put just over 20% of their income into Government stock.

These funds could be diverted into supplying funds for housing schemes.

Sanlam's deputy general manager, property, Etienne le Roux, tells Business Times that it would not pay institutions to invest directly in housing schemes as the administration would be too costly and difficult to make it a paying proposition.

Southern Life's Jan Calitz feels that the Government should simply set aside part of the part-one asset requirements for cash flow for housing developments.

However, he sees the need for the Government to be seen to be taking action against the

To Page 3

way below requirements.

Influx control is now disintegrating

STAR 19/5/81

"Nothing typifies the disintegration of influx control more vividly than the massive flow of blacks to urban areas, the high number of shanty-dwellers and township lodgers."

Strong words. But they come from a prominent civil servant involved for more than a decade in the practical effects of and research into influx control.

Certainly the Government seems to have recognised the problem and harsh measures in terms of the Riekert report reflected an attempt to tighten up influx control.

But in many, often little-heralded ways, the Government seems to be relaxing influx control in certain areas and appears to be preparing the voting public for further relaxations.

It would seem that with the housing crisis, and severe manpower shortages, the Government has little option.

The committee investigating influx control under Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, is an indication of this.

In October last year, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Development (COD), Dr George Morrison, told the Cape National Party congress that the Government was planning for a "controlled amount of squatting."

Dr Morrison said squatting was "basically a problem of poverty and not so much one of urbanisation." He said it was "part of the emancipation of the Third World" and was the "physical manifestation of a social and political process."

Then in January of this year, Mr J H T Mills, director-general of COD, said in an address to the chief commissioners of his department that "respectable" blacks should not be bound by the provisions of influx control, which applied to blacks who had no jobs or homes in the cities.

Mr Mills said it was wrong to apply these measures to every black person.

Referring to a memorandum he had sent to the Cabinet, Mr Mills said it would cost the State at least R820-million a year to wipe out the housing backlog, without even providing for population growth.

He said this was financially impossible and that a new approach was needed. Mr Mills said the new approach should be to provide enough ground for the backlog and for population increases, then to plan these sites and provide water and sanitation services.

He said these sites should provide for squatters as well as legitimate inhabitants building their own homes.

Highly placed sources have told The Star that the Government started moving toward ways of restructuring influx control as far back as 1975, when they began experimenting with the upgrading of squatter areas.

Much of this work is secret, with the Government having the problem of educating an increasingly polarised voting population.

What causes squatting? The answers are numerous.

Some urban planners say the problems began in 1913 with the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand. But at that time blacks had freehold rights and their dwellings, although modest, were often adequate.

In the next 19 years an additional 21-million blacks will move to South Africa's urban areas. They will join the existing estimated 4,5-million squatters who cluster round the cities. In all, 75 percent of blacks (28-million) will be urbanised by the year 2000.

The first major step toward making squatting a problem was initiated as far back as 1913.

In that year the Native Land Bill was passed. It stopped not only mixed farming (the share-crop system where blacks had the use of a portion of a white farmer's land and paid rent with a portion of their crop) but also drastically limited the right of Africans to own land.

The Government of that time promised land for any Africans evicted from land — but this never materialised.

Thousands of African families, particularly in the Free State, were driven off white farms and for months they wandered, homeless and starving, before being absorbed as labourers on white farms or in towns.

The situation exists today where African farmers, the few that still farm in white South Africa, are being forced off their land and expected to squeeze into the 13 percent of land set aside for blacks.

This has made life impossible for thousands of rural blacks causing a consequent upsurge in starvation and infant mortality in these and homeland areas.

An example is that of Mr G Mahlangu. He and 65 families were forced to move from farms in Syplaats and Bultfontein. "The white farmers said we were too close to them, so the Government moved us." For which privilege, each family had to pay R87,50.

They were moved to Kwaggasfontein C, a resettlement camp in the Kwa-Ndebele homeland which has an estimated squatter population of 300 000, with an average of 20 additional families arriving each day.

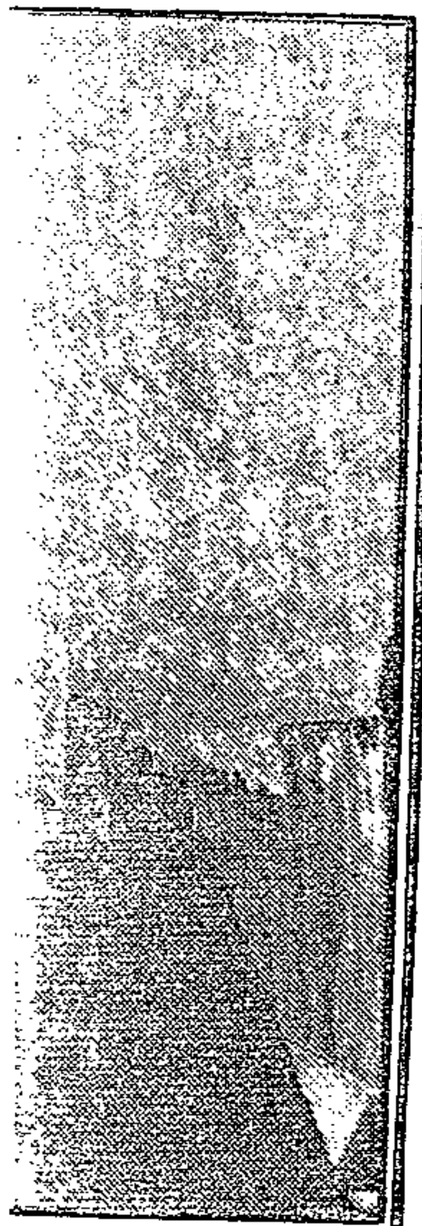
Residents travel hundreds of kilometres each day to work — either in Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Pretoria, Witbank or Middelburg. The Institute of Race Relations is helping 600 families stave off starvation under their "Operation Hunger" scheme.

Water is scarce; 50 test boreholes have yielded nothing from the dusty earth and each week a water tanker brings water to the settlement.

Some of the settlers were evicted from Winterveld — possibly the largest squatter town in the country with a population estimated to be approaching a million. Winterveld is part of Bophuthatswana; President Lucas Mangope wanted all non-Tswana residents who had lived in the area for less than five years to leave.

But eviction from "white" or even other homeland areas is not the main catalyst for movement to urban areas. It is unemployment and hunger.

In a recent interview, Mr Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the Free Market Foundation and an Anglo American executive, pointed out: "In the homelands if there is no income people starve to death, but in the cities even if people cannot find steady employment, there is the chance of a car to wash, or a bin to scrape for food."



Imously agree.

"Are cities to be seen as places where the rich and powerful gather around them a thousand slaves to do their bidding, or a million landless poor to serve their needs, or a voiceless, miserable, urban proletariat to follow their orders?"

So wrote Margaret Mead, world-renowned anthropologist.

Her words still ring true for South Africa and other Third World countries faced with the problems of massive urban migrations.

These articles give the views of prominent urban specialists.

CHARLENE BELTRAMO reports....

No room in

"Resettling — taking people away from places of work opportunities — is a form of urban terrorism.

"It is a national sin we will suffer for in the end," believes Mr Paul Andrews, research officer at the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Andrews is also a lecturer in architecture and a divisional councillor on the Cape Divisional Council.

In the mid-1970s he was involved in the planning and implementation of a R40-million World Bank scheme in Lusaka, where 200 000 squatter homes were upgraded.

Squatters form 30 percent of the total Lusaka population.

"We created a physical and organisational structure. We introduced local institutions, like a ward representative for 20 families," said Mr Andrews.

"This involved the community in its own upgrading. Instead of connecting service mains to each house, we supplied them to each community group. They would then save up and for example, plug a water pipe to a main.

"The main would be shared. As they saved up more money each house in turn would be supplied with these services."

Mr Andrews said the system did and is working well in Lusaka, and other areas which followed the example.

He believes influx control, as used in this country, makes "unnatural dormitory suburbs out of areas and pushes the problem into homeland places. We should absorb and integrate squatters into cities, plug them into city services and networks rather than push them over borders.

"While there is a tight control on population movements, it forces people to go and die in the homelands. We should allow for ordinary urbanisation.

"South Africa is 50 percent urbanised at the moment — developed countries are generally 90 percent urbanised.

"The solution is to accept that people will gravitate to where jobs are generated, and to provide for them.

"People should be allowed to set up decision-making bodies. The community should liaise with the State." Mr Andrews suggests a system along the lines of that which he set up in Lusaka.

He said many community councils in South Africa were not recognised by the people and "are stooges, although some work reasonably well."

He pointed out that problems arose when these councils had to enforce measures such as the Group Areas Act, "making them totally undesirable to blacks and subject to the bigotry of apartheid."

Professor Gavin Maasdorp, deputy director of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, points out that squatters are not only people living in shanty towns but are also those lodging with other families, whether in a spare room, garage or Wendy house.

He anticipates the "main force of rural/urban migration, in the case of Africans, to be from homeland areas — where

To opposite page

Ucasa calls for full land ownership for councils

THE Urban Councils' Association of South Africa now represented about 80 percent of the 250 Community Councils throughout the country, the chairman of Ucasa, Mr Steve Kgame, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

In a statement, he said 19 councils were enrolled in the Free State last week, and strong recruiting drives were continuing in the other provinces.

Ucasa would hold a national convention in Bloemfontein on May 31 to discuss plans for an urgent development programme to enable the councils to catch up on the backlog in housing, infrastructure and services.

"We are mindful of the fact that our greatest stumbling block is the lack of funds. The councils will therefore have to devise ways and means of generating sources of income through a crash development programme.

"One of the ways of doing this will be to encourage the establishment of small businesses and light industries in the councils' areas of jurisdiction. Councils should also be given rateable properties so that funds raised from them can flow into their meagre budgets."

The establishment of small businesses and light industries would also provide job opportunities and generate a spirit of self-motivation, thus creating a managerial structure in the black business world, Mr Kgame said.

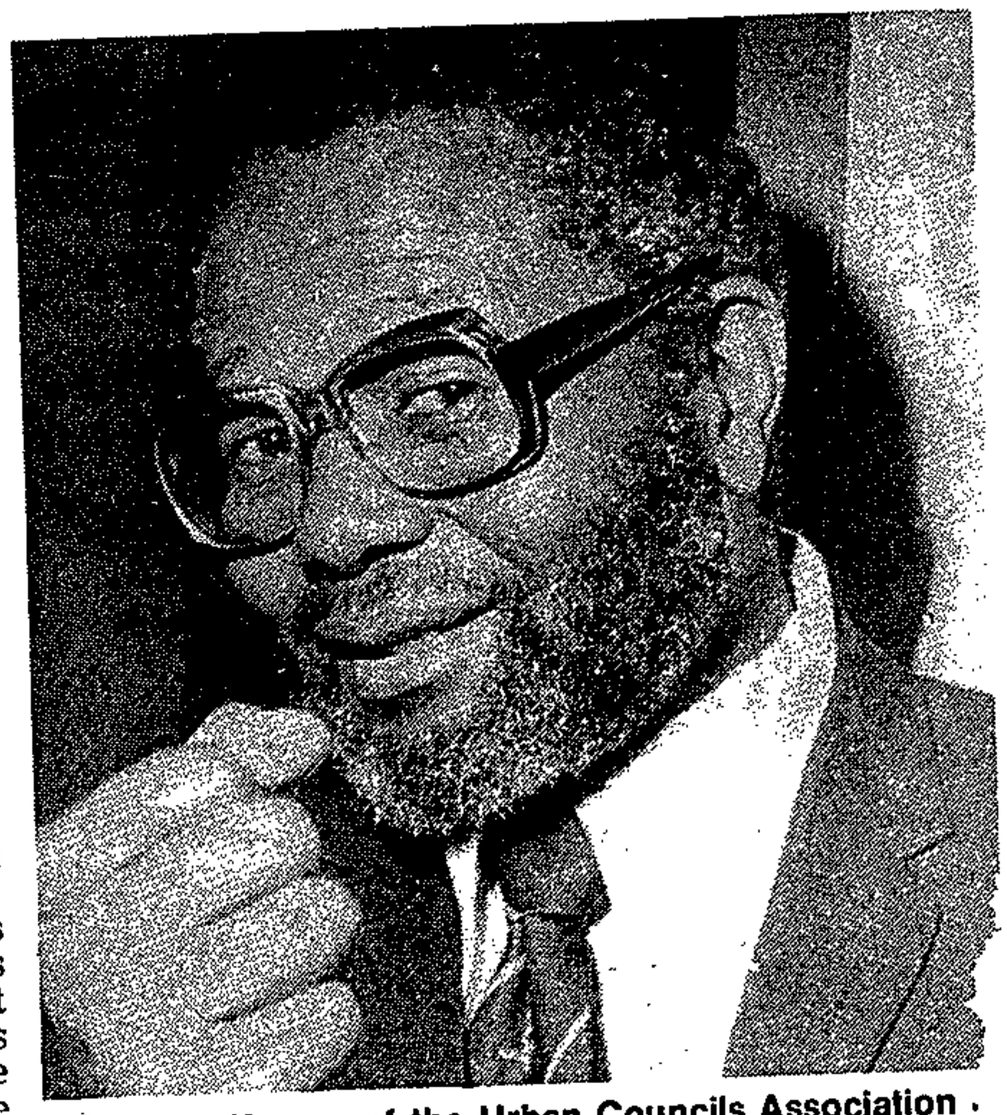
"It is high time the black man got rid of the idea that he can only play the role of employee, and see himself developing towards being an employer.

"To streamline their self-support and self-sufficiency, blacks should develop their own bank and financial institutions, organise themselves into co-operative societies and become property owners."

Mr Kgame said it was high time civic leaders as well as residents got together to discuss ways and means of curbing the high crime rate in the townships.

"The basis of development of any local authority depends on its instruments of authority, such as its authority to make bylaws with which to act and execute the role of the law.

"This goes hand in hand with the right to land ownership, which should turn so-called location fences into municipal boundaries.



Mr Steve Kgame of the Urban Councils Association South Africa.

"It is therefore important that the present Land Act of 1936 be amended to allow land ownership to be vested in the councils, as is the case with white municipalities."

According to Mr Kgame, extension of the 99-year-old leasehold was an admission that urban blacks could live permanently where they were. They should therefore be allocated permanent residential areas mapped out in such a way that provision was included for population growth and industrial development.

Detailed plans of Ucasa's blueprint for council members would be discussed at its national convention in Bloemfontein, Mr Kgame said. — Sapa.

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STAR 21/5/81

the city

Continue from P14

squatting can be expected to continue."

Main targets for migratory labour will be, in Professor Maasdorp's estimation: kwaZulu, Natal; parts of the Durban metropolitan region; Richards Bay; Newcastle; Winterveld, Bophuthatswana — where people will move to have access to work in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area; and the Ciskei near King William's Town.

Professor Maasdorp says a study done in the Durban metropolitan region showed that economic factors were the most important stimulus for squatting. These were usually caused by adverse rural conditions including droughts, over-population, rural poverty and a lack of work.

He said bulldozing or resettling was not tackling the root of the problem — "people pick up what they can and move elsewhere."

Professor Maasdorp, along with Mr Andrews and all experts interviewed, considered "security of tenure the most important component of housing policy — if it cannot be freehold, then it must be a lengthy leasehold that the people accept."

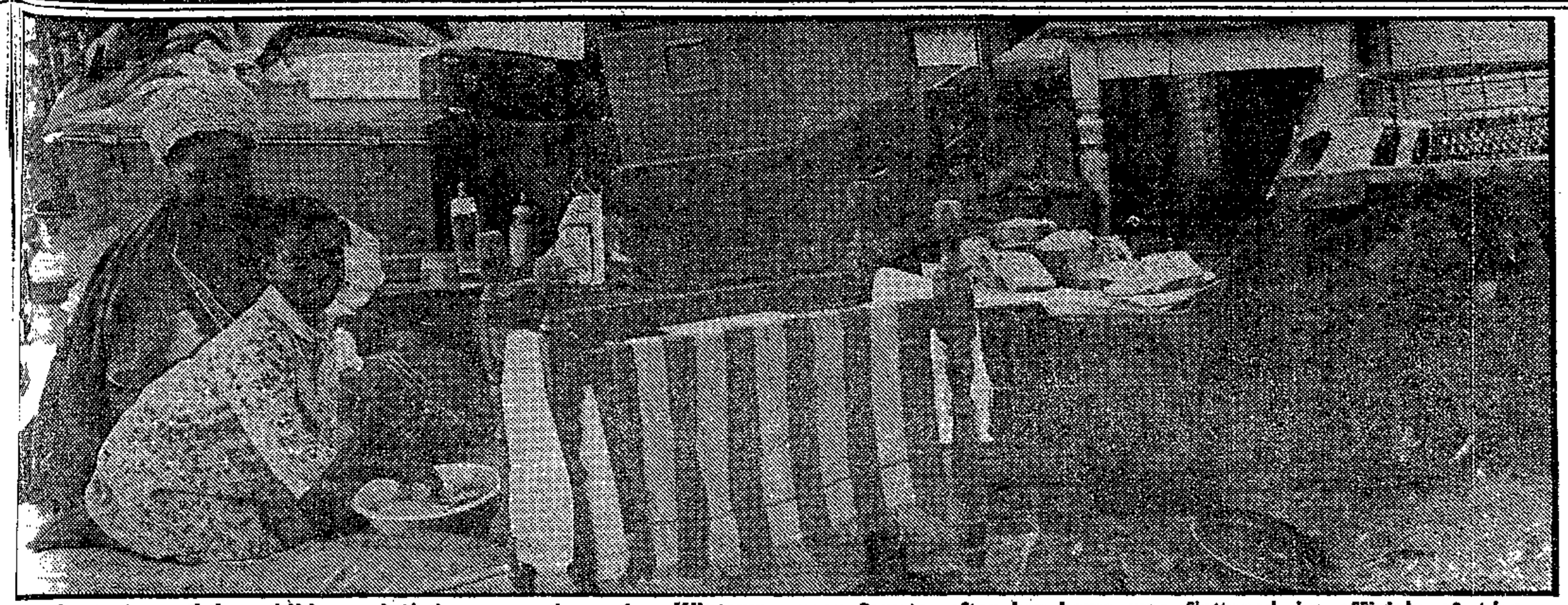
He said it was difficult to correctly estimate squatter populations, as using his definition it would include not only shanty dwellers but lodgers.

"In 1977, the coloured and African squatter population in Cape Town was estimated at 260 000 after a university survey. Port Elizabeth has about 15 000 coloured squatters and Winterveld has about 300 000 squatters."

The estimation of the African squatter population in the Durban metro-

Any housing policy must be based on security of tenure, says Professor Gavin Maasdorp, deputy director of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal.

21/5/81



A woman and her child guard their possessions in Kliptown, near Soweto, after her home was flattened by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in an attempt to eradicate the squatter problem in the area. It hasn't. STAR

...tan region a few years ...n was about 350 000. ...e Pietermaritzburg city ...gineer placed the esti...te for the squatter po...lation in the region of ...at town at about 265 000 ...acks.

The Star asked the West Rand Administration Board for figures for lodgers in Soweto, to gain an impression of the second form of squatting mentioned by Professor Maasdorp and other experts.

Mr Nico Malan, the board's housing director, said Wrab estimated there were 1,2-million people living in Soweto. Wrab estimates are generally far more conservative than from other sources.

Official figures for Soweto's population, according to a census last year, were in the region of 900 000. Included are permits issued to 130 000 lodgers or lodger families.

If people are married or have a family only one permit is issued — to the head of household. In addition, Mr Malan said, the official waiting list for Soweto shows that 16 000 families are waiting for homes of their own.

But to get back to estimates of the number of people lodging, Mr Malan said the average size of families was between four and five people.

"If we put it at five people that will give us about 80 000 people in families that are lodging, plus about 100 000 single lodgers. In all about 180 000 people lodging in Soweto."

In other words, according to official figures, about a quarter of Soweto's population is lodgers or squatters.

Professor Maasdorp said a lot of people in squatter areas were there illegally. "They don't go into the township to stay because there is a better chance of being arrested there."

He said there was no statistical evidence to support stereotyped views that squatter towns were "dens of iniquity, with vice and disease flourishing. In fact, from this aspect a South-East Asian study could not find much difference between them and formal residential areas."

All experts interviewed pointed out what the Government has realised — if it is to eliminate the housing crisis, the present types of houses built are going to have to be altered.

At present there are two main types of houses, the 56/6 which is four roomed with an outside toilet, and the 51/9, which differs only in that the toilet is inside.

"There are no funds to build a 51/9 house for everyone and it is not as though everyone wants one, or could afford the present rents," Professor Maasdorp said.

The viable economic alternatives appear to be:

- Site and service schemes — people are given lengthy leases on plots provided with essential services and they construct their own home;
- Core housing — the outer shell is built and services are provided, but residents are then expected to paint the home, construct their own ceilings and put flooring down. Mr J Knoetze, head of Wrab, successfully introduced such schemes on the East Rand and intends doing the same in Soweto;
- Upgrading of squatter settlements — this would be along the lines proposed by Mr Andrews.

"If the Government is serious about controlling the flow of people to the cities, they must initiate a massive rural development programme," says Professor David Dewar, assistant director of urban regional planning at the University of Cape Town.

"Housing is not the highest alternative with very poor people, they go where work is and for many, national housing programmes are too expensive.

"Many are black families following their men. They are no longer prepared to be separated, but also do not qualify for legal housing.

"Security of tenure should be introduced on a massive scale." Professor Dewar believes that there is an urgent need for freehold tenure, which will become imperative.

"Insecurity of tenure — which is what we have now — affects the quality and perception of life.

"Housing cannot be used as a productive investment — it is viewed as shelter; costs are non-returnable, there is no kind of social return."

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21/5/81

Ucasa's unity drive nets 19 OFS councils

THE chairman of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, says his organisation now represents about 80% of the 250 black community councils throughout the country.

He said in Johannesburg that 19 Free State councils were enrolled last week and strong recruiting drives were continuing in the other provinces.

Ucasa would hold a national convention in Bloemfontein on May 31 to discuss an urgent development programme to enable the councils to catch up on the backlog in housing, infrastructure and services.

"We are mindful of the fact that our greatest stumbling block is the lack of funds," he said.

"The councils will therefore have to devise ways of generating income through a crash development programme.

"One way of doing this will be to encourage the establishment of small businesses and light industries in the councils' areas of jurdisdiction.

"Councils should also be given rateable properties so that funds raised from them can flow into their meagre budgets."

The establishment of small businesses and light industries would also provide job opportunities and generate a spirit of self-motivation, thus creating a managerial structure in the black business world, Mr Kgame said.

"It is high time the black man got rid of the idea that he can only play the role of employee and see himself developing towards being an employer.

"To streamline their self-support and self-sufficiency, blacks should develop their own bank and financial institutions, organise themselves into co-operative societies, and become property owners."

Mr Kgame said it was high time civic leaders and residents discussed ways and means of curbing the high crime rate in the townships.

"The basis of development of any local authority depends on its instruments of authority, such as its authority to make bylaws with which to act and execute the role of the law.

"This goes hand in hand with the right to land ownership, which should turn so-called location fences into municipal boundaries.

"It is therefore important that the 1936 Land Act be amended to allow land ownership to be vested in the councils, as with white municipalities."

Mr Kgame also said the extension of 99-year leasehold was an admission that urban blacks could live permanently where they were and therefore should be allocated permanent residential areas mapped with provision for population growth and industrial development.

Mr Kgame said detailed plans of Ucasa's blueprint for council members would be discussed at its national convention in Bloemfontein and non-members would be welcome to attend. — Sapa.

Sunday 22/5/81

Urban Foundation takes a new direction

THE Urban Foundation will strive even more vigorously to be a catalyst in the creation of a revised South African social structure, a Press conference was told yesterday.

By Z B MOLEFE

The Foundation's chief executive officer, Mr Justice Jan Steyn, also released a "position statement" of the Foundation.

"If this social order can be attained only by structural change," said Mr Steyn, "then appropriate action should be commenced at once."

The major principles of the South Africa he envisaged are:

- Equal opportunity and the advantages of the free enterprise system available and accessible to all;
- Recognition of the dignity of the individual stimulated and sustained by appropriate social structures;
- Elimination of discrimination based on race, colour or sex;
- The development of the value of self-sufficiency and the capacity for self-help.

He also said the pulse beat now indicates that the private sector — the economic pacemaker in South Africa — and the majority of urban blacks share the opinion that discrimination is being relaxed neither fast enough nor in enough vital areas.

Mr Steyn went on: "In donning this new mantle, the Foundation should not be viewed mistakenly as an outside agency presuming to speak on behalf of the private sector.

"It should be perceived as precisely what it is — an extension of commerce and industry expressing the considered opinions of the nation's leading concerned businessmen and industrialists."

Earlier he had told the conference that the private sector had urged the Foundation to seek an accelerated movement away from discrimination and a rapid implementation of programmes designed to improve the quality of life of disadvantaged communities.

Justice Steyn . . . giving the Urban Foundation a new direction.

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4.3.2 LABOUR

1. While it is difficult to determine whether shortage of labour stops people from actually joining communal gardens it seems obvious that the amount of labour available is important in determining the extent to which gardens are used.

2. At Abalimi it is only families where a man is at home and involved in the garden that produce vegetables all year round, and get an income of R100 or more a year. Christopher Board in his survey of rehabilitated and unrehabilitated areas around King Williams Town found that planting up gardens (igadi) could be associated with big families. He also found that crop sales of peas and tobacco could be associated with families where there was a higher proportion of men. (13) While "igadi" are home gardens and not communal gardens his information does point to the fact that availability of labour (especially that of men) is important in growing vegetables.

3. There is some evidence that even on the scale of women using the garden purely as a source of supplementary food, labour is a determining factor. One of the questions I asked communal gardening members was when they had joined and, if this was some time after the garden was begun, why. Most women gave as the reason for joining late that they had been pregnant or had had small babies at that time and so had been unable to take part. Women often have to interrupt their period at the garden due to bearing children.

Occasionally people gave as their reason for not joining that they were too busy but not more than one quarter of the people I spoke to mentioned this.

4.3.3 SUPPLEMENTARY OR PRIMARY PROJECTS

There are two basic groups of people to consider here:

a) Those members who use their plots basically as a supplementary source of food and earn less than R10 per year from selling vegetables they produce.

b) Those earning a R100 a year or more (This is a small group at Abalimi).

a) While most of the members said that they had jointed the gardens because they wanted to sell some of their produce (many said half), very few are able to realise this goal. Labour is obviously significant here as

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Blacks in business told: Pool resources

By J S MOJAPELO.

BLACK businessmen could overcome lack of capital and know-how by mobilising funds and management skills and pooling resources.

So said a banker, Mr L B Mehlomakulu, at the weekend. "Additionally, we can take advantage of the fund of goodwill at present existing in the white private sector."

Mr Mehlomakulu was speaking at the annual conference of the Orange Free State Chamber of Commerce in Bloemfontein.

"Black business is going through an era of change," he said.

"In recent years we have witnessed the scrapping of regulations barring blacks in urban areas from forming companies and partnerships. The upshot of the lifting of these restrictions was a sharp increase in black company registrations."

He said there was also the lifting of restrictions on the types and sizes of businesses blacks may now operate in urban areas, leading to more diversification and establishment of larger businesses.

He said more black businessmen should take part in courses and seminars aimed at upgrading their management skills.

FM 29/5/81

SOWETO COUNCILS

Merger opposed

The Smit Commission probing the merging of the community councils in Greater Soweto (*FM* March 13) has come up against strong resistance from two of the three bodies which constitute local administration in the black area. The Diepmeadow and Dobsonville councils have asked for the retention of their autonomy.

It is three years since community councils were introduced and began to initiate development projects in their areas. "Separate councils," says Diepmeadow Council chairman, John Mahuhushi, "have their own projects and special problems which cannot be abandoned in midstream."

He acknowledges, however, that the major ventures, like electrification, water and sewerage systems, are regional in scope and should be undertaken collectively. This appears to be the primary objective of the consolidation exercise, as stated by West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) chairman, Johan Knoetze. However, Mahuhushi is sceptical of the role that Wrab would play once the merger takes place.

He says there should be a reappraisal of the capability of separate councils to run their affairs. If they are found to be competent, they should be given the right to control their separate areas, he argues.

The main objection to a merger seems to be a fear of Wrab taking back the full reins of urban black local government. The consolidation of the councils would be accompanied by a division of duties between the administration boards and the community council with the boards, as "development agencies," assuming responsibility for major projects, including housing.

Herein lies the rub. The legacy of Wrab is negative. In the 10 years it has been in control, it has neglected housing and services have deteriorated. "If Wrab is to monitor the whole business, then we say no," says Mahuhushi. "It has a very bad and tarnished image."

That is, of course, the past which Wrab says it will not repeat. The reason for the neglect and discouragement of development has apparently been removed. Urban blacks are no longer viewed as "temporary" by Pretoria and the policy of benign neglect of their residential areas has ended. Indeed, Wrab is behind the electrification, water and sewerage improvement schemes and has plans to boost housing.

Apprehension still remains. Mahuhushi fears that if Wrab becomes dominant, red tape will multiply: "The community councils must be independent and deal with the Department of Co-operation and Development directly, not through intermediaries who would introduce more bureaucratic controls that would be responsible for much of the failure of the councils."

Against all odds, Jerry has found success

S. TIMES 31/5/81

THIS is the story of a black general dealer in Katlehong who had ambitions beyond general dealing and wanted to go into printing.

Mr Jerry Hlongwane took the decision in 1969, when he was entitled to run only one business — one he did not find stimulating.

He noticed there was a market in the township for invitation cards, church certificates, and so on, so he took the plunge and bought himself a duplicating machine.

"I could operate it after hours with some of my staff. We had many problems working on the machine without any previous experience or training, even though I was told the machine was so simple even a child could operate it.

"But as business was tough, I carried on persevering," he said.

Two years later he bought a printing machine and registered as a printer in Pretoria.

By this time his business was no longer an "after hours" affair. It grew, and Mr Hlongwane realised the machines he had were "just as good as toys".

He tried to make contacts among printers in town to get advice because suppliers were not keen on doing business with him, and would ask discouraging questions such as: "Have you been to a school for printing? Have you worked for a printer?"

Of course Mr Hlongwane had done neither of these things, so he did not get the expert advice he sought. He started buying used machines, only to find that when they needed repairing the agents would tell him the machine was off the market.

But he persisted. The business flourished, and in 1974 he even hired a sales manager to find business in other townships.

Then he heard about litho machines and set out to speak to a white printer to ask if he could see what the machine could do.

"I arrived and asked the lady in reception if I could see her boss. I even mentioned him by name. He came to me and said: 'Yes, can I help you?'

"Well, I was happy to introduce myself and told him I was running a small printing business and could he show me his machine.

"He changed face immediately and asked me if I thought he was running a school of printing. Then he told me to get out."

By 1975 Mr Hlongwane was ready to move into the white market and needed separate premises for his printing business. He applied for premises and was promptly told by a Government official that he already had a business on one site and could not have another. If he wanted another he should go to the homeland.

Unnecessary

To overcome the one-man, one-stand obstacle he demolished his shop and put up a double storey building — with the general dealing business downstairs and the print shop above.

He brought all his machinery together from hired rooms, a garage and the backyard — and production increased.

By 1978 he was more than ready for the white market, so he approached the East Rand Administration Board.

"But I was asked unnecessary questions, such as: 'Where is Katlehong?' I was asked to bring samples with me, and to say who I had printed for. I was told: 'Leave your telephone number. We will phone you and you can expect some calls sometime.' "

Mr Hlongwane's opportunity came last year when he produced a four-colour calendar and showed it off at an exhibition arranged by the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce.

That led to orders from eight companies. "The rest only gave us a chance to quote."

With the strong support of one company, Envirotech, Mr Hlongwane now has a staff of ten, five major printing machines, a dark room and a designing table.

He has broken into the white market, even if it did take him 10 years.

White firms totally apathetic, says industrialist

By WILMAR UTTING

THE insincerity of big white companies, not Government restrictions, was the biggest stumbling block to the emergence of black industrialists.

So says Mr Nico Ferreira, who has played a prominent part in encouraging the black sector to come out from the backyards.

Mr Ferreira is on the industrial committee of the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce (Soutacoc), which mounted an exhibition for black and white industrialists at Milner Park this week.

Only eight white companies took part, and only two exhibited examples of the types of components and equipment they needed and which black industrialists could supply.

"The whole point of the exhibition was that the big companies could come and show the black industrialists what they need. And they can see from the black stands what they can supply. Then the two could get together.

"The only way the black industrialist can do well is if the big companies give them orders for components," he said.

"In the private sector there are many big companies who dish out platitudes on platforms and to the Press and who are of no value to our black businessmen whatsoever," he said.

Gallant

Soutacoc had approached a large number of big companies over the past few months. The companies had said: "Yes, you have all our moral support." Some even offered donations.

But when they were told that what was needed was not moral support but their involvement in the exhibition, something concrete, it was a different story, said Mr Ferreira.

"They say it was difficult to hand work to black industrialists because their companies were fully computerised . . . all the excuses of the day.

MR NICO FERREIRA MR AARON MAKENA MR PETER HLAHLA

Most of the blacks who exhibited at the show were disappointed that there had been little interest in their products. The result of their efforts was a gallant, but unsophisticated, display of metal screens, clothing, knitted garments, coffins, gravestones, pottery, cane furniture and examples of upholstering.

One of the white exhibitors, Mr Mike Allen, was embarrassed to the point of anger at how the white displays so vividly outshone the black.

"I feel I shouldn't be here at all. We look beautiful, but just look at these black stands", he said. "Why didn't the organisers advise them on marketing."

The blacks, although disappointed, took the whole thing far more philosophically. They packed up their goods early on Thursday afternoon and launched a game of soccer with balls from the Black Chain stand.

Mr Ferreira promised that for next year a special show advisory committee would be appointed.

"Soutacoc have next to no money and we were so keen to get going we jumped in where the angels fear to tread," he said.

He was bitter about the big white companies who had snubbed them. He had had far more trouble with them than with the Government, he said, although he admitted that many of the negotiations involved in starting up a black business needed simplifying. There were too many officials involved.

Legalities

"The position about legalities has changed a lot, but things are still not perfect," he said.

There were still difficulties with licensing. Health regulations had been designed for sophisticated industries and a small industry could not meet them.

"Black industrialists have to be treated in a special way or they will never get off the ground.

"Some of the small businesses — dressmaking, for example — should be allowed to operate legally right where they are. They should not be forced out into factories," Mr Ferreira said.

Black man, the

(NOW, IF YOU'LL JUST STEP THIS WAY AND FILL IN THE FOLLOWING FORMS ABOUT TRADING LICE

HE will be freed from the fetters of the past. He will be powerfully backed by a well-disposed Government.

He will be a man poised on the threshold of a bright future. He will go forward confidently side by side with his white counterpart.

He will stand ready to accept the challenges of his time.

He is the image of the black businessman of 1982, painted by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, two years ago.

Many black businessmen in 1981 may be perplexed by Dr Koornhof's predictions, but one they would certainly agree with. They have had to stand ready to accept the challenges of the time. They have had little option.

For the past two years the Government and the National African Chamber of Commerce have been beckoning the small black businessman from his township backyard.

There, or in his bedroom, he has been making baskets, upholstering chairs, welding burglar-proofing, making bricks and quietly doing business in the neighbourhood.

This is the business "black market", more formally referred to as the "informal sector". And it is all highly illegal and a perfect target for administration board inspectors bent on prosecution.

To tempt him out to function legally, the black businessman is offered equipment, training, financing, advice — so why won't he snatch at it? Because he has a shrewd idea of what is ahead of him, that's why.

WILMAR UTTING

reports on how a paper jungle keeps black business down

Hampered

The whole question of how the fledgling industrialist is hampered has been the subject of several economic development seminars.

Evidence before a commission of inquiry into homeland economic development, held in Ciskei and chaired by Mr Leon Louw of the Free Market Foundation, was that the aspirant industrialist has to contend with the demands of about 26 different departments.

He usually gives up before going halfway through.

Let's say Mr Nswana has been making leather belts for years in his home in Soweto.

He is fortunate to be in Soweto and not in a township on the East Rand, because ERAB officials are not renowned for a spirit of eager cooperation.

First Mr Nswana needs a site — not a site of his choice, but a site that is allocated to him.

It may be hopeless for trading purposes, but he can't argue about that, at least not much.

"To get the site," said Mr Louw, "he has to satisfy some bureaucrat who has never been in business, and knows nothing about it, that the project will be a viable venture.

"This seems a strange thing to have to do when you are risking your own time and money."

Then Mr Nswana needs an ordinary Transvaal trading licence from the Receiver of Revenue.

LEON LOUW
'Bureaucrats in the way'

Then he has to comply with the trading regulations under the Group Areas Act, and then he has to register as a factory with the Department of Industries. He fills in many forms.

When he builds premises, he has to watch that they are constructed according to proper specifications, with the ceilings higher than those in Government-built housing, and ventilation bricks which, though they have a minimal effect on ventilation, are essential in all South African buildings.

Since he will be using leather, it is probable that he may also have to fill in forms for the Department of Agriculture.

Once the building goes up inspectors fall on it like wasps in a hive.

Factory inspectors will want to know if the safety requirements have been met and if the fire extinguishers are the right height from the floor.

Do the premises meet first-aid requirements and where is the stretcher?

Whirling

If Mr Nswana employs someone to assist him — perhaps simply to clean and make a cup of tea — he is then an employer of labour and a stretcher is essential, even if there are only two people on the premises.

Mr Nswana by this time will be whirling in circles trying to meet demands that he use certain sophisticated equipment, pasting up prescribed Factory Act notices on the walls, having his electrification inspected and licensed.

Some inspector may demand that the place be whitewashed and disinfected or may insist on a certain type of covering for the floor.

"Now, the point is that at any step of the way he can be blocked by a bureaucrat.

"Once blocked, he has no one to appeal to, no arbiter," said Mr Louw.

If Mr Nswana wants his company to have limited liability, he then has to register it, which will cost him several hundred rands.

He will have to fill in about 50 forms and comply with the Companies Act, an Act which defeats most lawyers who go to seminars to try to clarify the more complex passages.

Jealous

As if that were not enough, the law is amended annually, and every year there is a standing committee on the Companies Act which spends the year preparing amendments for the next year.

For tax purposes Mr Nswana has to register with the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Now, if he wants actually to sell his belts, not just make them, he needs a wholesaler's licence, and if he wants to sell them at the side of the road outside his factory he needs a hawker's licence.

Of course, these can be refused, without explanation, at the complete discretion of the official in charge of issuing them, so the shrewd industrialist will find more subtle ways of getting his licences than just walking up and asking for them.

If he is to deliver his belts he will need transport and a licence from the Transportation Board.

Once the business actually gets going and Mr Nswana is turning out his belts and putting them in little packets, he has to comply with the requirements of the Bureau of Standards, and there is always the possibility than he will be called upon to comply with a law called the Trade Met... Act, which lays down the ... cise measurements of a ... factured article.

The customers never ... plain that they have pu... an article that does not co... with this Act, but it is a ... weapon for jealous competi... and corrupt officials.

future is yours!

S. Times 31/5/81

CES, SITE ALLOCATION, SAFETY, REGISTRATION, TAX . . .)

If the industrialist is literate, determined and manages to emerge, sane and solvent, from this exercise, it will have taken him about two years. That is why most people just give up and go home.

Now, if Mr Nswana wants to open a business in a homeland as well, he has to repeat all the above steps.

In addition, he has to satisfy the local headman and, if he is happy, the local chief and, if he is happy, the local police and, if they are happy, the local magistrate.

Then there are different demands in different homelands, but all need clearance from the security police as well.

Finally, the Cabinet sits and decides whether to grant the licence.

Again, every official has the absolute power to veto the whole operation, and the industrialist or businessman is in his hands entirely.

Whether the official agrees to give a permit or write a licence may depend on whether he has a hangover, or whether he has not fought with his wife.

Mr Louw said evidence showed almost every house in Lebowa, for instance, was engaged in some little highly illegal business.

Many were carried on in conditions highly unsatisfactory by Western standards, such as operating welding plants in the bedroom.

And organisations such as Nafcoc say to them: "Come out of there, we will give you little factories, toilets, work benches, lighting, all the things you don't have. Just come out and function."

And the answer is: "No, because then the inspectors will come and we will need licences and things."

"They are well aware," said Mr Louw, "that when they emerge from their cottage industries this brings out from underground all sorts of people who hitherto had been invisible, and all of them want to hammer the industrialists with different regulations.

"One big company is actually trying to get the Government to give blanket permission for a group of little industries just so they'll be left alone.

"This means one needs official dispensation for what is entirely beneficial to the industrialists, the consumers, to everyone, and yet the law tries constantly to frustrate it.

"All the black industrialist wants and needs is for the bureaucrats to get out of the way and leave him alone," said Mr Louw. "That's all he wants, to be left alone and get on with his job."

How the boss can help

Employer's role in black home ownership

THE introduction of the 99-year leasehold scheme has made authentic home ownership available to blacks for the first time.

This has brought about an opportunity and an urgent need for the South African employer to play an active part in unfolding home ownership to all because that would benefit not only the individual home owners, but also the society as well as the employer.

This is so because it has now, more than ever before, become apparent that the South African business community is anxious to improve employment practises and the quality of life of its employees. An employee would benefit from secure housing through, inter alia, opportunities for capital formation: increased sense of belonging and a contribution to better environmental outlook. Therefore, employer participation in such an exercise will add momentum to progress to make black home ownership a national goal.

By not only paying higher wages, but deliberately setting out to take part in the improvement of life of black employees, the business community has shown, and can improve, its interest in improving working conditions and quality of life of its employees.

To spark off the market, employees should be encouraged to buy the houses they presently rent. This is sensible because [illegible] which these houses are situated.

The converse to buying existing houses would be to build new ones. By assisting employees to buy their own sites and encouraging them to build new houses, where an owner can express his personality and exercise choice in the design, the employer will assist the release of capital for the building of more houses and the development of a more attractive environment.

Demographers estimate that, by the turn of the century, some four million additional new houses will have had to be built for blacks in the Republic of South Africa.

EMPLOYER'S ROLE

The employer can assist in one of two ways or both simultaneously.

- by explaining the concept of the 99-year leasehold scheme and advantages of home ownership. This educational function is vital;
- by financial assistance, through either loans, or loan subsidies, or surety, collateral and guarangees, or company housing schemes.

LOANS

The deposit is often a major problem in buying a home. Historically, blacks have had difficulty raising finance.

In the majority of cases employees will look to their employers for assistance. They are employed by the firm, the firm knows them

Flats built for employees in Pimville.

housing subsidy of subsidisation of interest rates on loans through other financial institutions. An advantage of this approach is that the company's pre-tax profits are reduced and the subsidy becomes tax deductible.

3. **Surety, collateral and guarantees**

The employer organises loans through financial institutions and participates to the extent of standing surety, signing collateral or offering guarantees.

4. **Development and construction of company housing**

The company acquires rights to land on behalf of or through its employees, erects housing and sells to employees.

Many companies may possibly opt for making direct loans out of company funds to employees for deposits. Experience shows that it may be more convenient for employers to pay creditors directly.

When a decision is taken to grant interest-bearing loans, it may be found helpful to charge at rates on a sliding scale as the employee's income rises. However, it needs to be borne in mind that the employee has to repay the deposit loan as well as maintain monthly instalments on the capital amount.

It is also possible to make up the difference between what the employee can afford and the actual deposit, by way of an interest-free loan repayable over [illegible] to advance money for the deposit on the provision of suretyship by an employer.

COMPANY SCHEMES

An alternative method of financing depends on whether the employer company has the financial resources, the management capacity and the demands for a company scheme. This means that a company builds houses or effectively acquires a block of sites with or without houses on them, for sale to its employees. This approach has both [illegible] whereby two or more companies pool their resources to provide housing have also been implemented.

1. Assess the employee's ability to meet the cost of home ownership — not only repaying a deposit loan, but also monthly repayments on the mortgage bond or other form of financial assistance.

2. Encourage money management ability on the employee's part: an employer might require an employee to find part of the deposit himself.

the employer has to battle to recover his outlay. After all, by providing finance to his employee he invests his hard-earned money.

To protect his investment, the following suggestions are offered:

- As far as possible, use should be made of conventional financing from the start for funding the capital amount. This will reduce the employer's capital exposure:
- The possibility of the employee leaving should be an-

formation.

Employees who convert their tenancy to ownership can enjoy any of the following:

- capital can be mobilised to enable extensions to be made to the existing houses
- pride or ownership could contribute to the general upgrading of the environment in

Sunday Times 8/6/81

Loans

Interest-free or low interest-bearing loans for deposits, or home improvements, or company loans of larger amounts at preferential interest rates.

2. Subsidisation of loans

Money paid directly to employees in the form of a direct

COLLATERAL

Providing collateral security is another way of financing purchases.

As Building Society loans may not exceed 80% of valuation, collateral security may be furnished to a society for the balance. Money so invested may be released when the loan has been reduced to 80% of the society's valuation at the time of applying for the leases.

SURETIES

Employers can also sign sureties for their employees for the purpose of obtaining financing on their behalf. Banks or other financial institutions should be prepared

loyees and the public; the finance is concentrated in one area which means it can be more efficiently used and better controlled; the scale and group identity of the scheme can be used to free up the system of delivery; the employees are housed in one area allowing easier transport arrangements to be made and finally, company financed community facilities are easier to provide.

Conversely, the implementation of such a scheme demands time and expertise; employees are "herded" together which may be uncontrolled and, lastly, a reasonably large scheme is required to ensure viability.

Combined schemes

impression of paternalism.

Generally, an employer should establish that the house his employee wants complies with Building Society requirements for mortgage bonds. Apart from determining that the house is worthwhile in the first place, this will help ensure that when an employee eventually wishes to sell, the new buyer is likely to obtain a bond.

EMPLOYER'S INVESTMENT PROTECTION AND TAX BENEFITS SECURING INVESTMENTS:

An employer's attitude to future loans or financing may be soured if, soon after arranging that finance, the employee leaves the company and

- Only in the last secure indebtedness, should be drawn up.
- Only in the last resort should pension funds be drawn upon to cover the dept.

In the ultimate the properties will show capital appreciation. Ideally, the financing should be converted to unsubsidised mortgage bonds at the earliest possible stage.

TAX BENEFITS

Expenses incurred by an employer in providing housing or housing assistance to his employees will normally be allowable in determining taxable income. This means a significant percentage of the costs will be borne by the State, at company tax rates.

SAM MOKHETI, WRAB.

devised for South African needs. Lambo's (I973) 'village system' is an example: could we adapt it to our needs? What can we as psychiatrists learn from the indigenous practitioner and the priests? Which new developments in our field are applicable in our own society? Are the existing diagnostic criteria adequate? These and other questions, if answered, could lead us to become more [illegible] and effective workers. Without this research

'Townships a classic case of socialism'

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Black townships in South Africa are the perfect examples of socialism being cultivated in a so-called free enterprise system, the South African Shipping and Forwarding Agents' Association was told in Port Elizabeth last night.

Speaking at its diamond jubilee conference banquet, Mr Stan Anderson a past president of the Midlands Chamber of Industries, called for a new deal in education and home ownership for blacks.

He said industry believed that the black worker would never commit himself to the free enterprise system while he considered himself prejudiced because he was denied the basic right of owning his home.

"The near total absence of the concept of private home ownership in the townships means that it is almost impossible for the black worker who has advanced in industry to improve his domestic standard of living," he said.

"The factory sweeper and the computer operator live side by side."

Inadequate housing in the cities was a big problem among blacks and a major cause of dissatisfaction — expressed in labour unrest — he said.

"Our black townships are the perfect example of socialism being cultivated in a so-called free enterprise system."

He said there must be full use of labour and housing should be a priority in the national economic development plan.

This was necessary if a satisfactory growth rate was to be maintained to provide the basis for increased international trade.

There was a large number of blacks with low levels of education which made them poorly equipped for the complex technological labour market.

A lack of basic education made them untrainable and, therefore, unemployable.

"To achieve a growth target of 5%, skilled labour will have to be increased at the rate of 3,2% a year. This cannot be done by relying on white workers only," he said.

He said industry felt strongly that a unitary system of education which was generally more demand orientated — particularly towards industrial skills — would suit the South African economy better than the present divided system.

team model, as it is far too specialised and divergent for our purpose. Instead of the mental health team, we shall have to make do with a single person who has been trained as a general practitioner in this field and who can replace the mental health team as completely as possible". (Robbertze, I976)

The training I have in mind for this practitioner would comprise mainly public health, basic medicine, basic surgery, gynaecology and pharmacology, clinical psychology, social work and psychotherapeutic and counselling techniques. Such training would have to be directed towards a holistic approach to the patient, the family and the community, and would make the practitioner a powerful figure in a traditional community. In this situation he should provide comprehensive, integrated mental care and primary health care for the community.

me this matter is urgent. We have insufficient al health workers, and those we are presently ning are being trained in a circuitous and often plicable, and, therefore, wasteful way. One well query whether the psychologist actually a justifiable place in the development of mental th services in our traditional societies. The query might be levelled at the social worker. if we could add facets of medical care, such as pted programmes of primary health care, to the provided by these workers, they could become -fledged, effective and more acceptable workers comprehensive health care delivery system. am not pleading for the abolition of specialist isters. We shall need specialists, especially in ining programmes, as top-level consultants, and to e direction to and co-ordinate the respective facets our services. The training of workers and community lth education should, for the foreseeable future, ome the corner stones of our services. As in any developmental service, our back-log in the field of mental health service is being aggravated by a swiftly increasing population. The proposed strategy seems to be the only way in which we can, not only make up this leeway, but also make a positive contribution in our field of endeavour to the enhanced quality of existence among the people that entrust themselves to our care.

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Black housing 'vital to whole country'

PORT ELIZABETH. — If urbanisation kept on increasing and a solution was not found to the black housing crisis, large-scale slums would develop, the deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, warned yesterday.

Speaking at a conference on black housing in urban areas, he said that if a firm basis was not found to solve these problems, "we will only see the problem getting worse".

Dr Morrison said that if this happened, the outcome was impossible to predict.

"I wonder whether it is an exaggeration to say that what is at stake here is nothing less than the future well-being of our entire economic system.

"What is clear is that urbanisation is increasing all over the world, and I do not want to predict that South Africa will escape this.

"If it increases and we do not find a solution to the problem, our fate will be large-scale slum conditions."

Dr Morrison, who devoted most of his speech to outlining ways in which employers could help to provide homes for their black workers, said housing for urban blacks posed a major problem and the resources required to meet this need were extremely large.

"In spite of energetic housing development in the past, it is estimated that at present 160 000 dwelling units are required for urban blacks.

"Without active assistance, support and participation of the private business sector, the attempt to provide adequate — let alone fairly high-standard housing — to the urban black population cannot succeed.

"Quite simply, the country's economic future rests to a very large extent on whether or not we find a workable formula which is within our means to adequately house our urban black population."

The opinion had been expressed that employers in general should and could make a larger contribution towards the housing of their black workers.

"It seems reasonable to argue that those using black labour should accept responsibility for the housing of their black employees as they benefit by their services."

Various employers in the private and public sectors had accepted this responsibility, but it was felt that generally more could be done, he said.

The facts were that the provision of housing and services for blacks at today's costs, measured against actual needs, "is not only too onerous, but an impossible task" for both the Government and the administrations boards.

This was especially so if it was remembered that the Government's responsibility also extended to other population groups. — Sapa.

Tribal courts in city areas criticised

339

RDM 12618/1

Pretoria Bureau

BLACKS in the rural areas had great difficulty in comprehending the Western judicial system under which they were often tried, the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the structure and functioning of the courts was told yesterday.

Giving evidence before the commission, Mr R J Mokgena and Mr L J Mabe urged that better training be given to people who man tribal courts.

They also said that tribal courts could not function properly in urban environments.

Mr Mokgena, a teacher from BophuthaTswana, described the Makgotla in urban areas as "barbaric".

It was totally unacceptable that adults were required to strip and that they were then beaten in public, he said. This was done in the presence of small children .

He said the Makgotla was not legally constituted and he suggested that it be brought under the auspices of the community councils.

Mr Mokgena also decried the fact that certain clerks in the magistrates offices in the urban areas, accepted bribes and favoured some people.

Mr Mabe, a former journalist who is now a public relations officer for the Zionist Christian Church near Pietersburg, said court procedure was totally alien to most rural blacks.

It was an affront to older blacks to be sworn in as witnesses. The mere fact that they agreed to appear in court implied that they would tell the truth.

There was also a possiblity of interpreters misunderstanding the local dialect.

"In a rape case the complainant was asked what she said after the man had raped her. She replied that she had cried: 'Help, I am in distress.'

"In the interpreter's dialect the cry of help meant: 'I am looking for an ox', and that was the translation that he gave the court."

The accused was acquitted on account of the misunderstanding which had arisen, Mr Mabe said.

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17.

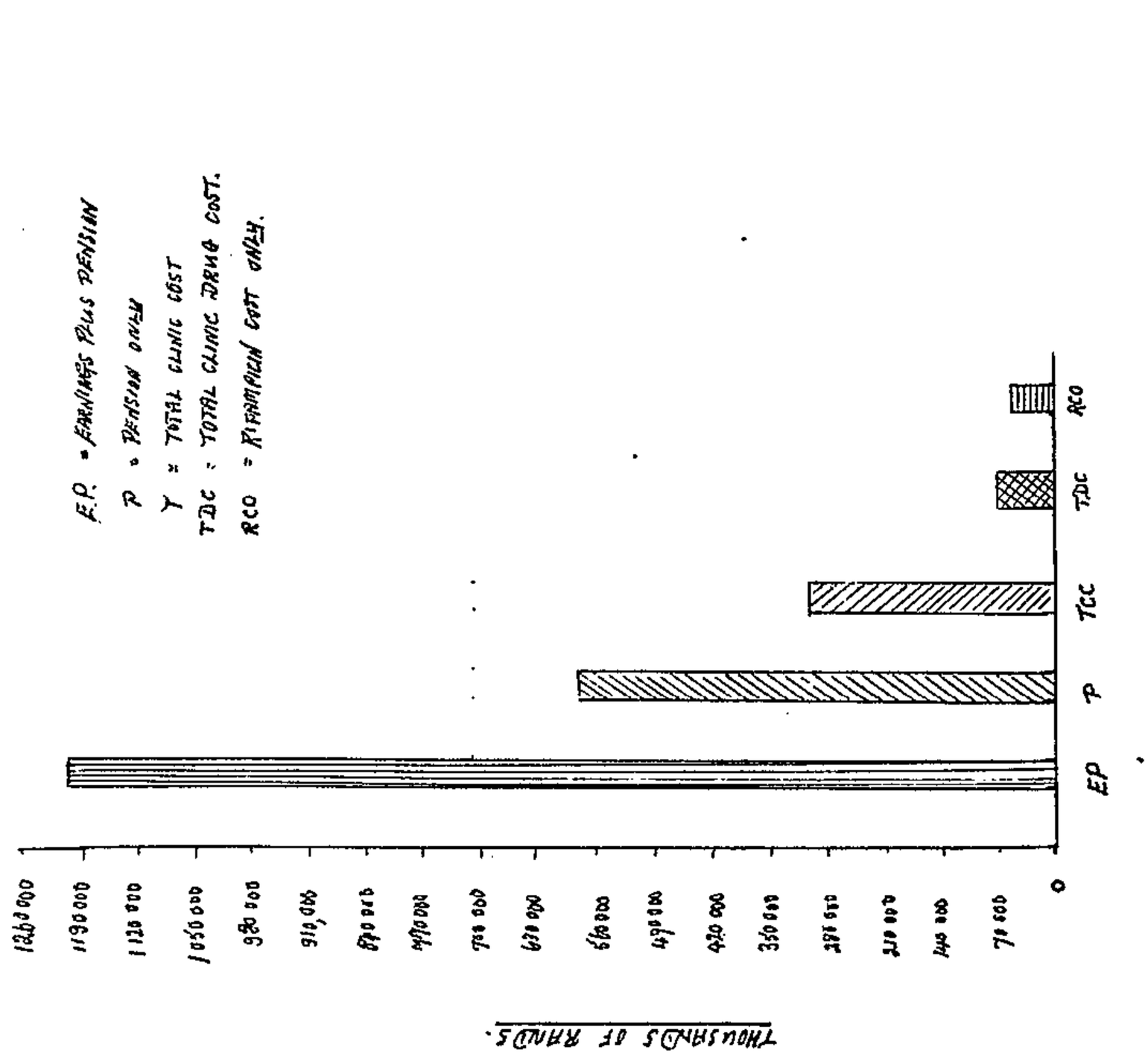

TABLE 3

The powers of councils

339

Sowetan 23/6/81

THE duties, powers and future of community councils will be explained at a meeting to be held in Katlehong, Germiston, on Saturday.

Mr H Haarhoff, Assistant Director of local government of the Department of Co-operation and Development, will address about 200 councillors from 14 townships in the East Rand on the role of community councils.

The meeting, to be held at the D H Williams Hall, starts at 8 am and will be open to the public as observers.

Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo, chairman of the East Rand Community Councils liaison committee, and of the Katlehong Council, said yesterday that Mr F E Marx, chief director of Erab, will outline the board's commitments.

Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA), an umbrella national organisation of all community councils, will be among the speakers.

Meanwhile, Mr Kumalo has called on the Government to do away with politicians serving on administration boards, as they often have clashes of interest with those of community councils.

"Only administrators and technicians should be retained as officials of the board to work hand-in-hand with councillors," he said.

"Since administration boards were introduced in 1973, there has been little progress in improving the quality of life of the black people in the townships."

Time is running out — Mr O

Business told to do more for blacks

THERE appeared to be inadequate appreciation by the private sector of the "enormous pressures" building up in South African society, the executive director of the Urban Foundation, Mr J H Steyn, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

In a review of activities to the foundation's fourth annual general meeting, he said the pressures could generate responses that would be directed at both the country's political and economic systems.

"Whether this is justified or not, there is very little doubt that much of the articulated resentment among blacks is directed not only at the manner in which they perceive political power to be used to their disadvantage, but also at the fact that appropriate opportunities for access to wealth are denied them.

"It is my belief that save for a small group of leaders of commerce and industry, much of the business community is unaware of or indifferent to the real significance which urgent black aspirations have assumed in Africa.

"It would indeed be sad, and probably fatal for all of us, if this ignorance or indifference were to be maintained in the decade ahead only to be jolted by a violent response at some time in the future," Mr Steyn said.

In his review last year he had mentioned the heightened political awareness among black communities and the propagation of "inflexible and even violent revolutionary approaches to our South African problems.

"There has been little change in this respect over the past 12 months, particularly because of what is perceived as the inability to deliver sufficient hard evidence of a commitment to change in the areas which vitally affect blacks.

"Young blacks, in particular, must perceive that there is hope that their future will be brighter and their lives more fulfilling than that of their elders."

Mr Steyn said the year under review had been characterised by "remarkable and rapid economic growth". In these circumstances the foundation had anticipated greater financial support, but this had not come about.

"I do believe that funds raised by the foundation should neither be the single or even the most important criterion by which its success should be measured. Nevertheless, without adequate funding the foundation will find it impossible to fulfil its vital function as a catalyst for change both in its negotiating and developmental role."

Referring to residential development, Mr Steyn said the backlog of about 450 000 homes for blacks demonstrated the enormous challenges that faced South Africa in the field of housing, especially in the so-called lower income bracket. — Sapa.

TIME is running short in South Africa, and what happens in the next five to 10 years is likely to be decisive in the history of the country, says Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

In a written message to the foundation's annual meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Oppenheimer said the organisation was originally conceived as "exclusively project-orientated".

However, under the leadership of Mr J H Steyn its scope had been greatly widened so that it was now acting with success as a catalyst in initiating dialogue and negotiations between urban communities themselves, representatives of central and local government organisations, and the private industrial sector.

Mr Oppenheimer said the foundation had achieved considerable success in bringing about a degree of coordination between private sector endeavour and public sector policies, and in making both sides more conscious and informed about the real feelings of the urban communities.

"Much that is wrong in South Africa is due not so much to ill will on anyone's part as to insensitivity to the fears and aspirations of communities other than one's own. I hope and believe that the foundation is finding a way to bring about improvement in this most important and sensitive area of human relations." — Sapa

R33-million given to foundation

THE Urban Foundation had received pledges and cash totalling R33,2-million from 276 companies, institutions and individuals by the end of February this year, according to the foundation's annual review.

The review, released in Johannesburg yesterday, says this represents an increase of R3,7-million over funds raised by the end of February 1980, and an increase of 72 in the number of supporting companies.

"A notable feature of the year was that 14 companies which had previously contributed, provided a further R820 000."

A company established in the Britain in June last year, the Urban Foundation (London) Ltd, was registered with the Charity Commission to receive donations from companies there. Of the total R670 000 received, R160 000 was transferred to South Africa.

The aim of the Urban Foundation is to promote and co-ordinate involvement by the private sector in the improvement of the quality of life of urban communities in South Africa on a non-racial basis. — Sapa.

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4.2.5 IPOTI GARDEN

1. This garden was actually started in July 1977 although the land was fenced and allocated years earlier.

Because nobody worked their plots in September 1977 N.M. bought seed and hired labourers and used them. Now however 2 members are using their's individually and 3 others have combined into a group which divides costs and profits.

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4.2.4 ABALIMI

1. This garden is actually started in July 1977 although the land was fenced and allocated years earlier.

Because nobody worked their plots in September 1977 N.M. bought seed and hired labourers and used them. Now however 2 members are using their's individually and 3 others have combined into a group which divides costs and profits.

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2. Organisation: The garden in fact has been re-allocated from original members who never used them. Double the initial seed for 2 years is called "Zero Cost" and it is obvious that very little started by the cost of the seed for 2 years headman. The garden in fact Abalimi because it is obvious that very little making a special effort to learn at a meeting that While there are the crop sales had not nearly covered the per year, the and in spite mainly for hom in for seed a (Those earning towards the c e.g. tomatoes only R10,00. consumption). the R10,00 fro seed again.

3. Marketing has

4.2.4 ABALIMI

1. This garden is expanding. Double the in is called "Ze started by the headman. The Abalimi becaus making a speci

While there ar per year, the mainly for hom (Those earning e.g. tomatoes consumption).

2. Organisation: hard and produ member vary fr

3. Marketing: Because Abalimi is so product marketing problems existing here and so a would arise if the other, smaller gardens expanded to a similar size.

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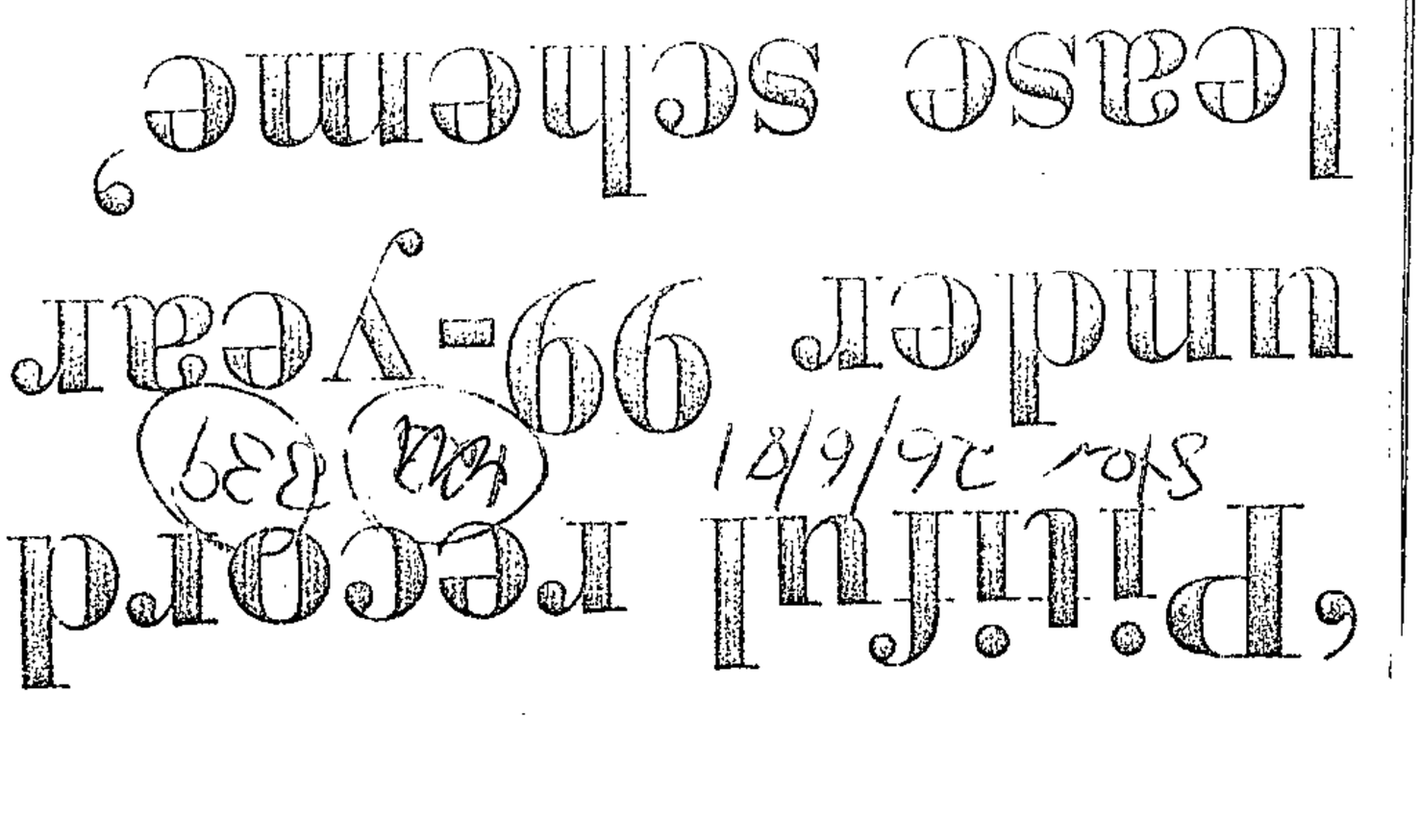
with quarterly sample surveys would need initial research done into the required frequency of the census, acceptable limits of sampling error, optimal strata classification, and suitable sampling fractions. Once this had been done, the execution of the new method would be routine and entail little or no extra cost - either in manpower resources or finance-to the Department.

The Department of Statistics is no doubt fully aware of the improvements which could and should be made to the South African agricultural statistics. However as Kendall so aptly says:

> 'In most of the pedestrian activities of the statistical world the problem is not what to do but to find someone to do it.'



"Painful record 99-year leasehold"

Sow 26/6/81

(Ndia) 1329

By Frank Jeans,
Property Editor

Since the introduction of black home ownership under 99-year leasehold in 1978 progress in creating a black home-owning middle class has been pitiful.

Mr Philip Scoles, chairman of the country's biggest building society — the United — expressed this view at the annual general meeting of the society in Johannesburg.

While the UBS had moved in strongly to provide homes for blacks and had registered bonds covering 700 homes, Mr Scoales contrasted this with the housing demand of a population of about 20-million.

"Our performance may seem to be cause for congratulations. In a way it is — but the figure of only 700 homes indicates how pitiful progress is towards creating a black home-owning middle class," he said.

The UBS chairman highlighted aspects of the problem:

● Blacks who were paying subsidised rents in existing accommodation were disinclined to incur the cost of acquiring their own homes.

● The 30-year lease scheme appeared to be cheaper and more attractive to the unfortunate purchaser who was unaware that he was not securing transferable title.

Mr Scoales also referred to the shortage of serviced stands available for building of black homes.

"There are constant appeals to employers to get involved," said Mr Scoales. "Although they are offered land, this is owned by the Administration Board, as is the house which is built on it. Assurances and agreements permit the employer to use this properly to accommodate employees at his will."

Mr Scoales stressed that this was not home ownership. "The occupant has no stake in the property."

Black aspirations — a warning businessmen should heed

GT 47/81 (339)

The pattern of politics

By Hermann Giliomee

IN HIS review of the activities of the Urban Foundation Mr Jan Steyn, the Executive Director, made a telling (and chilling) point. "It is my belief," he said, "that save for a small group of leaders of commerce and industry, much of the business community is unaware of or indifferent to the real significance which urgent black aspirations have assumed in Africa. It would indeed be sad and probably fatal for all of us, if this ignorance or indifference were to be maintained in the decade ahead, only to be jolted by a violent response at some time in the future."

This opens up the most challenging question of all about the South African society. What are the sources of conflict that threaten to destroy this society, and what are the ties that nevertheless tie black and white together in economic co-operation? (Years ago the economic historian H M Robertson characterized South Africa as a society where white and black can neither live with nor without each other.)

Let us first look at the sources of conflict.

The gap

To my mind the most fruitful way by which to approach the essence of black discontent with the system is through the concept of Relative Deprivation. This is also the analytical framework of the best systematic study of revolutions — Ted Gurr's "Why Men Rebel". Simply put, this is the gap between what people think they are rightfully entitled to and that which they are actually getting.

Relative Deprivation operates with respect to three main goals or needs: *economic or welfare* goals (sufficient food and shelter provided through adequate pay and health services), *power* goals (to have some say over one's own actions and to be able to avoid unwanted interference by others) and *status* goals (to be treated with respect not only because others want to be polite, but by occupying roles which accord a measure of prestige and by participating in stable, supportive groups like a family, a community or an association).

The important aspect of Relative Deprivation is that it is relative. No outsider can objectively assess what it will take to satisfy a group's needs or goals. The crucial factor is the group's own assessment of what they are entitled to in relation to other reference groups, which in the case of urban black South Africans are white South Africans rather than Africans north of the Limpopo or homeland blacks.

Similar rights

Recent opinion surveys yield some indication of the Relative Deprivation factor as a source of conflict. The so-called Freiburg study conducted between 1974 and 1977 among Africans in Soweto, Durban and Pretoria found that over 90 percent of their respondents seemed to feel entitled to broadly similar rights and privileges to whites. A follow-up of this study conducted between 1977 and 1979 found that 56 percent of Xhosa- and Zulu-speaking men of sample in Soweto and Durban are angry and impatient (as distinct from merely unhappy, neutral or happy) about their present situation.

An interesting fact is that there is no real difference between the migrant worker and the white-collar and professional blacks who in white eyes have made it. They measure their material rewards in relation to what whites are getting and are unable to acquire the power and command the respect they feel entitled to. Although the white-black wage gap has narrowed remarkably since 1970 blacks feel they have not made sufficient progress, economically and politically.

Because of the black population explosion the system will be unable to satisfy the aspirations of blacks *as a group*. To cite a few figures. The white population is projected by Professor Sadie of Stellenbosch to increase from 4,5 million in 1980 to 5,3 million in 2000, while the black population will nearly double, rising from 20,6 million to 37,3 million. In the year 2000 *per capita* disposable income of whites will rise from R4 600 per year in 1980 to R6 600 per year according to one projection and R8 100 per year according to another projection. That of blacks will rise from R400 per year in 1980 to R700 per year according to one projection and R900 according to another projection. The average for the total population will rise from R1 100 in 1980 to R1 700 in 2000.

Supervisory jobs

Another set of figures is just as telling. If one uses the white-collar "mental" or supervisory jobs in the professional and administrative categories as an index of the so-called black middle class, its size will increase from roughly four percent of the economically active black population in 1970 to 8,7 percent in 1990.

This illustrates vividly the point that the swelling of blacks will all but obliterate the progress blacks as a group will be making. Economically it is inconceivable that blacks will ever share the experience of the Afrikaners who since 1930 could almost see the gap narrowing between their group and their reference group, the white English-speakers. The narrowing of the Afrikaner-English *per capita* income gap from 100:300 in 1910 to 100:141 in 1976 more than anything else helped to defuse ethnic conflict between the two white groups.

Lastly, there is the lack of trust of blacks in their education and training, which are hopelessly inadequate to prepare them to compete on an equal footing with whites in an industrialized society. In some circles the argument is being put forward that the content and quality of syllabuses of black education are equal to those of white schools. However, surveys show that blacks regard school facilities (school buildings, double shifts and procurement of books) as the crucial yardstick for comparison.

Equal facilities

Here the Relative Deprivation factor comes into play with a vengeance. The school facilities of South African blacks are undoubtedly much better than facilities in other African states. But the South African blacks view facilities in relation to the existing wealth of the country in which they live. The comparison they make is between their own facilities and those existing for whites. The interesting fact emerging from surveys is that they don't want to have access to white school facilities. Their demand is for separate but equal facilities.

Fourthly there is the brutality factor. One can distinguish between the brutality of the system and brutality on a personal level. It includes the whole spectrum, from a policeman's enforcement of the pass laws and a white foreman's insensitivity to the callous indifference of affluent whites. Whatever the motivation of white behaviour may be, the important fact is that blacks, particularly the younger blacks, believe that it is due to racism that they are not accorded proper respect and are not making progress in the work place. It is instructive to note that in the recent Ford strike the salient variables were the following:

- Of the plants which struck and those which did not the average age of the striking workforce was significantly lower than that of the other plants.
- Their educational level was significantly higher.
- Their average length of service was shorter.

For co-operation

Secondly, what are the forces making for peaceful co-operation of blacks with whites?

It is fashionable to explain black compliance mainly in terms of the police apparatus: bannings, detentions and imprisonment which continuously destroy black leadership and paralyse political mobilization. Seen from this perspective blacks are acquiescing in a system simply because they view it as so granite-like, impervious and immutable that a political "withdrawal" occurs.

But this is not the whole story. There are also the positive aspects of black acquiescence which help to keep this society together and which any government and business planners ignore at their peril. There are firstly what Lawrence Schlemmer calls the powerful myths of progress. A May 1981 survey showed that 57 percent of blacks had confidence in a happier future for all. More than 60 percent believed that black-white relationships were improving, which is considerably more than those who thought they were deteriorating. However, the negative aspect of these hopes for a better future must be stressed. The rising faith and hope in the system can have dire consequences if basic conditions and rewards do not improve or if the faith in the future cannot be sustained by powerful "myths" of progress.

Secondly there is the black assessment of the current white leadership. In the May 1981 survey 60 percent of blacks believed that the Prime Minister was leading the country well, against 32 percent who were of the opposite opinion. Blacks view Mr Botha more sympathetically than Mr Vorster (particularly after 1976), whom they considered rigid and unyielding to the black cause. Mr Botha, they feel, has more understanding for blacks and has given them a chance to further and advance their position. He has given them the one crucial element: hope. The future is no longer as bleak as it has been for many years; there is hope for change, for improvement and more happiness!

Thirdly there are the vested interests of the black beneficiaries of apartheid. For Machiavellians simply concerned with power and coercive stability the homelands policy can hardly be regarded as an unmitigated failure. In the homelands the system is served very well by a growing class of collaborative civil servants, professionals, petty traders and market-producing peasants with a considerable interst in the *status quo*.

I am more sceptical about the chances of a class of urban blacks emerging who will serve the same stabilizing function in the urban areas. Here there is the small but growing petty bourgeoisie class (professional men, clerical or white-collar workers and supervisors), but as Charles Simkins observed in a recent analysis, "They are up for grabs. Their loyalties can go either way. They have to be competed for." The black capitalists proper are safe and sounder allies. However, their numbers remain extremely small and they are almost wholly dependent upon white support. The chances of an African capitalist class taking off into self-sustaining growth are minimal unless it is directed and subsidized by the state and white business interests. This will ensure their loyalty but their value as political auxiliaries during unrest is limited.

Could be ended

In the end the loyalty of those blacks above the black working class will depend on whether the government and business can meet their rising aspirations and protect them. If a reasonable growth rate and a programme of reform is maintained one can expect this "middle" class to continue to adopt a reformist position favouring changes within the existent framework. However, the support of the black middle class and the acquiescence of the working class could be abruptly ended by anything that seriously threatened the military or economic stability of South Africa.

Will South Africa's businessmen heed Mr Steyn's warning?

● The writer is senior lecturer in history at Stellenbosch University.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, [illegible] rth & [illegible] ction.

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Black business has vital role, says professor

By Frank Jeans

With black spending power currently running at more than R10 000-million, and geared to pitch at 50 percent of the total consumer market in South Africa by the end of the century, the role of independent black business is vital.

And if the philosophy of commercial and industrial freedom is to survive, it must never be seen as the subterfuge of a few powerful men in big business.

This was said by Professor Jan Lombard, of the Reserve Bank, when he opened the 17th annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce at Port Elizabeth today.

Urging greater involvement of the black entrepreneur, Professor Lombard, who is special adviser for economic co-operation in Southern Africa, said: "A very serious deficiency in enterprise will soon result in the South African economy if enterprise is expected to come exclusively from the ranks of the white population.

"The white population is just not large enough, nor growing fast enough, to bear this economic responsibility alone. I therefore forsee an explosion of another growth need — for entrepreneurial talent from the ranks of the black population."

Professor Lombard said there was the view, "even in very high and powerful places," that the entrepreneurial function should be left to big business.

"It is not difficult to understand the motives for this view, and in the short run such a style may even succeed in generating rapid rates of growth in employment and material output.

STAGNATION

"In reality, however, it is a council of social degeneration and eventual economic stagnation."

The professor sees this "centrally administered" system as one without freedom, without initiative without joy and hope, which will — as Russia and others are experiencing — put such a strait-jacket round the economy that standards of living will have to decline as well.

Urging a spread of the small business concept, Professor Lombard looked at the American experience, which showed that in the eight years up to 1977, nine million new job opportunities were created of which three million were in the public sector, 500 000 in the 1 000 largest businesses sector, and 5,5 million by small businesses.

Economy must be freer, says IDC boss

Ev Post 8/7/81

339 325

By BILL GARDINER

SOUTH Africa would have to create about 1 000 jobs a day for 10 years to be rid of unemployment, the managing director of the Industrial Development Corporation, Mr M T de Waal, said today.

Speaking at the Nafcoc conference, he said the country's economic development programme had recommended that a third of all new employment would have to be created in the manufacturing sector.

"Manufacturers in the 1980's would therefore have to create almost 300 new jobs a day at a growth rate of almost 8%.

"Growth of this magnitude clearly borders on the unattainable.

"However it does serve the purpose to stress the efforts required in realising a growth rate that is humanly possible."

Industrial growth would not solve the country's present and future unemployment problems. South Africa would have to look to other sectors to ensure sufficient employment.

"We will therefore have to make the best of the free-enterprise system and embark on major attempts to de-regulate the economy as far as possible.

"Constraints on the informal sector would have to be lifted while the country would have to make use of a "cost-effective labour force".

Improvements in salaries and wages could, as such, be considered only in conjunction with increased productivity and higher occupational levels, he said.

The creation of new jobs would also require a far more rapid industrialisation programme in the decentralised growth points.

"It now remains for creative entrepreneurship to continuously establish sufficient employment opportunities at all levels, in which black business must play its role and accept its responsibility."

Mr De Waal said the Industrial Development Corporation had been a stauch supporter of small industries in the past, but since the recent establishment of the Small Business Development Corporation, (SBDC), the Corporation had transferred its small business division to the SBDC.

The formation of the SBDC had been a major economic development for South Africa, he said.

Not only would the SBDC provide a major financial boost for small enterprise, but its special effort towards the advancement of small industry — including the identification of viable projects — would make a significant contribution to solving the unemployment problem.

● See Page 3

Motsuenyane says Nafcoc cultivating unity among blacks

Post Reporter

THE "mission" of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) of cultivating a spirit of unity among black businessmen in South Africa had been steadly accomplished, the organisation's president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, said today.

Addressing Nafcoc's annual conference, he said it had grown to include a total membership of about 10 000 businessmen, with sixteen affiliated regional chambers of commerce and 120 branches.

There had also been a sharp rise in the number of white companies which had joined as associate members during the past year. This was largely a result of the enormous pressures being exerted on United States companies to affiliate to the organisation, he said.

"This development has in no small measure contributed towards making our organisation more financially viable and capable of extending a wider range of services to our members."

But Mr Motsuenyane said that "in fairness to Nafcoc" he would advise companies to join because of a sincere desire to assist the development of the black entrepreneur in South Africa, and not out of fear of reprisals from overseas pressure groups.

"If this is not the case, we have real fears that Nafcoc could enrol many unhappy members who join out fear of victimisation.

Mr Motsuenyane said to operate effectively and retain its credibility, Nafcoc would have to keep out of party politics.

"This does not, however, imply that our chambers cannot or ought not to express political views critical of Government policy. In situations where the policies are seen to conflict with the interests of the business community, it is Nafcoc's responsibility to draw the Government's attention to the grievances and objections of its members."

Although critical of Government policy, Nafcoc could not be seen as opposition in a political sense.

He warned that attempts by homeland governments to compel regional chambers to align themselves more closely with homeland politics; or even to dissociate themselves from other chambers outside their areas, would result in the regional chambers losing their effectiveness and credibility.

Progress towards regional economic co-operation and unity demanded the creation of organisations such as Nafcoc, and the development of social conditions which would allow for the greatest possible scope for the interchange of ideas and services, he said.

"The tendency by some leaders in the region to encourage or support the forces of isolation and fragmentation will undoubtedly sow seeds of untold conflict and weakness in our ranks.

"As of now, several homeland leaders have spoken in support of economic co-operation in South and Southern Africa, but what is done in practice so often appears to negate what is expressed in words," he said.

Nafcoc would have to set itself specific targets for 1982 if it was to progress.

pharmacist for a consultation, but the pharmacists do play an important, if minor, role in the total medicare system. The traditional and conservative pharmacist will emphasise "counter prescribing" is bad medicine and

Free enterprise region urged

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The creation of a free enterprise region in South Africa should be considered to show what can be achieved where controls are suspended, the chairman of the Chamber of Mines, Mr D Etheredge, said here yesterday.

He was giving a keynote address at the annual conference of the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc).

Stressing the importance of free enterprise for business development, he said the creation of a free enterprise region as a pilot project could offer a chance to see what can be achieved 'while the longer process of untangling the legislative web goes on.'

This idea was being thought through by businessmen and could lead to an approach to Government for further consideration.

BURDEN

'In the case of black business today, there is the huge additional problem which did not apply to the Afrikaner forcing his way into what had been an English-peaking preserve.

'That is the heavy burden of laws and regulations which stand as obstacles in the way of black business,' he said.

Africa is to be accelerated the main effort will have to be directed at giving real opportunities to blacks in employment, investment and entrepreneurship.

REVIEWED

Mr Etheredge urged that legislation at all levels that inhibited the growth of free enterprise should be reviewed by a committee composed of senior civil servants, advisers, academics and business leaders of every race.

'If economic growth over the whole of Southern

cause too great a distortion in the economy. It should rather be in a growth area, such as Richards Bay and its hinterland.

PROBLEMS

'There are, of course, many problems in this concept, not in the least being the choice of the first free enterprise region.'

Such a free region could not be one of the larger cities because it would

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- 8 -

screened at the beginning and end of their primary schooling and the rare cases being vigorously followed up. Also, in the last three years of her service (1975-7) the sister estimated that 90% of the adult women had attended the family planning clinic and "there were good reasons for the other 10%." Unwanted pregnancies were occurring mainly among teenage girls who were able to delegate most of the responsibility for the care of their children on to their own parents.

Because of the comprehensiveness of its contacts, the clinic provided for many of the poor their first point of communication with professional medicare. As such it was and remains of crucial importance, not only in making referrals to the most competent and appropriate services for those in need, but in establishing an attitude of mind in the patients conducive to successful treatment. For as long as the population of the township was small enough to make it physically possible for one woman to manage, the personal contacts, the regular follow up, the insistence that courses of pills be completed, helped to promote an attitude towards medicare which is apparent in many ways today. Of their patients in Ocean View the doctors who serve the township from the local surgeries and from Fish Hoek say, "They do not call you out unless it is really necessary, and they follow advice for the most part." On their side, the patients have well defined expectations of their medical practitioners both in hospitals and in private practice. They are not unsympathetic to human failing and error, but their other expectations are high.

Because of the close family ties which link virtually everyone together in the township, the judicious use of accumulated wisdom and the clinic service for the children, the assessment of the sister is probably accurate - "they're a pretty healthy lot in Ocean View." Scabies is a problem, but infestation is rare and a neglected (as opposed to a healthily dirty) child is hardly ever seen in the township.

The effectiveness of the clinic and its links with the hospital services has virtually eliminated the final para-professional role relevant in the township - that of the mid-wife. Although some mid-wives had had a full medical training, most of those mentioned in interviews and discussions appear to have had little to do with their customers beyong their annual visit to welcome the stork. Most women seem to have had their recent babies in hospital rather than at home in Ocean View, and with the clinic handling ante- and post-natal care, the call for the midwife has virtually vanished.

Part 3. The Professionals.

Homely wisdom and preventive medicine through the clinic cannot keep all ills at bay, and the services of the doctors in and beyond Ocean View are sought generally, as has been observed, only when really necessary. Two doctors have surgeries in Ocean View which they normally attend for an hour each morning and each afternoon, in addition to making such house calls as are necessary in the township and visiting their patients at False Bay Hospital. Each however conducts surgeries in two other centres and neither lives within five miles of the township. During the first few years of the township's existence there was often no telephone accessible and in working order over the weekends, which added to the sense of isolation from professional attention.

There are several private practitioners, including the district surgeon, active in Fish Hoek. Five have a number of patients from Ocean View as "regulars", but only one has a substantial clientele. It takes time and money to get to their surgeries from Ocean View, unless one is combining a trip to the doctor with a journey to work or to shop.

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(339) Ev Post 8/7/81

Black entrepreneurs given secrets of success

By BILL GARDINER

PLANNING would be the key strategy for accelerating growth in the 80s, Mr Ivan Houston, chairman of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, California, said at the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce conference in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Mr Houston said if blacks were to succeed in business, several key principles would have to be observed.

The first principle for any small business to succeed was a careful assessment of its own capabilities, with a clear recognition that all business ventures had to be well-managed.

A key principle in developing a successful business strategy was an assessment of the needs and wants of the community as well.

"The cultural and traditional needs of a community or a people must not be overlooked in developing a business strategy," said Mr Houston.

At the same time, entrepreneurs would have to match the capabilities of business to the needs of the community.

"I will have little success opening a market if I have little or no money to stock it or little or no money to stock it with the goods that are in demand. If I am skilled as a barber, I may open a barber shop shop with little or no capital — but I won't succeed if haircuts are not in style," he said.

"Most black businesses in the United States were formed with very little money — but with the knowhow, ingenuity and industry of one or more persons and an awareness of the needs of the community."

Mr Houston said to accelerate the growth of minority business, the black entrepreneur would have to study the political, social and economic climate of the community he operated in and the country in general.

Studies in the US had shown that whereas all business thrived when the overall economy was thriving, small businesses — which were mainly minority-owned businesses — were often the first to suffer and the first to liquidate.

"No business is a certain success. All are subject to changing economic, political and social climates. The ability to gather facts and make proper decisions based on these facts increases the chance for success," he said.

"All of this must be put into a plan — a plan calling for action. Planning leads us to establish clear-cut goals based on facts, goals that are to be completed at certain set times.

"Here in South Africa, blacks are an oppressed people, whereas we have been an oppressed people and are still suffering from the effects of centuries of oppression.

"The black race can lift itself by believing in itself and then by action that supports that belief, because there is a vibrant rhythm that flows through black people everywhere," he said.

State 'ignoring' highest SA court

CT 9/7/81

Staff Reporter

IN IGNORING the Appeal Court judgment in the Komani case, a government department and the minister responsible for that department were ignoring a ruling of the highest court in the land, Ms Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg Advice Office, said yesterday.

Addressing delegates at a five-day conference on law in South Africa at the University of Cape Town, organized by the university's Law Students' Council, Ms Duncan said this represented a significant departure from the government's stance over the past 30 years.

"However appalling laws introduced in the last 30 years have been the government tended to preserve a kind of twisted respect for the law. Now even this has finally gone," she said.

Appeal upheld

In August last year, the Appeal Court upheld the appeal of Mr Veli Komani that his wife be considered qualified to remain in the prescribed area of Cape Town in terms of Section 10 (1) (c) of the Bantu Urban Areas Act 25 of 1945.

It also set aside the requirement in terms of Regulation 20 (1) that a lodger's permit be obtained before the person be granted permission to live in the urban area.

The judgment meant that any woman who lived with her husband who qualified to be in an urban area had a legal right to remain in that area, she said.

"We greeted the judgment with great jubilation. It seemed to us to be a great victory after years of struggle. But it has been nothing of the kind.

"The Department of Co-operation and Development and the administration board seem to have taken a decision that the judgment refers to the Komani's only and that each other case will be considered on its merits," she said.

Refused

"This means that every woman seeking a 10 (1) (c) endorsement in her pass is refused. Only with an attorney's assistance will it eventually be given to her and there are now several cases pending in the Supreme Court."

While 34-000 families were on the housing waiting list for Soweto alone, Dr Koornhof's policy decision of 1979 still remained the present administrative practice — that only if a man bought a house, or was living in his father's house, would his wife and children qualify to come to live with him.

"And even that is not regarded as their legal right but as a privilege accorded to them," she said.

Sexism: Lawyer outlines problems

Staff Reporter

LEGAL reforms were incapable of bringing about improvements in the position of women in society, Johannesburg attorney Ms Kathy Satchwell said at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

Addressing delegates at a five-day conference on law in South Africa, organized by the UCT's Law Students' Council, Ms Satchwell said that Britain and America had introduced anti-sex-discrimination laws in an attempt to remove legally institutionalized inequalities.

But those laws sought only to challenge the content of specific, oppressive institutions and not the oppressive institutions themselves, she said.

Acts such as the British "Equal Pay Act of 1970" offered women only formal equality with men while ignoring other existing inequalities, she said.

It was not enough that some feminists and lawyers in South Africa had campaigned for the elimination of sexist legislation and for the introduction of anti-discrimination laws.

"What is needed is not only equal pay for equal work, but the provision of work for the increased number of umemployed; not only the equalization of professional salaries but living wages for the mass of our people; not only changes in our marriage laws but the abolition of the laws relating to influx control and the migrant labour system which disrupt family life," she said.

Anti-discrimination laws would no longer be necessary in a society in which sexism, along with other social divisions, ceased to exist, she said.

Business leader slams SA Land Acts

Star 9/7/81

339 280

PORT ELIZABETH — Nothing looked more discouraging and in conflict with the free enterprise concept than the land settlement and ownership policies of South Africa, Mr Sam Motsuenyane said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

He was delivering the presidential address at the 17th annual conference of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc).

Mr Motsuenyane said the dispute over land ownership rights of blacks in the country, which also affected their potential involvement in the agricultural industry, had remained a sensitive political bone of contention since the founding of the Union of South Africa and the subsequent passing of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, which had declared 86 percent of the country white-owned and only 14 percent black-owned.

"As long as this situation of restricted black land-ownership remains, it is quite obvious that blacks can never have a fair and equitable share in the wealth of their country, nor can they even hope to acquire full citizenship status and the basic human rights attached to this."

MR SAM MOTSUENYANE

RESTRAINTS

Mr Motsuenyane said that against the background of the existing policy restraints that confined the black majority in South Africa to 14 percent of the land area of the country, the morality and rationale underlying the free enterprise system in the country could never be made generally acceptable to the blacks.

The Government should scrap the outdated Land Acts that stood in sharp contrast to expressed Government intentions to create a climate of racial harmony.

Radical changes to the existing scheduled black areas could not be foreseen in the near future.

He said the main obstacles that hampered progress towards a more judicious and productive system of land distribution and utilisation in the black areas were not only political, but were also deeply embodied in the culture of the people.

Acknowledging there would be problems in initiating rapid land reforms in the black areas, Mr Motsuenyane called for the introduction of such land reforms by creating new farming opportunities for blacks outside the existing tribal areas.

He said modern farming methods in these areas could be applied unaffected by the restraining influences of the tribal system. — Sapa.

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

GM pledge to help black industry

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — An appeal was made last night to black businessmen to concentrate more on manufacturing for the motor industry to alleviate critical parts shortages.

The managing director of General Motors South Africa, Mr Lou Wilking, made the appeal at a banquet of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) during its annual conference in Port Elizabeth.

SHORTAGES

'When you look at the demand growth pattern, it is small wonder that the industry is daily facing critical parts shortages. We need more suppliers,' he said.

'We appeal to black suppliers to involve themselves in the many segments of the industry open to them.

'Any aspiring black entrepreneur should not confine his manufacturing efforts — big or small — to a single company.

'He should direct it to the motor industry as a whole.

'We at General Motors have received approaches from black businessmen who are eager to be accepted as suppliers of commodities and components.

'We shall leave no stone unturned to assist them in becoming established.'

The president of Nafcoc, Mr S M Motsuenyane, said in an earlier speech to the conference, that the 'sad and sombre contrast of life' in South Africa, was the 'time bomb' on which the country was sitting.

He said the truth was revealed by reported incidences of starvation in Zululand, chronic housing shortages in Soweto and in other major urban areas of the country, and 'dire poverty' in certain parts of the homelands.

Black businessmen supply car plants

Ev Post 9/7/81

192 27 339

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

GENERAL MOTORS had placed 12 orders with black businessmen in various parts of South Africa as a means of encouraging black industry, the firm's director of purchasing and logistics, Mr J B Watson, said today.

In an address to the Nafcoc congress last night, the firm's managing director, Mr Lou Wilking, said a representative, Mr Dennis West, had toured South Africa to find potential black suppliers.

Interviewed today, Mr West said he had visited places in Lebowa, KwaZulu, Transkei, Ciskei, and Bophuthatswana as well as Groblersdal and Mamelodi.

He said he was amazed at what he found.

In less sophisticated lines such as welding, handicrafts, clothing and carpentery, he found the standard "surprisingly good".

Orders had been placed with certain black manufacturers to supply GM with industrial clothing, small metal pressings, wiring harnesses and other small items, Mr Watson explained.

It was hoped that from a small beginning something big would develop.

Last night, Mr Wilking appealed to black suppliers to involve themselves in the segments of the motor industry open to them.

He said General Motors had received approaches from black businessmen who were eager to be accepted as suppliers of commodities or components and every effort would be made to assist them to become established.

Any aspiring black entrepreneur or businessman should not confine his manufacturing efforts to a single company but should direct his efforts to the motor industry as a whole, he said.

Ford Motor Company's manufacturing director, Mr Neville Cohen, said a special department in the purchasing section of the company was charged with new business developments. The department had been in operation for about two years.

Ford had certain black suppliers who manufactured items such as protective aprons and gloves, but Mr Cohen said the whole question was been tackled cautiously.

"It's not just a question of finding a black supplier and placing an order with him.

"To supply an industry as sophisticated and comprehensive as the motor industry, a manufacturer has to have more than a backyard shed," he said.

With this in mind Ford were on the lookout for people with capabilities and potential. They would then help the aspirant businessman to develop to the point where he could accept business on a long-term basis.

"The worst thing you can do is to rush in and cause a small manufacturer to go bankrupt," he said.

The Urban Foundation was helping site black businessmen. A spokesman for the foundation said that the first project for assisting black manufacturers was at Katlehong in Germiston.

It was one of the first black townships to have land set aside for industrial purposes.

Also in its favour was Katlehong's "healthy backyard manufacturing industry".

He pointed out that the Urban Foundation had been trying very hard to get industrial land set aside for black businessmen in Port Elizabeth but they had had problems with the administration board and the community councils.

One of the biggest problems facing black manfacturers was the absence of private property developers in black areas.

There were no factories built on a speculative basis with the result that an aspirant manufacturer did no have the chance to rent premises but had the expense of building accommodation.

Very few people had the confidence in black businessmen to put up speculative factories and until that happened there would not be many black manufacturers.

No Nafcoc resolutions: Angry vice-chairman accuses committee

By BILL GARDINER

THE 17th annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) ended in Port Elizabeth today with no formal resolutions put before delegates.

An angry deputy-chairman, Mr P G Gumede, blamed the resolutions committee for failing to do its work. This is the second year in a row that Nafcoc has failed to debate resolutions.

"I don't think the resolutions committee has done its job," Mr Gumede told delegates. "It should have drawn up resolutions every day."

The conference decided to delegate the responsibility of drawing up resolutions to the management committee which would report to the Nafcoc council later in the year.

In an interview, Nafcoc president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, said he believed the conference had been a "great success" — notwithstanding the sudden closure without resolutions.

"We have got direction from the recommendations and ideas that came from the committee reports, which can be fashioned into resolutions by the management committee.

"This has happened before and the council, which is representative of all regions, will look at the resolutions," he said.

In his closing address Mr Motsuenyane said there was a lot of talk of goodwill and change in South Africa but it was "crucially important" that this goodwill was acted upon.

"Promises and talk are cheap unless they are fulfilled," he said.

"We would like the Government of our country to be aware that one cannot hold down a man without staying down with him.

"South Africa cannot prosper and develop with the black man suppressed and shackled."

Mr Motsuenyane said South Africa could only develop as a bastion of freedom and prosperity if the black man was free and able to make his contribution like all other men.

"If we are to make progress, we must recognise that progress is not made by taking pride in our present standards but through critically examining these standards and by attempting to achieve higher standards."

Cape pupil wins English Olympiad

JOHANNESBURG — A Cape Town pupil, Alfred Cockrell, of Westerford High School, has won this year's English Olympiad.

The Education Officer for the 1820 Foundation in Grahamstown, Mr Sean Coughlan, today announced the winners of the Olympiad.

The winners in order of merit are Alfred Cockrell, Ian Lowitt, Woodmead School, Johannesburg, Anton Malan, Sasolburg High School,

Housing for all — employers must help

By KINGSLEY LONEY

BLACK HOME ownership is a relatively new concept in South Africa and one that provides a tremendous challenge to private enterprise.

If a start is to be made on the elimination of the tremendous demand for black housing, and here I include African, coloured people and Indians, then employers of blacks will have to become involved in doing everything they can to assist their staff in the buying of homes.

The size of the problem is huge as it is estimated that the present black housing backlog is running way ahead of the present white housing shortage which is reportedly about 8 000 units.

While the Cape Peninsula area does not yet cater for African home ownership under the 99-year leasehold scheme, the recent establishment of Uluntu is of considerable interest because it appears to be the first step towards 99-year leasehold ownership.

Unfortunately however, building societies cannot become involved in this venture at this stage but it does provide a pointer for the future and enables us to give thought to the steps that will have to be taken if we are going to succeed in solving the problem.

Soweto

The Natal Building Society was among the forerunners with regard to the provision of black homes in Soweto under the 99-year leasehold system, and in addition to registering several hundred bonds, the society has opened two branches in Soweto to cater for the needs of the population and a third branch is planned for the near future.

The assistance of a number of employers has gone a long way to justifying the opening of these branches.

What form can this assistance take? First and foremost, some employers have seen it as their duty to provide their black employees with assistance to buy their own homes. Under the present 99-year leasehold system there are many complexities and as a result building societies, the NBS included, are developing a single document for their company guarantee loans schemes.

These schemes include the subsidizing by employers of their employees' instalments and, where necessary standing surety for loans in excess of normal building society limits.

It is this latter assistance which is more common and is the scheme which more employers could take advantage of.

Another important factor has been the recognition by private enterprise of the need to invest with building societies either directly or through their pension funds, thereby providing building societies with the wherewithall to make loans available to employees.

At the present time with the high rates of interest which are prevailing in the market, many concerns are channelling their investment funds to those investments which provide the best return, but most of those funds do not find their way into the provision of housing, and if we are to solve the housing problem then it will have to be realized that the building societies will have to receive more investment support than is presently the case.

Employers will have to accept social obligations towards this end.

Mr Kingsley Loney

The task ahead

By PAUL DOLD
Financial Editor

A HUGE task awaits both government and the building societies in paving the way for large scale black home ownership.

Recent building society annual reports have shown that much remains to be done. The UBS has only granted 700 loans since the 99-year leasehold system was introduced in 1978.

"Only 700 owners indicates how pitiful the progress is towards the creation of a black home owning middle class in a black population of the order of some R20m," says UBS chairman Mr Philip Sceales.

And Allied's Mr H Weiner says the leasehold scheme is still falling far short of both expectations and needs.

Clearly, red tape needs to be untangled and a new approach is required to the provision of housing.

The vast challenge ahead cannot be left to the authorities and the societies.

In this guest column the latest in our series by top businessmen, NBS Cape regional manager, Mr Kingsley Loney, argues that employers have a vital role to play if objectives are to be met.

Whenever building societies have become involved in black housing they have concentrated on middle to upper-income housing believing, we feel correctly, that the low-cost housing should be provided by the Department of Community Development.

In so doing, the NBS has preferred to link with developers who are prepared to build such houses at a fixed cost as well as an appropriate advisory service.

We have found through our experience in black housing in the Transvaal that there is an enormous lack of understanding, particularly among the Africans with regard to the essentials of home ownership which is understandable when one considers that this is new field for them.

Educational

Our advisory services, therefore, takes the form of an educational programme explaining basic home ownership concepts such as what a mortage bond actually is, how repayments work and so on, and also deals with such misconceptions as "Why can't I own my home for 99 years?"

I hope that it will not be too long before the same type of home ownership is made available in the Cape Peninsula area and societies will no doubt gear themselves to handle this additional avenue of lending when the time arrives.

Looking at the broader question of providing housing for all members of the non-white groups the NBS has been actively involved through its development company, in the provision of houses for the Indian community in Natal and the Transvaal and the coloured community in the Peninsula in areas such as Retreat.

We have also acquired stands in Mandalay where further houses will soon be provided. As stated however the society's role in the provision of such housing will be determined to a large extent on the willingness of employers to become actively concerned and involved by assisting their staff to secure their own homes.

Strains

Building societies are facing ever-increasing demands by the various population groups and this is placing greater and greater strains on the societies' lending resources.

It is to be hoped that the recently announced increased investment rates will lead to a greater inflow of funds to societies so that they may once again fulfil their rightful role of providing mortgage facilities to aspirant homeowners.

It is still too early to say if the new interest rates have attracted many more investors and the public should not be misled into thinking that the availability of bonds has eased sufficiently.

The situation is much the same as it has been for the past three or four months and it will probably be many months before cash flows return to what they were last year when bonds were freely available.

Indian group offers to help Nafcoc

RDM 18/7/77

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By SEAN O'CONNOR
City Editor

AN INDIAN financial and business institution which was refused permission last year to open offices in Johannesburg's "white" central business district, offered yesterday to help a black organisation thwarted by the same problem.

The institution is willing to lease part of its temporary offices in Fordsburg to the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), which has been refused permission by the Government to rent offices in the CBD.

The managing director of Corporate Financial and Investment Institution. Ltd, Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, said yesterday his group would be "delighted" to assist Nafcoc.

The Government's decision on Nafcoc's application was received by the Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA). The notification was from the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison.

According to the Government, the granting of permission to Nafcoc to rent offices in the CBD would be contrary to official policy.

The president of Nafcoc, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, has described the Government's decision as "shocking", adding that it was "a deviation from the positive spirit of Dr Koornhof".

Last July, Corporate Financial and Investment Institution Ltd applied to the Department of Community Development to lease the 10th floor of the Glencairn building on the corner of Market and Eloff streets.

The letting agents approved the application, but in August the Department of Community Development rejected it.

Mr Kharsany said yesterday that although his group had signed a five-year lease on its temporary offices in the AEL Centre in Fordsburg, it was still trying at "Cabinet level" to get permission to move into the CBD.

Mr Kharsany said the group would lease part of its office space to Nafcoc, "presuming that the Government does not object to the organisation having its offices in Fordsburg".

The CBDA, which, with the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, has campaigned to open the city's CBD to trade, industry and professions of all races, is to persist in trying to have Nafcoc's application approved.

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

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

P A Rappoport

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

Miss C Tredgold

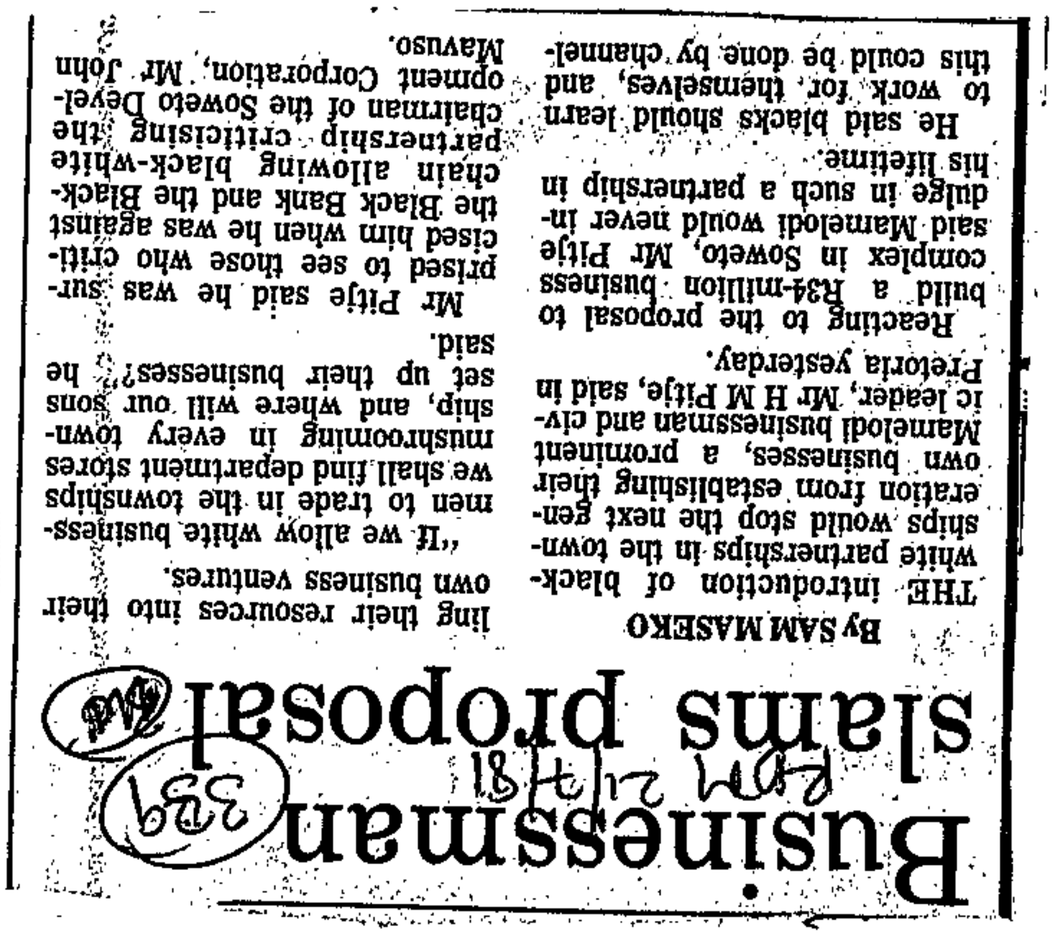
David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

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

S A Read

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.



Businessman slams proposal

By SAM MASEKO

THE introduction of black-white partnerships in the townships would stop the next generation from establishing their own businesses, a prominent Mamelodi businessman and civic leader, Mr H M Pitje, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Reacting to the proposal to build a R34-million business complex in Soweto, Mr Pitje said Mamelodi would never indulge in such a partnership in his lifetime.

He said blacks should learn to work for themselves, and this could be done by channeling their resources into their own business ventures.

"If we allow white businessmen to trade in the townships we shall find department stores mushrooming in every township, and where will our sons set up their businesses?" he said.

Mr Pitje said he was surprised to see those who criticised him when he was against the Black Bank and the Black-chain allowing black-white partnership criticising the chairman of the Soweto Development Corporation, Mr John Mavuso.

INFLUX CONTROL

Families are allowed

The wives of black men legally resident in "prescribed" areas have, it now seems, unequivocally won the right to live with their husbands. A number estimated in its tens of thousands of black women and children — who up to now have been denied living with their qualified husbands/fathers — are now clearly eligible to join their men.

In a judgment which reinforces the Komani case ruling (see box), the Supreme Court this week upheld an application to grant Mrs Maria Mafiri Mhlongo permission to reside with her husband in Soweto.

With the ruling, Mr Justice Goldstone issued a remarkable directive "communicating the Court's displeasure" to Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof and the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab). In effect, they had forced Mhlongo to seek a court order to get the required endorsement such wives are, since Komani, legally entitled to in terms of Section 10 (1) (c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945.

Wrab's chairman, John Knoetze, tells the *FM*: "We are aware of the Supreme Court decision; we realise the implications, and we are carrying them out. . . I don't expect any repetition of what has occurred in this particular case."

Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash advice office, which assists blacks in dealing with the tortuous complexity of influx control legislation, sees the decision as very important and most welcome. The Mhlongo case was not isolated, she says, drawing attention to one — that of Mrs Johannah Moitse last week — which was similarly upheld.

Court action

To date, explains Duncan, only some of these wives were able to get uncontested Section 10 endorsements to their pass books — and that only when Wrab was threatened with Supreme Court action. "The refusal of Dr Koornhof and the Department to take notice of the Komani judgment has frustrated that judgment," says Duncan. Since the relevant officials were not informed, women and children have been refused permission to join their husbands and fathers.

Duncan adds: "Koornhof ought to issue an immediate directive saying that 10 (1) (c) rights are to be given without hesitation to the wife, unmarried daughter, or son under 18 of a husband or parent qualified with 10 (1) (a) or (b) rights. It is an absolute scandal to ignore the Appellate Court's decision last year."

Influx control at Langa . . . wives' position clarified

The "maddening" thing about these cases, she claims, is that neither Wrab nor the Department of Co-operation and Development turn up to contest them. "Wrab simply does not pitch up," concurs Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre, which has handled the applications.

"As far as I know, we hadn't studied the full effects of the Komani judgment," admits Wrab's Knoetze. He adds that his officials "are now aware of the Court's decision and are carrying it out."

Neither Minister Koornhof nor his deputy, George Morrison, was available for comment as the *FM* went to press. However, a spokesman for the Department said: "We can't comment until we've seen the judgment." Asked if officials had been told to give effect to the Komani ruling, he replied: "I think so." Further asked why similar cases were still brought before the Supreme Court, the spokesman referred the *FM* to Knoetze.

The *FM* understands that two similar Section 10 (1) (c) applications have been filed before the Court, and that about six are "in the pipeline."

KOMANI RECALLED

An historic judgment dealing with the right of black wives to live with their husbands who are legally resident in urban areas was handed down by the Appeal Court in August last year in the Komani case.

To grasp the significance of this landmark decision an understanding of how key provisions of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, strictly regulate which black people may legally live in "white" urban areas is necessary.

In terms of section 10 (1) of the Act, no black shall remain for more than 72 hours in an urban area unless he produces proof that:

(a) He has, since birth, resided continuously in such area;

(b) He has worked continuously in such an area for one employer for 10 years or has lawfully resided continuously in the area for 15 years. In addition, during both periods or thereafter he must not have been sentenced to a fine exceeding R500 or a term of imprisonment of more than six months; and

(c) Such black is the wife, unmarried daughter, or son under the age of 18 years, of any black included in sections (a) or (b) and who, after lawful entry into the area, ordinarily resides with that black.

Veli Willie Komani appealed against a Supreme Court dismissal of his claim that his wife was legally entitled to live with him in Guguletu, Cape Town. Until he made this appeal, both the courts and the administration boards interpreted "ordinarily resides" to mean that a wife or child must have a valid lodger's permit issued by the township superintendent.

This interpretation was based on Regulation (20) (1) for 1968, which forbade any person other than a permit holder to live in an urban black residential area. As a result, many black women who might have been entitled to live in the cities were not given this right because they had not been granted a permit.

In the Komani case, however, the Appelate Division ruled that this regulation is invalid. The implication of this ruling is that wives, unmarried daughters, and sons under 18 of men living legally in urban areas need to get their passbooks endorsed in terms of section 10 (1) (c) of the Act only, and require no permit.

The Grand Illusion

The Corporation for Economic Development announced last week that it is to spend R113m on 26 factories in the "national states" over the next two years. This is in addition to R26m invested in homelands industry by the CDE to March 31 this year, to which can be added private sector investment of R157m.

Businessmen should be questioning the morality, and the efficacy, of this exercise. Officialdom seems to be conveniently overlooking the fundamental inequity of the homelands policy behind these statistics. And there is an equal unwillingness to face the fact that sufficient new job opportunities just can't be "created" by such investment for the 300 000 *new* work-seekers who enter the black labour market each year. The grand total of jobs created by the investment recorded above is 35 000.

The trouble is that the homelands policy, or "grand apartheid," is a political concept founded on fact: there IS a part of SA's land mass reserved for the black majorities by the white Parliament in 1936. Within that 13%, the major 10 African ethnic units — as defined by Pretoria — are required to accept and identify with the physical base of their political destiny. Their "homelands" are there.

The issue of regional development in SA cannot, unfortunately, be considered in isolation from the grandiose visions of the architects of apartheid. Yet the current debate about change in SA has tended to focus on [illegible] examination — what [illegible] mean [illegible] while [illegible] grand apartheid have been little examined.

Inexorably the movement of ever more homeless Africans "self-sufficient" has proceeded. For each one they should also be "developed" somewhere new. It [illegible] to the implementation of the policy of ethnic-based "nation building" is lack of land on the part of the ethnic units and associated population inbalances. Yet the ultimate cost of this process, not least economically, is likely to wreck far more havoc to long-term peace and stability than any number of provocations today, or the immorality. Yet

Let that the homelands, by any means, are [illegible] Government think-tank bodies more in recent years placed the emphasis on cross-border regional economic development. Allied to this, Pretoria may yet be forced into compromise on the inflammatory citizenship issue — though, at this stage, it looks as if the Ciskei will follow Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana into the diplomatic wilderness come "independence" in December.

Judging from one government statement after another, Pretoria's perception of black nationalism is that it is ethnic nationalism, to be politically confined to the fragmented African reserves. Critics see that tactic is simply one of "divide and rule" — hence the rock-hard position of various opposition movements that there must ultimately be one man-one vote in a unitary SA.

In all fairness, pro-government bodies such as the SA Bureau of Racial Affairs have moved towards the realisation that in the words of Sabra's C J Jooste — "a nation which is politically viable in the sense that it has a sovereign government in its own land, can still be enslaved if it is not economically viable."

Yet even if the final recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission into homelands consolidation are accepted, it remains doubtful whether enough land can ever be allocated to, say, QwaQwa or KaNgwane to make them "national states" in the sense intended by Pretoria. The former has a land area of 62 000 ha (after current consolidation proposals) and a *de jure* population of 1,8m. It was from the grossly overcrowded and impoverished KaNgwane that cholera burst out last year.

In whatever glowing terms the policy is "sold" to critics or prospective investors, the homelands are artificial, economically disrupted entities. Here more than anywhere else, in the Chinese phrase, government has sown dragons' teeth.

In a major paper in *The Economic Implications of African Resettlement*, Charles Simkins, senior research fellow at

UCT's Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit, analyses the failure of the policy, and puts forward suggestions for remedy. Government might still find them radical – but could well be forced to consider them because of the pressures of population and economic growth.

It is virtually impossible to quantify the cost of what has been variously called "resettlement" or "relocation." The vast population shifts of the apartheid era constitute social engineering on a scale not seen since the collectivisation of Soviet agriculture under Stalin in the Thirties. Official figures alone suggest that in the 20 years to 1980, over a million people were shifted to fit in with homelands consolidation, the elimination of so-called black spots, removal of subsistence tenants and squatters on white farmland, and the demolition of urban townships with their relocation closer to or within the bantustans.

Additionally, in this period, some 3,5m people fell foul of the influx control laws, including many involved in labour unrest such as the Johannesburg municipality workers' strike last year, and an unascertainable number endorsed out to "homelands."

One telling statistic is that while 40% of the African population lived in the reserves in 1960, the figure is now 54% — and this has come about in a period of extensive industrialisation, which, of course, could not have occurred without labour. But along with the freeze on black housing during the Seventies the trend has been massively towards migrant and commuter labour. (There were 290 000 commuters from the homelands in 1970, 718 900 in 1979). Natural, in the sense of settled, urbanisation has been distorted by relocation.

In his paper on resettlement, given at a recent conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Simkins touches on a key fact of SA's current economic life: "Gross domestic product per capita at 1970 prices in SA was R630 in 1960 and R559 in 1979, or $413 in 1960 and $608 in 1979 at 1954 prices. This places us squarely in the 'semi-developed' country category for the whole of the period under consideration."

We are, in that respect, largely segregated and poor. Verwoerd would have loved it — but what of future generations?

Excluding migration to rural areas for reasons other than resettlement, Simkins finds that "there has been no increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas in the past 20 years . . ." This represents a clear disparity between development and expected urbanisation, so much so that "one could say that SA was underurbanised by about 9,4% of total population (that is, about 2,7m people) in 1980. This provides a justification (one among others) for seeing closer settlements (that is of resettled or 'discarded' people) as a form of displaced urbanisation."

The notorious resettlement camps, therefore exist "to contain people who, without influx control, would have settled in SA's cities." (Within the past week, events at Crossroads have shown up the ugly face of the policy). Had they done so, poverty would still have been the lot of such communities – but there would almost certainly have been far less of the disruption of family life, infant mortality, and other evils associated with resettlement.

At places like Companies and Keiskammahoek there "surplus" people live in near barren wildernesses. At others – like Dimbaza and Mdantsane – there is at least some local industry or the possibility of commuting to work. However, resettlement areas have one thing in common: the disparity between the amount spent by government on infrastructure and compensation for removal, in relation to the total number of people moved.

From 1971 to 1974, Simkins notes, one body involved in resettlement, the SA Development Trust, allocated R1,18m to move 78 000 people – a per capita cost of R15 (it has risen in recent years). This sum could, surely, have been far better spent on a site-and-service housing project for settled urban workers.

Money spent by the Development Trust comes nowhere near the total cost of resettlement – which is unquantifiable. Simkins writes: "Economists often assess the implications of a policy by comparing its consequences with the situation that would have arisen had an alternative been in force." He isolates two such alternative situations:

(1) No resettlement but continued influx control. "The homeland population would have risen more slowly, but there would still have been substantial net immigration; closer settlements would have come into existence, but more slowly."

(2) No resettlement and no influx control. "Johannesburg (or, more appropriately Cape Town) would look much more like Rio de Janeiro soon . . . as people migrate to job opportunities and high wages. . . Not only would there be an exodus from homelands, but one could expect people on larger numbers to leave the low-paying and labour-surplus white rural areas. The burden of providing work and incomes for the poor of the nation would fall squarely on the cities and towns."

Simkins feels the latter to be the necessary choice. Decentralisation to give economic viability to the homelands has been a political and economic failure. People have been dispossessed of their birthright of SA citizenship and access to the industrial sector. Further growth will be stunted unless government realises fully that the dream of grand apartheid is at an end

Resettlement scenes . . . a barren policy

— and acts accordingly.

His conclusion: "While the cities and towns remain the major providers of jobs, then the burden of employment should be placed on them . . . the prospects of the resettled and other rural and homeland dwellers depend on it. It is a heavy burden but not, at this stage of SA's development, an intolerable one. We can be mixed and rich in 25 years – or we can continue to try for white and perpetuate poverty for a century."

Though Simkins does not spell it out, perpetuated poverty would also mean perpetuated instability and the destruction of much that has been built up since the inception of SA. No one wants that.

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