

URBAN AFRICANS — GENERAL

2 JAN. 1981 — 30 AUG. 1981

GENERAL NEWS

Tension threat to urban blacks

Medical Correspondent

About four million people 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 hypertension 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.

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BLACK COMMUNITY FM 2/1/81
What "new deal"?

Even if, as he says he will, Co-Operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof entrenches the position of those blacks with Section 10 rights in the Black Community Development Act, there is still no guarantee that people with apparent security of tenure can remain in urban areas. For one thing, "black spot" removals are continuing — and they particularly affect blacks whose right to freehold land pre-dates the key Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, or who have fallen foul of the Group Areas Act.

So areas such as Ladysmith, Kliptown, Alexandra and Pageview are being racially reconstructed.

St Wendolin's, 12 km outside Pinetown, is the latest community to protest at its removal from the area it has lived in for generations. Over 1 100 families have so far been moved from St Wendolin's to two "planned" KwaZulu areas, KwaDabeka and KwaNdengezi. Although 300 more were told to expect a similar fate this month, "mercifully, nobody has been moved this side of Christmas, but you can expect a double reaction in January," a spokesman for the community told the *FM*.

Among those threatened are 75 families



Homeless . . . moving without choice

who possess freehold title deeds and, "until recently, had no idea they would ever be called upon to move without choice." The area is being redeveloped for Indian

occupation. Why, asks the spokesman, should a stable and deeply rooted community such as St Wendolin's not be able to remain and retain its semi-urban character, and be encouraged merely to upgrade its outward attractiveness? "It could become a convincing example of the reality of the acceptance of the permanence of urban blacks."

Apart from the anguish and insecurity caused by forced removals, the economic arguments against this course of ideological action are considerable, the spokesman points out. For instance, potential for economic output is reduced and high labour turnover results. Through being moved, a workseeker finds himself in a different category, since he becomes part of the migratory labour system uncertain of whether he then belongs to an alien homeland or is still a South African. Furthermore, the person has to cope with additional expenses such as a sharp rise in rents, transport costs for all the family, and new school uniforms.

In a statement concerning further expected removals from St Wendolin's, its welfare committee declares: "We have our families buried here, so our identity and stability are tied up with St Wendolin's. We just wish to be allowed to remain here. We could then undertake the necessary improvements to make us proud of our homes again. If we are uprooted, the unity we have had for so long will be lost."

Urban blacks to be worse off under new Bills

CAPE TOWN — Three new Bills governing black affairs are principally to the detriment of the black people and do not, as claimed, represent a "new deal" for urban blacks, the South African Institute of Race Relations has said.

While emphasising that it would have welcomed a "new deal", it regretted having to oppose the legislation.

The Government had invited comment on the Bills, but allotted too little time and a request for an extension had been refused.

It believed the Bills did not bear out the "good wishes and intentions of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as so often expressed in recent times."

The legislation would permanently remove fundamental rights from urban blacks, said the institute.

The incorporation of the Riekert Commission's recommendation that blacks be permitted to live in urban areas on the basis of approved accommodation and employment represented "a significant hardening of influx control regulations."

The Bills appeared to envisage the creation of an urban black elite, while the rural areas continued to be poor.

Major powers granted to commissioners would undermine the normal processes of approaches and appeals to the courts.

The SAIRR statement noted several negative aspects:

- Abolition of the Urban Areas Act 25 of 1945 would remove all rights to remain in the urban areas.

- Persons born and working for a long time in the urban areas would no longer be protected, use of the term "prohibited immigrants" and hardening of the citizenship issue would aggravate matters.

- Increased penalties and forcing employers and residents to become "influx control" officers worsened the urban blacks' plight; wives and dependants legally permitted in townships would be disqualified unless they could prove they had accommodation

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BLACK UNIONS COMMENCED ORGANIS

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have been set for approved accommodation; discretionary power to approve or disapprove such accommodation was too arbitrary.

Positive features of the new legislation were: the abolition of street arrests for contravening the 72-hour period; hawkers and pedlars working within the informal area of the townships would benefit; some urban blacks would qualify for transfer to other major urban areas.

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1973

ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH "PARALLEL

1972

TUCSA DISALLOWED AFFILIATION OF

1969

BLACK AND OTHER NON-WHITE UNIONS

1962

S A TRADE UNION HISTORY (cont.)

By Tom Duff
Political Reporter

Black community councils appear to be placed "in an impossible situation" by financial provisions in planned new laws governing urban blacks, says a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce sub-committee.

Wide-ranging and often severe criticism of the three new Bills appears in a memorandum compiled by a sub-committee of the Black, Coloured and Asian

Affairs Committee of the chamber.

It says the planned influx control restrictions will be unworkable. Provision should be made for increasing the number of blacks entitled to permanent residence in urban areas.

The Black Community Development Bill, the Lo-

cal Government Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill were published for comment late last year.

According to Government sources they are likely to be introduced in a revised form in Parliament during the first week of this year's session.

Planned finance rules will make black councils unwieldy

The chamber sub-committee says the 14 days allowed for comment were inadequate for a study of such complex legislation.

Severe criticism of the Bills has already come from many individuals and organisations — but the chamber is one of the few to examine seriously

the financial arrangements for community councils. It says the black councils are unlikely to receive any income from township rents or assessment rates.

Local authorities have traditionally profited from the provision of services but one of the Bills prohibits this and also raises the prospect of endless

litigation over establishing the cost of services.

"The chamber submits that the Central Government should assume responsibility for the acquisition of additional land, for the repair, upgrading and provision of infrastructural services and generally endow the black local authorities so that

they may start as viable entities," says the report. Black councils should get adequate revenue sources including subsidies from general revenue at least for a transition period.

The sub-committee also says Dr Koornhof must soon detail the kind of functions he will grant black local authorities.

The Star Wednesday January 7 1981 3

kable, study finds

In the long run a metropolitan regional authority must oversee all population groups' municipalities and receive Central Government funds.

"The chamber is dismayed by tough minimum sentences for influx control offenders," and says

the whole question of influx control and pass law enforcement needs reconsideration.

Sections of one Bill requiring any black to produce his pass or proof of exemption on demand seem to rule out the departmental instruction permitting a reasonable chance to produce the documentation.

UCA to hold emergency talks on black legislation

STAR 8/1/81 (337)

By Tom Duff
Political Staff

Leaders of the black Urban Councillors' Association are to hold an emergency meeting tomorrow to discuss a crisis of confidence in the Government over new legislation for urban blacks.

The association is a key element in Government efforts to create stability in urban black areas but some of its leading members are furious about the

Government's handling of three Bills which are expected to be introduced in Parliament later this month.

The association's president, Mr Steve Kgama, who has already warned in the past that the entire community council system could collapse if the new legislation is inadequate, said today councillors had been badly let down by the Government.

He said many aspects of the new legislation were totally unacceptable and that he suspected the Government was trying to rush the legislation through Parliament as fast as possible.

The association's executive is to meet in Bloemfontein tomorrow and Saturday to discuss the impending legislation.

A Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce sub-committee has reported that financial provisions in the proposed legislation put community councils "in an impossible position."

Mr Kgama said he was extremely concerned at the lack of adequate finances provided for coun-

cils in the legislation.

"If the councils cannot deliver the goods to their people, then what is the use of having them?"

Issues in the legislation he criticised were:

① The "totally inadequate" time given to people to comment on the Bills.

② New influx control measures in the legislation had "jaws of steel" and would result in unprecedented suffering and a sharp increase in the prison population.

③ The exclusion of blacks from the new development boards, which he believed were the old administration boards in disguise.

He also criticised the lack of consultation with blacks in the formulation of the Bills.

The Bills had been discussed with administration boards before they had been published but not with blacks — who were most affected by them.

Emphasis was placed in the Bills on influx control rather than on decentralisation, and regional planning, he said.

Rynjinks, B.B. should read Rynjinks, B.P.

Rozowsky, I.T. should read Rozowsky, I.T.

Corrections to D.C. 185 :

R. Macmillan
D. Mason
D. du Plessis
E. de Kroon
G. Clayden

A. Bergin
B. Clain
G.D. Cochran
S.J. Gilmore
B.J. Page

The following students be exempted from the Negotiable Instruments section of Commercial Law B having already completed that topic :

'Prepare for urban black growth

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE proportion of blacks to whites in the urban areas, particularly the industrial regions such as the Witwatersrand-Pretoria area, would rise sharply during the next 10 years, the chairman of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce black housing committee, Mr Nigel Mandy, forecast yesterday.

And he urged that housing programmes be stepped up and influx controls amended to accommodate the growing need for black workers in industry and commerce.

Elaborating on a report issued by the chamber earlier this week, Mr Mandy said that in the Johannesburg and Pretoria areas in 1970 whites made up 32% of a total of 1 894 000 workers, coloureds represented 3%, Asians 1% and blacks 64%.

Figures for that year showed 87% of whites, 87% of Asians, 74% of coloureds and 33% of blacks lived in the urban areas, according to the Riekert Commission report.

And the Browne Commission on municipal financing had found blacks outnumbered whites in every municipal area in South Africa.

The Riekert Commission had found that 21% of the labour force was white.

This percentage had since shrunk and would continue to fall as blacks became more involved in the industrial and commercial life of the country.

Blacks were therefore becoming more vital to the economy as workers and spenders.

The Riekert Commission had recommended the pass laws should be liberalised and that the influx should be controlled by the availability of housing and jobs.

The administration boards had a sad record on provision of housing and this would slow down the intake of black labour needed in the urban areas.

"It is therefore essential that we pre-empt the labour need by intensifying house-building programmes. There is also a critical deficiency in the necessary physical and social infrastructure," Mr Mandy said.

Throughout the world the mass movement of populations from rural to urban areas continued and South Africa was no exception.

"It is essential, therefore, that the provision of housing and related facilities be accelerated to meet the predictable need," Mr Mandy added.

The influx control laws should be amended to accommodate a growing need for black workers in commerce and industry, he said.

Councils to meet over new Bills

RDM 8/1/81 339 255

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, known as the Super Council, holds a two-day conference in Bloemfontein, beginning tomorrow, to discuss the three new Bills announced last October by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The conference is being held amid the controversy that the Bills — the Black Community Development Bill, the Local Government Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development — place blacks in a worse position than before.

Mr Steve Kgame, chairman of the council, said he found most of the proposed changes in the draft legislation "totally unacceptable".

"We were looking forward to a better deal for urban blacks. This hope was raised by statements both from Prime Minister P. W. Botha and Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

"But the proposed Bills are not in accordance with what we were made to believe and expect. Very few positive aspects, such as mobility in and out of prescribed areas, are

contained in the revised Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act," Mr Kgame said.

He said he found the rest of the proposed changes in the draft legislation were totally unacceptable. The changes were not even in line with the Riekert Commission report.

Mr Kgame also emphasised that the proposed legislation gave courts of law no option to exercise their discretion when dealing with so-called offenders of the Urban Areas Act.

As chairman of the association, Mr Kgame is likely to set the tone of the conference on the three Bills with his own attitude and any opposition by the organisation would mean that even Government-created community councils rejected the proposed legislation.

The Super Council, formed in 1978, is an umbrella body and mouthpiece of community councils which the Government has formed in black urban areas throughout the country.

At present there are 226 different community councils represented by about 2 000 councillors, most of whom are members of the Super Council, according to Mr Kgame.

Call on Govt to involve blacks

By Tom Duff
Political Reporter

Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councillors' Association, yesterday called on the Government to closely involve blacks in the redrafting of the three controversial Bills affecting urban blacks.

The decision by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to withdraw the Bills and to redraft them

has been widely welcomed in the black community.

The final version of the new legislation will go before Parliament after the general election.

"I am delighted at this decision," Mr Kgame said.

"This will give Dr Koornhof time to consult with urban blacks over whatever new steps he is going to take to improve the quality of life in the black urban residential areas."

He said the widespread

criticism of the three Bills should be a lesson to the Government that whenever new legislation is compiled, the people who are going to be affected by it should be closely consulted.

Before the three Bills were made public last year, Mr Kgame's association criticised the Government for not involving black leaders in their formulation.

It now appears that a committee will be appointed to redraft the Bills.

Sources in Dr Koornhof's department are not ruling out the possibility that blacks might be included on this committee.

Meanwhile, a penetrating study of the Bills which has been commissioned by the South Africa Foundation has emphasised it is essential that blacks should be represented on development boards, which will take the place of administration boards.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

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For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

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Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

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Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.

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Blacks seek meeting with Koornhof

339

5-7AR 10/11/81

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter
BLOEMFONTEIN — The Urban Councillors' Association is seeking an urgent meeting with the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Koornhof, in a bid to amend three controversial Bills affecting urban blacks. This was revealed at an emergency meeting of the association's executive in Bloemfontein yesterday. The executive also resolved that urban blacks should be given unconditional South African citizenship.

Mr Steve Kgama, the association's president, said today that one of the major grievances concerning the proposed legislation was the new influx control system it would create.

Councillors are also worried that community councils will not receive adequate finance.

"The Government hit us below the belt when they did not take us into their confidence before the draft Bills were formulated. But the administration boards

were consulted," Mr Kgama said. The executive took an extremely strong stand on citizenship being granted to urban blacks. Mr Kgama said in an interview today that this issue was not negotiable.

THE ART & 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

John Perry Prize

For the best work in third year.

R A van Rosenveld.

KDN Anger of councils is Bills' striking feature

By HARRY NASHABELA

A STRIKING feature of the three draft Bills announced by the Department of Co-operation and Development late last year is that they have aroused much anger and bitterness even among Government-created community councils.

This emerged at the national executive meeting of the Urban Councils Association, an umbrella body for community councils throughout the country.

The meeting, held in Bloemfontein at the weekend, had been called specifically to have a hard look at the three Bills — the Local Government Bill, the Black Community Development Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill.

Councillors denounced the proposed legislation as "framed in the spirit of denying blacks the legal right to remain in urban areas and also aimed at making life for urban blacks more difficult."

Mr Steve Kgama, president of the Urban Councils Association, said blacks went into community councils because they were concerned about the future of the country and believed in peaceful change.

But recommendations which councillors had made to regional committees, formed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof in 1979, had not been included in the proposed legislation, the meeting was told.

The Bloemfontein weekend meeting resolved to meet Dr Koornhof before the end of the month to inform him that community councils find the proposed legislation "totally unacceptable".

They are also to demand that all funds donated by the administration boards to the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs over the years be refunded.

Dominee Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, another Government-created body, has also questioned the sincerity of the Government as a result of the proposed new legislation.

In his New Year's message, Dr Buti said the new Bills "proved once more that a new deal of change for our country and all its people is not possible within the framework of the Government's apartheid policy".

Flaws revealed in black Bills: councillors want urgent meeting

SAR 12/1/81 339

By Tom Duff
Political Staff

It is a scenario which is becoming increasingly familiar.

The Government unveils a new plan which is supposed to introduce major reforms but when the fine print is examined the proposed changes seem to be worse than the status quo.

Three Bills affecting urban blacks were published late last year with Government spokesmen boasting that they would usher in a new era in the administration of urban black areas.

The Bills promise some important benefits for urban blacks.

However, so concerned is the executive of the

Urban Councillors' Association about some of the implications of the three Bills that it is seeking an urgent meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koorhof.

At a hurriedly convened meeting in Bloemfontein at the weekend, the executive focused attention on two major objections to the Bills — a new, tougher system of influx control which will result from them and an apparent lack of adequate finances being provided for community councils.

Members of the executive feel they should have been involved in the drafting of the Bills instead of merely being given a

short period to comment on them.

They suspect the Government is going to try to rush the legislation through Parliament.

The association represents most community councils throughout the country.

LET DOWN

The Government needs to have its support if efforts to create stable administration in urban black areas are to succeed.

Now the association's leaders feel the Government has let them down. Black community councillors are in a difficult position.

They are regarded by many urban blacks — especially the younger generation — as "sellouts" and collaborators with a hated system.

The only way they can justify their decision to work within the system is to deliver visible results to their communities.

There are several community councillors who believe the new legislation will not enable them to do this.

In addition, they heartily oppose being used to implement the new tough, influx control system.

"Our critics have the right to say: 'We told you so,'" says an angry Mr Steve Kgane, the association's president.

He hopes Dr Koorhof will agree to meet the executive as soon as possible.

Some council leaders who attended the meeting at the weekend say they are puzzled by what seems to be a lack of appreciation by the Government of the problems they face.

COLLAPSE

They point to the ignominious collapse of the black advisory board system during the 1976 unrest.

"The Government hit us below the belt because it did not take us into its confidence before the Bills were formulated," says Mr Kgane.

ARCHITECTURE Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

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RDM.16/1/81
Training group
criticises Bill

By JEREMY BROOKS

A NATIONAL training body has expressed its extreme disquiet over proposed labour legislation and has requested the Department of Manpower Utilisation to urgently review a Bill before it is presented in Parliament.

The Manpower Training Bill was criticised by the National Development and Management Foundation for its "vagueness". The Bill did not cater for modern needs of technical training, the foundation said.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, the foundation released the contents of a letter addressed to the Director-General of Manpower Utilisation commenting on the Bill.

The Bill makes it an offence for anyone other than a trade union, federation of unions, industrial council or educational institution to offer labour rela-

tions training unless the courses are approved by a Government registrar.

The foundation's general managers, Mr A M Kedzierski and Mr R I Marsden, said that while the Bill was commendable in that it consolidated all existing Government training legislation into one non-racial Bill, there were still many aspects which were disturbing.

The most important of these was a clause empowering the Minister to impose a levy at short notice on all employers to finance any training scheme.

"The Minister could, with respect, have the power to shift the total cost of training to the private sector... with no right of appeal," they said.

"We strongly object to the inclusion of this clause unless the Minister allows the private sector to appeal against the imposition of a levy which is agreed to by Parliament."

RECEIVED 339 Opposition to Bills for urban blacks

Opposition to the three new Bills affecting urban blacks is mounting steadily.

Another group in Soweto has demanded an immediate meeting with the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

In a letter to the Minister, the Soweto Residents' Committee (SRC) has expressed its concern about the lack of consultation.

Late last year, Dr Koornhof announced the draft Bills, one of which made provision for community councils to be transformed into town councils with powers similar to those of white municipalities.

The SRC is the third organisation to condemn the proposed Bills.

The Institute of Race Relations and the Urban Council Association of South Africa (Ucas) were first to condemn them.

The Bills were also criticised by various black leaders.

The president of the SRC, Mr Abel Mhlungu, told The Star his organisation stood for the full autonomy of Soweto, and aligned itself with the Committee of Ten under the leadership of Dr Nthato Motlana.

Mr Mhlungu also denounced homeland citizenship and said it rendered the "legitimate people of this country" landless.

He described the community councils and homeland leaders as "one and the same puppets" who were being financed by the Government to oppress their own people.

The urban blacks were the people turning the wheels of industry and therefore should be represented by their "legitimate leaders" and not collaborators.

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BY WAGE OR CONCILIATION

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AVAILABLE -

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6. WAGES AND CONDITIONS (E.G. BMW, DATSUN)

5. INFORMAL HOUSE AG
OR OTHER EMPLOYEE
ASSEMBLIES).

4. INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS (E.G. DATSUN PRESS)

3. HOUSE AGREEMENT

2. WAGE DETERMINING BOARD.

1. INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

BINDING

- ALL

WAGE REGULATION

New Bill will bind blacks

S. Tribune 25/1/81
even more, (339)
says advocate

Tribune Reporter

A SENIOR Johannesburg advocate yesterday exposed the "stark horror of a black person's existence" at the meeting of 70 prominent lawyers.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, director of the Legal Resources Centre said at the end of a lengthy analysis of one of three new Bills governing black life that it did nothing to remove hurtful discrimination against blacks.

The Black Community Development Bill, published recently as part of Dr Piet Koornhof's "new deal" for blacks, would instead have "serious implications" for blacks living in homelands.

Mr Chaskalson was addressing Lawyers For Human Rights in Johannesburg.

Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, chairman of the lawyers group said Mr Chaskalson had exposed, "the stark horror of a black person's existence" in his analysis.

The envisaged new Bill would create "a more stringent control" on the influx into the metropolitan areas of blacks. It would also make it difficult for such blacks to find employment in the towns.

Repatriation of unemployed blacks to the homelands could increase as a result of the new legislation.

"There is a great deal of poverty in the homelands and considerable economic pressure on people living there to seek jobs," said Mr Chaskalson.

This could mean that the "problems of poverty, overcrowding and unemployment will be concentrated in the homelands," he said.

Mr Chaskalson expected that black urban areas within the boundaries of homelands would be particularly affected. Among them is Kwa Mashu. Unless there was concerted development to provide accommodation and work for people in places like Kwa Mashu "their prospects will be extremely bleak".

At the same time people living in remote rural areas would be subject to "an increasing problem of poverty."

Employers too could suffer from the new Black Community Development Bill. They would be liable to increased penalties for influx control contraventions. This would make the position of black migrant workers "much more difficult."

"Migrant workers are likely to drop to the bottom of the pile, doing the worst and lowest-paid jobs for which labour cannot be found locally and without any reasonable prospect of being able to escape from this situation," said Mr Chaskalson.

P F Duncckley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

dramatically proposed to what the Riekert commission had intended.

Dr Riekert's role at the meeting is presumably to try to salvage some of the original intentions.

Some of the non-Government agencies that submitted comments on the Bills have also been invited to attend the meeting.

Observers regarded it as significant that, when Parliament opened on Friday, Dr Koornhof was not among the Ministers who gave notice of legislation.

This was taken as a "sure sign of a big re-think" by many observers, while others felt it might be a pointer to an early election.

Mr J H T Mills, Director-General of Co-operation and Development, yesterday denied that the measures were being reconsidered.

In an interview, he said: "The legislation will go through and it remains basically the same as originally published. There will be some changes of emphasis, but little has been re-written."

Advisors

Mr Mills said the legislation had not yet been introduced in Parliament because legal advisors had to study the complex drafts.

Politically, the "new deal", launched in an atmosphere of hope and promise, has become a hot potato. The Bills have been slated across the spectrum and even within the National Party they have become highly unpopular.

NP rightwingers are suspicious of major relaxations in the controls surrounding urban blacks because they fear it may ultimately lead to integration.

Verligtes are equally unhappy because, in reality, the Bills in their original form do not constitute a "new deal" and in many respects leave urban blacks worse off.

There is a strong feeling in informed circles that Dr Koornhof was let down by the legal draftsmen in his Department, who failed to translate his reformist intentions into the proposed legislation.

Dr Koornhof has already announced that the Bills will be amended.

But there are strong indications that the amendments drafted so far will not save the situation.

After the Sunday Times published a major critique of the proposed laws late last year, Dr Koornhof issued a statement saying:

"I have endeavoured to obtain a wide spectrum of advice because I want legislation that will satisfy the aspirations as far as is humanly possible of all the varied peoples involved in this complex situation."

He announced that the Group Areas Act — originally used as the regulating mechanism of influx control — would no longer form the basis of the "new deal".

25/1/89

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NATURAL BUILDING

S. Times 25/1/81

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Dr Piet's
great
illusions

See Page 27

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in
first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made
best use of bricks in his
design work.

G Kirkman

Stubbs Award
For the best project in
structure and design.

R I Ness

ational Development Fund
or the Building Industry
ook Prizes

By IVOR WILKINS

Political Correspondent

THE so-called "new deal" for urban blacks announced by Dr Piet Koornhof last year has become a major headache for the Government. It is, according to sources, undergoing a major re-think.

In its original form the "new deal", intended as a great improvement in the lot of urban blacks, has been savagely criticised for not living up to expectations.

According to informed sources, Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has called a meeting in Cape Town for February 5 when the three-Bill package will be discussed.

Dr Piet Riekert, chairman of the commission whose recommendations were meant to form the basis of the new legislation, is among those who has been asked to attend.

In-depth analysis of the Bills is shown in their first draft.

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize
For the best final year
student of the degree course.

W Kohne

TA Prize
For the best student obtaining
first class pass for a
dissertation in Building
management.

F Richardson

Rethink

on new

deal

27/1/81

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From Page 1

It is understood that, while this has considerably simplified the proposed legislation, it has, to a large extent, returned the legal position of the urban blacks to the status quo.

Other amendments will make the situation even worse than it is now.

For example, the precious Section 10 rights of urban blacks will still fall away.

Those blacks who, at the commencement of the new legislation, hold those rights will continue to do so, but there is no provision for future generations to acquire them.

In future, their presence in the urban areas will be governed by permits.

Also, the amendments will make it illegal for any blacks to enter urban areas without permits.

This is a step backwards, because, at present, blacks may be in an urban area for 72 hours without a permit.

Under the first "new deal" package, blacks would have been allowed to visit any lawful resident of a township without a permit for up to 30 days.

The amended version changes this so that a black can only visit a lawful resident in a township for 14 days — provided he reports his presence to officials and stays in approved accommodation.

As far as job mobility is concerned, blacks will be able to move from one controlled (urban) area to another, but they face new obstacles in obtaining employment.

In the first drafting, officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had to satisfy themselves that a man proposing to move from one area to another had bona fide employment in his new locale and that he could obtain approved housing.

Now, an official must also be satisfied that there is a shortage of labour in the new locality.

Clearly, there is an intention to favour local labour before allowing blacks from other parts to move in.

Marion Sparg reports that, in a statement yesterday, the Lawyers for Human Rights organisation said the government had so far failed in its attempts to eliminate "hurtful discrimination" and had, in fact, only succeeded in perpetuating and extending discrimination.

Following their annual meeting in Johannesburg, they said that the designers of the legislation had failed to recognise the "fundamental right of a citizen in the land of his birth to live and work in a place of his own choice."

A detailed analysis of the Bill, drawn up by the director of the Legal Resources Centre, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, is being sent to parliamentarians.

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For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
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of Professional Practice.

1 Their statement read: "Having analysed the Black Community Development Bill, we wish to record our profound disappointment at the avowed attempt to eliminate hurtful discrimination."

2 "We find, on the contrary, that the Bill both perpetuates and extends the hurtful discrimination inherent in the existing system of influx control."

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year.

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John Perry Prize

For the best work in
third year.

R A van Rosenveld.

Influx control exemption for some blacks?

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

GREATER use of existing powers to exempt better-educated and wealthier blacks from influx control regulations is being planned.

The director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr G H T Mills, said yesterday in an interview: "Large categories of blacks must be freed totally from influx control... doctors, lawyers and teachers. But not only professional people. Businessmen and homeowners too."

Mr Mills was elaborating on an address to departmental commissioners, in which he sketched some challenges faced by the department and some of its proposed responses.

He declined to expand more specifically on plans to exempt middle-class blacks from influx control, except to say: "It is for the Minister, Dr (Piet) Koornhof, to spell out the precise details."

But it is understood that Dr Koornhof's trio of "reformist" Bills — to be introduced in the present session of Parliament — will facilitate the drawing up of regulations to exempt de-

finer categories of blacks en masse from influx control.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development already has the power to exempt "any black or any group or category of blacks" from the provisions of the key influx control law, the Black (Urban Areas) Act.

The Urban Areas Act will be withdrawn and replaced by the Black Community Development Bill, which re-enacts the clause empowering the Minister to exempt blacks from influx control provisions (which contained heavier fines in the already published draft version).

It can be argued that exempted blacks will have to produce proof of their status, and that the difference between this and having to produce a reference book is negligible.

But that contention does not stand up if the exemption clause is used to give the black bourgeoisie — or selected sections of it — immunity from prosecution under the influx control laws and the proposed heavier fines.

But Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, was unimpressed. "I am certainly not interested in exemptions. I am only interested in the blanket exemption from the pass laws of all South Africans, regardless of colour."

Partial exemption, he added, divided blacks into *haves* and *have-nots* and thereby exacerbated rather than relieved tensions.

Complete abolition of influx control has long been a key aim of black nationalists, who declared the pass laws to be "Enemy No 1" decades ago. In his address Mr Mills made it clear that there was no prospect of absolute abolition.

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ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

BUILDING

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Dr Piet's gr

THE BUZZ of pre-parliamentary speculation — heightened this year by hot debate on prospects for an early election — keeps returning to one question: what will become of Dr Piet Koornhof's much-vaunted "new deal" for urban blacks?

The 1981 session represents, for optimists, a frail hope that the Government will at last begin to give legislative form to some of the reformist rhetoric it has been generating since Mr P W Botha came to power two years ago.

When Nationalists are challenged to produce some sort of proof of the Government's sincerity in this regard, the Minister of Co-operation and Development's three-Bill "new deal" is always high on their list.

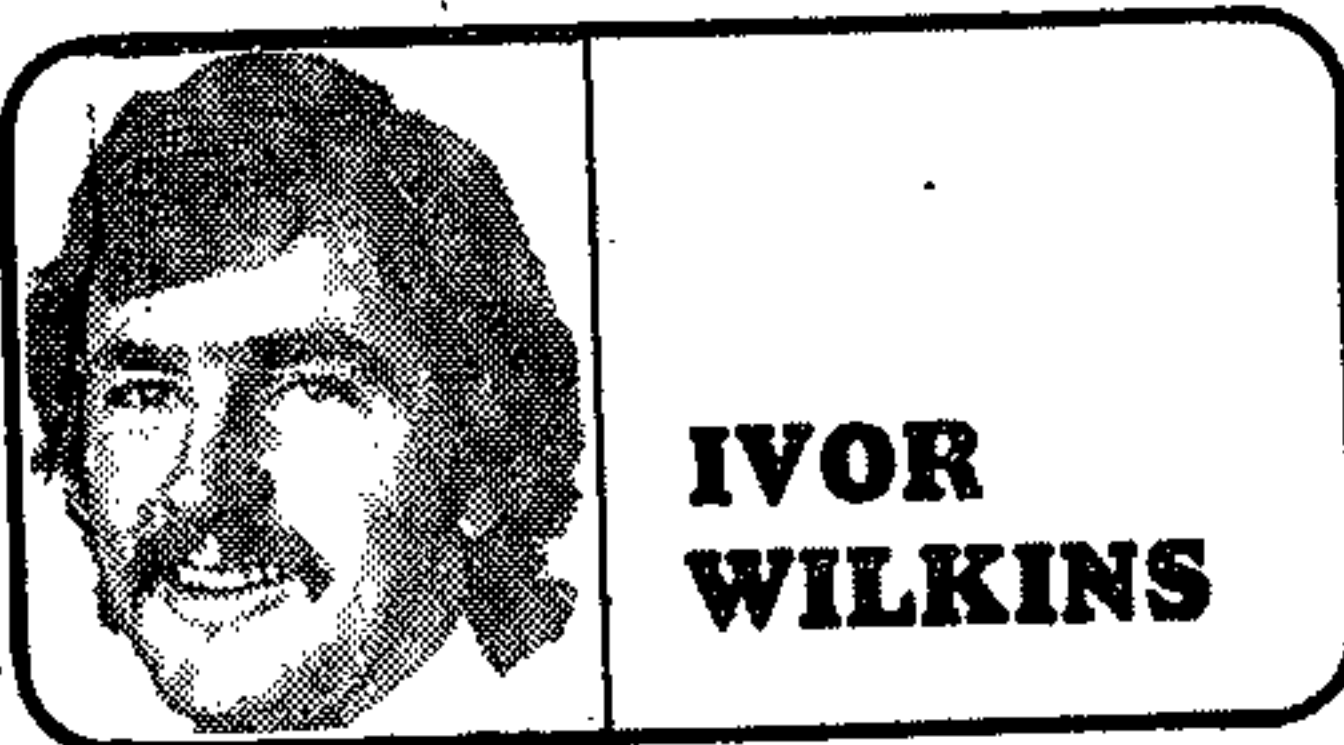
A respectable new deal for urban blacks — whose plight has for years been the subject of intense political debate — would provide an excellent opportunity for a gesture of goodwill from a government whose reformist image is wearing very thin.

But the three Bills, launched as they were in an aura of reformist euphoria (Dr Koornhof went so far as to quote slave emancipators like William Wilberforce and Abraham Lincoln) appear after painstaking analysis to fall far short of the hopes they kindled.

The fact that the proposed new legislation was published for general scrutiny before being laid before Parliament was generally welcomed, as was the invitation to interested parties to comment on its provisions.

This enabled experts versed in the web of laws and regulations entangling South African blacks to pick their way through the amazingly complex Bills.

And what is the outcome of all this research? It has shown, say informed sources, that Dr Koornhof's legal draftsmen, headed by Mr J Lambrechts, have produced a package that, in important respects, does exactly the opposite of



IVOR WILKINS

what Dr Koornhof promised.

Instead of increasing urban black security, the Bills would deprive future generations of the precious Section 10 rights (which are earned by birth in urban areas, 10 years' employment with one employer, or 15 years' residence) and replace these with the tenuous sanction of permits administered at the discretion of Department of Co-operation and Development officials.

Immobilise

Instead of increasing the mobility of urban blacks, and their ability to find work, new laws would prevent them from seeking work without official sanction and immobilise them while they awaited jobs through the inefficient workings of the labour bureau system or the limited recruiting system.

Instead of easing some of the burdens of influx control, they would remove none of the real objections to the hated dompas.

Blacks must still produce proof on demand of their right to be in a particular place, and they are presumed guilty until

proven innocent. The proposed penalties for offences, including those for people who harbour blacks without proper documentation, are much increased.

Instead of freeing blacks to some degree from the clutches of bureaucratic control, new devices such as "approved accommodation" and "bona fide employment" add to the array of discretionary powers officials exercise over their lives.

Understandably, most of the critical attention is focused on the influx control aspects of the Bills and on the loss of Section 10 rights to future generations of blacks.

Influx control — administered through the hated pass laws — is arguably the greatest cause of humiliation, unrest and dissatisfaction among blacks, and has been for years.

These shortcomings in the proposed legislation were sharply revealed in a searching analysis by Prof Nic Olivier of the Progressive Federal Party.

It was an analysis that infuriated Dr Koornhof.

He accused Professor Olivier of casting an unjustified slur on the Bills and said he had "completely misinterpreted"

AND NOW FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT!



the concept of the proposed legislation.

He said there was no question of future generations of blacks being denied rights in urban areas and, in any event, many aspects of the legislation were being amended.

For example, in a major departure from the original draft, he announced that the Group Areas Act would not be included in his legislation as the regulating factor of influx control (although, in

its own right, the Act will continue to regulate the rights of races to be in specific areas).

But, according to well-informed sources, Prof Olivier was by no means alone in his interpretation.

Other detailed, and as yet unpublished, analyses of the legislation came precisely the same conclusions: the Bills as published simply were an expression of the reformist sentiments expressed elsewhere by Dr Koornhof.

ues 25/1/81

and illusion?



Furthermore, it has been found that the draft Bills conflict in important respects with recommendations of the Riekert Commission on which they were supposed to be based.

This is particularly true of the suggested loss of Section 10 rights, but also in regard to increasing restrictions on job-seeking for blacks. A fundamental Riekert Commission principle was that the legislative and administrative procedures governing labour should be simplified, not expanded.

Also, in failing to make provision for the established urban blacks and

for the urbanisation of rural blacks who are able to find accommodation, the Black Community Development Bill, as originally published, achieved a result completely different from what was envisaged by the Riekert Commission.

The thrust of the Bill is to make all blacks "disqualified persons" (i.e. disqualified from living in "white" areas) and eventually, when all the homelands are independent, all blacks — irrevocably burdened by citizenship of homelands many of them have never seen — will be prohibited immigrants.

This means their so-

jour in urban areas will always depend on regulations imposed and administered by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development — hardly the vision of increased security so enthusiastically heralded by Dr Koornhof.

Investigate

And their rights to seek employment and find "approved accommodation" (yet to be fully defined) will depend similarly on the bureaucratic sanction of Department officials — again, not quite the picture of mobility originally described.

Even in the Bill dealing with black local government, analysis shows that Dr Koornhof's stated intentions have not been realised.

When the Bills were launched, he said black local governments would be granted autonomy similar to that of white local governments.

But, on investigation, it appears that the new dispensation in this regard is little different from the Community Councils Act, that the constraints on black local authorities will be considerably more than on white ones, and that real power will continue to reside with the Depart-

ment of Co-operation and Development.

To start with, the Minister and his officials have the discretion to decide on the powers of councils. They also control appointment of heads of departments and their functions, financial structures and the electoral system.

And the Bills are unpopular in many quarters, including within the ruling National Party, where they are considered bad news as well.

As one Nationalist MP said: "The Bills don't satisfy anybody. The right wing is against them and the left wing (of the party) is just as opposed to them. The whole exercise has been handled with indecent haste."

Costly

That haste is likely to prove politically costly to Dr Koornhof. Informed sources say at least one of the reasons why he, a senior Cabinet member, failed to secure election to the party's Transvaal head committee late last year was as a result of bitterness about the Bills and the fact that they became public before the caucus knew their contents.

But all is not lost. Dr Koornhof has already given assurances that the final legislation will be different from the draft Bills, as a result of representations made from various sources.

How different they will be is one of the crucial fascinations of the coming session.

In the final versions, will the letter of the laws coincide with the spirit in which Dr Koornhof originally announced his "new deal", or will the largely retrogressive terms in which his legal draftsmen first couched them prevail?

In the answer to that lies an important key to this session's success or failure as a harbinger of real reform in South Africa.

Black laws: Free debate urged

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

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C S Jones
Second Year

J A L Chapman
First Year

course.
year of study of the degree
For the best student in each
Book Prizes
For the Building Industry
National Development Fund

M R I Ness
wish 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.

who has made
Prize
in his

M R I Ness

first year.
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Top legal man hits at closure of Post

STAR
26/1/81

243 339
527

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.

Deploping the closure of the two black papers, he said: "The right to know-

ledge 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.

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ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Legal men attack blacks' 'new deal'

RDM 26/1/81

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 freedom

Legal men draft protest

From Page 1

- 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 deployed 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.

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Prize

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 lengthy 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 subjected them to bureaucratic 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 particularly deplorable as two black newspapers were no longer available to promote and reflect public debate on the Bills among those most intimately affected.
- Criminal law was being overburdened as an instrument for the enforcement of administrative control of the living conditions and employment op-

26/1/81

339

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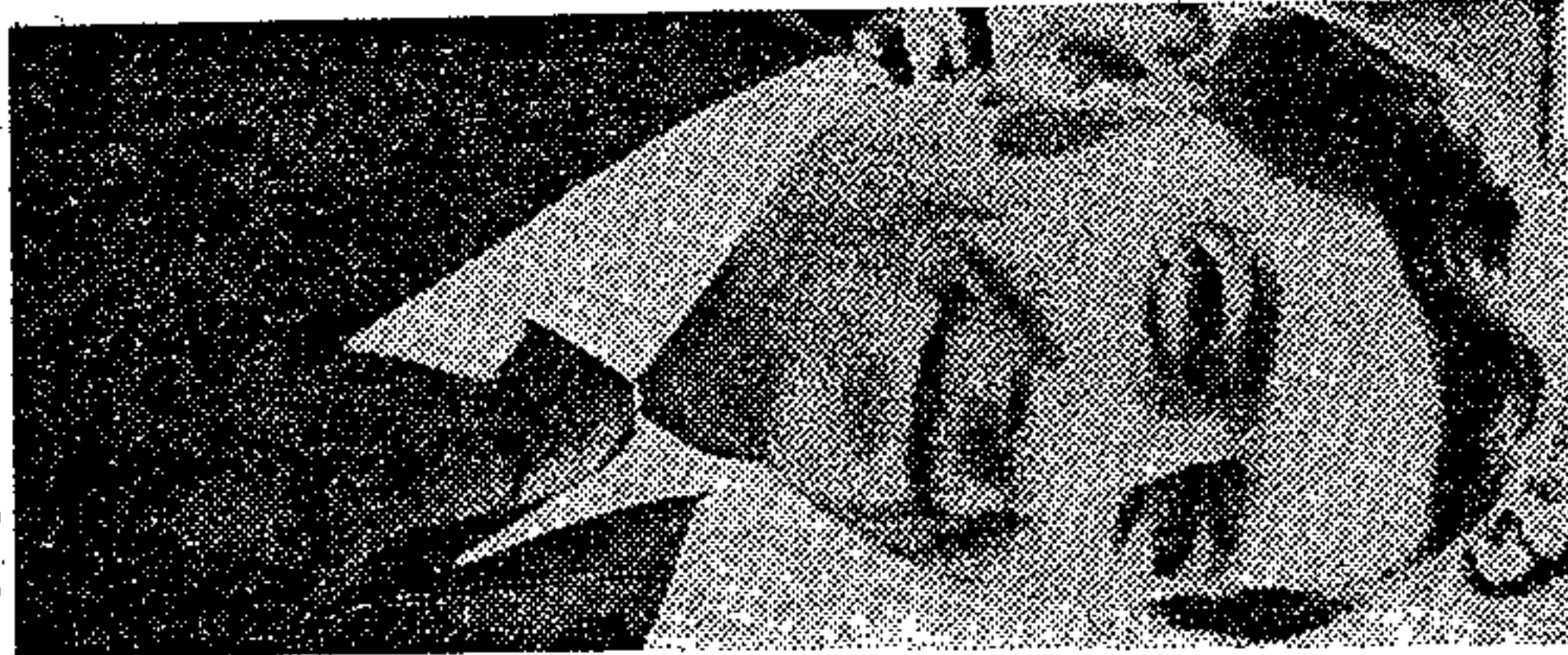
Nat 'move soon on urban blacks'

Argus 27/1/81

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Parliament



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.'

a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.

S F Richardson

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.

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FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

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 fundamental 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 MPs 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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FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Koornhof must explain new deal Bills—Helen

STAR
28/1/81
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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).

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 much freedom of movement as whites."

"What blatant nonsense," she said.

She asked whether 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.

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"



Mrs Helen Suzman

would go down in political history as a "scandalous betrayal of a solemn undertaking."

The credibility of the 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 ban 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.

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Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
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Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

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30/1/81

99-Year leasehold scheme
339 Hansard 1 Ques Col . 8
30/1/81
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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S. Express
1/2/81

IN BATTERSBY
Correspondent



● Mrs Helen Suzman
... attacked by Dr Koornhof

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Earlier, speaking during the No-Confidence Debate, Dr Koornhof said that the proposed legislation would be discussed at a meeting between experts and top officials of his department on February 5.

He said the meeting would be attended by Dr P J Riekert,

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 unforeseen 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 "illegal Blacks" who fail to produce the required documents and for "illegal Blacks" have been substantially increased.

Koornhof's "new" are now being in South Africa become prohibited

aspect of the Black Bill has so far because it is apparently innocent Section 31 (1) (e) of the Bill of Rights Act, which only when to legislation the Book.

been wide- wing the ex- the Progress- y's research MP, Profes-

claimed that completely concept of au unjusti-

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Move SA

By JOHN
KANE BERMAN

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

to entrench 'no Blacks' policy?

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) 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 original draft legislation.

1/2/81 (539)

EXPRESSSCOPE

LOOKS AT MOI



See S. Express Black

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

● Dr Piet Koornhof . . . under heavy fire over proposed "new deal" but determined to push legislation through as soon as possible.

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.

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 those 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 lead-

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 original 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. STEAKER laid upon the Table the Third Report of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, 1980, as follows:

MONDAY 2 FEBRUARY 1981

Your Committee, having heard further evidence, has to report as follows:

On the Administration Board.

Your Committee confirms the views expressed by it regarding Administrative Boards in its Second Report. It is perturbed at the unsatisfactory internal control measures, the general financial administration and the management policy of certain Boards.

The Indian Communities Development Committee has supported the proposal that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board. It is also of the opinion that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board. It is also of the opinion that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board.

Your Committee has also heard evidence from the Board that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board. It is also of the opinion that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board.

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Your Committee was also of the opinion that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board. It is also of the opinion that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board.

On 14th February 1981, the Board of the Department of Public Affairs.

Your Committee, having heard evidence

dened is of the opinion that it is necessary to improve the methods and the procedures of the Department of Public Affairs of the Department of Conservation (the former Department of Water Affairs) and that it is a fact that large debt which cannot be recovered are being reported on. Your Committee recommends that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board.

Your Committee has also heard evidence from the Board that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board. It is also of the opinion that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board.

Your Committee has also heard evidence from the Board that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board. It is also of the opinion that the Board should be able to make a decision on the basis of a recommendation from the Board.

Col. K. M. A. Chandra

Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
13 January 1981.

Report prepared and printed by the Department of Public Affairs.

FIRST READING OF BILLS

The following Bills were read for the first time:

Land Raising Amendment Bill

Medicines and Related Substances (Control) Amendment Bill

Twentieth Century Fund Company Bill

National Monuments Amendment Bill

INDIANS EDUCATION AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS, Mr. Speaker, moves:

That the Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker: I have the honour to announce that the Bill has been read a second time.

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 been 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

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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 cura-

torship 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.

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

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 Schickling.

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:

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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.

④ A sum of R323 838 was still owed to the board after investments in "two particular financial institutions."

⑤ Despite restrictive instructions the board incurred, without approval, a liability of R6 137 in finalising statements.

⑥ The board incurred a calculated loss of R278 181 on unsold dwellings.

⑦ Liquor stock and empty container deficiencies amounting to more than R85 000 "came to light" at two liquor halls.

⑧ The board was asked
To Page 3, Col 2

Table V

Page 19(b)

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.

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.

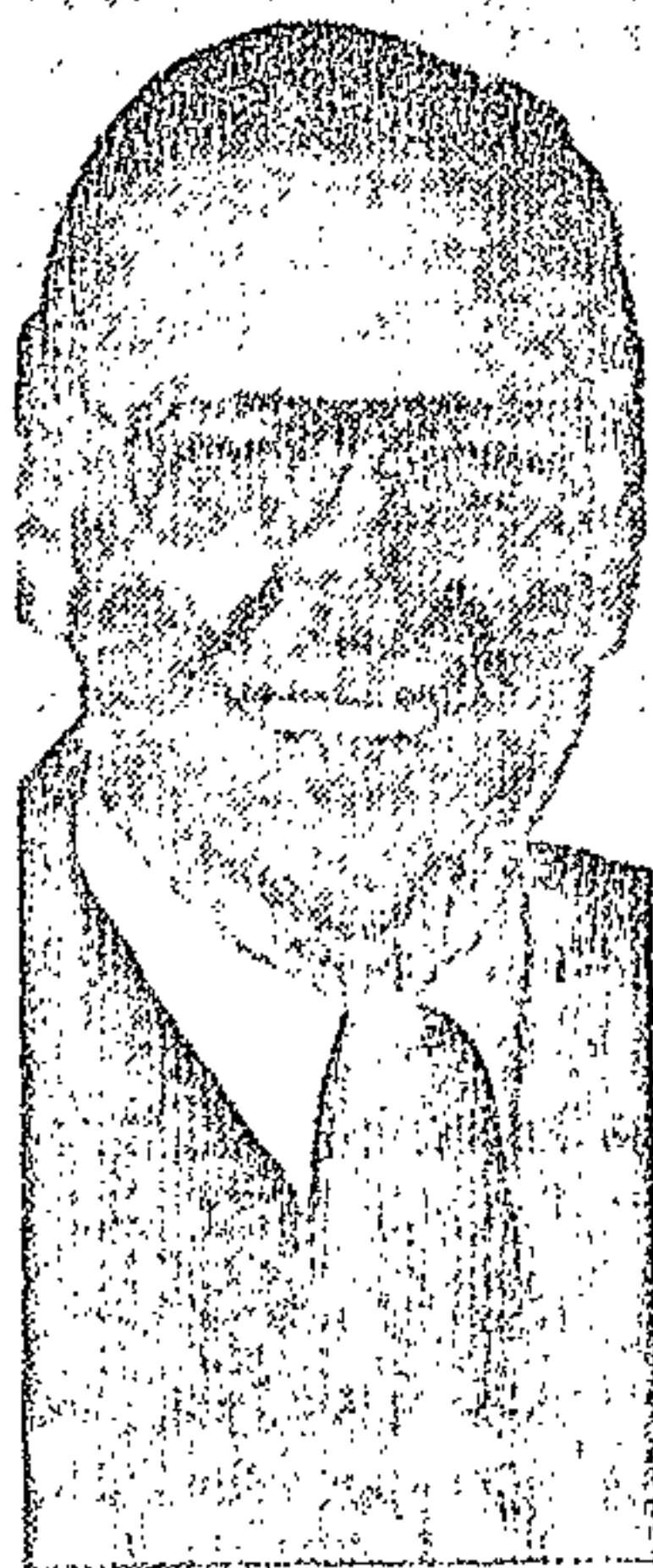
"Having spent four years in this position" (he was granted special leave from the Bench to head the foundation) "and having seen the potential which exists for the private sector to play a role in the processes of change taking place in South Africa, I think the challenges which this position offers 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

The quiet dedication of an ideal pragmatist



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 preacher 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 O'Grove-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

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

CARBON DIOXIDE EXCHANGE IN NORMAL AND EMPHYSEMATOUS LUNGS

PLATE VIII

PLATE VIII

OXYGEN EXCHANGE IN NORMAL AND EMPHYSEMATOUS LUNGS

PLATE VII



**Koornhof . . . down to earth on
influx control?**

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.

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 prescribed 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

Bills for blacks going to experts

339 255
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 headed 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 ³³⁹ **Suspensions confirmed**

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 Columns 822
6/2/81

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO
CONSIDER DRAFT LEGISLATION
BASED ON THE RIEKERT REPORT AND
THE WHITE PAPER THEREON

(Statement)

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT: Mr. Speaker, arising from the White Paper on the Riekert 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 outset 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 harmful 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 Riekert Report, with due observance of the proposals and the comments that have been received. For this purpose, it has been decided to entrust the 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 Ques of 143 339
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?

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

15/2/81
*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.]

Komani case

How 4 Qu 01 150 18/8,
*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.

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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.

ed 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,

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 its 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 infrastructure 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

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 Kgama, president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, an umbrella body for existing community councils.

Mr Kgama, 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 Kgama asserted. As early as 1979 the Riekert Commission Report had raised hopes among council-lors 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 council-lors — or their association — studied the Koornhof "new deal" Bills that they realised just how hollow the package was. An obviously embittered Mr Kgama, their leader, called it a "raw deal."

Mr Kgama 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



Mr Kgama . . . new deal is a

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 Kgama.

The most detailed and revealing comments on the Local Government Bill as relat-

Influx control is 'stumbling block'

By Tom Duff
Political Reporter

Influx control is going to be an extremely difficult issue to resolve, says community council leader, Mr Mpyakhe 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 Koorhof, 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 Gresskopf and its members include, Mr Henne van der Walt MP, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, a member of the Commission for a new urban

Professor A. W. Wichahn, Mr Kumalo, lecturer in African languages at the University of the Witwatersrand and chairman of the Khatsibong Community Council and the East Rand Community Council liaison committee and Mr Ben Mokotle, 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.

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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.

The committee would take proper account of proposals and comments already received and could hold further consultations with whomsoever it wished.

"The cabinet has further decided that, after completion of the committee's task, it will propose that the draft legislation be referred to the select committee on the constitution insofar as it might have constitutional implications."
— PC.

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)
1959/60	(R) 356	(R) 14

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 completely, 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.

	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.

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 339

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 Mokatte 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.

(339)
3 urban Bills
STAN 6/26
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

(339) STAN
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 thorough-

ly 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 repeal 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 committee 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 the draft Bills.

INSIDE MAIL

STUDY SHOWS THAT EVEN AFFLUENT SOWETANS ARE IN DIRE ECONOMIC STRAITS

POH 20/2/81

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Boom for whom?

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 income 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 house-

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 kinfolk 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 (teenage) 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

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.

"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 marketers" 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 smokecreens 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 oligopolies, and thus a further manipulation of the market place.

"This tremendous increase in the concentration and centralisation of wealth has been very evident in South Africa since the late 1960s, as seen, for example, in the very considerable increase in mergers between 1969 and 1972."

"The recent phase of economic growth has enabled these enterprises to recoup

CIVIL

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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.

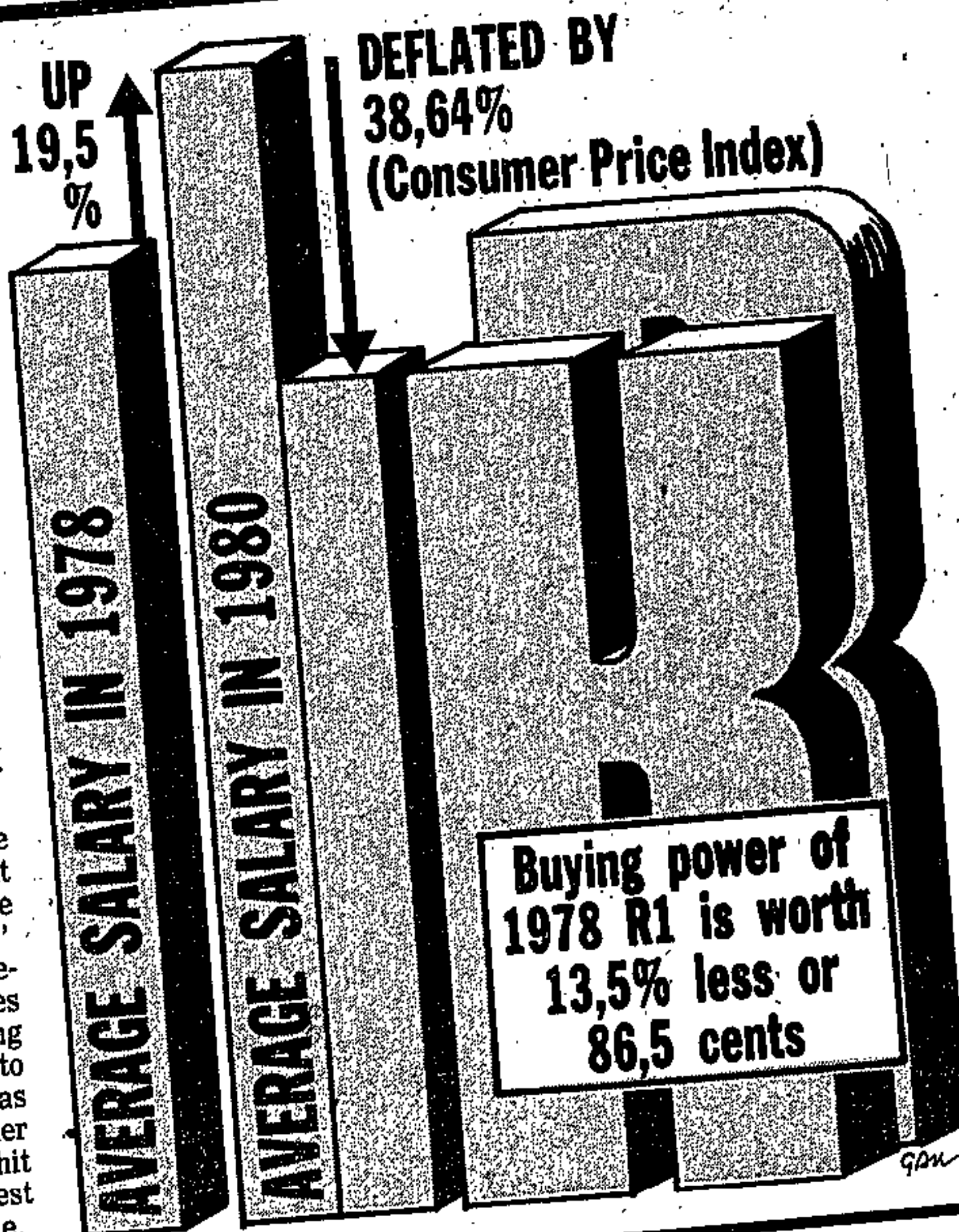
"But this economic growth has itself generated inflation."

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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opened 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

dependants 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 dress-making 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

children are being sent away so that mothers can go to work, and, as a result, how exploited 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 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.

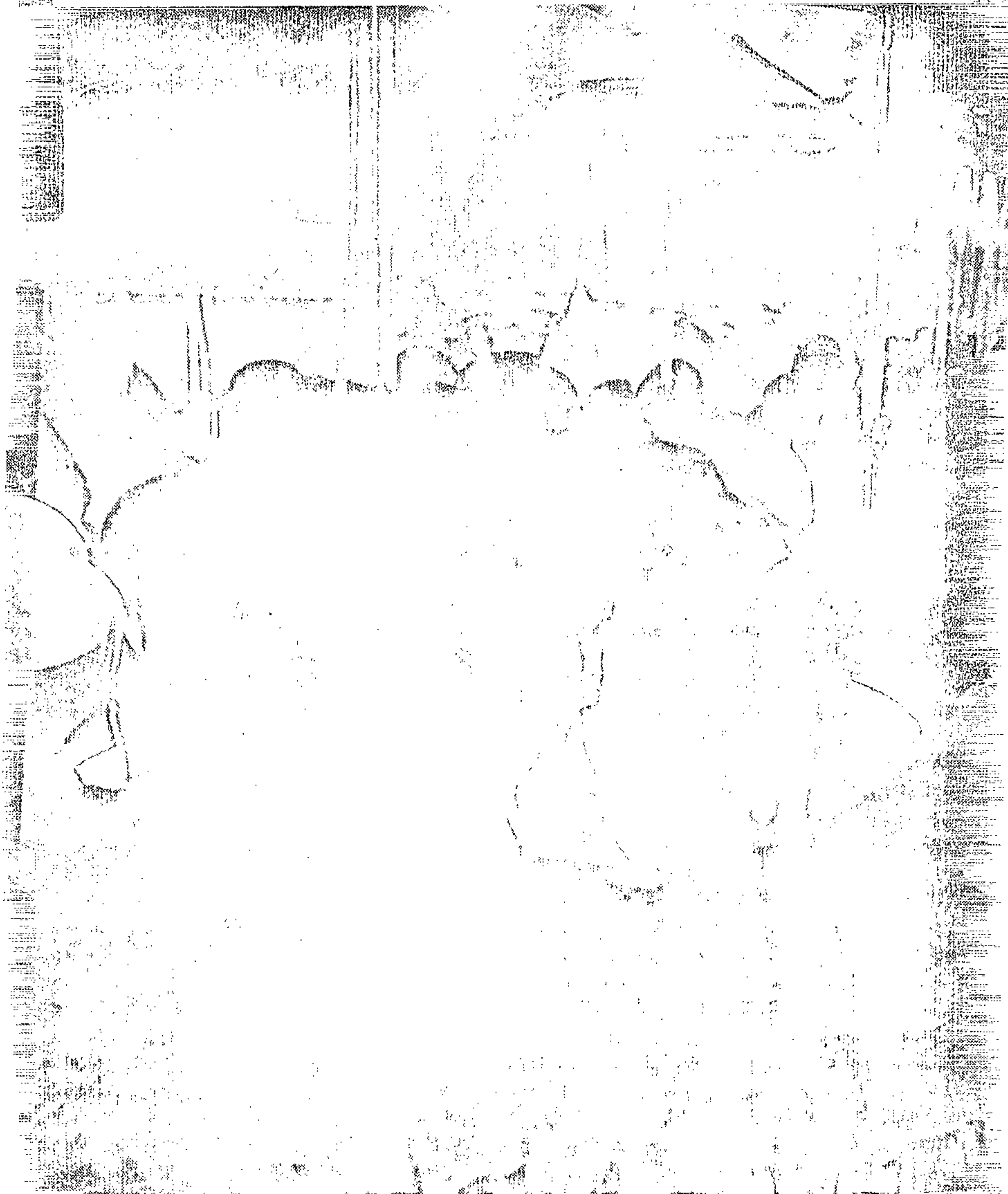
The incomes of men who switched jobs often decreased, while the incomes of women increased slightly as a result of job changes.

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
BY ALF KUMALO

The rig a black



rs, are like packed ovens. People jostle for places without a care for others, even the aged.

Worst of being train commuter

When Mr Joseph Ndlovu returns home from work in the evening, he is irritable and snaps at his children.

He sighs with relief at making it home 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 knife-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.

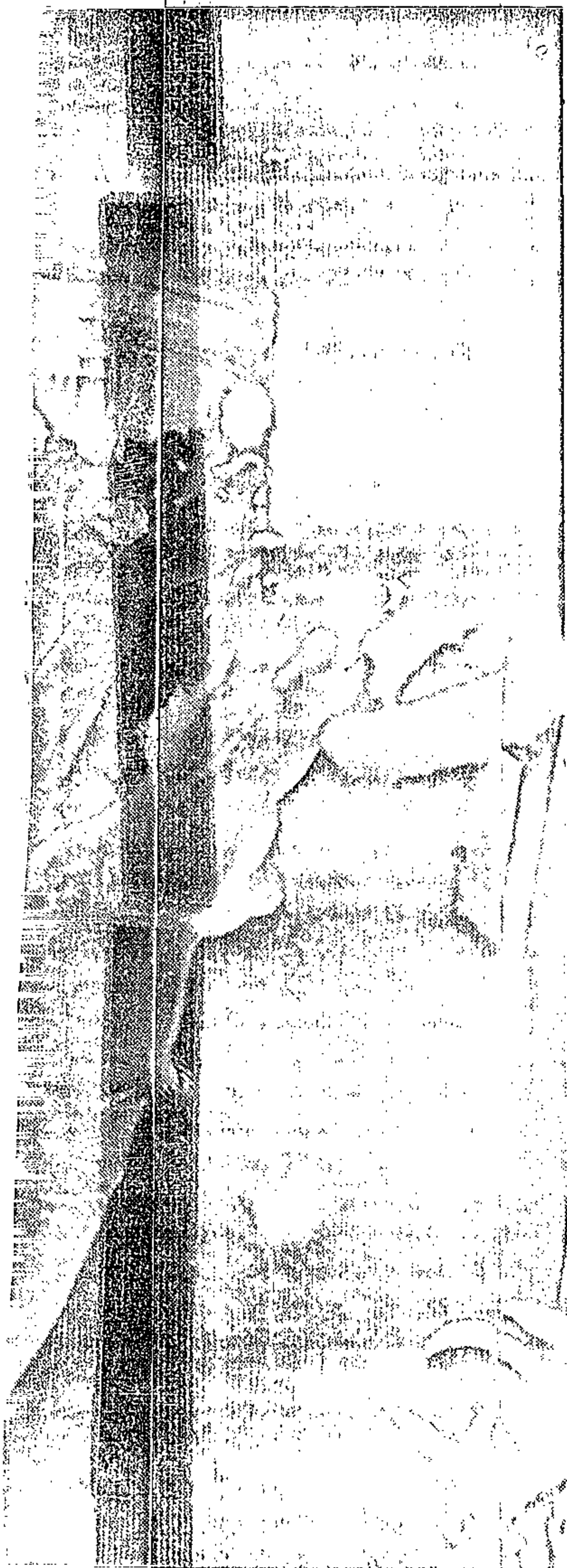
Daredevils

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.

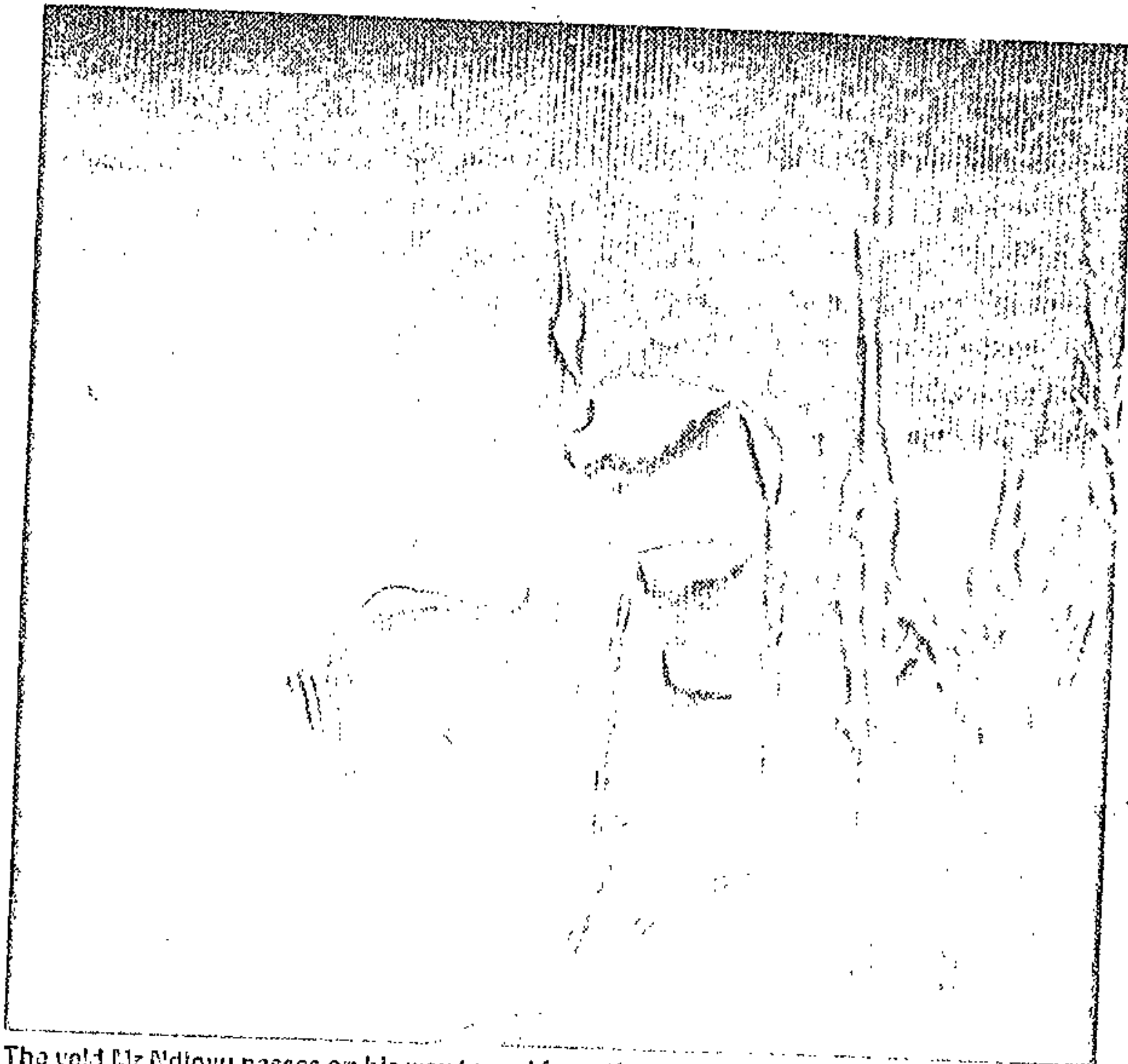
"But as you know, a cop can be seen a mile away. When they are going from coach to coach, the thugs lie low," said Mr Ndlovu.

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.

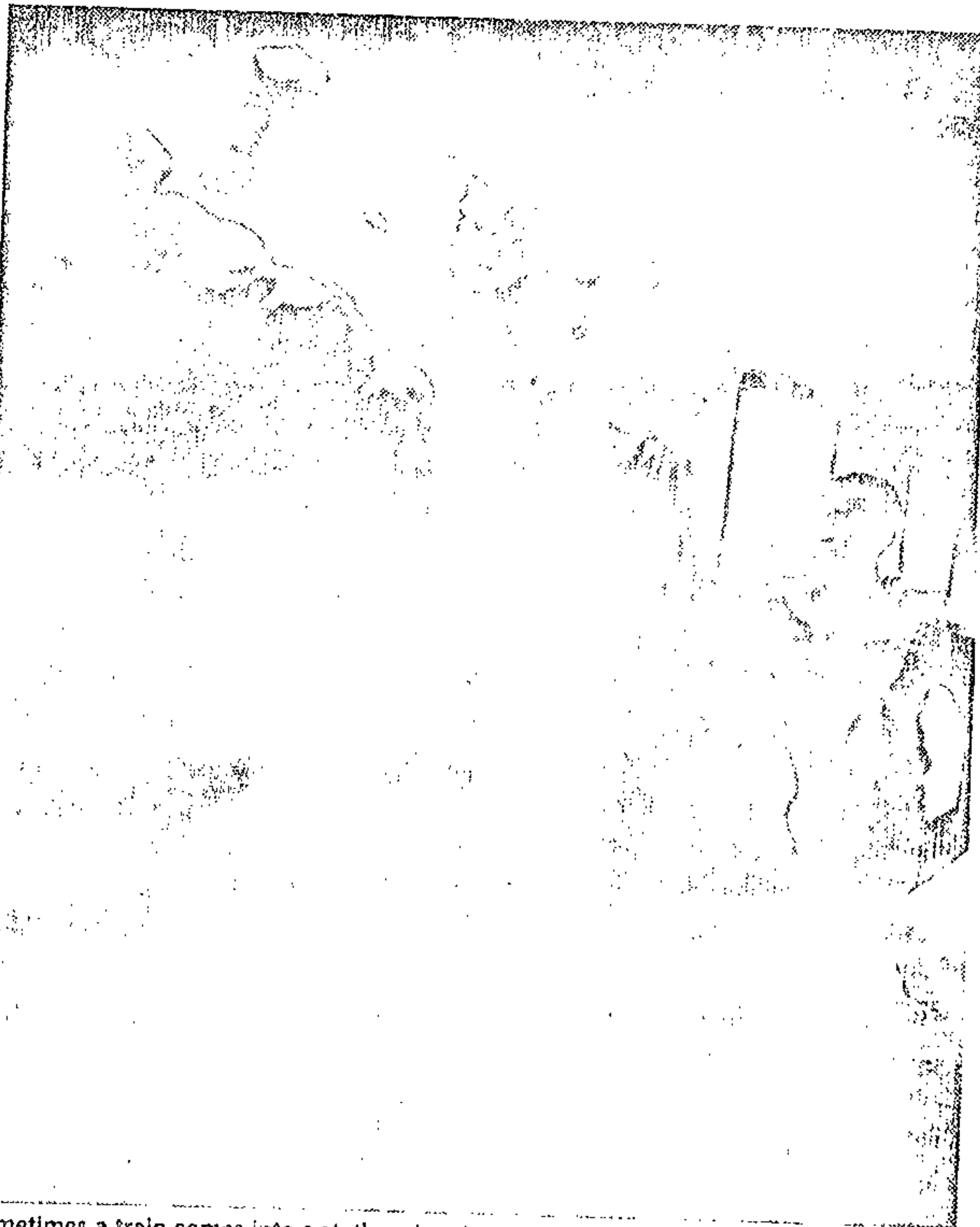


LIFESTYLE

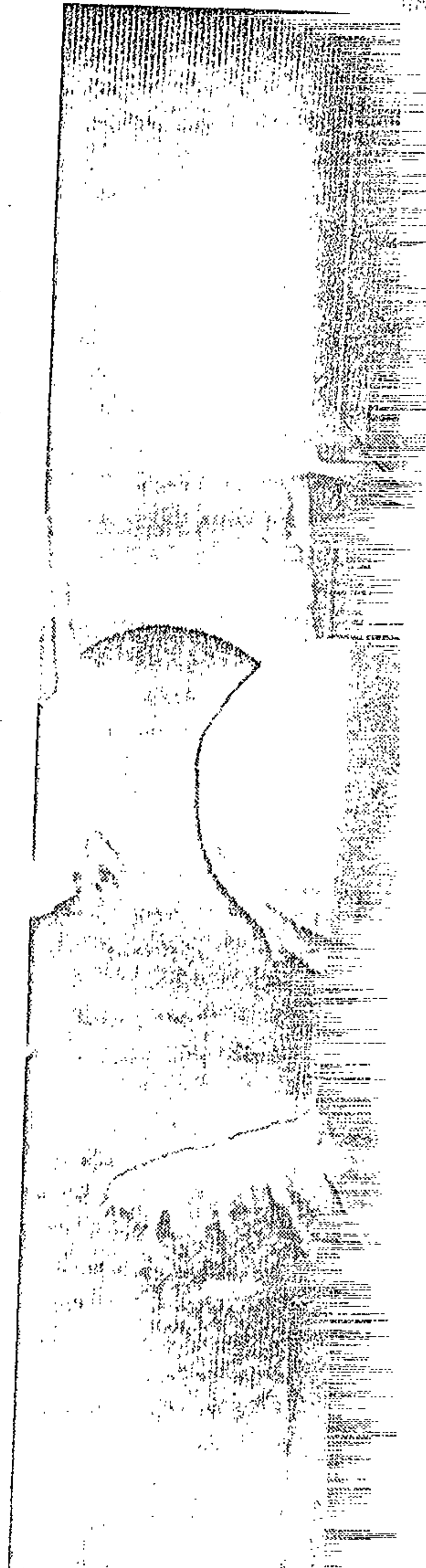
Story:
Picture



The veiled Mr Ndlovu passes on his way to and from the station in that underground 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

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 1980.

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 include 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 fatalistic 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 *verkrampste* electioning).

Substantiation of Mr Hu-

man's view was provided in December last year by a survey carried out by Marknor. 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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Years. 10

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and reform

Displays of naked force or armed *kragdadigheid*, such as 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 barrel 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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Blacks
S. Tribune
get 22/2/81
a say 339
in 255
Bills
rethink

Political Correspondent

TWO black men were this week appointed to a government committee to redraft new laws to control the lives of urban blacks — the most direct say blacks have been given in the running of the country.

The announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that Mr B. Kumalo and Mr B. Mokala had been appointed is understood to be increasing tension between the wings of the party.

Verkrampies see the appointment as the final end of the wedge of black majority rule. They argue that if blacks can be given a say in the drafting of laws they can convincingly demand other rights as well.

Neither Mr Kumalo, a lecturer in African Languages at the University of the Witwatersrand, or Mr Mokala, a member of the East Rand Community Council, could be reached for comment.

Dr Koornhof has referred the Bills to the committee headed by Mr Justice Grosskopf for redrafting after criticism of the draft Bills published last year.

14ms 50 Black spots 277
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.

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- (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: 334

- (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,

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MONDAY, 23 F

(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.

Komani case
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

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WEDNESDAY, 2

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:

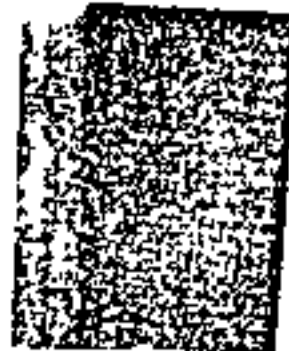
- (1) How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban areas of the Republic in 1980;
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

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

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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?

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THURSDAY, 26 F

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 should

cent changes have occurred since 1977, some of which are attributable to the code. In fact, some of the things the code proposed are now part of legislation.

All codes are statements of principle or broad objectives. They have to be implemented within companies through negotiation and with knowledge of local circumstances. Our code recognises this fact of life and does not try to prescribe courses of action which are better negotiated at the coal face. But it is specific about four categories of action — recruitment and promotion, pay, benefits of all kinds and the rights of workers. No company could mistake the intention here.

Available evidence indicates that the principles in our code are accepted by about 70 percent of the companies randomly selected in our follow-up study. Mostly, they have used the code as the basis for detailed in-company practices. We are also pleased that the questionnaire used in the follow-up was sent to all trade union federations for comment and had a generally favourable response.

I understand that the code has played a part in opening the way for more progressive private sector guidelines such as those issued recently by the FCE.

For these reasons we think that code has played a part in fostering better industrial relations. But detailed negotiation must be handled between management and workers. It is not for a third party to prescribe in that area.

CONSTRAINT

Q: My understanding is that, from the outset, the foundation has renounced direct challenges to

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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?

SUCCESSSES

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 Ruckert 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 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 deci-

ter, 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.



The Rev
Peter Storey

sions relating to obedience to the laws of the country.' 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 Minis-

CHEMICAL

Churches warn of confrontation 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.

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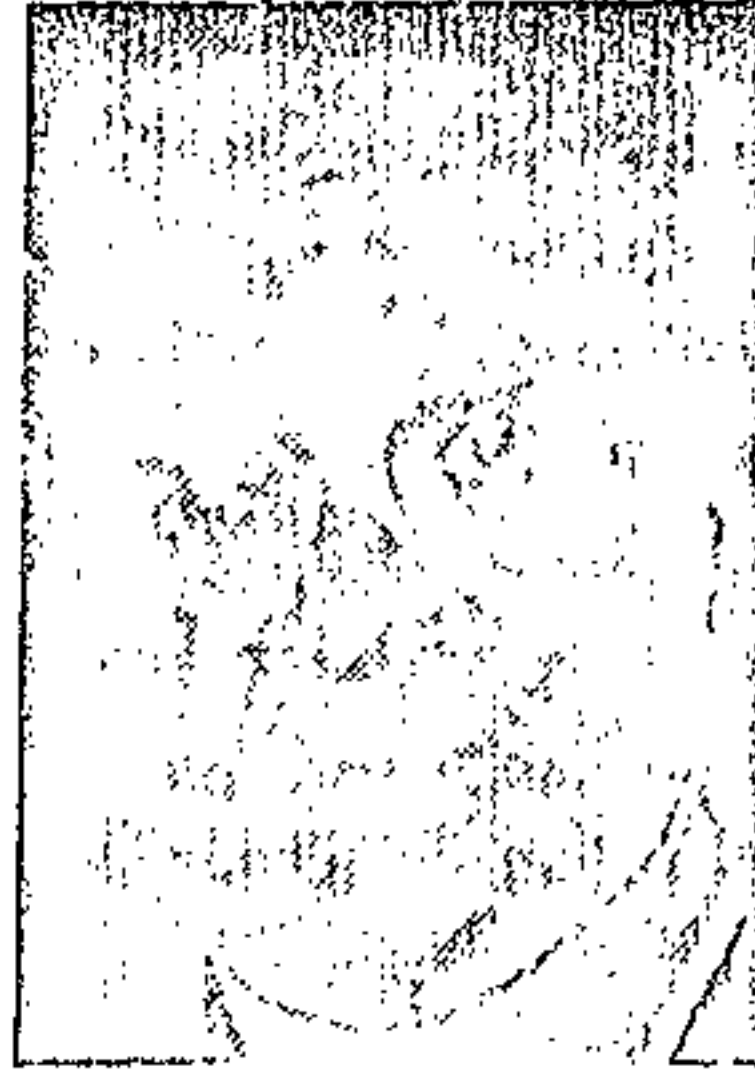


REV PETER STOREY... serious confrontation.

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Bishop Desmond Tutu, SACC general secretary, said he felt less hopeful about the ability of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to achieve reform.

Black leaders who believed there was a chance



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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 ghettos."

"Only those whose labour is needed by South Africa will be admitted or allowed to remain, with such concessions deemed expedient."

Black Bill of Rights may lie ahead

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.

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 cost of building and equipping a rural clinic was R12 000 (from D. Selvan), and attendances assumed to be between 25 and 100 per week.

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 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

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

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

* 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.

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.

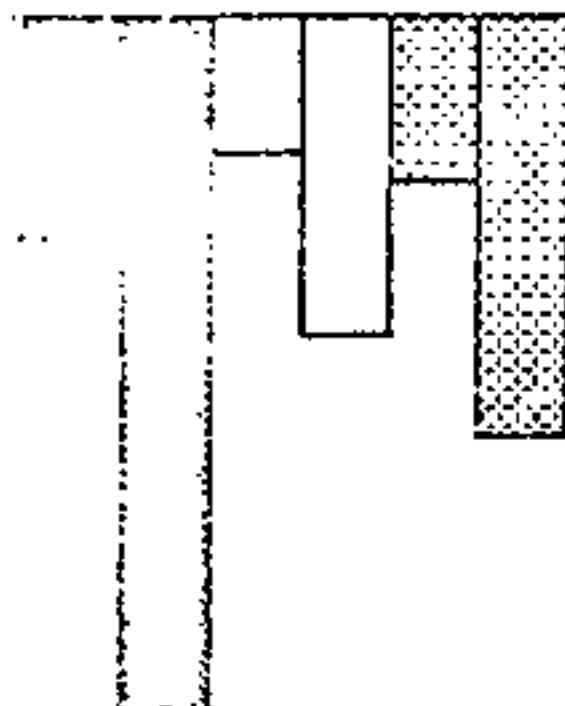
Assurances must accordingly be given that the councils' financial resources are to be increased and that blacks are fully represented on the controlling development boards.

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."

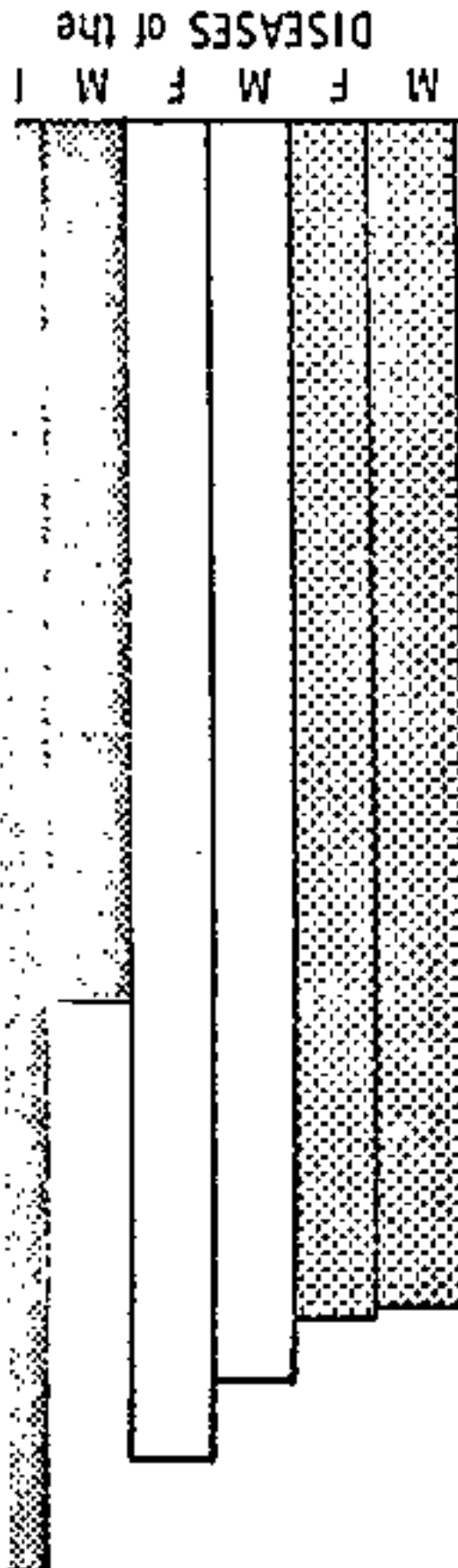
In addition, there was little provision in any of the Bills to integrate the planning

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.

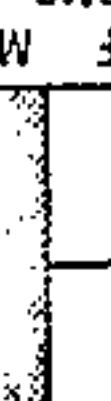
ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS
AND VIOLENCE



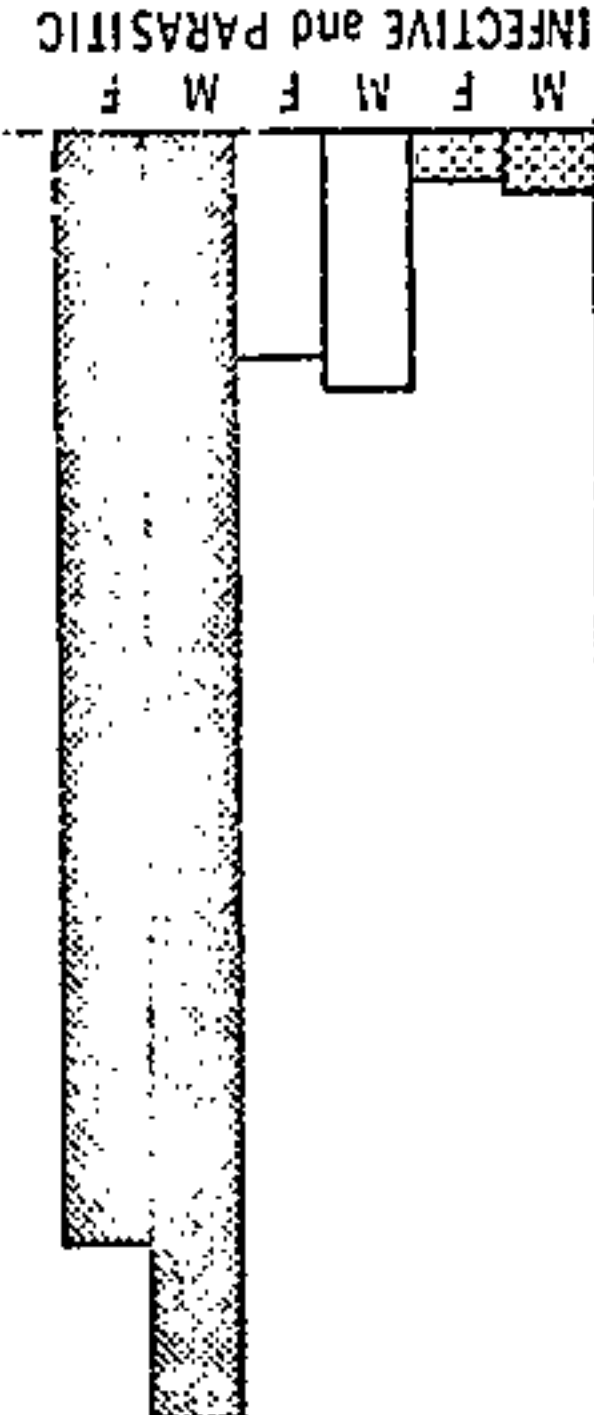
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM



NEOPLASMS



INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC



PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

THE MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH

Fig. 7 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EXPECTATION OF LIFE

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 Mkhaliwe of the Urban Foundation, said he hoped the grant would help Sanca attend to the needs of the black aged.

Mr Mkhaliwe 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 Droskle receives a cheque of R25 000 on behalf of South African National Council for the Aged from Mr J S Mkhaliwe, manager in charge of social development at Urban Foundation.

Blacks spend R1 000m a year on liquor

THE BIG BOOZE

Beer their favourite tipple

DRINK-UP

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 some-

thing 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

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"Political pressure imposed on the black man"

LEADERS SLAM BIG DRINK-UP

4/3/81 SOWETAN 334

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 Tshabala, 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

Given the eleven categories how do we measure them?

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 ring 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 Wraab 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. Health - not possible?

Community Councils to form new organisation

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 accede 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'

"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 resent-

"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.

ment 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 stret-

ches 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-



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 tant to, the flow from country to town. It makes movement difficult from the 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

32
101
S101
6/3/81

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-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region.

White Paper prepared by

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.

KAM 6/3/81 (339)

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 challenges 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 LIDMAATSAP VAN DIE PRETORIASE MUNISIPALE VOORSIENINGSFONDS VIR NIE-BLANKES SWART WERKNEMERS VAN ADMINISTRATIEVE 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 Municipale Voorsieningsfonds vir Nie-Blanke, die volgende regulasie uit:

1. 'n Swarte in diens van 'n gemeenskapsraad, wat onmiddellik voor sy oorplasing daartoe vanaf die diens van 'n administrasieraad ingevolge artikel 6 (1A) (a) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977), uit hoofde van 'n keuse 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 Municipale Voorsieningsfonds vir Nie-Blanke (hierna die Fonds genoem), geregistreer kragtens artikel 4 (4) van die Wet op Pensioenfondse, 1956 (Wet 23 van 1956), en ingestel by Administrateurskennig-gewing 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 - 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 23 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) is, ondanks andersluidende wetsbepalings, nie geregtig op die betaling van 'n voordeel uit die Fonds uit hoofde van sy oorplasing nie, vir sover sy oorspronklik met die beëindiging van sy diens by die betrokke administrasieraad gepaard gaan.

2. 'n Persoon bedoel in regulasie 1, wat afgedank is stans die oortolligheid van sy pos, word, vir die doeleindes van die wet, regulasies en reëls wat die Fonds beheer, 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 op sypte 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 hy 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 die jaargeld meer is as die bedrag wat ingevolge daardie wet, regulasies of reëls betaalbaar sou gewees het as die 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 diensstermyn by die betrokke administrasieraad tot sy diensstermyn 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)

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

POOR PIET



**No
matter
how
hard
he
tries
he
can't
please
them
all...**

S. Tribune
8/3/81

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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-

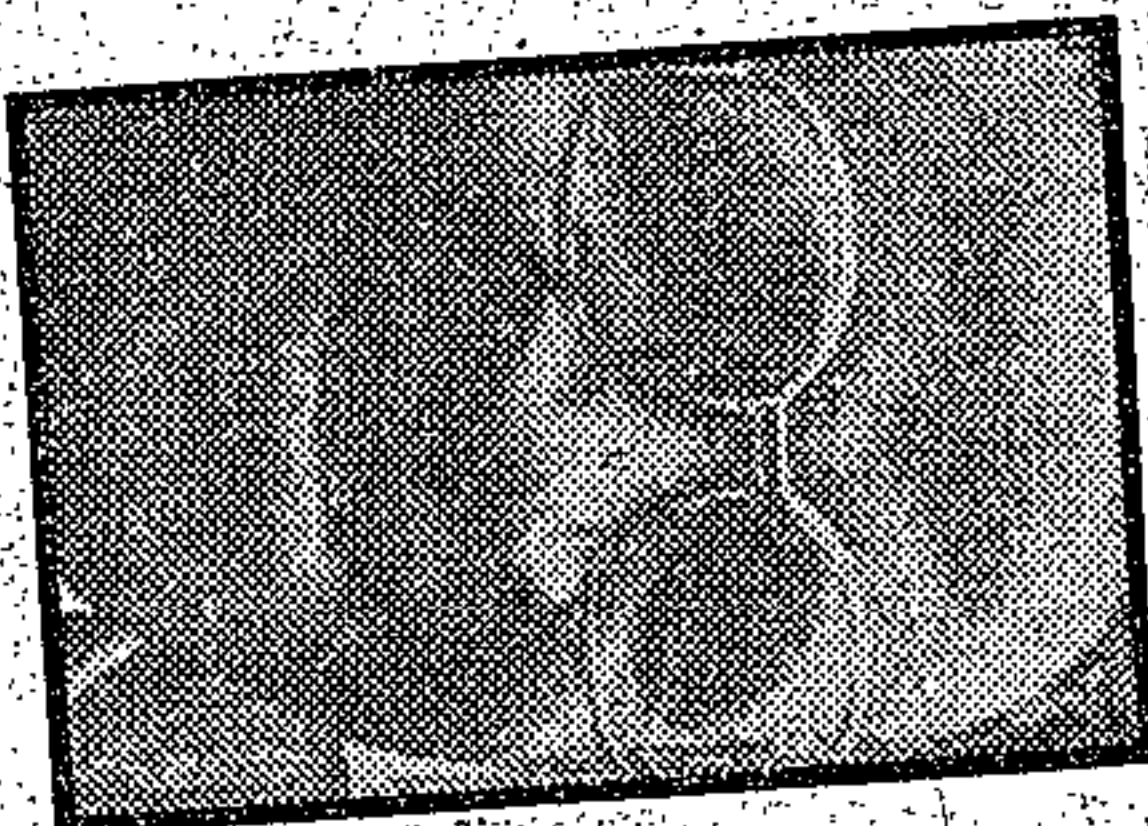
to withdraw the controversial Bills, announcing at the same time the appointment of a committee to further consider and review the proposed legislation.

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.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi



Bishop Desmond Tutu



Dr A. H. Zulu

Why do we blacks react so negatively each time the powers-that-be take a few steps in the direction

of what is generally perceived to be genuine, positive change? The answer is simple. We've

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 Mokoale 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." It is poor Dr Koornhof. It must be hard for him to please everybody.

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SOWETAN

13/3/81

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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.

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 Bickersdal, Kagiso and Moflakeneng) 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

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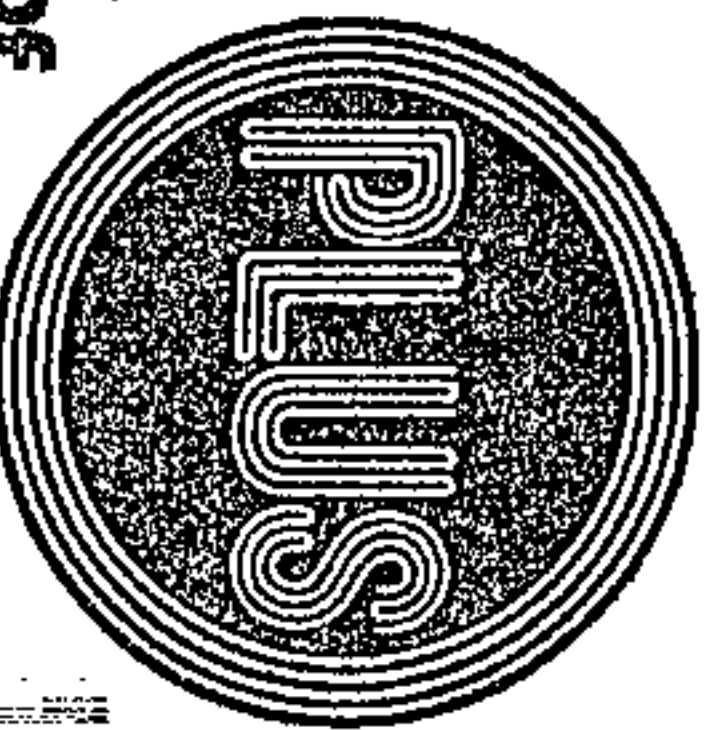
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Look of Nature

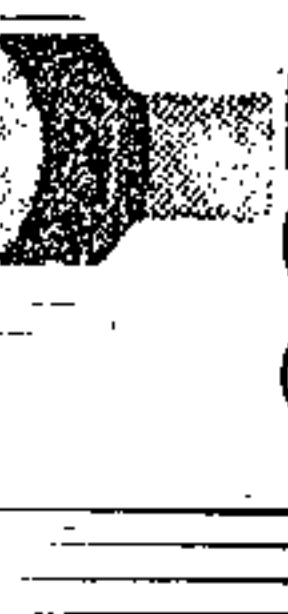
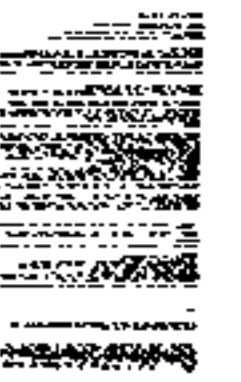


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Die grootste optekening in die Republiek. Ons is naby jou.

Detrol

500 ml



(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

● All reports by MARION DUNCAN

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 1000 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.)

ange: R1,34 to R21,02

ean: R4,75 a week

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Income (R per week) Number of families Cumulative %

Distribution of families according to income per head, weekly R

TABLE 22

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 encourage-

ment 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."

The particle-laden cells may then be physically transported out of the lungs by the ciliary movement, or incorporated into the alveolar or small airway walls and eventually reach the lymph nodes. They may also be totally digested in the lungs by

Urban blacks may get special deal in 'constellation'

S. Times 15/3/81
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.

the lung lining was injured by the hardness and sharpness of the mineral particles; and through mechanical abrasion and laceration of the tissues the way was opened for infection. (99) This theory was held at the beginning of the 20th century when the mortality caused by silicosis first caused concern on the Witwatersrand gold mines. (100) An American doctor, Leroy U. Gardner, was one of the experimental scientists responsible for disproving this theory (101) It was shown that carbonaceous and diamond dust,

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 ap-

peared 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."

capillaries. Their walls are permeable to fluids and permit the free passage of mobile phagocytes, such as alveolar macrophages, into and out of their vessels and nodes. Inside the

range of particles which is able to bypass the aerodynamic filtration system and to reach the alveolar region. This is particularly evident in industrial processes which produce high concentrations of dust with a varied range of particle sizes. (91)

Within this pulmonary region particles may be isolated within phagocytic cells, alveolar macrophages and scar tissue. (92)

No homes for single women

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.

A report presented to the conference yesterday investigated the implications of this legal anomaly in respect of the 99-year leasehold for urban property.

It said that "except in 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.

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.

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.

But current consequences, were creating yet more difficulties for blacks. 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.

(Reports by M. Duncan, 47 Bauer Street, Johannesburg).

second or third farm

their own hours' (s)

One worker did

Unknown

TOTAL

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48,1 - 50
50,1 - 52
52,1 - 54
54,1 - 56
> 56

Hours worked per week

Distribution of worker

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to start work - all

The farm worker, on the other hand, walks perhaps 500 metres

restricted in his choice of both working and living place.

part of working hours, especially where the worker is

171318 SOWETO

Pension scandal revealed

300 384 121

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

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 1980, 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.

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- 1) The report listing occupations covers the whole population of the areas, while those listing age distributions are based on a sample survey. The result is that figures of total population by area do not coincide. The figures in the occupation survey (Report No. 02-05-04), which are higher, have been used and the difference is assumed to be distributed by age in the same way as is shown in the sample tabulation.
 - 2) Age distributions for coloured people are shown for economic regions 11 and 13, but for Africans, only Xhosa-speakers are listed according to economic regions in the Cape. Age distributions for other Africans are given for three economic regions in the Cape only and other regions are grouped as 'rest of Cape'.
- This means that the total of Africans shown in the age classification for areas 11 and 13 will be lower than that shown in the occupational classification, not only because of the different coverage noted in 1) above, but also because Africans who are not described as Xhosa-speakers cannot be included.
- In other words, the people not included in the age distribution total, (but included in the occupation total), have been distributed in broad age categories in the same way as those are included.

Coloured civic leaders hit out at 'vicious' Act

Sim 20/3/81
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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 ha-

arrassment 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 4500 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."

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 2000.

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.

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25/3/81

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.

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

Bill of rights for blacks?

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 scepticism 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.

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SOUL TON

27/12/81



STAATSKOERANT

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 189]

KAAPSTAD, 27 MAART 1981

CAPE TOWN, 27 MARCH 1981

[No. 7514

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE PRIME 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

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.

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See Act Box

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 1000 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 sup-

port 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 urban 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

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 traders.

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 organisation'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 dis-

bandment 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.

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The great influx control debate



Sheena Duncan, Director of Black Studies, vice office: "Influx control has never worked better."

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.

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

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, conversely could ease them? Professor Biesheuvel of Graduate School of Business Administration, University of

even lower — 0.53 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



STAR
3/3/81



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."

Soweto 31 May **Elections** *334*

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 Ucasá 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 sub-standard, 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.

to farmer (R)	Number of workers	Cumulative %
10,00	10	34,48
20,00	7	58,62
30,00	5	75,86
40,00	4	89,66

of workers according to current debt outstanding, R

TABLE 21

in the table below.

the distribution of debt among the remaining 29 workers

(ent) were described by farmers as having no debt at

eks. At the time of the survey, 101 workers

food, etc.) 'on the book' and to pay the farmer back over

their provisions (millet meal, sugar, tobacco, soap, tinned

to workers in the sense that workers were allowed to buy

However, most farmers extended very short-term credit

them.

too big to pay off easily and there was no way to stop

Nat plan for urban blacks

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BD
4/14/81

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 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

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 Gatscha 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 indepen-

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

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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 intermarriage between blacks of 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 negotiations 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.

Stressed

'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 Govern-

ment would do about Chief Gatsha Buthezi and other homeland leaders who have repeatedly stressed that they would never take independence, Dr Koornhof said Presidents Kaiser Matanzima and Lucas Mangoshe 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 Zulu, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)

Report by H Zulu, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

Future of the urban blacks outlined to Press

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.

The document, released at a Press conference in Johannesburg, 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".

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 of 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

Future for the urban blacks

From Page 1

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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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

To Page 2

Such local authorities could have control over matters such as the provision of electricity, water, streets, sanitation.

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)

5 Times 5/4/81 (339) 206 (107)

Media suggested as Govt tool

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 Febru-

ary 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.

Secret survey finds most urban blacks have no homeland links

NAT'S EFFUSIVE REPORT

S. Times 5/4/81

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Born in white areas

Among 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.

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

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

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 8 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 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 CHARACTERISTICS:

The desire to assist in distress and to work in the health sciences.

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS:

Personal integrity, sensitivity to ambiguity, capacity for 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

many medical schools throughout the world are actually introducing

Whites urged to join blacks

ROM 9/4/81

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, Nafcoc'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 Nafcoc, which represented all black business in the country, and had 17 regions spread all over South Africa and South West Africa.

"Nafcoc 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

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

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.

Proposed Time-table Changes

1M Pads @ EDSON

Commerce Faculty Officer.

Mrs. M. Thesen,

TO

12th February, 1981.

Memorandum

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Professor J.D. Hampton,
Department of Business Science.

FROM

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; (xxxii)

(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 oorlegging met administrasie- en gemeenskapsrade, die regulasies vervat in die Bylae hierby, uit.

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

(Lêer 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) "geregisteerde 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 (Cah-

Black councils 'must have say'

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

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.

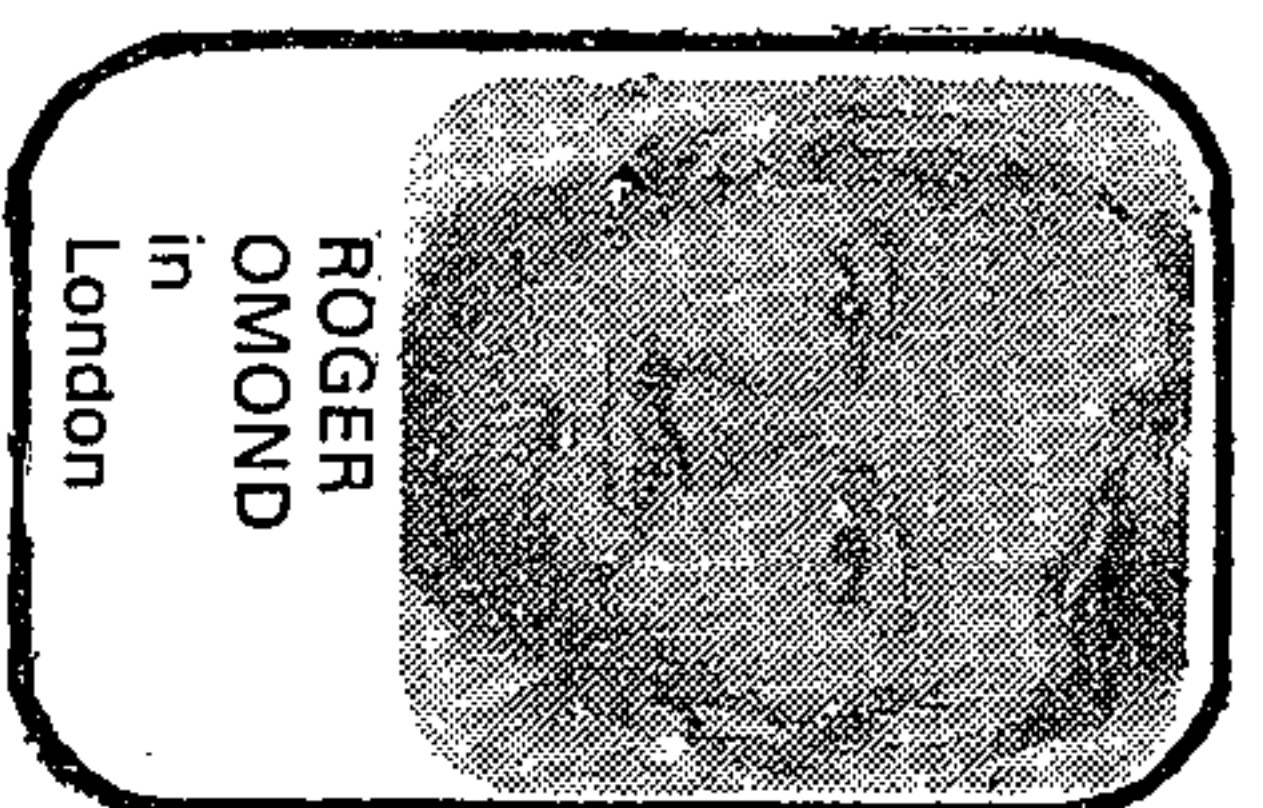
In his book, and in person, Mr Duignan sounds like the best friend that the verligtes could wish for. He has a touching faith in Mr Botha's plans to recast the constitution, to bring coloureds and Indians — and even blacks — into the decision-making process. "The white rulers recognise the problems facing 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 reserva-

Why South Africa will survive

BD 22/4/81

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ROGER OMOND in London

tion 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 transformed... there is now a substantial reformist group... anxious to strengthen the country's industrial power and determined to create a wider social con-

sensus."

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 multi-racial 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.

SA's future

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

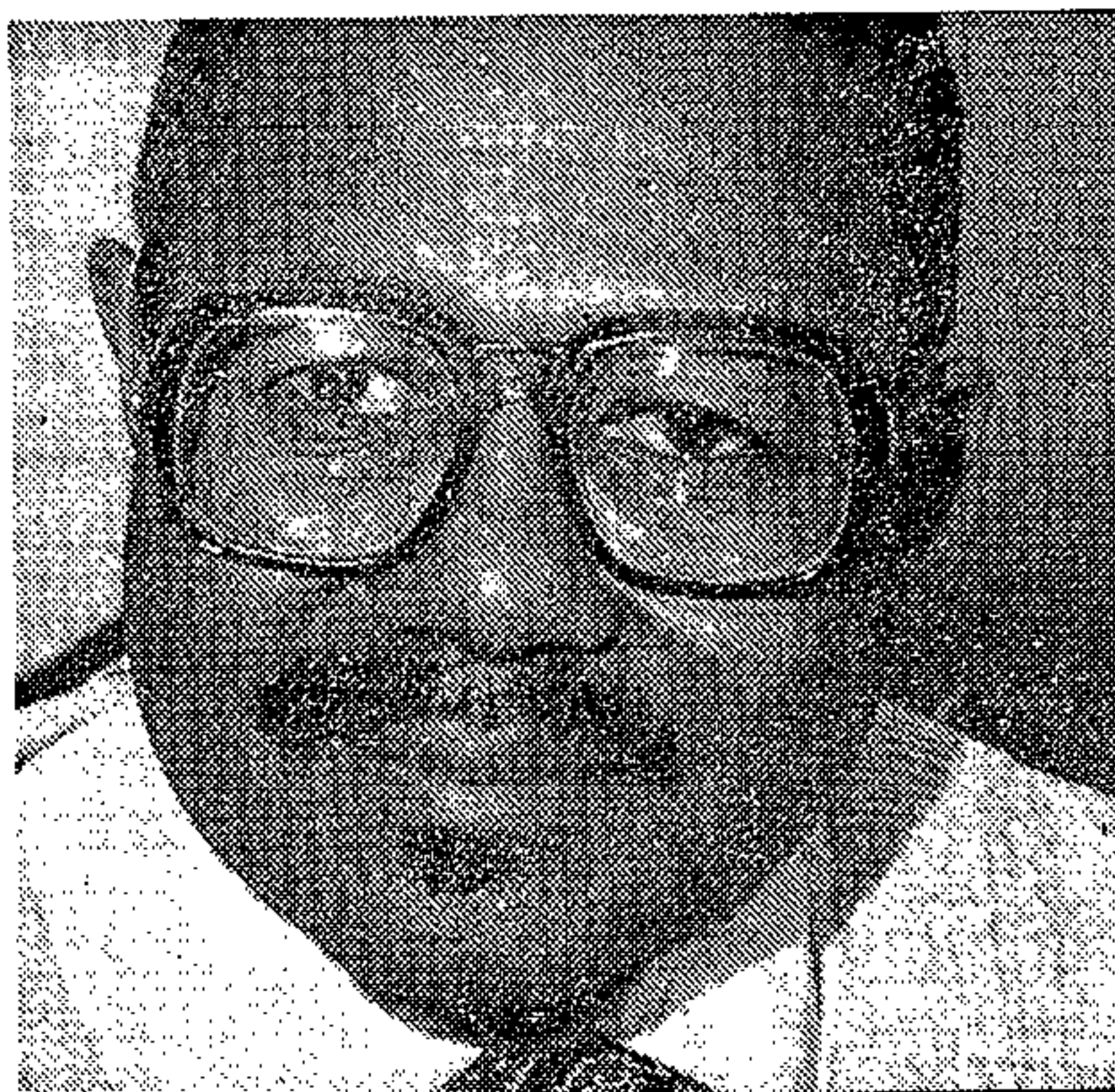
There can be a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems if the leaders of all race groups can agree on what goals they should all pursue, says Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils' Association. In his contribution, the final article in a series carried by The Star on constitutional change, 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



Steve Kgame . . . white insecurity in the way.

tactic imaginable against them. They destroyed villages and tortured revolutionaries, but the Algerians proved that the will of the people is supreme.

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.

CT 28/4/81 (539)

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.

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.

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problems such as alcoholism, illiteracy and delinquency.

v) Health and nutrition education programmes.

vi) The establishment of "vigilance" 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

(28)

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.

Those 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:

1) Helping the migrant worker adjust to urban life.

Orientation lectures covering all aspects of life in urban areas should be arranged.

2) 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

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JUNE 1967
28/6/67

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



Steve Kgame

their country, "we shall not be prepared to remain silent".

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.

*30/7/81
Soweto*

We shall not remain silent says Kgame

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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 moth-

balled 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 she-

beens 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.

SOWETAN Memorials

Blacks need 160 000 houses - Viljoen

By MONK NKOMO

THE housing shortage for black South African citizens is 160 000, says State President Marais Viljoen.

He said at the official opening of the Republic Festival in Maritzburg on Friday that several major housing schemes had been tackled and even more were planned.

"These will provide thousands of dwellings for all strata and groups of the population. That a great deal has in fact been achieved in this respect may be deduced from the fact

that over the past few years about 30 000 houses a year have been erected by the authorities. At present there is still a shortage of 160 000 dwellings for our black citizens alone," he stated.

Mr Viljoen said this country had intimate ties with other nations, spoke different languages and was building on many different cultures inherited from "our forefathers".

"The result of this is unfortunately that the only cultural group we get to know well is the one to which we ourselves belong.

and we often know little about our fellow citizens of the other groups. I believe that it is vitally important for us to move closer to one another at regular intervals so that we can get to know, understand, appreciate and respect one another better," he said.

Good progress had undoubtedly been made in the improvement of group relations.

"Important factors that have played a part here include the sustained elimination of discrimination and the provision of more and better opportunities in edu-

cation, housing and labour conditions.

"Compulsory education for all, provision of school books, the improvement of teachers' training and the building of more schools and classrooms have all contributed to the promotion of better relations between the people of this country."

Mr Viljoen said that despite boycotts and physical and psychological onslaughts on the country, "things are going very well with us, and South Africa is developing and prospering in all spheres of life as never before in its history."

"For two decades now we have had the privilege of living, working and playing together in a country that enjoys freedom, independence and self-determination in every respect, in a country where there is a high degree of order, calm, prosperity and peace."

"We are purposefully and systematically engaged in fostering mutual respect and appreciation through recognising each other's dignity, ideals, cultural identity and vested rights in order to form a solid and united front."

The State President said there had been setbacks.

"But these have not discouraged us. They have only tempered us physically and mentally for the onslaughts against us and welded us into a more close-knit unit."

"Let us stand together as we strive to build up our country and forge a bond of unity among the various peoples of South Africa."

At midnight on May 30, it was exactly 20 years since the Union, which was established in 1910, became the Republic.

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

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.

SA 'could be super power'

RDV 5/5/81

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 Gilbey's, one of the sponsors of the award.

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

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 opera-

tor 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 permission to put up his building, which was completed in 1980 at a cost of R45 000.

Mr Motsieloa 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 bottle store 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 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 hesitation when first approached by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Naf-

coc) 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

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 28.

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 businessman 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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A REVIEW

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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 minimal 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 back yards which will be for the family's private use."

"The rest of the house could be used for the purpose 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 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 David Hazellhurst, Stanley Lys, the Monitor, newswriter, by John Trask, headlines and sub editing by Paul Helroyd, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

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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 difficulty 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 savings.

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.

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Expert sees rise in black buying power

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 be-

coming 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 food-stuffs 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 in-

crease in the number 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.

Southern Africa.

'Blacks prefer white shops'

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Most blacks preferred to buy from white shops, but very few white dealers bothered to make black customers 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.

Name Date Cheq

"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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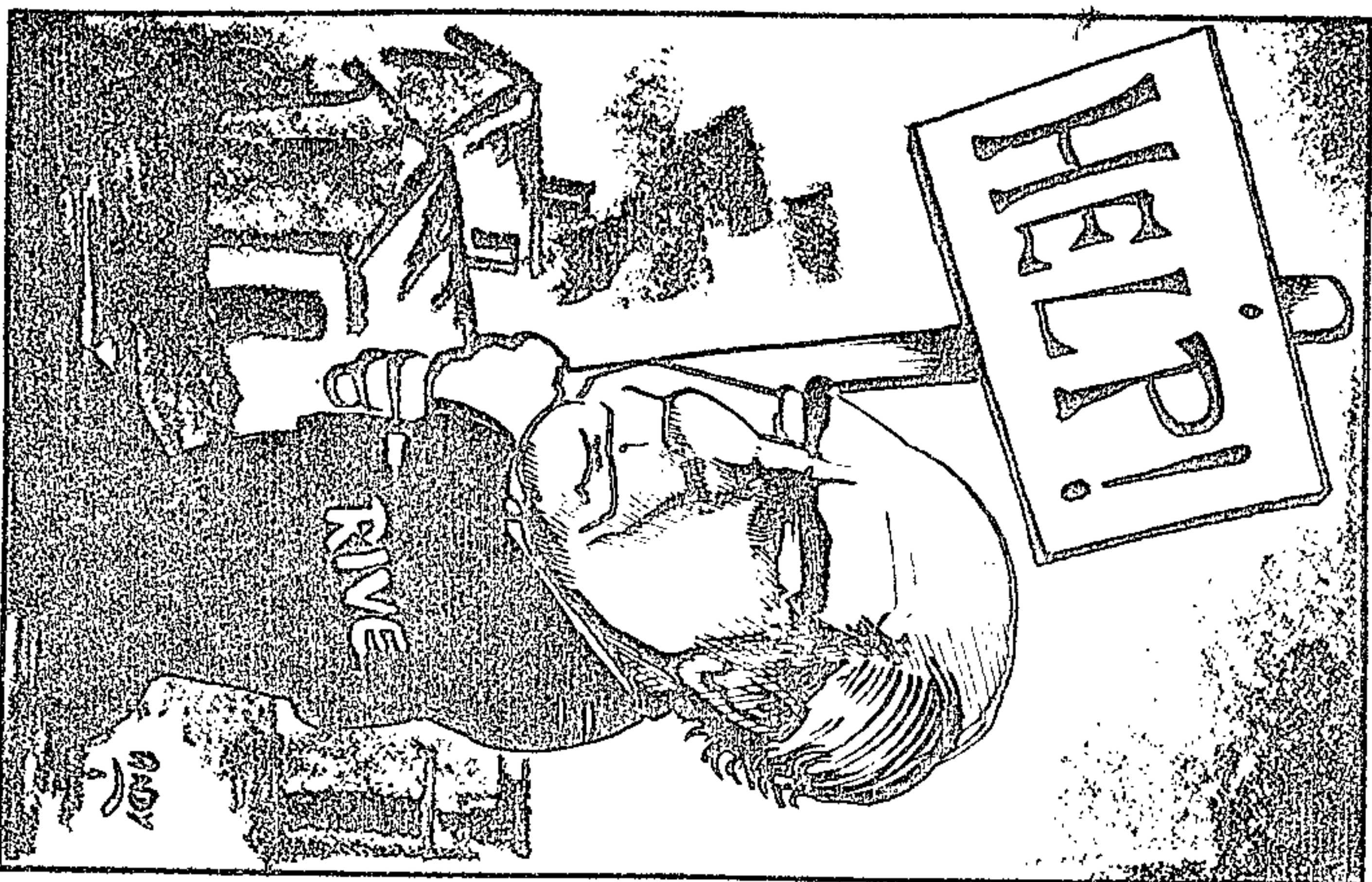
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Private sector billions to solve housing crisis

Times 17/5/81

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RIVE: I'LL QUIT IF I ACHIEVE NOTHING BY THE END OF THE YEAR



By Tony Hudson

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 Fouché 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.

Mr Fouché'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 Fouché 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, profess 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

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Influx control is now disintegrating

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"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 finan-

cially 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 1933 with the discovery of gold on the Witwaters-

In the next 10 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.

rand. But at that time blacks had freehold rights and their dwellings, although modest, were often adequate.

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 Bakfontein. "The white farmers said we were too close to them, so the Government moved us." For which privilege, each family had to pay R57.50.

They were moved to Kwaggafontein, a resettlement camp in the Kwa-Ndebele homeland which has an estimated squatter population of 250 000, with an average of 20 additional families arriving each day.

Residents travel hundreds of kilometres each day to work — either in Groblersdal, Marake 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."

...ously 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....

"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

NO ROOM IN

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.

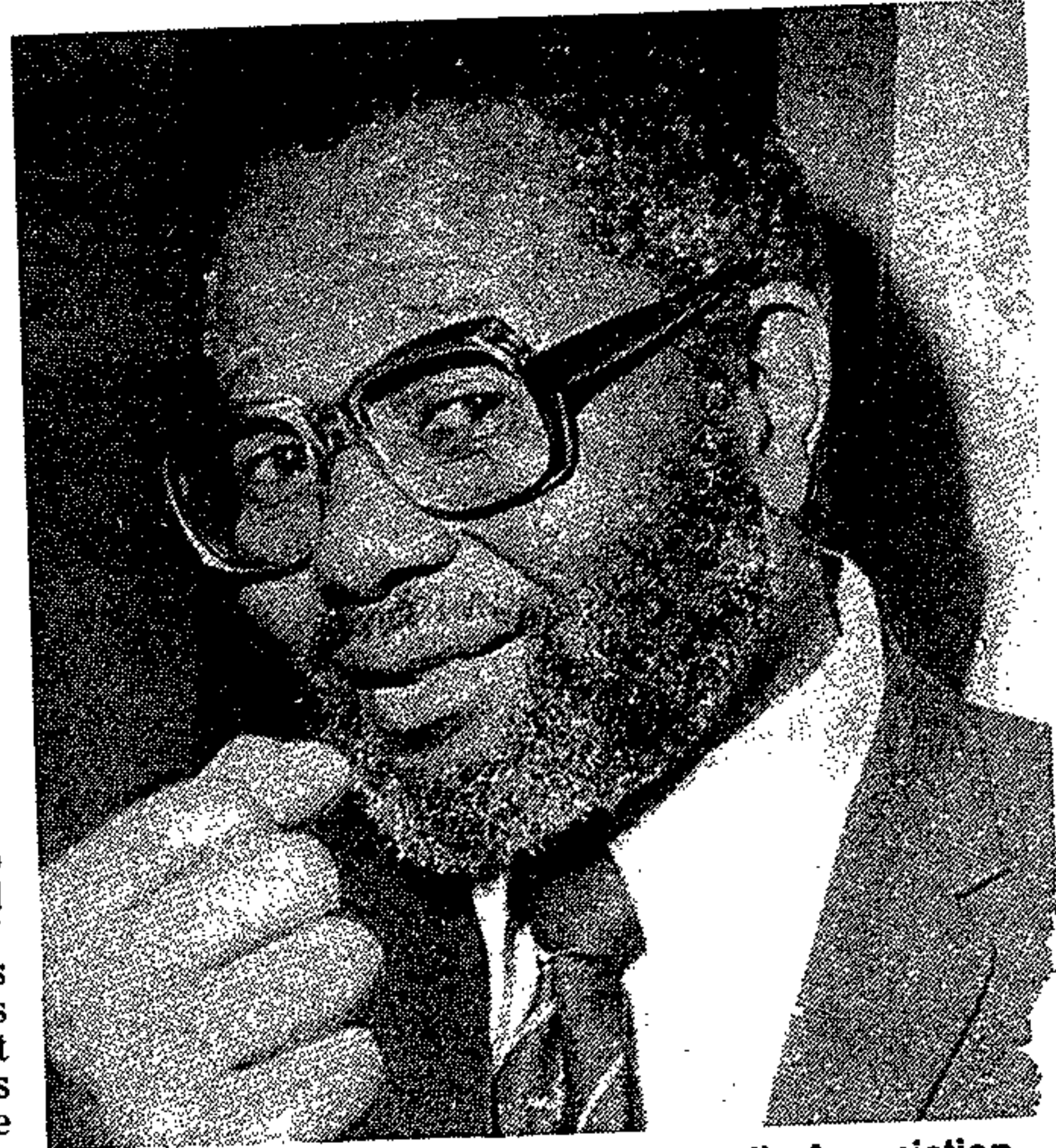
"It is high time the black man got rid of the idea that he can only play the role of employee, and see himself developing towards being an employer."

"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 there-

fore 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



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.

and Winterveld has about 300 000 squatters."

The estimation of the African squatter population in the Durban metro-



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

politician region a few years ago was about 350 000. The Pietermaritzburg city engineer placed the estimate for the squatter population in the region of that town at about 265 000 blacks.

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

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."

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 hordes 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

Ucasa's ⁽³³⁹⁾ ~~(239)~~ unity drive nets 19 OFS councils

RDM 21/5/81

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 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 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.

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.

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;

By Z B MOLEFE

nation 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



Justice Steyn . . . giving the Urban Foundation a new direction.

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.

29.

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 joined 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

30.

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 Kettlehong 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 Kettlehong?' 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



MR NICO FERREIRA MR AARON MAKENA MR PETER HLAHLA

were fully computerised... all the excuses of the day.

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 upholstery.

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 LICEN

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.

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 co-operation.

First Mr Nswana needs a site — not a site of his choice, but a site that is allocated to him.



WILMAR UTTING

reports on how a paper jungle keeps black business down

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 li-



LEON LOUW
'Bureaucrats in the way'

cence from the Receiver of Revenue.

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

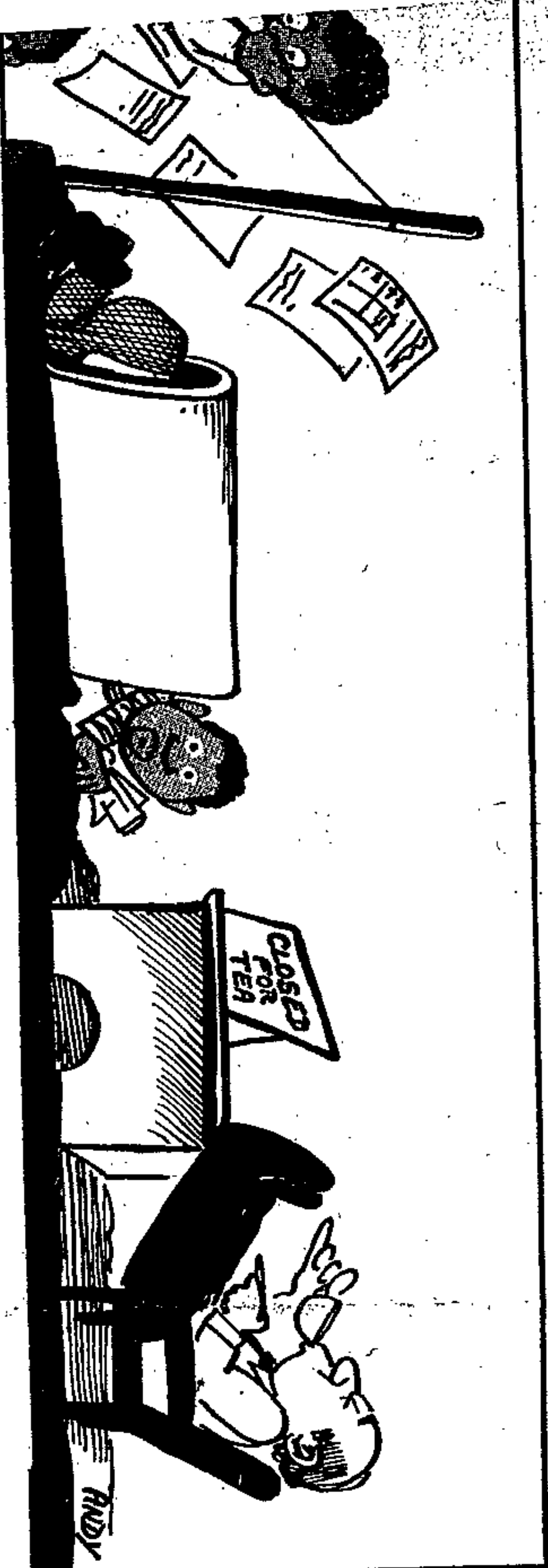
possibility than he will be called upon to comply with a law called the Trade Metrology Act, which lays down the precise measurements of a manufactured article.

The customers never complain that they have purchased an article that does not comply with this Act, but it is a handy weapon for jealous competitors 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 hamper 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

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 housing.

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.

- 1. by explaining the concept of the 99-year leasehold scheme and advantages of home ownership. This educational function is vital;
- 2. by financial assistance, through either loans, or loan subsidies, or surety, collateral and guarantees, 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

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
- 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.

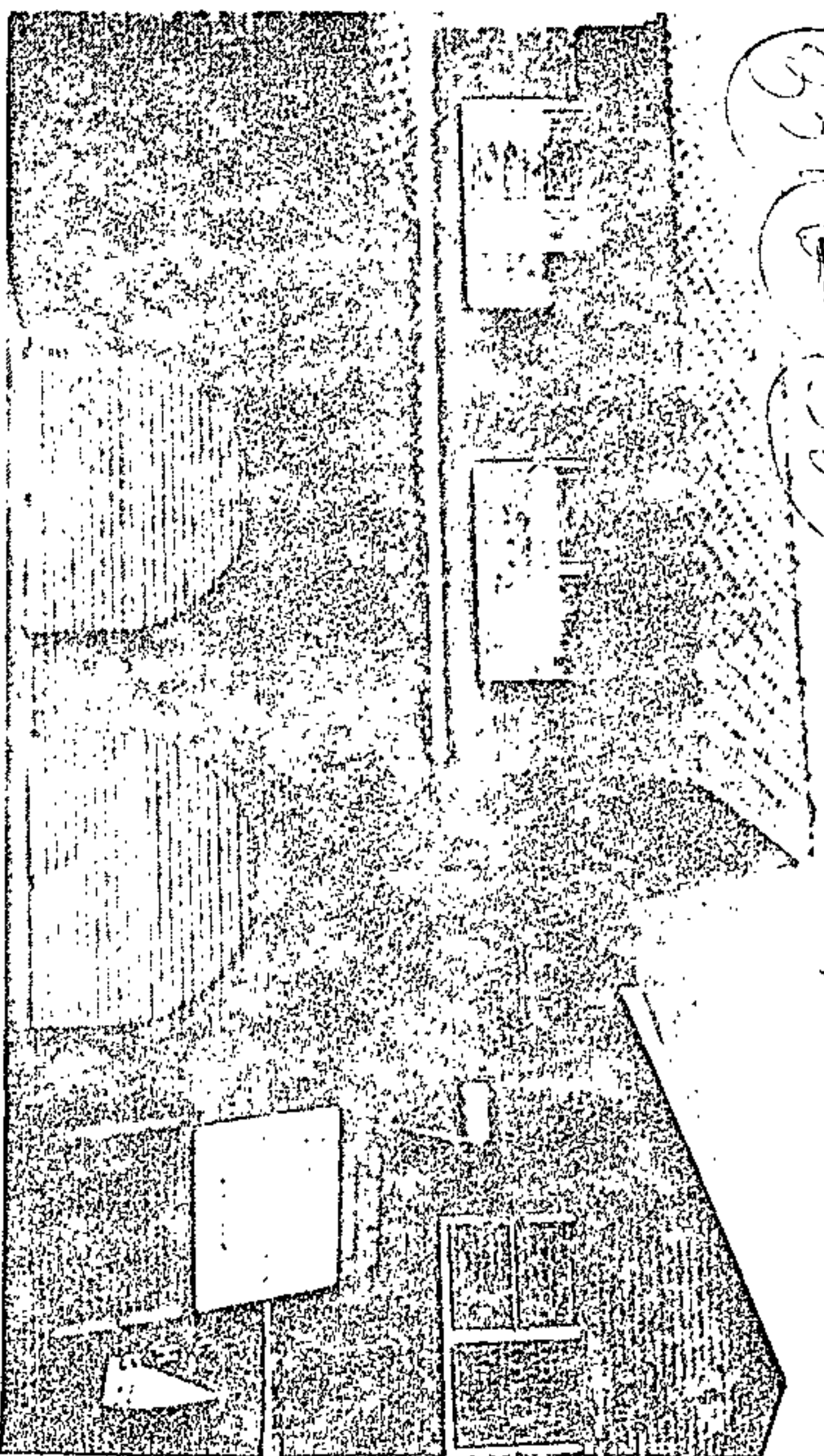
Many companies may possibly opt for making direct loans out of company funds to employees for deposits. Experience shows that it may be more convenient for employers to pay creditors directly.

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

Employer's role in black home ownership

Sweeten 8/6/81



Flats built for employees in Pinville.

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

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 him-

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:

- 1. 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;
- 2. The possibility of the employee leaving should be

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

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

employees 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 MOXHETI, WRAB.

'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.

devised for South African needs. Lambo's (1973) '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

and effective workers. Without this research

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.

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, 1976)

The training I have in mind for this practitioner would comprise mainly public health, basic medicine, basic surgery, gynaecology and pharmacology, clinical

primary health care for the community. We have insufficient health workers, and those we are presently training are being trained in a circuitous and often inflexible, and, therefore, wasteful way. One well query whether the psychologist actually a justifiable place in the development of mental health services in our traditional societies. The query might be levelled at the social worker. If we could add facets of medical care, such as adapted 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. I am not pleading for the abolition of specialist services. We shall need specialists, especially in training programmes, as top-level consultants, and to a direction to and co-ordinate the respective facets of our services. The training of workers and community health education should, for the foreseeable future, come 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.

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

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 possibility 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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18.

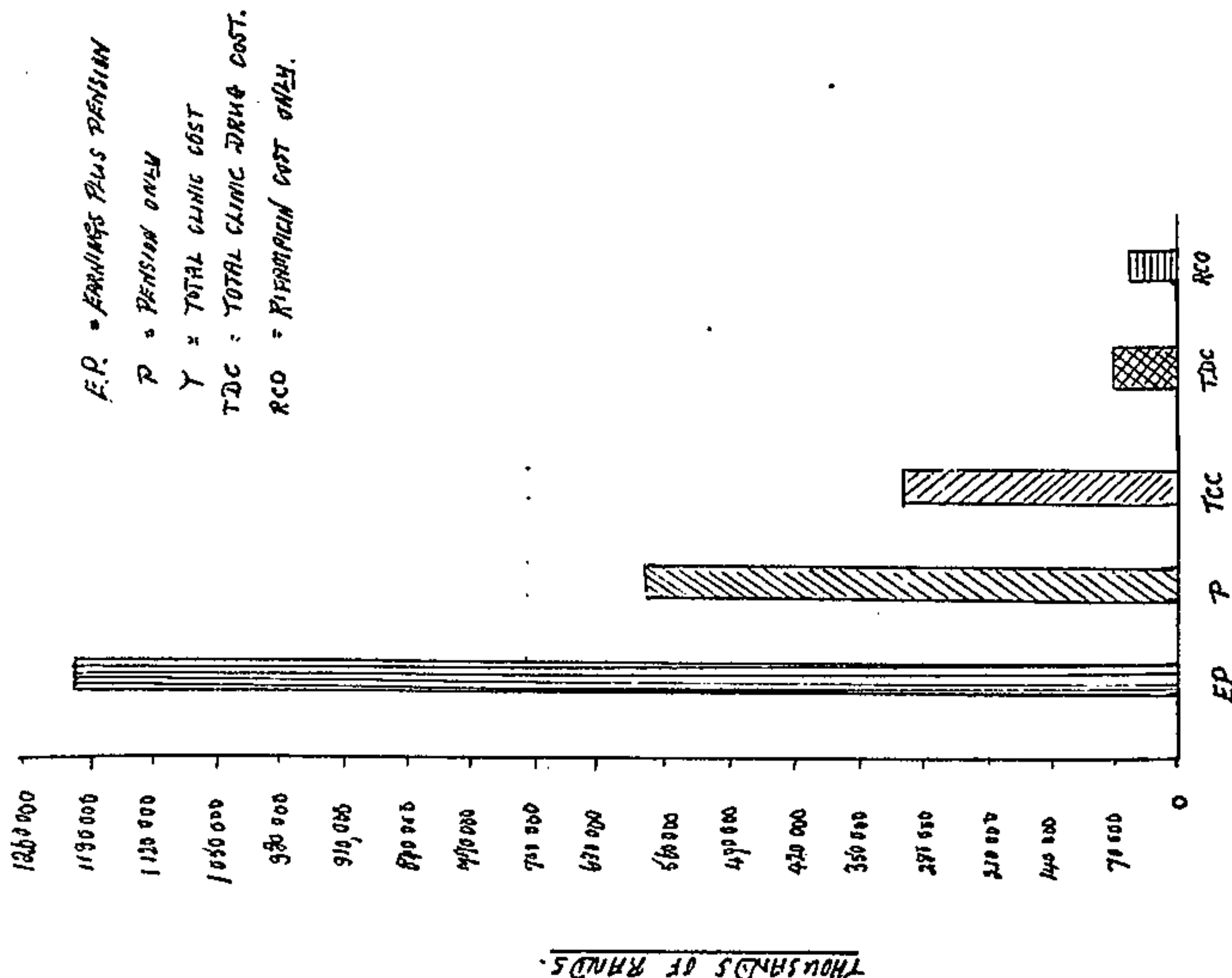


TABLE 3 EARNINGS AND PENSIONS VS. A-UIS OUT-PATIENT COSTS.

17.

The powers of councils

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."

Swain 23/6/81

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Time is Business told running out to do more — Mr O for blacks

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

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.

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.

then divide the crop equally amongst themselves. The garden in fact is covered in shoulder-high khaki-bos and it is obvious that very little labour goes into it. I was very surprised to learn at a meeting that the crop sales had not nearly covered the cost of the seed for 2 years and in spite of the fact that the crop is sold at a profit towards the end of the year only R10,00, the R10,00 for seed again.

3.

4.2.4 ABALIMI

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profits.

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'Pitiful record under 99-year lease scheme'

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 Seeles, 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 Seeles 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 Seeles 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 Seeles. "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 property to accommodate employees at his will."

Mr Seeles stressed that this was not home ownership. "The occupant has no stake in the property."

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.'

Black aspirations — a warning businessmen should heed

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 an-

The pattern of politics



By Hermann Giliomee

gry 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 interest 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.

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 foresee 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.

PLANNING
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(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

Economy must be freer, says IDC boss

Ev Post 8/7/81

339 235

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 staunch 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 steadily 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.

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.

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

cause too great a distortion in the economy. It should rather be in a growth area, such as Richards Bay and its hinterland.

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, law advisers, academics and business leaders of every race.

'If economic growth over the whole of Southern

Africa is to be accelerated the main effort will have to be directed at giving real opportunities to blacks in employment, investment and entrepreneurship.

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-speaking preserve.

'That is the heavy burden of laws and regulations which stand as obstacles in the way of black business,' he said.

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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 beyond their annual visit to welcome the stock. 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.

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 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 9/7/81 339

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 unemployed; 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

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Land Acts

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PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

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."

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



MR SAM MOTSUENYANE

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

tem. — Sapa.

(Continued)

SURVEYING
QUANTITY

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.

RS DAY, JULY 9, 1981

Black businessmen supply car plants

Ev Post 9/7/81 192 21 339

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 carpentry, he found the standard "surprisingly good".

Orders had been placed with certain black manufacturers to supply GM with industrial clothing, small metal press-

ings, 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 being 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 Kattlehong in Germiston.

It was one of the first black townships to have land set aside for industrial purposes.

Also in its favour was Kattlehong'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 manufacturers 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 not 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.

EV 108 10/7/81 No Nafcoc resolutions: Angry vice-chairman accuses committee 339

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 S a m M o t s u e n y a n e, 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 M o t s u e n y a n e 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 M o t s u e n y a n e 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 Westford 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 wherewithal 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 mortgage 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
339

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 Koorhof".

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.

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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 channel-

ling 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.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

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

Osborn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

ARCHITECTURE

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,

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 Appellate 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.

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 understood that two similar Section 10 (1) (c) applications have been filed before the Court, and that about six are in the pipeline.

N.Y.

16

ECONOMICS OF RESETTLEMENT

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24/7/31

The Corporation for Economic Development announced last week that it is to spend R11.2m on 26 factories in the "national states" over the next two years. This is in addition to R2.5m invested in homelands industry by the CPD in March 31 this year, to which can be added private sector investment of R147.3m.

Businessmen should be questioning the morality, and the efficacy, of this exercise. Officialdom seem 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 that mere 13% of SA's land mass reserved for the black majority by the white Parliament in 1956. 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 white racial discrimination - what the "homelands" are and should mean when one talks about apartheid, while the very existence of a nation of grand apartheid has been a little examined.

Inevitably, the movement of ever more homelands towards "national states" has placed at the core of the policy a new, if less obvious, factor - the migration of the policy of self-creation - when artificially locked into the full of these vast areas out of the developed sector - and associated population relocation. Yet the ultimate end of this process, of recent consciousness, is likely to wreck far more havoc to long-term peace and stability than any number of presentism under the homelands. Yet

that the homelands, by any means, are not the only Government think tank bodies more in recent years placed the emphasis on cross-border regional economic development. Allied to that, Pretoria may yet be forced into compromise on the militancy 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 say this 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 R330 in 1960 and R559 in 1979, or \$413 in 1960 and \$608 in 1979 at 1964 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.

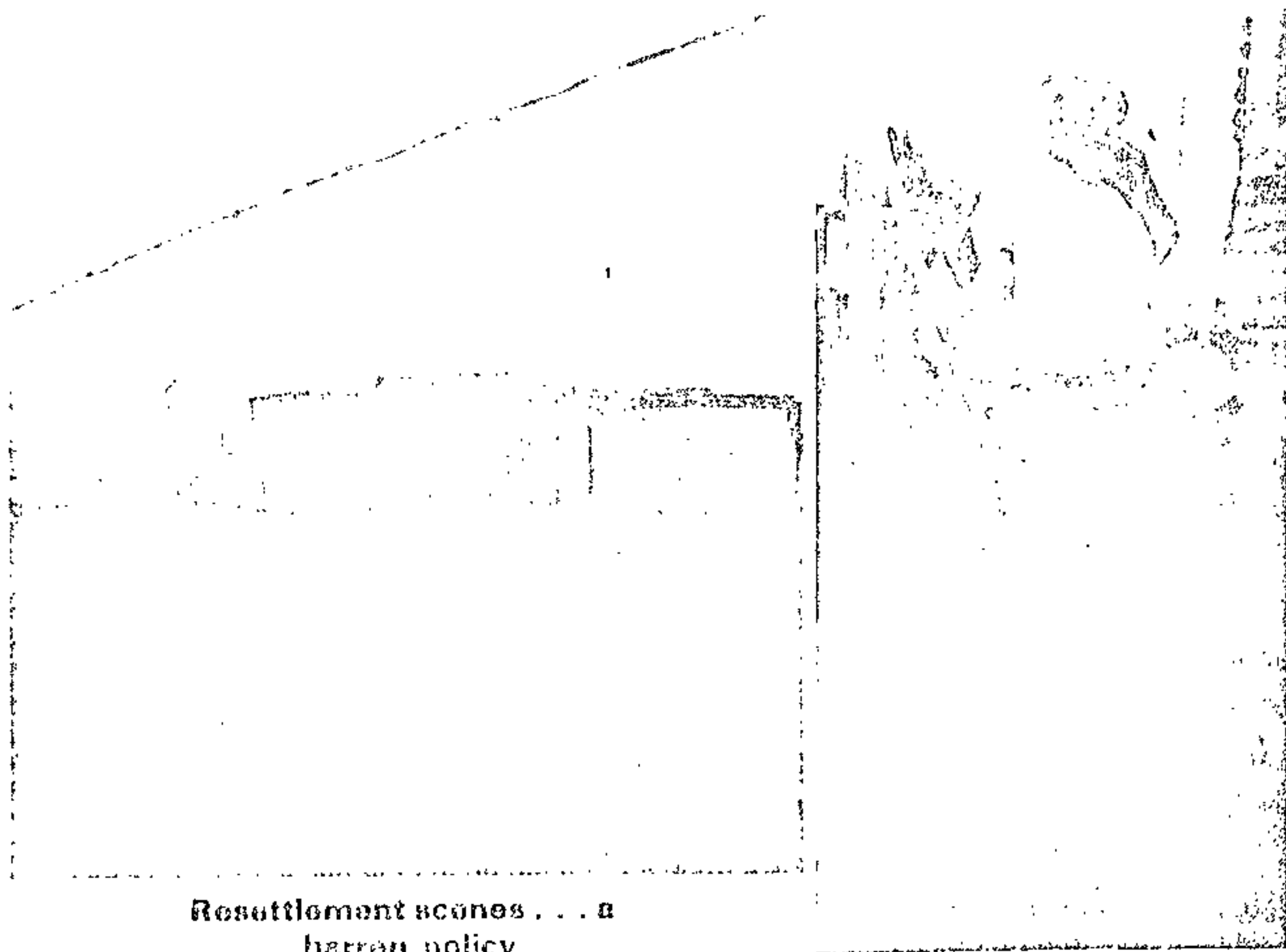
At places like Compensation and Keiskammahoek these "surplus" people live in near-barren wildernesses. At others — like Dimbaza and Mthunzane — there is at least some local industry or the possibility of commuting to work. However, resettlement areas have one thing in common: the disparity between the amount spent by government on infrastructure and compensation for removal, in relation to the total number of people moved.

From 1961 to 1974, Simkins notes, one

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."

11. 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 (in lesser 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

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:

11. No resettlement but continued influx

— 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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THE ARGUS, FRIDAY JULY 24 1981

Blacks 'will replace admin boards'

By 24/7/81
Political Staff

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POWERS and jobs would have to be transferred progressively to black people to enable them to run their own affairs in urban black townships, the chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Committee Mr Louis Rive, said today.

He favoured the idea that administration board staff be made fully-fledged public servants under the Department of Co-operation and Development — possibly to be seconded to black municipalities. Mr Rive was commenting on criticism of administration boards as reported by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts.

He said the only board with which he had had dealings was the West Rand Administration Board.

He had been favourably impressed with the administrative ability of the West Rand chairman, Mr John Knoetze, and his senior men.

'It is unavoidable that the present dispensation regarding administration boards will have to be adapted in the light of the fact that there will be autonomous black municipalities.'

'I see it as a process of administrative evolution, where powers will progressively have to be transferred to the blacks themselves.'

'That is, of course, a process that will take time and in which it will be proper, for instance, to inculcate a sense of financial discipline in administrations.'

Staff of administration boards would unavoidably continue to play a role in administration until such time as there were sufficient trained blacks to undertake the tasks themselves.

The ultimate idea was that blacks should be enabled to run their own affairs.

'If we are sincere in giving them powers of local government it is logical that the blacks must eventually run their own affairs in towns like Soweto,' Mr Rive said.

Suzman to raise Section 10 case in parliament

Saweka 24/7/81
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MRS HELEN SUZMAN, Opposition spokesman on urban black affairs and on civil rights, said today she would raise in the coming session of parliament the issue of officials who flouted the law.

Mrs Suzman said officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development were simply not obeying the law and were

going against instructions from their own department.

This follows a case in the Rand Supreme Court this

week in which Mr Justice Goldstone expressed his displeasure at the West Rand Administration Board.

The case involved an application by Mr Sileka Mhlongo to allow his wife Mrs Mafiri Mhlongo to stay with him in Soweto.

Mrs Suzman said Section 10 (1) C of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act exempted wives, unmarried daughters and sons under 18 from the 72-hour limit; if one of the parents had residential rights in terms of Section 10 (1) A and B.

In terms of this, blacks born in or residing lawfully for 15 years in an area or who have worked for 10 years for one employer, have residential rights.

Mrs Suzman said officials had been indoctrinated over the past 30 years into making life as difficult as possible for blacks in urban areas.

She said South Africa was the only Western country in the world where married couples needed a law to enable them to live together.

-Don't meddle with

HAWKERS, fruitsellers, food vendors, cobblers, house-painters, repairmen, makers of wreaths, paper flowers and tin trunks — all of them move in the grey area of the South African economy.

The "informal" black business sector. Small, struggling, stable and unstable, legal and illegal, they mark the emergence of a new phenomenon in Third World countries — the growth of the urban unemployed.

And according to two Cape Town researchers it is this very "informal" sector that holds a potential answer, not to the elimination of unemployment and poverty, but certainly to their alleviation.

In a recent study on unemployment and the informal sector, Prof David Dewar and Miss Vanessa Watson of the Urban Problems Research Unit of the University of Cape Town call for the encouragement of the informal sector, and propose how this can be done.

WILMAR. UTTING

reports on the traders living in the shadow of the law



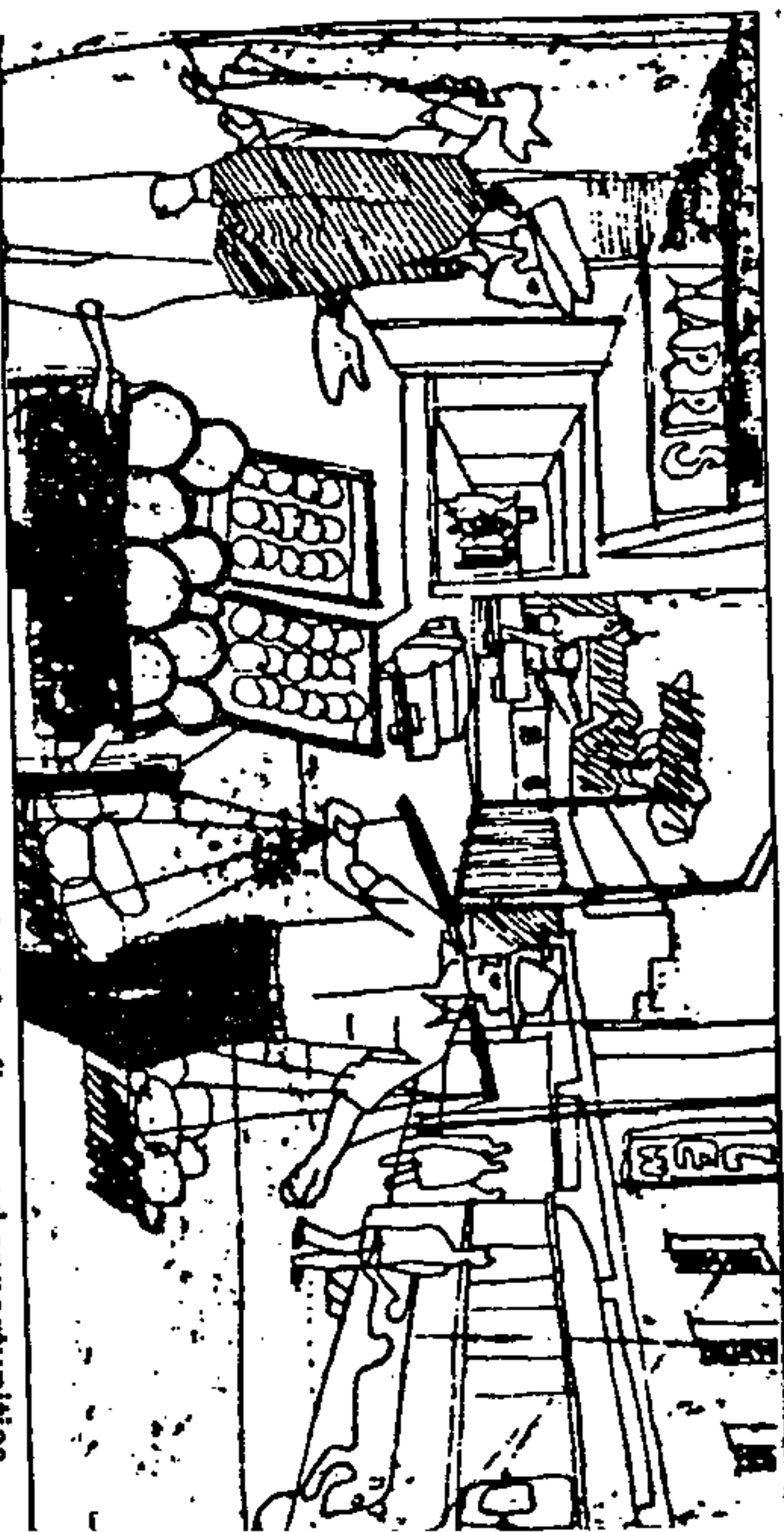
quently to a high rate of unemployment.

The research findings show that, contrary to widely-held belief, the informal sector is not the whole answer to the problem of unemployment and poverty. But it can, if fostered, play a part in alleviating these evils.

It is, therefore, imperative.

not offer the opportunities of wages, dividends, pensions, unemployment benefits and workmen's compensation.

Research in black areas around Cape Town, in Heideveld, Crossroads, Vrygrond and Mitchells Plain, shows that 66 percent of small businesses are one-man shows and only 4 percent employ



Mobile hawkers take advantage of changing pedestrian flows and opportunities

The most profitable businesses are those which sell food and clothing, the least profitable those which produce articles, especially knitting and sewing.

for the establishment of a National Development Bank to finance and encourage the growth of this sector, the weakest section of the country's economy.

They point out that stringent application of the pass laws and mass removals of blacks to the homelands has led to overpopulation of these areas.

This overpopulation has, in turn, led to increasing numbers of people seeking work, legally or illegally, in the white economy, and subse-

tionally-held concepts of employment be enlarged to encompass the creation of opportunities in the "informal sector" to reduce unemployment and help people at least to survive, if not to earn a decent living.

The "informal sector" is often also referred to as "backyard operations", "petty commodity production" the "casual poor" or the "squatter population".

It is best defined by what it is not, rather than by what it is. Unlike the formal sector it may be unlicensed and does

They include a wide range of operations from the licensed to the unlicensed, from the productive and expanding, to the "subsistence" businesses which aim only to supplement household income.

The research team finds the numbers of small businesses operating in Cape Town to be lower than those found in most other Third World cities. There are a large number of very small operations and almost 50 percent of them produce weekly profits of less than R24.

The main factors blocking their growth are legislation and finance, says the report. The overall effect has been to raise almost insurmountable barriers to entry for the new operator, and to reduce both the numbers of operators and their profits. Hawkers have been hardest hit and their numbers have, predictably, dropped — from 3 400 hawkers and pedlars in 1961 to 2 400 hawkers in 1979.

Legislation needs changing, but simply to legalise what is presently illegal or to formalise what is presently informal is the incorrect approach. Rather remove unnecessary restrictions entirely so as to allow for greater flexibility and freedom of operation.

In other words "hands off." Hands off hawkers, pirate taxis and home-based operators, all of whom provide a vital service.

Lack of finance is another strangling factor. Because small businesses can not buy in bulk, they are charged more when they buy from wholesalers.

Savings

Some are charged more because they are not "licensed". They can not compete with supermarkets price-wise, so they employ different strategies, such as "breaking bulk". That is, selling in smaller packages or in smaller units, single eggs, single cigarettes, cupfuls of cereal instead of in packets.

Most businesses were started with family savings from wage labour and small loans from friends. Since these sources are limited, few businesses manage to reach a level where "surplus profit" can be ploughed back into the business.

Banks use two criteria when considering whether to grant a loan. One is the track record of the business, the other is its assets. Obviously the majority of small businesses have neither.

Most do not keep books and have assets of under R250. Since the kind of loans needed to start a business or expand it are in the order of R20 to R500, profit-making financial institutions consider these too risky and too expensive to administer.

A long way to go, says Vosloo

THE Small Business Development Corporation was a long way away from being able to make "very small loans" to businessmen, and even further away from financing the backyard operator, Professor Ben Vosloo said this week.

Prof Vosloo, who moved into the managing director's chair this month, said he would not exclude the "informal" operator from financial help.

"The concept of helping the very small entrepreneur appeals to me, it is a challenge. But that is an experimental area.

"I do not want to be like Don Quixote, jumping on a horse and trying to ride in all directions at once," he said.

The SBDC is a public company formed earlier this year with backing from the private sector and the Government.

Its aim is to lend money to aspirant small businessmen and small industrialists of all races whose needs cannot be supplied by national states' development companies or other government-backed development companies in



Prof Vosloo . . . "I don't want to be like Don Quixote"

Vosloo, formerly of Stellenbosch University.

His priorities in the meantime, he said, were to organise a core of staff members, and examine the systems of the government development

industrialists for this amount.

Prof Vosloo said there had been many inquiries from blacks who had ideas of starting up small businesses, but their approach was less sophisticated than that of white

the pedlar

S Times 26/1/81

PSYCHOLOGICAL DOWN POVERTY, SAY THE UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERTS



Reduced CBD formality would allow smaller shops to spill onto the pavements

South Africa.

It has promises of R68-million in cash and pledges from the private sector.

Later this year it will take over the assets of the former Coloured Development Corporation and the Indian Development Corporation, together with small assets of the Industrial Development Corporation and the Economic Development Corporation.

"Until all this is legalised we cannot really get off the ground properly," said Prof

organisations which were still operating independently and according to their own policies.

The corporation had to operate on good, sound principles and within its financial resources. At present there was about R20-million in paid-up shares.

It sounded a lot, but in fact would not pay the cost of one-third of the highway between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

There were already in the pipeline applications from in-

businessmen who furnished the corporation with full reports on viability and marketing.

"We are just not equipped at this stage to investigate applications for amounts such as R1 000 or R2 000," he said. "And none of the existing procedures we will be taking over really includes the very small man."

"Before we embark on that project we will have to assemble people with the right insights and expertise."

Paradoxical

The report draws attention to the Small Business Development Corporation which, it says, exists specifically to grant loans to small businessmen. But the SBDC defines a small business as one with turnover not more than R1-million, staff not more than 100, assets not more than R500 000 and no more than five branches.

"Since it is highly unlikely that most operators will be able to find backers, there is the paradoxical situation that the people most in need of credit have no access to it," says the report.

The SBDF could, however, form a superstructure for a National Development Bank, the report suggests. This could work well if the SBDF broke all links with existing government corporations.

The success of the development bank is dependent on catering to the needs of the weakest section of the economy.

"This should not be a system of indiscriminate hand-outs. Judgment on loans should rest with trained personnel. The only criterion for the granting of a loan, however, should be the reasonable (not certain) possibility that the loan will be repaid," says the report.

There is no doubt, it says, that a number of bad debts would result, but the advantages of strengthening businesses and stimulating employment will infinitely outweigh the costs involved.

Hawkers need more room to spread their wings

BECAUSE hawkers represent a source of annoyance to established shopkeepers, they, more than any other "informal" businessman, are the subject of repeated harassment.

As legislative controls have been tightened, the numbers of hawkers in black areas around Cape Town have dropped.

To get a licence a hawker must conform to seven Acts of Parliament, the most important of these being the Factory Act, Marketing Act and Group Areas Act.

Then come the municipal regulations:

- The chief officer of the police district in which the applicant lives must certify him as "a fit and proper person

- He must not suffer from any infectious or contagious disease, he must not have any discharging sore, he may not sell if his body or clothing are not clean.

- He may not remove his goods from his vehicle for display.

- He must move his location not less than 100m at the end of every hour.

Restrictions

- He must not litter the street, "loudly or persistently" solicit business, or in any way "obstruct vehicular and pedestrian traffic".

- He may not operate in areas proclaimed "prohibited".

It is obvious that many of the restrictions are unnecessary, claim two Cape Town researchers, Prof David Dewar and Vanessa Watson.

It is obvious that present policy is to move businessmen, and in particular hawkers, out of precisely those areas where they have the best chance of earning a reasonable living, they say.

They suggest that hawkers should be encouraged to move into a "hawker space structure" within popular trading areas.

Pockets of land should be small, they must be owned by the local authority and the rentals should be pegged low and standardised. Allocation should be via a rota or lottery system.

Since the goods they trade are essentially different, the presence of hawkers would not result in unfair competition with established businesses, the report claims.

S. Times 26/7/81

By PETER MANN
Political
Correspondent

The misery that lies behind Dr Piet Promises smiles...

THEY call him Piet Pinocchio — because each time he declares war on the dompas his nose grows another centimetre.

He is the affable Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development. But the department he administers is no joke.

Between 1948, when the National Party came to power, and 1978, it was responsible for 12 568 572 people being arrested or convicted for pass law offences.

Nearly 80 percent of black people who go to jail are there because they have violated the hated laws or have contravened the provisions of the influx control laws.

Academics have calculated that a third of the daily prison population in South Africa is made up of pass law offenders. To feed them and keep them in jail costs about R2 million a month.

This figure is based on a cost of R2 a day for each prisoner. But this week the Prisons Department said it cost R3.63 a prisoner a day. This would obviously push the costs to more than R3 million a month. The Prisons Department said that during 1978-1979 a total of 89 059 pass law offenders representing 32.05 percent of the total prison population, were in jail.

The fines they pay are an important source of revenue for the administration boards which control black lives. In 1979 the Cape Peninsula Administration Board alone derived R351 028 from this source. This is money paid by people who can barely afford to eke out an existence.

While Dr Koornhof smilingly goes around declaring apartheid is dead; that he has declared war on the dompas and boasts of the new deal he intends for black people, officials of his department ruthlessly apply laws which break up families and send infants to jail with their mothers.

Now, in the midst of an icy Cape winter, Dr Koornhof's officials are at it again, using tactics which a Cape lawyer describes as "Gestapo-like." They tear down shelters homeless people have built in the bush, police later fire teargas to disperse the crowd. More than 1000 people are arrested in the Cape crackdown. Most are given R60 fines. Pass cases take an average of two minutes to hear.

Dr Koornhof is nowhere, to be seen. While Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the respected Black Committee of Ten, warns that whites are building up a legacy of hatred and a desire for vengeance among blacks, he is silent.

Mr. Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League calls on people to "bombard Dr Koornhof with letters and telegrams.

"If speeches are required and applause offered, Dr Koornhof is the great reformer. When a crisis occurs he is nowhere to be found.

"He must be lured out to face the reality of cold, hungry and frightened women — a situation caused by staff acting on his direct instructions," Mr Bishop says.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP: "There is a

world of difference between what Dr Koornhof says in his airy-fairy way and the reality of the situation.

"The officials are being as tough as they can while Dr Koornhof blithely talks of declaring war on the dompas.

"In February I asked by way of a question in Parliament, whether the details of the Komani case (a Supreme Court ruling which made it legal for the wives and minor unmarried children of a man with Section 10 rights to reside with him without a permit) had been brought to the attention of the commissioners.

"The Deputy Minister, Mr. George Morrison replied and said: 'Yes, by way of a circular.' "If that is so, then the officials are ignoring their instructions. They are simply flouting them and the law."

Dr Motlana says: "Over years we have heard all these statements from Dr Koornhof, but the bureaucracy seems determined to negate whatever he has tried to say."

To many blacks, Dr Koornhof typifies the spirit of apartheid. He smiles and promises relief and a new deal — but the persecution continues.

Report, Vol. 30, No. 1, 1977.
(6) Amer. Rev. of Resp. Dis. Vol. 112, No. 6 Dec. 75, p. 757,
Tuberculosis Care in General Hospitals: Arizona's
Experience, Suzanne Dandoy & Roberta Hansen.

PAS. (12gm/day) 16,8c.
Z (2gm/day) 13,44c.

13.

(7) S.A. Medical Post, July 1974, p. 11. McMaster University Medical Centre, Professor David Sackett &
Dr. R. Brian Haynes.

(8) I.U.A.T. Bulletin, Vol. 53, No. 2, June/78, p. 67.

14.

Urban blacks 'crowding out' whites: Govt to investigate

By Peter Sullivan

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — A special Cabinet sub-committee has been given the priority task of examining the "headache" caused by blacks "crowding out" whites in urban areas, according to Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Interviewed on Sunday by an Afrikaans newspaper, Dr Koornhof said this Cabinet decision had been taken on Friday.

It is an obvious attempt to deal with complaints received from National Party voters during the general election.

The Cabinet would be looking at the "swamping" problem as a priority as it had become "a serious headache," Dr Koornhof said.

Asked what he considered to be practical measures to prevent the "swamping," Dr Koornhof is reported to have said that in all fairness blacks could be told their parks in Soweto were not over-run by whites.

"They can be told that blacks and whites must work together in the interests of both groups and not to bother each other."

"When 90 000 blacks, for instance, have to walk over the same bridge as 1 000 whites, unpleasant incidents can occur."

"It might be a solution to give each his own bridge."

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"A similar measure could be that in places where there are mostly black people they could be allowed to visit a certain place for five days of the week and whites could have access for the other two days."

Dr Koornhof said that unlike in the past, when the Government had allowed local authorities to lay down guidelines for the elimination of "swamping," the Government itself would now decide on the guidelines after its investigation.

There would be a search for "practical measures to protect whites in their own habitats, just as blacks were protected by law against white "swamping" in their areas, the Minister said.

Dr Koornhof's remarks were today described by Mrs Helen Suzman as "incredible."

"If it wasn't so tragic it would be laughable that in 1981, in a South Africa with a highly integrated economy, he can talk about insisting on separation," Mrs Suzman said.

"The consequences of what he has said are very grave indeed. Statements like these immediately undermine the efforts of moderate blacks to hold extremists in check."

"Dr Koornhof has now turned his back on everything he said in America two years ago about apartheid being dead."

- 1) To improve overall standards of public health, and in particular to reduce incidence of water-borne diseases and diseases of insensitization amongst children and the inhabitants of the rural areas.
- 2) To maintain present levels of curative services, improving their standards and distribution where possible.
- 3) To create a situation within which a substantial moderation in the rate of population growth can be achieved within a reasonable period.

Government believes that the health services must be developed in a framework. In order to

As stated in the FAO/WHO workshop report that "Integrated rural development is seen as a process of balanced social and economic development in a given community." Its components may include, among others, development of family health, education, agriculture, industry and co-operative enterprises, social welfare, socio cultural and other aspects of community life. Hence training of the RHVs is interdisciplinary and the trained product is a co-ordinator at grass root level.

Objectives of training:

- 1) To produce a cadre of workers who will educate the community on importance of latrines and protected water supply in the

and practice of how to live a healthy life. In order to achieve this the Ministry of Health started to train the lowest cadre of workers, because it has not been possible to build more clinics. The workers are known as motivators or Rural Health Visitors. The Rural Health Visitors (RHVs) are trained to deliver the services to every homestead in rural areas. Each RHV is allocated 40 homesteads in her area.

The process of selecting trainees is one of community participation.

- 10) To provide rural communities with a co-ordinator (RHV) between ministries involved in rural development.
- Five groups have already been trained and the 6th will start the course in October-November 1978. It is estimated that by the year 1981 800-1000 Rural Health Visitors will have been trained for the whole country.
- The training lasts for two months and the requirements are literacy

The controversial chairman of the biggest townships administration board in South Africa, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, retired from the East Rand Board this month.

In this frank interview with GILROY DLUKULA of The Star's East Rand

Bureau, Mr Van der Merwe spells out his views on the competence of black community councillors, Erab's heavily criticised cash contributions to Sabra and homelands development, and Pretoria's tight hold on administration board activities.

Blacks not yet ready to run own councils

— former Erab chairman

for 22/7/81

25/8

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black local authority has perhaps two decades to go before it can claim to be fully self-supporting, the former chairman of the East Rand Administration Board, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, said in a frank question-and-answer interview this week.

Mr van der Merwe, who is also former chairman of the Board of Chairmen — an umbrella body of administration boards throughout the country — resigned at the beginning of the month after a span of over eight years as head of the largest administration board in the country.

During his reign as chairman, the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) fast became one of the most controversial and was frequently criticised by black leaders because of its involvement in the development of black states, especially Lebowa. In the interview, Mr van der Merwe explained why

'Present councillors, on their own, cannot improve the quality of life for urban blacks'

His board supported the development of homelands and how his board participated in these developments.

About his resignation, Mr van der Merwe said: "I do have my regrets and have left with mixed feelings on the aims and ambitions I had for the urban black community on the East Rand.

QUESTION: Why then did you resign and what were your aims and ambitions?

Answer: I am getting older and as chairman of the administration board I was not getting any remuneration such as pension fund, medical scheme, etc. I had to think of the day I retire. With the board I could have become a passenger of the State.

As far as aims and ambitions, I think I have achieved a lot. One cannot advertise the things he has

achieved. For instance, in a long memorandum to the then minister of Bantu Administration, as far back as 1974, I pleaded that a way be opened for private businesses and industry to participate in homeownership schemes to help alleviate the shortage of houses.

Eventually, the way was opened. Before left Erab

'I still support the old idea of stretching out industrial areas'

two big schemes were announced for the building of houses in some of the townships.

Q: But this is applicable to all townships.

A: I tend to look at South Africa as a whole. I look at Soweto, Tembisa, Katlehong as part of the country, not just at Soweto or at Tembisa.

If we get involved in a war or something similar, I think (white) would be in the most unhealthy condition in that 60 percent of all blacks, for instance, are in the PWV region. I think this is wrong. I still support the old idea of stretching out industrial areas.

Q: Hence the Bronkhorstpruit industrial growth point?

A: The Bronkhorstpruit growth point is something I brought out in 1976 at the congress of the South African

'It is not the elected councillor who runs the townships: it is the official'

Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) in a paper. I also pleaded that the first growth point be Bronkhorstpruit.

Q: Did Erab have any policy of its own during your time?

A: Boards as a whole do not make policy. They carry out the policy of the Government. It does not mean that an individual cannot have ideas, but you can't call that a policy of the board.

Q: What do you think were "thorny" issues that made you unpopular with some community councilmembers on the East Rand?

A: I do not think I was unpopular. There was only one councillor who voiced anything against me. As a matter of fact, I can take you to my home and show you presents given to me by black leaders. All have felt very sorry about the unrealistic and uncalled-for remarks by certain individuals.

Q: Black leaders have been clamouring for the abolition of administration boards. Do you support this call?

A: I don't know of a call that boards must be abolished.

Q: Soon after it was revealed that your board and some others were involved in the development of homelands, and this year's disclosure by the Auditor-General that black administration boards were misusing funds, black leaders reacted by calling for abolition of the boards.

'Councillors should recognise the fact that they are the local authority, not politicians'

A: The question of moneys given to Sabra or any other organisation by administration boards is something which I don't think should be laid at the door of the boards. I would never have said this if I was still chairman. There are letters from higher authorities which instruct boards to make funds available for certain organisations.

Q: What is your viewpoint then?

A: My viewpoint is that if Sabra is selected for these funds . . . Why? Boards should not make donations to anyone whose books it cannot audit. Suppose a board donates to Santa, how does the board know that Santa spends that money on urban blacks in its area? Another example: I would not like to make an East

BRIEFING

“Urban blacks should be prepared to move about”

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● From Page 1

Rand donation to the Urban Foundation for them to spend it on Crossroads in the Cape.

Q: You have not answered the question of whether you support the call for the abolition of administration boards or not.

A: First, the running of a municipality is not a simple matter. Secondly, the elected councillors, whether they are a community council or black municipality, have no experience. They still need a lot more experience.

Third, it is not the elected councillor who runs the township: it is the official. Until such time as the councillors have proved themselves, then they can speak about doing away with the boards. At the mo-

In fact, blacks are still nationally guided. Nobody can argue against that with me. A Zulu still prefers to send his child to a Zulu school. When I made that statement people, especially blacks, misunderstood me.

Q: What do you think of the housing logjam? What do you think is the solution?

A: There is one principle I want to be very honest about. One thing blacks should start learning is that they should forget the argument that “I grew up in Soweto and my grandfather grew up there, therefore I must live in Soweto for the rest of my life.”

I think this kind of concept by most urban blacks is wrong. If an area has no jobs available and no houses, the people should start moving about. There is no law, or Act or regulation that stops a person

There is still no real indication that black municipalities want to be self-supporting.

They want to be self-supporting as far as say is concerned, but lack the drive for physical independence.

They refuse to push up rents, the price of water and electricity. It's no use having a say without money as a backing. In that respect, they cannot, on their own, improve the quality of life for urban blacks.

To be a leader one has to make unpopular decisions at times. At the moment, the impression is that these councillors do not want to make unpopular decisions.

In other words until such time they overlook similar problems, they still have a long way to go.

Q: How long do you think it will take before black local government can become self-supporting?

A: There is no specific period. It could perhaps take five years or two more decades. Briefly, without administration boards there would be a vacuum.

Q: Is Erab the largest in the country?

A: Yes. At the moment with a revenue budget of R118,5-million it is far in excess of any other board. It has altogether 15 townships under its jurisdiction.

Q: What do you think are the shortcomings of community councils or faults which you think they need to rectify?

A: I would not say there are shortcomings among the councillors. I think there can be a very great future for them. The only danger I see is that certain individuals have become big-headed.

Q: What do you mean?

A: Some individual councillors think they can say what the Prime Minister or any other Minister says. They forget that these people are considering South Africa as a whole. Not just one town or one-man.

I think they are wasting their energy and efforts, which they should reserve for capable use inside their own communities. In other words, they should recognise the fact that they are the local authority, not politicians.

Q: Black leaders have often questioned the use of funds presently being collected as a sports fund by Erab. What has that money been doing? How is it collected?

A: That money is not used by the board. It is paid over to the central fund in Pretoria. If the board or anybody wants to use it, an application has to be made to the central fund.

The board collects this money by taking a half-cent from each bantu beer litre. In fact, for the past three

On the East Rand question, if and when the Bronkhorspruit growth point is completed, it will have about 72 000 houses. The shortage of houses on the East Rand is about 20 000. Why should people in other townships on the East Rand not move to Bronkhorspruit?

In short, since Bronkhorspruit is being planned to have rapid transport access to the East Rand, why should people not go there and still work in Benoni or Germiston?

Q: In the meantime what do you think is a solution to the immediate housing shortage on the East Rand?

A: All the people without work on the East Rand should go where there is a shortage of labour.

Q: What about accommodation for these people and their families should they decide to move?

A: Houses will be provided for them by their employers.

Q: What is your view on the calls that houses should be sold at a cheaper price so as to speed up the home-ownership scheme?

A: Blacks are getting houses under the 99-year leasehold scheme as a bonsella (gift). If people want full ownership, they must expect to pay. I think the present scheme is helping blacks to buy houses far under the economic price.

Q: What do you think of the development boards which I learn, will soon replace administration boards?

A: If the development boards are given "teeth" so that they can do things, they can be a great success. But if they will have to go on their knees to get things done, I think they should forget it.

Q: Have administration boards no teeth?

A: Yes. I can name many occasions where — if we had power — things could have been solved.

Administration Boards can take the initiative, make recommendations, but to act is out. When the Them-bisa riots broke out earlier this year, the councillors and the board (Erab) went to see the Minister. We requested that we should be given power to solve the problem. But the Minister refused.

Q: How were you going to solve the problem? Were you going to subsidise the rents or cancel the rent increase?

A: Well, we could have done a survey and found out the real cause of the riots.



Mr Schaik van der Merwe... black councillors must still prove themselves.

years we have not been collecting this money. After the riots in 1976, we had to rebuild schools that were destroyed. We were the only board able to rebuild gutted buildings very quickly.

Q: Erab has often been the centre of controversy with regard to the development of Lebowa, into which "vast sums" of monies were reportedly pumped for the building of a stadium and swimming pool (in Lebowa Kgomo). What is the exact situation? How did Erab get involved?

A: People tend to look at the East Rand Board. Erab is not the only body involved in the development of black states. All other boards, with the exception of the West Rand and Western Cape administration boards, are intimately involved in these developments.

Q: How are they involved?

A: The Department of Co-operation and Development is not experienced in the development of black townships, so they make a request to boards to act as their agents. The department provides funds for this development. The boards gain about 2½ percent of total budgets for their pockets. In other words, if Pretoria spends R2-million on Lebowa, we get R250 000 for our budgets.

Q: You were once quoted as having said that blacks support ethnicity. Is that your feeling?

A: I think we must qualify ethnicity. The way I see it and the way I have experienced it, is that a lot of blacks are not tied any more to the actual chief, but they are still Zulu, Tswana, etc, etc.

Q: Could you not have done that without consulting the Minister?

A: No.

Q: In your 1981/82 budget speech it appears you are not happy with the amount allocated by the East Rand Administration Board, for instance, to the committee involved in the development of Lebowa.

A: Yes, I was not happy. The board is responsible to the auditors for expenditure on the development of the homeland. When it comes to voting in that committee, we have little say. We get the hammering. To me this is not fair.

Q: What about your apparent dissatisfaction with the funds made available for the development of LebowaKgomo?

A: I told you that I look at South Africa as a whole. In the event of war I think we are in a very unhealthy situation because of the industry centred in this area.

Therefore, I feel that decentralisation is very important. I also feel that creating more job opportunities in the national states will keep those people there and not encourage them to come here, where we already have an excess of labour.

It is my feeling then that sufficient money should come forward for the development of the heartland in national states. It is my contention therefore that the development of black states should also take a priority.

BOOKS

Brighter towns to cut black influx? (339)

Black townships should be developed into normal towns to attract residents away from white areas, a leading Afrikaans newspaper said today.

Beeld came out strongly against recent suggestions that the influx of black people into white areas should be contained by old-style apartheid measures.

The answer did not lie in a demonstration of more power, said Beeld.

If, for instance, shops were to be opened to different races on different days, who was "going to play policeman?"

"Are our police going to stand waiting to see who is buying at (supermarkets) on certain days, while we have bomb explosions by saboteurs elsewhere.

"Are whites prepared to pay the price for greater separation? We doubt it very strongly," Beeld added.

More shopping centres should be built in black areas so residents would find it too expensive and inconvenient to shop in city centres.

But if such a plan was aimed only at "white convenience and privilege," whites would be giving in to the most objectionable instincts.

In the fight to keep South Africa from moving into a "hell-fire" situation, people of colour had to be recruited as allies.

'SWAMPING' MOVE FM 31/7/81

Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof announces that a special Cabinet sub-committee will examine the "swamping" of white urban areas by blacks in an obvious attempt to deal with complaints received from National Party voters during the general election. (339)

MALADMINISTRATION

Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts slams administrative inefficiency in the Administration Boards which govern SA's black urban areas. The committee also reports R1.5 billion of bad debts in the Department of Water Affairs and requests a police investigation into how the Defence Force paid nearly twice the amount necessary to a private bus company for troop transport. (339)

Govt warned on urban unrest

CT
4/8/81

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government's blind refusal to accept the realities of black urbanization was becoming the single most important cause of urban industrial unrest facing South Africa, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Introducing his censure motion in the Assembly he said the government had no urbanization policy while research showed that more than 75 percent of blacks would be urbanized by the year 2000.

This would represent a total of 27 million who, if evenly spread over 27 cities of a million each — the size of Soweto, would require:

- 27 000 doctors and dentists;
- 250 000 teachers for 12,5 million pupils;
- 18 000 pharmacists;
- 540 000 city engineering staff.

"All in all this represents 817 000 people with higher education needed to run the cities," he said.

Skilled workers

The over-supply of labour could decrease only if the economy grew at five percent a year. A growth of 4,5 percent would double unemployment and a 3,5 percent growth would increase it five-fold.

To maintain such a growth rate at least six million skilled workers would be required by the year 2000.

"The annual increase in the labour force by then will be 430 000 workers, of which 83,7 percent will be black and only 4,4 percent white.

"These are facts we have to face," he said. "The private and public sectors will depend almost totally on black labour by the year 2000."

It was going to cost R80 000 million to provide the houses needed by the turn of the century. — Sapa

Question dated 7 August 1981 replied to
with leave of Mr. Speaker:

Grosskopf Report (339)
Hans 1/8/81 CN 18-19
*25. Mr A. VAN BREDA asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Develop-
ment:†

- (1) Whether he has received the Gross-
kopf Report; if so,
- (2) whether the Government intends in-

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roducing legislation flowing from the
Report; if so, (a) what legislation and
(b) when?

The MINISTER OF 'CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.

(a) Black Community Development
Bill;
Black Local Authorities Bill;
Laws on Co-operation and De-
velopment Amendment Bill.

(b) Everything possible is at present
being done to introduce the
draft legislation concerned dur-
ing this Session of the House of
Assembly.

The standard method is to use discounted cash flow technique.
A major problem area is the choice of discount rate.
Historically off-balance sheet liabilities have not affected
a company's ability to borrow - hence many argue that
leases should be discounted at the loan rate as opposed to
cost of capital rate or screening rate.
It is essential to divorce the investment decision
(shall we buy?) from the financing decision (How shall
we buy?)
Leasing is an off balance sheet liability but it
does not show the asset either. In many cases lease
premiums paid and commitments outstanding must be shown.
Leasing may give rise to

post - the
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the lease
By least
available
asset is
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Payback
decision
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Botha's 'no' on urban blacks

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Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday ruled out the inclusion of urban blacks in a new constitutional dispensation.



Mr Colin Eglin

He also rejected, "in present circumstances", the election of coloured and Indian members to the existing Parliament, even on separate voters' rolls.

Mr Botha's statements were in reply to questions put to him across the floor of the House by the Progressive Federal Party's national chairman, Mr Colin Eglin.

They were immediately taken as a further dampener to the hopes of Nationalist verligtes, who have been suggesting for some time that both developments were possible.

They also followed a statement by the Minister of Co-

operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that urban blacks would have to express their political aspirations through the homelands.

Mr Eglin called this a return to Verwoerdian ideology.

And earlier, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, asserted that civil rights in South Africa had to be accorded to groups and not individuals.

In an aggressive speech, Mr Eglin said Mr Botha was no longer showing the clear and decisive leadership for which he was known.

He then asked Mr Botha if he would accept a President's Council recommendation that urban blacks permanently outside the homelands be included in a new constitutional dispensation together with white, coloured and Asian people.

Mr Botha replied: "No, definitely not."

Mr Eglin then asked whether Mr Botha would accept as a matter of principle coloured and Indian people being elected to Parliament other than on a common voters' roll, which Mr Botha has already rejected.

Mr Botha did not reply and Mr Eglin, accusing him of evading a fundamental issue, put the question again.

"Is the Prime Minister prepared to see coloureds and Indians elected to this Parliament on a basis other than a common voters' roll?" he asked.

"Not under present circumstances," Mr Botha stated firmly.

He then told Mr Eglin: "You are not here to cross-examine me. Go on with your speech."

Mr Heunis had earlier declared that the National Party stood or fell by its standpoint that South Africa's problems would have to be solved on a group basis.

Dr Koornhof reaffirmed that urban blacks would have to express their political rights through the homelands. Urban blacks had strong links with the homelands and it was the government's task to expand these links "maximally", he said.

The Censure Debate

Apartheid 'has made a comeback'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government had surrendered to its right wing and was returning to old-style apartheid, Mr Horace van Rensburg, PFP MP for Bryanston, charged yesterday.

In a lively speech marked by a barrage of government interjections during the censure debate, he said a recent statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, showed that the government was now resorting to a policy of "one man one bridge".

He said he had watched the faces of certain ministers during the Prime Minister's speech on the first day of the debate.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, the verkrampte leader of the Transvaal, had not been able to believe his ears because the Prime Minister had shown that he had accepted his ideas.

In contrast, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and others, had looked dejected because they had been thinking back to the Prime Minister's speeches in Upington and at the Carlton conference.

"Apartheid has made a comeback, it has been reinstated," said Mr Van Rensburg.

The government had rejected the concept of blacks having South African citizenship, but in the past, Dr Koornhof had told an American audience that there should be full citizenship for all people.

Now he had changed his views and was worried about whites being "crowded out".

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PARLIAMENT

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

Koornhof will try to 'push' new black Bills

THE ASSEMBLY — Dr Piet Koornhof has promised Parliament that "everything possible" will be done to introduce the three new Bills affecting blacks this session.

His reply to a question in the House yesterday will not end speculation about the Bills, which will affect the lives of millions of people, but it is likely to be his last comment on them until they are tabled.

In an unusual move, the National Party chief whip, Mr Alex van Breda, put the question.

He asked Dr Koornhof if he had received the Groskopf Report, what legislation could be expected, and when.

Dr Koornhof said he had received the report; and three Bills — Black Community Development, Black Local Authorities and Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill — would be tabled.

"Everything possible is at present being done to introduce the draft legislation concerned during this session," he said.

Several other questions on black affairs were answered.

Mr Ray Swart (Progressive Federal Party, Berea) asked Mr Hendrik Schoeman whether South African Airways intended training black air hostesses, and what their training and pay would be.

Mr Schoeman said black air hostesses were being trained under the same conditions of service applicable to other non-white employees of the Railways, and they would share facilities with whites.

But they would not receive the same salaries because "the elimination of the total wage gap has not yet been expanded to this level of staff."

Then Mr Schoeman said — almost as an aside: "Whenever I do something good, why do you always try to mess it up?"

Mrs Helen Suzman (PF, Houghton) was told by Dr Koornhof that "substantial progress" had been made in providing electricity to greater Soweto.

The total amount spent by July 30 was R43.7 million. 5 854 houses had been wired, and re-education to a further 3 570 houses had been completed.

The target date for direct power supply from Escom was December, and the whole scheme was to be completed by December 1983.

Later Dr Koornhof said that the first phase of the layout plan for Alexandra Township, providing for 582 residences, had been approved by the Government.

He was replying to a question by Mr Dave Dalling (PF, Sandton).

The minister said one erf each had been approved for a church, creche and park.

"Fifty new houses have been erected in Alexandra to date."

Mr Dalling asked what preconditions had been laid down for coloured people in Alexandra to remain there after development.

Dr Koornhof said: "In view of the limited area available for black families already residing in Alexandra, housing cannot be provided for coloureds there on a permanent basis. Coloureds are, however, allowed to stay there on a temporary basis until other suitable arrangements can be made for them."

The Government had no intention of lifting influx control, as such, but serious attention was being given to fashioning this measure in the most acceptable way.

He acknowledged that he had received representations for restrictions on black migrant workers in the Western Cape to be lifted.

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**Councils
still have
no records**

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY —
The 200 black community councils in South Africa have not managed to keep records of expenditure since their formation, the Auditor General has disclosed in his latest report.

For the second consecutive year the Auditor-General has criticised the situation and has told Parliament he has received no reply from the Director-General of Co-operation and Development to a request for information on the introduction of accounting records.

Mr. Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on Finance, said yesterday local authorities should not be allowed to handle money without accounting records and if no audit could be undertaken.

The Director-General of Co-operation and Development should deal with the issue as a matter of urgency, particularly as his Minister has announced that he was proceeding with legislation to create municipal institutions in the townships.

MPIYAKHE KHUMALO

The role of the councils

race to face
FM 7th August 1981
(339)



The FM spoke to Mpiyakhe Khumalo, chairman of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa), the black community councils' umbrella body. Khumalo was one of two

blacks chosen to sit on the committee to review Piet Koornhof's controversial three Bills on black affairs.

FM: What financial powers do community councils have?

Khumalo: It is very bad. Each year they have to get a loan from the Department of Community Development. The only source of income which councillors can generate themselves are site and house rates.

So you depend largely on these. Doesn't this create chronic tension, and perhaps conflict, with residents? Surely you need to increase rates in keeping with rising costs?

No doubt about that. Indeed, that is why I personally agreed to serve on the Koornhof committee looking into black urban development. Proper funding has to be found for all local authorities, not only black. I believe that if the recommendations of the committee are acceptable, a large percentage of funds will come from the central government. But services should be subsidised by the government, the business sector and residents themselves.

What are the prospects of the government and the business sector making

substantial contributions in black areas?

They are good. With laws now permitting business development in black areas there are indications that income from this source will increase considerably. But the government has no alternative but to make a big contribution. **What about metropolitan councils? Have you any thoughts on the link-up between black townships and nearby white towns?**

I support the link-up, but not for administrative purposes. Black areas should not lose their characters by being swamped by white ones.

Do you feel that there has been an over-emphasis on Soweto and that this has been at the expense of other areas?

Certainly, to the extent that we have questioned the authorities. It seems the only way of qualifying for substantial funds for development is to be violent. I do, however, appreciate that Soweto is being developed. It is to the advantage of the people of Soweto. But if development is centralised there it will only succeed in placating Soweto, while creating resentment in other areas.

Consolidation of the Soweto community councils is being considered. Are other councils in line?

There has been no mention of this on the East Rand. Perhaps it's because the various East Rand townships are scattered far apart. But, where possible, economic and technical resources should be pooled together.

You have called on black youth, particularly graduates and those with

skills, to consider joining councils. What prospects are there for them?

The scope is very wide, especially with what we expect in the new dispensation. Black youth should not necessarily come in as councillors. They can do so if they want. But that is the mistake that we blacks are fond of making. We always want to go into the decision-making roles and leave the technical services. If we are to prepare ourselves for a meaningful role in a free SA we must start training now. **Pretoria is believed to be planning to link urban councils to homelands. What effect will this have on the credibility of councils?**

I reject this completely. I believe that I must exercise my political rights in SA, not in KwaZulu and so on.

Does the government regard Ucasa as a threat?

Yes, it is perceived as a threat. I think this is what Ucasa will be. It's an organisation that is intended to present a united front for councils when they confront the government. Blacks in SA need a political vehicle of some sort. Though Ucasa is presently concerned with civic issues, in the long run it will be used for political purposes.

How can councils be made more acceptable to the majority of blacks?

Unfortunately, they will continue to be regarded as suspect. Anything that has been created by the government will be viewed as such. But my contention is that we have to sweep where we live now and not wait for liberation day.

Koornhof bills to be re-introduced

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government had no intention of lifting influx control and would be reintroducing the three controversial bills on urban blacks withdrawn earlier this year, it emerged in questioning here yesterday.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said influx control would not be scrapped as such, but serious attention was being given to fashioning this measure in the best possible and most acceptable way.

And the three controversial laws on urban blacks which Dr Koornhof withdrew have been revised and will be reintroduced this session.

Replying to a question

from Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston), the minister acknowledged that he had received representations for restrictions on black migrant workers in the Western Cape to be lifted.

"Various persons and bodies have made representations in this regard over a period of time, amongst others, the Black Sash and the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

"There is no intention to

lift influx control as such, but serious attention is being given to fashion influx control in the best possible and most acceptable way.

"Apart from the fact that the Western Cape is a coloured labour preference area, blacks here legally experience a high degree of unemployment and there is also a housing shortage," he said.

Earlier, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, said the press was trying to force the government to do away with influx control regulations.

"We cannot allow this and we need the support of the private sector in this regard," he said.

Dr Koornhof's bills were withdrawn after a national outcry against them and when it was shown by the Official Opposition that far from improving the urban black's way of life they would in fact tighten controls over them.

The original aim was to protect urban blacks with Section 10 rights and increase their mobility on the labour market as recommended by the Riekert Commission.

However, the three bills were withdrawn and referred to the Grosskopf Commission for review.

Yesterday, Dr Koornhof said in reply to a question by the National Party's chief whip, Mr Alex Van de Breda, that he hoped to proceed with the new legislation this session.

'Less complex'

He said everything possible was being done to complete the three bills — the Black Community Development Bill, Black Local Authority Bill and Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

Mr Nic Olivier, the nominated PFP MP, whose analysis of the original bills played an important part in having them withdrawn, said yesterday: "I hope that the new ones will be less complicated and reactionary than the first ones."

He said it was incumbent on the minister to release the Grosskopf Commission's report and recommendations and the government's reaction as soon as possible.

There had been suggestions that the bills would be referred to a select committee for consideration. — Sapa and Political Staff



Dr Piet Koornhof



Mr Horace van Rensburg

WITH DO STATEMENT	DO n = m ₁ , m ₂ , m ₃	DO	range	n terminal statement of set
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ment is shown in the following examples. For a same group of executable statements, the DO statement set a variable to a starting value, increments been executed, and tests the new value to determine if it is greater than or equal to the ending value. If not, the program is executed again, as was done in the sample program of 1.6.

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

What was the total amount spent by his Department on housing for Blacks in the 1980-'81 financial year in the (a) urban townships and (b) homelands?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) My department does not provide any funds for housing in urban areas. This is a function of the Department of Community Development.

(b) The South African Development Trust spent R56 480 900 through my Department on housing in townships in the national states. In addition to this the national states also develop townships from their own funds but figures in this regard are not readily available.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, the Department of Community Development has private funds. Could he tell us what his department has spent?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member should care to place that question on the Order Paper, I shall reply to it.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: That is my very question on the Order Paper.

Application rate

Budgeted Fixed O.H. e

Budgeted labour hours

* Budgeted production

Overhead Variance:

Fixed Production

Overhead Variance:

Variable Production

Cost Variance:

Direct Labour

Packaging

Total

B

A

Cost Variance:

Direct Material

WORKINGS

Recovered	R990
operating	ed
rate	*
standard V.C.	1 000
Recovered V.C.	9 900 units
	x 10c
	R990

Actual	Standard	Recovered
costs	costs	costs
wage	wage	wage
R990	1 000 hrs	9 900 units
	x 10c x 60/6	x 10c
	R1 000	R990

Actual	Standard	Recovered
R10 000	R10 000	9 900 x 90c
R11 000	R10 000	9 900 x R1
R21 000	R20 000	= R18 810
R 5 000	R 4 956	
	N/A	
		R 4 950

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{l} 110\ 000 \times 9/10 \times 10c \\ 110\ 000 \times 1/10 \times R1 \end{array} \right] = R20\ 900 \\ & \left[\begin{array}{l} 9\ 900 \times 90c \\ 9\ 900 \times R1 \end{array} \right] = R18\ 810 \end{aligned}$$

Weighted Issues

Recovered

Blacks: full home-ownership rights
 2/8/71 2 (1) 22 (12) (339)
 5. Mr. D. J. DALEING asked the
 Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the Government is reconsidering its policy in regard to full home-ownership rights being granted to Blacks in urban Black townships; if so.
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) In the light of the fact that the Government is doing everything in its endeavour to get the 99-year leasehold off the ground, the answer is no.
- (2) Falls away.

MAI - FEB - 198

1. to calculate all variances.
2. to prepare a report for management reconciling the difference between budgeted and actual profit.
3. to calculate the unit breakeven sales, assuming that there are no variances and that the units are sold in their budgeted proportions.
4. to draw a breakeven chart for the company, assuming that there are no variances and that the units are sold in their budgeted proportions.

YOU ARE REQUIRED:

There were no opening or closing stocks of raw materials or finished goods.

Material X	R11 500 for 7 000 kilograms
Material Y	R12 000 for 6 000 kilograms
Direct labour	R38 000 for 20 000 hours
Variable overhead	R18 500
Fixed overhead	R18 500

During March 0001, 3 500 units of Easy and 2 500 units of Fix were produced and sold; unit selling prices were R20 and R22 respectively. Costs for the month were:

Easy		Fix	
Direct material - 2 kgs of X	R 3	Direct material - 2 kgs of Y	R4
Direct labour - 3 hours	6	Direct labour - 4 hours	8
Variable overhead - absorbed	3	Variable overhead - absorbed	3
Selling price	R18	Selling price	R20

Budgeted production and sales are 3 000 units per month for each product; budgeted fixed overhead is R19 000 per month.

Easyfix Limited produces two dissimilar products which have the following unit selling prices and costs:

Longer but clearer solution:

Comparative Annual Income Statements
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Present	Difference	Proposed
\$1,440		\$1,440

720	+132	X=852*
-360	-72	
288		

240		
40		
288		

240		
40		
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240		
40		
288		

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No specific steps are being taken by my Department in this connection because the general policy is that old age homes are being subsidized in accordance with a fixed formula. The actual erection of such homes and the control thereof is undertaken by local authorities or welfare bodies and institutions. Various such old age homes are registered with my Department and would thus be subsidized. My Department is further assisting aged persons who voluntarily report at the offices of the Department to return to their places of origin in the national states. They are supplied with travelling tickets free of charge and in the event of them being of frail health they are also provided with an escort. My Department further

(2) Whether any steps are being taken to relieve the housing shortage in respect of aged Black citizens; if so,

(2) whether such persons are provided with housing in the type of environment to which they are accustomed?

240		
40		
288		

er assist aged persons in the tracing of their families and place them in their care if it is acceptable to them. Aged persons in old age homes are also placed with families at their own request, wherever they may be.

(2) This would depend on the welfare bodies undertaking the erection of such homes.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply and in view of his often-expressed views that similar facilities of similar quality and standard as are provided for the White people should also be provided for the Black people, does he not think that a review of this policy is now called for?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I will naturally look into the matter, but there are nevertheless different circumstances which should also be taken into consideration, as I tried to indicate in the reply. If the need is such, however, we will definitely take it into consideration and look into it.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply and in view of his often-expressed views that similar facilities of similar quality and standard as are provided for the White people should also be provided for the Black people, does he not think that a review of this policy is now called for?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I will naturally look into the matter, but there are nevertheless different circumstances which should also be taken into consideration, as I tried to indicate in the reply. If the need is such, however, we will definitely take it into consideration and look into it.

Sales
Manufacturing (or purchase) cost:
Variable, 240,000 x \$3.00
Selling and other,
240,000 x \$1.50
Total variable costs
Contribution margin
Fixed costs:
Manufacturing
Selling and other
Total fixed costs
Net income

*This solution is obtained by filling all the known figures and working the top down to the unknown purchase costs that can be incurred, \$1,140 chase costs, or \$852,000. Divided yields a maximum purchase price of \$3.9417.

Expected unit production and sales old level (1/2 x 240,000 = 120,000) based rate is twice that of old product.

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I will naturally look into the matter, but there are nevertheless different circumstances which should also be taken into consideration, as I tried to indicate in the reply. If the need is such, however, we will definitely take it into consideration and look into it.

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Blacks snub new homes scheme

Mail Correspondent

THE Urban Foundation announced yesterday that only 1 130 Blacks had bought homes under the 99-year leasehold system since its inception three years ago.

"While there are many factors that have brought about this result, the executive director of the foundation, Mr J H Steyn, believes it is due in part to inadequate information being supplied to Blacks — and employers — about correct application procedure."

The foundation said it had now produced two brochures, "The Employer and Black Home Ownership" and "Black Home Buyers' Guide", explaining the system.

Major step

Mr Steyn was quoted in the statement as saying that while not ideal, the 99-year leasehold agreement was "a major step".

"I would like to see it leading to complete freehold rights for Black home owners."

Mr Steyn said although the Government would build 98 000 homes for blacks by the end of 1984 it could not keep up with the demand for housing.

"If the private sector, through the 99-year leasehold system, became involved in the housing process, then the country would go a long way towards wiping out the backlog."

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Black attorneys: offices
14/10/71 51 (329)
15. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether he or his Department has received any applications from Black attorneys for permits to acquire offices in order to practise in White areas; if so, how many such applications have been (a) received and (b) granted;
- (2) on what basis are permits granted to Black attorneys to practise in White areas?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 21.

(b) 20.

- (2) Every application is considered on merit and various factors are taken into consideration, such as the location of the site and the recommendation of the local authority concerned.

Chairman Reuben Back's growth point for I. L. Back's 75% controlled subsidiary, Back Clothing, appears to be Rich Rags in which BC has taken a 51% stake. Strictly for the youth market and operating for less than a year, Rich Rags contributes 5% of the total turnover. Sales are expected to double in 1973 easily, judging from the speed of incoming orders from home (and overseas) for the stylish mod denim and twill gear.

There is a case that Back may be a bit optimistic. Rich Rags is the leader of a modern trend - any young designer riding on the back of the slump in the CMT trade, is trying his hand at denim design. Many are just as successful as Rich Rags whose strength at the moment is size and acceptance.

The fantastic growth and acceptance over the year is a sure indication that this may only be a passing trend and Rich Rags which only offer design potential may not be as valuable as all that. Already the larger chain fashion stores are buying exclusives from small suppliers, and many clothing stores are heavily overstocked.

Exports may be the solution. Problems here are with the size of orders and the cost to stores overseas after tariffs. If denim is truly fashion it will not pay to gear up to export size. If it is not, cost may kill, and Back, with his factory complex in Cape Town may still not be in as competitive a position as his friends who may be able to consider the homelands as a proposition.

Role of boards in guidance centres queried

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Wynberg's Progressive Federal Party representative, Mr P A Myburgh, yesterday expressed reservations about the role administration boards would play in

the administration of the Guidance and Placement Bill.

Offering his party's support to the measure, he said during the second reading debate on the bill that the boards had an image of "intolerance and bureaucracy".

It was clear that everything possible should be done to create confidence in the guidance and placement centres provided for in the bill.

"If work-seekers do not have this confidence, they will not register."

Work-seekers had to believe that the personnel of these centres were on their side, even in times of recession when job opportunities were scarce.

"It is this kind of confidence that we must generate."

Questioning the role the boards would play in assisting the guidance and placement centres, he said they did not enjoy the trust of work-seekers, especially young blacks.

"The administration boards have an image of intolerance and bureaucracy. In the past, they hardly endeared themselves to these people who they now have to assist."

Administration boards, as far as their involvement in the administration of the Guidance and Placement Bill was concerned, would fall under the direct control of the Department of Manpower, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said in reply.

He said his department expected the administration boards to do their job and had no reason to believe that there would not be co-operation by the boards.

'Make a plan'

"We will keep an eye on the administration boards and see how they work. If it does not work, we will make another plan."

The government was not prepared to turn the planned guidance and employment centres into places where racial segregation was practised.

Obviously, where these centres were in black areas, they would cater for blacks only, but there could also be centres in areas which catered for all four population groups.

He appealed to members not to attach a racial connotation to everything. The sooner this stopped, the better.

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3.16.2.1. The SUSPEND process

Right men

Mr Sam de Beer (NP, Ge-
duld) said if South Africa
could succeed in successfull
placing the right man in
the right job, it would have a
much healthier labour struc-
ture.

The bill aimed to do exact-
ly that.

The world lived in a time
of fast technological changes
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was necessary for workers to
be placed in the right jobs
and be trained and re-
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The bill was read a second
time. — Sapa

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Bill proof of success of govt labour policy

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Guidance and Placement Bill was a testimonial of the success with which the government undertook labour legislation, Dr M H Veldman (NP, Rustenburg), said yesterday.

He said during the second reading debate on the bill that the government noted the continual change taking place in the field of labour.

The bill was a demonstration of solidarity against the powers which set out to be-devil labour relations in South Africa.

"As long as this government and Parliament keeps itself busy creating a milieu for the total community — all races — these people and powers will not succeed.

"It (the bill) is part of a centralized policy as well as

being part of the rationalization idea to bring together what belongs together."

The government strove to remove the imbalance between too many unschooled labourers and too few qualified ones.

This should also be extended on a regional basis so there would not be an unbalanced spread of labour resources.

Mr R W Hardingham (NRP, Mooi River), making in his maiden speech, pleaded for a similar programme for rural areas.

"There is an equal need in agriculture because this sector has been lagging behind.

"Many labourers move away from the farms despite the fact that adequate facilities could be provided for them."

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The period after the file name is mandatory. If no options are used, the presence of <SITEID> causes P to be assumed. If

further examination.

P - print the file on the printer <SITEID>. If siteid is not given, the default printer for the terminal is assumed. If <RUNID> is given, it will be used to overlay the runid in the file's label image, causing the output to be filled under that runid. If <NCOPIES> is given with n less than 10, that many copies will be produced. The H and P options together cause the file to be queued for printing and also left assigned (in a 'HOLD' state) for further examination.

H - hold the file for further use. This may cause exit from a 'STACKED-FILE' condition (see below).

leaving the file.

D - drop the file. If created by @SUSPD, it is deleted. If not, only the username is dropped,

3.19. ENDING A RUN AND POWERING OFF

1. At the end of a demand run the following command must be typed:

@FIN <CR>

this will sign off the run and print the accounting information as follows:

RUNID: RRRRRR ACCT: ANNNN-RMMM PROTCF: PPPPP
TIME: 1

Sapa
He wanted to know how the minister envisaged overcoming this problem.

Influx control would prevent workers from moving from one area to another and the free market of labour should not be hampered with any longer.

There would inevitably be a discrepancy between what industry required and who were available.

He asked how the minister, Mr S P Botha, could promote mobility of labour without removing influx control.

Discrepancy

Mr Miller stressed that the process of registration of workers had to be voluntary or thousands of people would become transgressors of the law as was the case with influx control regulations.

"We agree that control is essential but this would be best served by self-regulation by the agencies themselves."

"What criteria will be used when someone applies for registration and on what basis will registration and deregistration be accepted or rejected?"

have to be approached carefully so as to not overstep the mark.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The New Republic Party's member for Durban North, Mr Ron Miller, yesterday asked how the Minister of Manpower how he expected to promote mobility of labour without removing influx control.

He said during the second reading debate of the Guidance and Placement Bill his party welcomed the bill because there was a real need for rationalization of labour. But he predicted problems in the registration process.

"This bill will not only be of benefit to employers and trade unions but also to the worker as such, particularly the black worker."

"The bill envisages new initiatives and the number of people who can benefit by it is nearly two million."

Mr Miller warned that the bill would have teething troubles during its implementation and said workers would have to be educated and enlightened on what was available to them and why they needed it.

If the people did not understand, it could create grievances and the minister should therefore launch an extensive information campaign.

While there was a need for continued control over employment agencies the process of registration would

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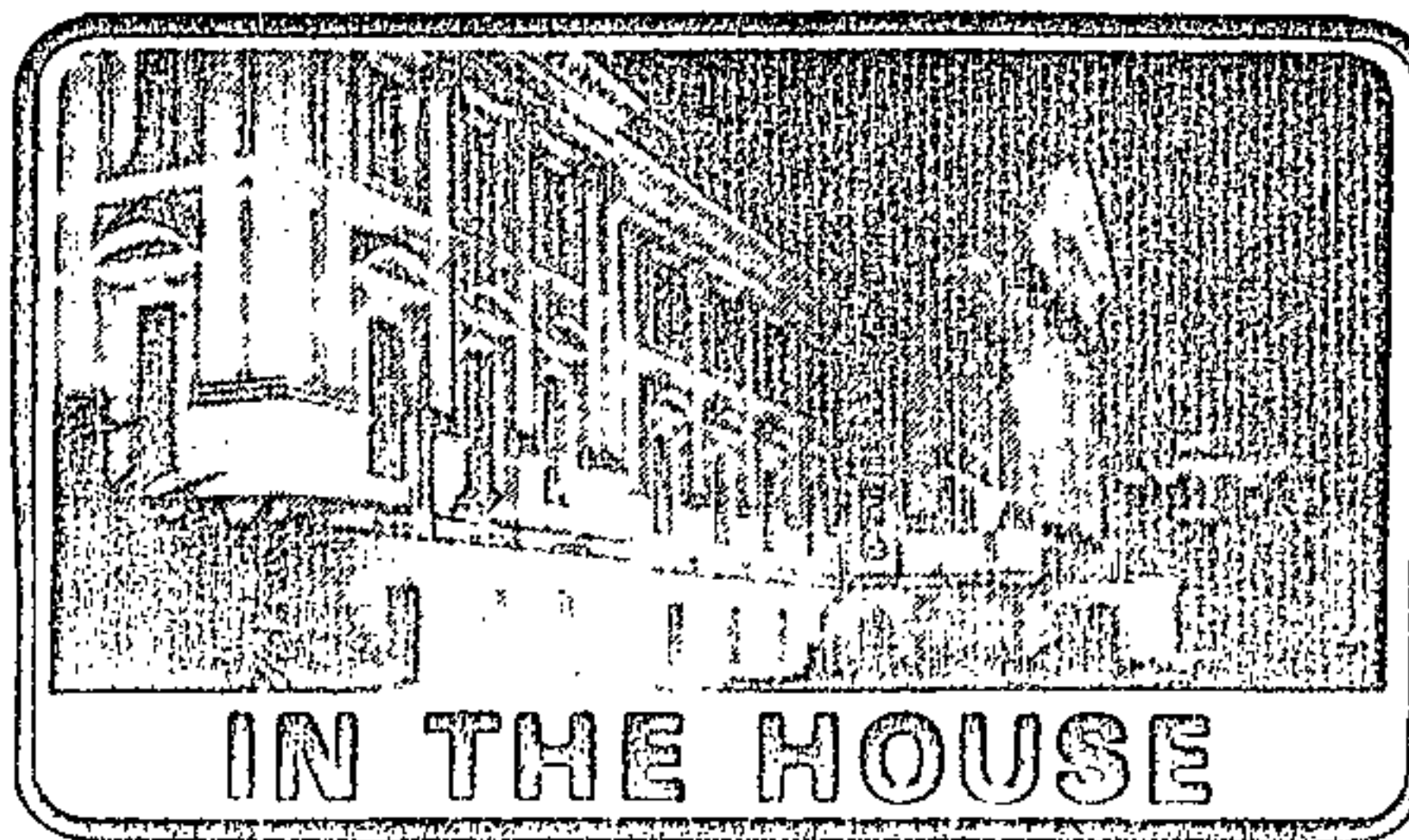
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FM 14/8/81
URBAN BLACKS' RIGHTS
The 99-year limit

(339) The revamped Koornhof Bills," re-written by Judge Grosskopf, are to be tabled in draft form during the present parliamentary session. Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof said this at question time last week. Asked what sources of revenue would be available to black urban townships which accept municipal status, Koornhof told the PFP's Dave Dalling: "Site-and-service charges, profits from liquor and sorghum beer, and assessment rates on property."

The last-mentioned source immediately raised hopes that government was reconsidering granting full home ownership rights to blacks in the common area.

But, "In the light of the fact that government is doing everything in its endeavour to get the 99-year leasehold scheme off the ground, the answer is no," said Koornhof.

Earlier this year, during the pre-election session of Parliament, Koornhof said that "to date (January 30 1981) general plans comprising 100 568 stands were approved for participation in the 99-year scheme. 642 rights of leasehold have been registered and a further 1 861 applications are on hand."

The 99-year system was introduced in 1978 (Act 97), so 642 registrations in three years is hardly significant.

Despite amendments to the Urban Areas Act and the Building Societies Act to remove red-tape obstacles, and a steep reduction (from R2 790 to R1 710) in the cost of 99-year leasehold houses, the system has not met with the success predicted for it by its sponsors. If Koornhof insists, against the best advice from sources including the Browne committee, that freehold property ownership rights will not be granted to city blacks, doubts must remain about the long-term viability of autonomous black municipalities.

The Browne committee, whose report is being dealt with by a "working party," firmly believes that if places like Soweto are to be viable in any sense they will have to develop along the lines of white "local authority models," the financial cornerstone of which is the system of assessment rates on freehold property.

The report said local authority revenue from property tax would need to make up at least 50% of black local authorities' projected current income of R504m by the Nineties. This is about eight times more than the projected R37m the committee expected black municipalities to derive from plot rentals plus property tax if there were no change in government policy.

The committee said: "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 . . . can essentially only be developed on the basis of sufficient housing and a healthy system of home ownership."

Yet in the face of the rightwing backlash there seems to be little chance that the new bills will provide even for the transfer of land to the ownership of black municipalities, let alone provide for individual ownership.

69. See Cape Times letters by 'Anti-Bolshevik', 13th December 1918, 'Salt River', 14th December 1918, and 'Brittisher', 13th December 1918.
70. See letters in Cape Times from 'A Russian Jew', 6th December 1918, J. Harris, 19th December 1918, M. Pogrand (Principal of Hebrew Public School, Cape Town), 13th December 1918, 'A Polish Jew', 6th December 1918, etc.
71. Letter by 'Russian Jew' written in Wynberg, 4th December 1918, in Cape Times, 6th December 1918.
72. See his letter in the Cape Times, 12th December 1918, for an illuminating analysis of anti-semitism and socialism. See also Len Turok's letter, Cape Times, 13th December 1918.
73. Justice, 267, 3.1064.18, Commissioner of SAP to Secretary of Justice, 29.7.1920.
74. Police, 180, 3.524.17, pamphlet 6, Letter to Secretary of SAP, 28.1.1920.
75. Braby's Directory and Juta's Directory. He is listed as a cafe owner of 119 Long Street. In periods of economic difficulties his cafe was used as headquarters of the Party. Justice, 269, 3.1064.18, letters of Commissioner, SAP, to Secretary of Justice, 4.10.1921, 31.10.1921.
76. Justice, 267, 3.1064.18, Letter from Commissioner of SAP to Secretary of Justice, 30.10.1920.
77. See Harrison, pp. 36-38. Also Justice, 269, 3.1064.18, Letter from SAP Commissioner to Secretary of Justice, 21.2.1921, op cit., letter 5.1.1922. The police were particularly afraid of his activities, see Justice, 3.524.17, part 6, pp. 40 and 53.
78. See Weinbren, Reminisc Letters from SAP Commi 1 122 rights of leasehold have already been registered. A further 2 722 applications are receiving attention. (b) Justice, 267, 3.1064.18, 30.7.1920.
79. Justice, 269, 3.1064.18 Justice, 30.10.1920.
80. Justice, 269, 3.1064.18, Letter from SAP Commissioner to Secretary of Justice, 5.1.1922.
81. Braby's Director information on f
82. See references f
83. See Weinbren, of is based on Harry to in this artic
84. See the article No. 2, November
85. See Harry Haynes September 1920.
- 449 3 Leasehold scheme 339 122
13/12/18 10184-85
2. 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) General plans in respect of various urban Black residential areas consisting of a total of 123 147 stands have been approved for leasehold purposes.
- ation of the leaders
d Police files referred
Bolshevik, Vol. 1, 1918.
- ted to Martin Nicol for
- WEDNESDAY, 1

(d) the asset may be taken over by the lessee at an agreed value,

(e) the asset may be sold, with the recipient of the proceeds being taxed on the amounts received.

Generally, the proceeds on sale (or value at which the asset is taken over) will constitute a recoupment of past lease payments, if the proceeds are credited to the lessee. If credited to the lessor, this would be set off against the tax value at the time of disposal. The taxpayer acquiring the asset will be able to claim the normal allowances on a second-hand asset.

A practical illustration of these principles is found

in the 'residual value' lease, where the lessee guarantees the lessor a certain sum on expiry of the lease. Thus, if a residual value of R3 000 agreement, and the lessee would pay the lessor in the lessor value in the lessor be subject to a recoupment claim as a deduction which it had to find its own resources.

4. The Capitalisation of

Financial leases may be leased asset by the lessee, a financial lease use the asset for the purpose of him under an obligation terms of the lease. It leased assets should be of the lessee, even though the arguments in favour by the general principle reflect the economic substance than their legal form.

(1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the police during the period 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981;

(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) 1 094 108.

(b) 699 958.

(2) (a) 10 835.

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act
15. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

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tion was adopted by the Industrial Socialist League of Cape Town and the Communist League of Johannesburg.¹⁴²

The new party constitution 'coloured' and 'native' was the emancipation of the some prominent 'coloured' ment from its inception, first to analyse the app- were working in the Cape extraction of surplus value unified workers' front. of the movement had stre- towards emancipation of factors for rejecting the continually being denoun- Industrial Union which w- different industries wou- 'capitalist civilisation', based on the exploitation of the cheap black labour force.¹⁴⁶

The abstention of the organisation from political parliamentary action caused its Cape Town contemporaries to accuse it of "advocating violence".¹⁴⁷ It was high time for the organisation to make clear its position in regard to this important point. Its declaration that it had never advocated violence was supported by the argument that it would be a solidarity, class-conscious- ness and industrial organisation, which would lead the proletarian take-over of the means of production, and this would be accomplished without violence or bloodshed.¹⁴⁸

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117

THURSDAY, 2

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	Males	Females
Pretoria	27	4
Johannesburg (Figures include those for the West Rand)	940	413
Soweto	—	—
Durban	206	171
Pietermaritzburg	—	—
East London	2	6
Port Elizabeth	181	16
Cape Peninsula	2 483	4 421
Bloemfontein	669	284
West Rand (Figures include those for Johannesburg)	3 741	2 402
East Rand	7 052	2 218

(2) 33 468 (The figures include those figures indicated in paragraph (1) above).

... against the

a Labour Party,
rty'.¹⁴⁵ The

Let the Poor Be

S. Tutku 23/2/61

See (30) 10/2/61

DR PIET KORNHOFFS DEPARTMENT HAS MADE

SQUATTER CAMPS, DEPORTED AND ARRESTED LAND

PEOPLE, CAUSING MISERY AND PAIN - BUT THE

AUTHORITIES MUST SOMETIMES CLOSE THEIR EYES

A MAN lives in a homeland (independent or not). He has an allotment of land which he shares with a few brothers and their families. There is less than one hectare of cultivated land per family and no irrigation or any other source of water for agriculture.

The land could not be ploughed properly because the few oxen he has were weak after the winter. His harvest of mealies in April was as good as could be expected and yielded about 200 to 250 kilograms of ground mealies. His family of six had consumed the mealies by the end of July.

Late June and July were months of hunger. The only meat available was one or two thin stuffed chickens, and a goat or two which

By Lawrence Schumann, Social and Political Scientist at University of Natal

have either been reaped in villages or live in denser rural areas were subdivided so much, that younger sons have no land of their own to plough.

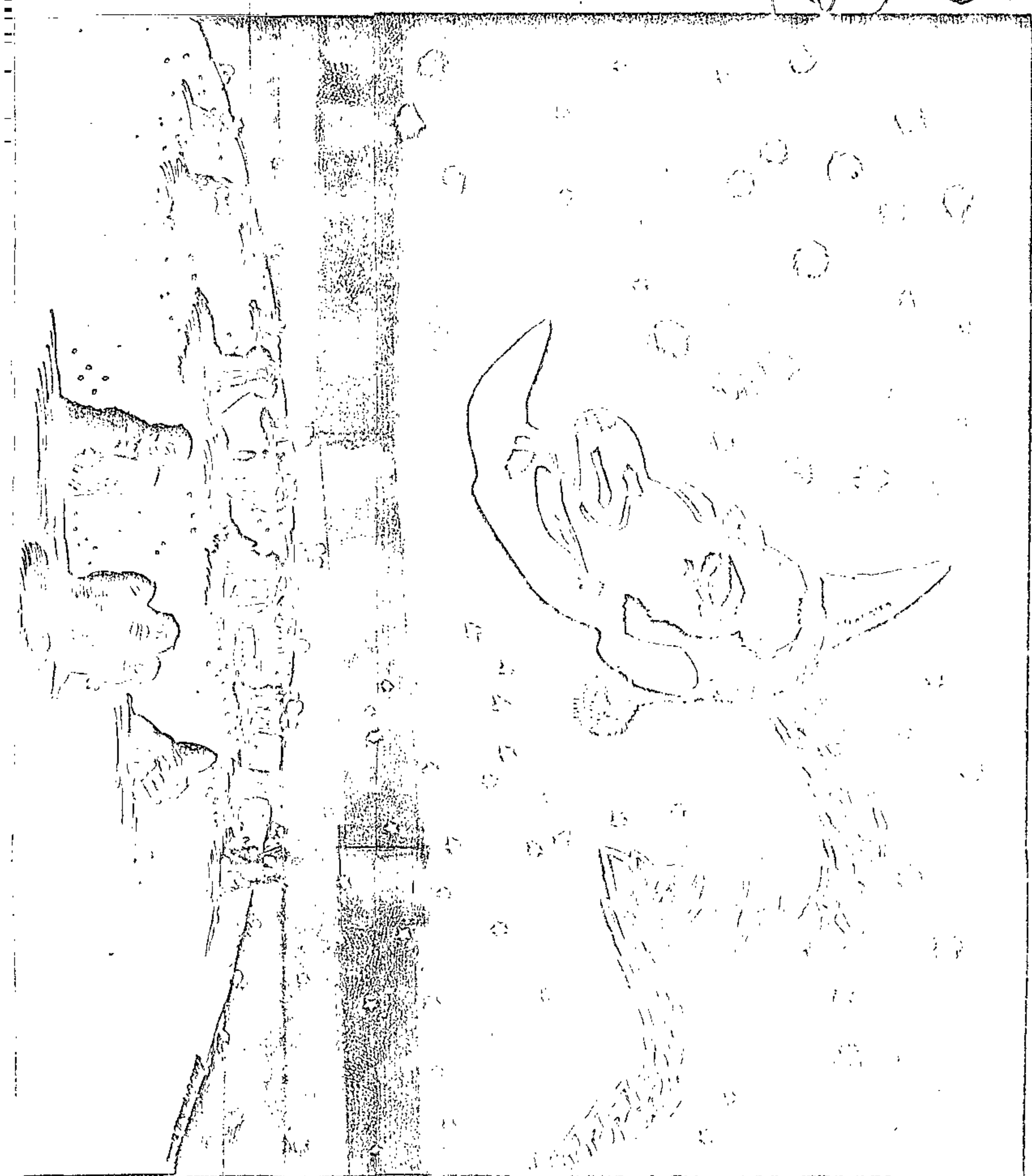
These people in large measure are the source of the squatter settlements around Durban, to the north-west of Pietermaritzburg, East London and in the West-ern Cape, where over 1000 of them have just been arrested as vagrants. All these areas have a shortage of jobs for people already there, so what is the point of migrating to the cities? The reasons are the following:

Camps often have no facilities - no toilet, water, school or clinic. But they offer survival. What can or should the authorities do?

They are faced with choices that would test the wisdom of job. No action means that the squatter camps would mushroom overnight. Normal arrests of trespassers is part of the rule of coming to the city and does not and cannot curb the inflow of desperate people.

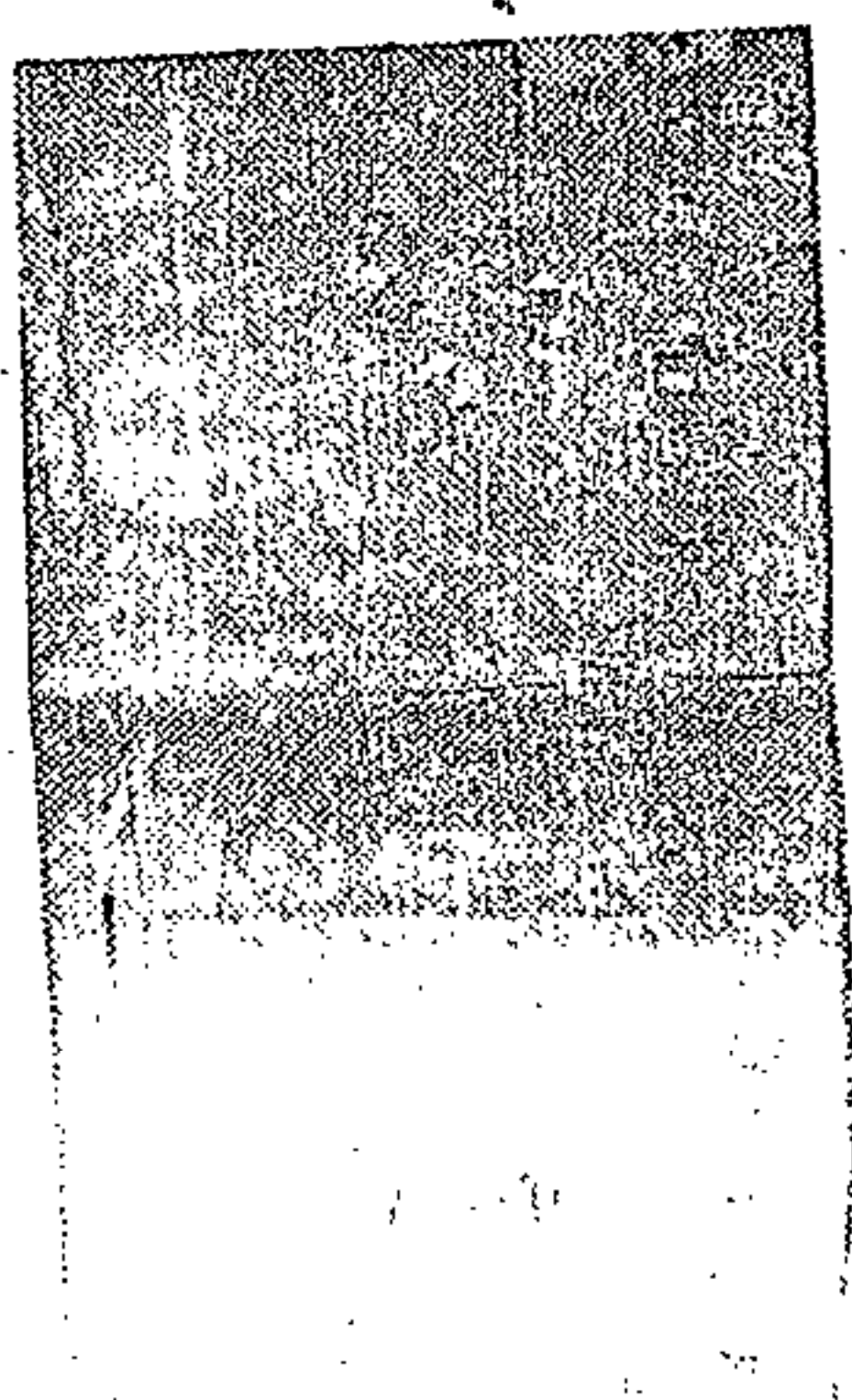
Even a few weeks stay in the city before being arrested can be more rewarding than remaining hungry in the homeland.

Mass arrests and expulsions are not the answer. The danger of a continued flow and cause bitterness and hate among the victims. The people may even start to challenge the police and the authorities, as they have done in the Cape. The authorities become



STAIRBUNE

23/8/81



Squatters face bulldozers and police action . . . are these areas a greater threat than raids and deportation

be shared with dozens of people.

He cannot kill oxen as he needs them for ploughing and as his only sign of status. The goats have been reduced to breeding stock only and you cannot eat your old horse.

S. TEBUNG

He decides he must try to find work in the nearest town or city. He knows that if he does not, his children will go hungry on and off for six months, his wife may run away, and he may lose all his stock.

For generations, his people have come to find work in the city (Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Pretoria). It is the only way to earn money. He goes without a permit, because the local labour bureau can offer no work.

He has no option.

His wife decides that she will join him, because she knows he will not send money quickly. There is nothing to keep her on the land, and she is afraid that city women will take his money off him.

This man, believe it or not, is privileged, because a growing proportion of people in the homelands have no land at all. They

are a man or woman can occasionally find an odd job — a spell of gardening, a temporary loading job, as a casual worker on a demolition site, a temporary domestic, etc.

o In the city you can acquire work through contacts.

o One can sometimes do informal work like having tomatoes or oranges, acting as a messenger for a shop owner, collecting old clothes, etc.

o If the person looks young enough he can pretend to be a school boy collecting for school fees.

o If the situation is really desperate for a young woman there is always the possibility of prostitution.

o A person can even help others erect shacks in order to earn a meal.

o There are also well-stocked shacks in the city which may contain something of petty value.

These reasons reflect the desperation and bitterness of the struggle for survival among the very poor. In the process squatter camps pop up, with shacks made of empty beer-containers, old tins, packing cases and sacks. These

determined to stem the tide of humanity because their allotted task is to keep our society orderly. The poor refugees from hungry homelands become equally determined to go on surviving in the only way possible — in or around the cities.

Perhaps we should be grateful that younger men in particular keep on coming back to the cities. If they can make it to Cape Town or Durban they can also make it to some border where recruitment is available — for military training as school-leavers and terrorists. Crime is another option, whether it be cattle rustling from white farms on the borders of homelands or theft in the cities. Since they are "illegal" anyway there may not be much to lose.

Is there a solution?

Under present circumstances probably not. There are, however, ways of looking at the problem which are better than present official attitudes. Firstly it is necessary to accept that there are no short-term solutions. The problem is here to stay, whether homelands are independent or not and whether pass-laws are reformed or not. We

have had pass-laws for as long as South Africa has existed and they have not solved the problems of the authorities.

The second reality to accept is that controls, raids, arrests and other action, if they have to exist, should not be too efficient or enthusiastic.

Our survival as a nation with honour and Christian principles depends on our not actually forcing people to starve to death in Ciskei, Transkei or KwaZulu. Our survival as a society depends on us not forcing people to the point of total despair and hate.

The authorities must close their eyes at least some of the time.

Another urgent requirement is for rural recruiting bureaux to start making judicious exceptions. In cases of dire and demonstrable need, permits should be issued to a person to go to the cities whether a job is available or not.

That person will at least have the opportunity to look for a job or to get by in some way. The period for which a person can be in the urban area without work

should also be extended.

We must also consider whether public projects and services like road building, street cleaning, public site clearing, etc are as labour-intensive as they should be. Must we inevitably replace labour with large yellow bulldozers and front-end loaders?

Decentralisation of industry is also necessary. However, decentralisation is not a practical short-term solution if the intention is to encourage industry to invest within the homelands. The costs of job creation are too high and the disadvantages to most investors outweigh the advantages. It has been tried with only limited success.

There is a set of proposals which Government has considered, arguing the case for so-called co-operative areas. The idea is to define growth regions which straddle parts of "white" areas and homeland regions and to mount joint white/black development ventures which can benefit from the infrastructure and expertise in the "white"

areas and link them to the development needs in the black part of the defined region.

This makes good sense and the Government should pursue it with vigour. Call these "inter-racial development regions" if you like, but they do offer the real hope of taking development and jobs towards black people.

We should consider carefully the oft-expressed view that work-seekers from the rural areas create unemployment among urban people. Settled urban people have to an extent moved up into semi-skilled work and they are not threatened by rural migrants.

Coloured people and settled urban black people often will not take jobs as loaders, sweepers etc. A free availability of willing unskilled workers could in any event stimulate job-creation and encourage the use of labour instead of machines.

In any event the official attitude on this issue contradicts itself. At the same time as arguing that strict influx

control is necessary because no jobs are available, the authorities fine employers for employing rural work-seekers without permits. Finally, and perhaps above all, we must seriously rethink our notion that our country is and should be a uniformly developed, tidy, orderly and well-planned place.

I am not arguing for slums in Sea Point or Sunnyside. All I am saying is that we are not a developed society by world standards and it is natural that there will be parts of our urban concentrations, or parts of some urban areas, well hidden away from middle-class sensitivities, that are sprawling, untidy, ramshackle areas of the very poor.

Are such areas a greater threat to South Africa's well-being than raids, deportations and the defining of desperate work-seekers as criminals?

I am firmly convinced that the future of people in nice, pretty suburbs is more secure if we simply let these people be. There are already too many saboteurs. We must not add to that problem.

339 receives half of the payment for the period as far as we can go in regard to the recognition of provincial council service. As I have said already, there is always the risk that when one enters the political sphere, after all, adhere to reasonable principles.

The hon. member for Edenburg agreed with some of the other principles, also in regard to the dormant member who will receive 6%. This is 6% compound interest which, in my opinion, is not too bad. At least the principle is being introduced here. Perhaps at a later stage we can alter the 6%, but this introduces the principle because a person's pension is not static and over a number of years may possibly be far less than he expected. I think therefore that this is a sound principle.

*I think I have now referred to all the points that were raised. I thank those hon. members who made a contribution and I also thank them for the support they have pledged to this Bill.

Question agreed to.

Bill read a Second Time.

Bill not committed.

Bill read a Third Time.

ALIENATION OF LAND BILL

(Second Reading)

*The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

The seventies were marked by the collapse of several big township development companies, resulting in considerable financial losses to many individuals.

Then as now, all matters concerning the alienation of land on instalment were regulated by the Sale of Land on Instalments Act, 1971 (Act 72 of 1971).

In this Act, an attempt was made at the

time to protect the interests of purchasers, especially when land which has been sold is attached by a creditor of a seller of such land, as well as in the case of the death or insolvency of the seller of such land.

After the collapse of several township developers, however, it appeared in practice that the existing Act did not afford purchasers of land the necessary protection, as the Minister of economic affairs introduced a Development Schemes Bill in Parliament during 1977.

After the first reading of this Bill, it was decided to refer it to a Select Committee of the House of Assembly for inquiry and report, but because this Select Committee was unable to complete its inquiry during the 1977 session of Parliament, the Select Committee recommended that it be relieved of its task and that the subject of the Bill be referred to a commission of inquiry, consisting of members of the Select Committee.

The commission of inquiry was instructed, *inter alia*, to submit suitable proposed legislation in order to give effect to any recommendation relating to its inquiry.

In the course of its activities, the commission of inquiry found that it would not only be necessary to consider regulating legislation in connection with the sale of land, but that it would also be essential to formulate separate legislation to establish control over the handling of share blocks.

The commission came to this conclusion when it was found that rights of occupation in terms of share block schemes would continue indefinitely alongside sectional titles.

Arising from the finding of the commission with regard to the control of share blocks, the Share Block Control Act, 1980 (Act 59 of 1980), was passed.

Meanwhile the commission of inquiry continued its activities in connection with the formulation of the Alienation of Land Bill, in order to regulate all relevant matters in this connection.

This Bill is contained in the fifth and final report of the commission of inquiry, which was tabled on 26 January 1981.

At this stage, before dealing with the provisions of the Act, I wish to thank the chairman, Mr. A. A. Venter, MP for Klerksdorp, and the members of the com-

mission for the enthusiastic way in which they approached and performed their difficult task.

I would like to mention the names of the members of the commission who were responsible for formulating the Bill during the final stage.

Members of the commission who are still members of this House are Messrs. T. Atkinson, S. P. Barnard, F. D. Conradie, J. P. du Toit—at present the hon. Speaker of this House—S. S. van der Merwe, V. A. Volke and A. B. Widman.

Then there are also persons who stayed on as members of the commission, in spite of the fact that they were no longer members of this House.

Here I am thinking in particular of Mr. J. L. de Villiers and Mr. L. G. Murray, MC, who was an active member of this commission from the time of its appointment by the State President in 1977 up to the completion of its activities in 1980.

The first chairman of the commission was Mr. J. A. van Tonder, who held the office until his appointment as Commissioner General of the South Ndebele ethnic unit in 1979, and who was succeeded by Mr. A. A. Venter on 15 October 1979. Messrs. M. W. de Wet, H. Muller and G. H. Waddell resigned as members of the commission, and the latter two were replaced by Messrs. S. S. van der Merwe and A. B. Widman, who remained members to the end. Another former member, Mr. E. Louw, resigned when he was appointed as Administrator of the Cape of Good Hope. I wish to convey my sincere thanks to all the persons who have made a valued contribution to the draft legislation since the appointment of the commission. At the same time I must convey a special word of thanks to Prof. A. D. J. van Rensburg, of the Faculty of Law of the University of South Africa, for his valuable contribution to the activities of the commission.

The intention with the proposed Bill is to afford purchasers of land and sectional title units sufficient protection, through the introduction of relatively drastic measures, to prevent a repetition of the great financial losses which the liquidation of some of the property developers has caused in the past. The basic purpose of this proposed Bill, therefore, is the protection of the consu-

mers, and specifically the purchasers of land and sectional title units. Since I do not intend to discuss all the various clauses in the Bill in detail, I wish to mention only the most important provisions of the Bill and their possible effect, mainly to show what measure of consumer protection they contain.

In the past it often happened that sellers of land on instalments sold land while that land was not at that stage registrable in the name of the purchaser concerned, because, for example, a particular township had not yet been proclaimed. This caused agreements of purchase to be phrased in such a way that the purchaser obtained no right to enforce transfer of the land to him, while unreasonably long periods elapsed after the signing of the contracts. This situation is now being rectified by the provisions of clause 6 (1), which provides, *inter alia*, that all contracts in connection with the sale of land on instalments must explicitly specify the date or the event after which the seller will give transfer of the land to the purchaser. Together with this provision, clause 6 (4) contains the extremely important stipulation that the date or event referred to in clause 6 (1) may not be later than five years from the date of the contract. In order to carry this principle of protecting the purchaser to its logical conclusion, the purchaser has the right, in terms of clause 6 (5), to cancel the contract if for whatever reason the seller is unable to give transfer of the land to the purchaser after the specified date or after the event concerned has taken place. If the purchaser prefers to cancel the contract, he is entitled, in terms of clause 28, to reimbursement of all the amounts paid by him, as well as other additional amounts, such as interest.

In terms of the provisions of clause 7 of the Bill, all sellers of land which is encumbered by one or more than one mortgage and which is sold in terms of a contract are obliged to furnish to the purchaser within 30 days after the conclusion of the contract a certificate or certificates indicating the amount required by every mortgagee for the discharge of the mortgage bond or the release of the land from the mortgage bond. This clause also provides that if it appears from such a certificate or certificates that the amount owed by the seller to the mortgagee

Curfew regulations.
 *3. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
 of Police:

9. Calculations based on Smith's 'Cost of' See also E.A. Mantz: Cape Town Musicians Vol.3, University of How many persons in the Republic were prosecuted under curfew regulations during the period 1 July 1930 to 30 June 1981? arising in UG 55-78 1916 (28 August). Unionism: The 1918 of Cape Town, 1980.
10. The split over the 'war question' became evident the SDF, where the 'pro-war' from the org Getting Mili meeting of ght against resigned Cape Socialists
11. See The Inte 155 WEDNESDAY. The MINISTER OF POLICE: 10 835 persons.
12. On the forma Sheridan Jones, 'The Birth of the CPSA', p.377. and
13. Those mainly referred to in footnotes 1 and 2.
14. Report on Bolshevism in the Union of South Africa, Department of Justice File 267, 3.1064.18; letter from Commissioner of South African Police (SAP) to Justice Department, June 1st, 1920. Also subsequent issues of The Bolshevik, official organ of the ISL-CT.
15. Report on Bolshevism, op cit., p.102.
16. Justice, 267, 3.1064.18, letter from the Commissioner of Police to Secretary of Justice, dated 26th April, 1919. See also E.A. Mantzaris, 'Syndicalism on the shopfloor: The Denver shop-stewards' strike, Transvaal, November-December, 1919', presented at University of Witwatersrand History Workshop, 1981.
17. Simons and Simons, p.221.
18. Justice 267, 3.1064.18; letter from Commissioner of Police to Secretary of Justice, 29th July 1920.
19. Ibid., 'Bolshevism', pp.205-209 (No signature, date, or any other indication. Possibly report of police spy directly to the Department).
20. Ibid., p.207.
21. International, 24.1.1919, p.2.
22. Justice 267, 'Bolshevism', p.103.
23. Ibid., pp.101 and 103.
24. Ibid., p.104.
25. Ibid., 3.1064.18, p.70; Letter from Commissioner of SAP to Secretary of Justice, 30th September 1920.
26. We are referring to P. Wickins' Ph.D. thesis, 'The ICWU of South Africa', UCT, Department of Economic History, 1973, especially pp.108, 94, 89.
27. Justice 267, 3.1064.18; Letter, 30th September 1920, p.69.
28. Police File 3.524.17, pamphlet 17, pp.180-181; Letter from Cape Town Commissioner of Police to Secretary of the SAP, Pretoria, 28.1.1920.

3. Practical Considerations

3.1 Interest Calculations

In leasing and hire purchase transactions, it is often the practice to quote a 'flat' rate of interest per annum, based on the cash price of the asset in question.

For example, if a motor vehicle costing R8 000 cash is sold on lease at a flat interest rate of 7% p.a., on a three year lease, the total interest to be added to the cash price would be R8 000 x 7% x 3 years, i.e. R1 680. The sum of R9 680 would then be spread over the 3 year period, giving monthly instalments of R268,89. The true interest rate is not 7%, however, because the monthly instalments cover both interest and capital and therefore serve to reduce the capital sum outstanding. However, the 7% quoted in the example was applied to the full cash price over 3 years, disregarding the fact that the balance owing is declining. Consequently, the true, or 'effective' rate of interest is substantially in excess of the flat rate. Leasing houses have tables setting out the effective rate of interest for a given flat rate.

For example
payable in
an effective

- (1) Yes, the matter is still under consideration.
- (2) Falls away.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (2) whether these houses will be sold to such occupiers; if not, why not; if so, when?

WEDNESDAY, 26

159

the total
rate is
are paid
at 7% flat
are paid
the effective
in calculating
the effective
monthly lease
rentals
there rentals
monthly lease
rentals
effective rate

Have 4
Selling of houses to Blacks
159-159 16/3/71
*9. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Community Development:

4/...

Curfew laws: 10 835 prosecuted **339**
 THE MINISTER of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that 10 835 people had been prosecuted under curfew regulations between July 1 last year and June 30 this year. The minister was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

TERMINAL INACTIVE

c) Enter your runstream, including your valid password. Each line of the runstream is sent to the computer when <CR> key is pressed. A line may be edited in the normal way prior to sending it to the computer. The last line of the runstream must be @FIN, after which the terminal prints out

****BATCH RUN MODE-ENTER RUNSTREAM***

The terminal will reply with

b) Type in your run card with the 'B' option and your valid userid (it must be the same userid as was used to log onto the terminal).

a) Log onto the terminal in the normal way entering your USERID/PASSWD.

The terminal may be used for entering a normal batch run. For all but the simplest runs it is advisable to use a canned runstream as shown above.

3.15.2. Entering A Batch Run - @RUN,/B

6	File not catalogued on mass storage.
5	Input/output error encountered.
4	File name not specified.
3	Element unobtainable.
2	File unobtainable.
1	Improper runstream in file.

VALUE MEANING

where X may be one of the following:

-@ERROR 40000000000X

When an @START command is rejected because an abnormal condition the facility status word is printed as below:

3.15.1.1. Facility Status Word For @START Command

be aborted with 'RUNSTREAM ANALYSIS TERMINATED'.

Hypertension a big killer in the townships

SEVERE malignant hypertension is "extremely common" among urban blacks, says the Medical Research Council.

The findings of a study undertaken in Johannesburg were contained in the council's 1980 annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The study, done by Dr F J Milne of the renal unit at the University of the Witwatersrand, documented the prevalence of hypertension in black patients admitted to a Johannesburg hospital.

A quarter of the patients taking part in the test died and 40% needed kidney dialysis.

Sapa.

HQMS 4 Blacks; family housing units

*19. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many new family housing units for Blacks in White urban areas were built in each year from 1972 to 1980 and (b) what was the expenditure in each of these years on (i) such housing and (ii) infra-structural services for such housing?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

The information is not readily available as the houses are built by the Administration Boards from their own funds and with loans from the Department of Community Development and the Building Societies.

NYANGA ARRESTS

"Aliens" out

FM 28/8/81

Most of the confusion about Cape Town's deported squatters has been dispelled — but only after Wednesday's pre-dawn arrest of 800 "residual refugees" who somehow slipped through the net in last week's big round-up.

The 800 were arrested in a 4 am raid after police scaled a 2 m high fence at the Holy Cross church, Nyanga. According to police, people arrested in the dawn raid were to be taken to Pollsmoor Prison for "screening." Lawyers take this to mean that people with work will probably be allowed to stay.

"Illegals" will doubtless be treated as "aliens" and summarily deported to join their 1 100 hapless compatriots shipped back to Transkei last week. Invocation of the rarely used Admission of Aliens to the Republic Act, as well as the imposition of stringent controls on the transportation of people from Transkei to SA, introduces another disturbing dimension to separate development as an element of multilateral relations between Pretoria and the inde-

pendencies it sponsored.

The use of pass laws as a means of controlling the supply of workers required by employers in the common area is bad enough. Work-seekers accept that arrest and the payment of a fine are part of the price that has to be paid to secure employment. It operates as a severe kind of job tax but is better than starving. The Aliens Act with powers of summary deportation by-passes protracted court proceedings and confers very definite "undesirable" status on people who fall foul of it.

There is no appeal and no escape. It provides a chilling dimension to Pretoria's understanding of "independent national states" that was not there before. Leaders of the bantustans which have not yet opted for independence cannot have failed to detect this. It provides the starkest confirmation to date that the cynics are probably right in their belief that Pretoria's policies are designed to reinforce the migrant labour system.

The basis of the system is to draw on the homelands' labour pool when it is required, but the status of such labour should not be allowed to develop beyond that of "temporary sojourner." Events in Cape Town in the past fortnight illustrate just how far Pretoria is prepared to go to emphasise this fundamental principle of policy. They may also serve to deter other homeland leaders from picking the bitter fruits of independence.

TRIBAL COURTS FM 28/8/81

Makgotla power

Soweto has one of the highest crime rates in the world — over 600 murders are reported annually. The community constantly cries out for stern and effective

measures to curb the slide. Some residents, indeed, have taken the law in their hands to handle petty crime at local levels — mainly through traditional tribal courts called Makgotlas, known for their rough-and-ready methods of doling out justice. Now, it seems, Pretoria wants to incorporate these controversial bodies into local government, though precisely on what basis remains unclear.

Makgotlas are held in the open on weekends. Corporal punishment administered in public is common for offenders, though fines are also administered. Some residents point to positive aspects of the courts — their efficacy in sorting out family disputes and neighbourhood problems that would not normally be taken to court. But others have claimed corruption, arbitrariness, and the growth of tribal "Mafias."

Letsatsi Radebe, a Makgotla leader, has

this thundering defence of the system: "Whoever is less dedicated and dishonest to the traditional system of the indigenous people... shall be branded an instrument to the destruction of the indigenous people."

Court warning

But the police have warned the Makgotlas that court action will be taken if charges of assault and extortion are laid against them. So, for some years, they have been pleading for legalisation.

It appears that Pretoria's thinking is that the Makgotlas should fall under the various black community councils, Soweto being the first. The Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) has appointed a committee to look into the matter. Its report is due at the end of the month.

This step has been severely criticised

by Ramarumo Monama, a black lawyer at the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies. "Transferring judicial functions from the Department of Justice to CAD would be unfortunate and should be condemned." Such a step would make the councils even more unpopular than they are at present, he said, and begged the question of whether they would then have even more police powers conferred on them — those of influx control, for example.

A CAD spokesman tells the FM that the granting of judicial powers is already implicit in existing legislation. The Black Administration Act of 1927, as amended, which details the relationship between Pretoria and black chiefs and headmen, states that "the Minister may, after consultation with any community council... confer on a black in respect of the area of such a council... the same judicial power as in terms of Sections 12 and 20 of this Act may be conferred on a black chief and headman."

The former section deals with civil cases related to black custom, and the latter provides for the trial and punishment of common law offences.

Another possible reason for legalising the Makgotlas could be Pretoria's stated desire to link the urban townships ever more closely with the ethnic "homelands." But this could backfire, and intensify opposition to the tribal courts.

339 30/8/81

URBANISATION! That is South Africa's new television panel buzzword and TV professors are having a field day telling us what it means.

Viewers may even see it as a communist plot, for are not happy rural folk on the fertile hills of their traditional homelands becoming infected and rushing to the cities where they erect plastic and tin shelters and resist the reasonable and decent requests to go back from whence they came?

In fact, it is all quite simple. Urbanisation merely describes the urge to share in the benefits of a modern city-based society.

It is not just a question of *where* you live, it is also whether or not you have caught the bug to the extent that you do something about it.

Figures in South Africa are notoriously difficult to get hold of, or to interpret, but there are few who would quibble with the statement that there will be 50-million people in South Africa, including the states we have created, by the year 2000, and that nearly all whites and 70 to 80 percent of blacks will be urbanised by then.

The present figures show that about 88 percent of whites and Indians are urbanised and 34 percent of the black population. This last figure does not list those who live in areas that require a more sensible definition to be included.

As for those that have caught the bug of urbanisation, the figure is clearly much higher.

The truth is that modern transport systems and the modern media, such as radio, newspapers and magazines, reach into every corner of our deepest rural valleys, as do modern techniques and products such as pilchards, cooking oil, paraffin, paraffin stoves, fertilisers, pills and potions.

Drudgery

So does our system of education and the way we manage to get on in a modern society. The benefits of a longer life, reduced drudgery, and more leisure time, may not be as great as the beer, wine and cigarette advertisements indicate, but nevertheless the benefits seem real enough to pursue — legally or

Can't go back and we can't gain

S. Iwe 30/8/81

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HANS HALLEN, past president of the SA Institute of Architects and consultant to the national board of the Urban Foundation, looks at the problem of urbanisation.

world but no laws will alter the fact that they are part of our world.

The bargain has been struck and it is irreversible. Urbanisation is one-way traffic.

It is not surprising then that the drive to the cities is on and that it is also accelerating — the more we expand our industrial and commercial skills, the more railways and roads we make, the more schools we build, the faster the rate of urban migration.

As we seek to reduce that rate by improving social and working conditions in

kaans, after the ravages of the Rinderpest defeat in what was in many ways an unjust war, massive unemployment after the Anglo-Boer war and the First World War, managed to prove the power of urbanisation and showed that from opportunities given and taken a proper urban existence could be achieved.

The urbanisation of the Afrikaner (not his nationalism) is one of our best examples of modernisation.

But we have, for whatever deep rooted reasons, resisted urbanisation for the

terms of the laws of the land.

So much at odds are these attitudes with his perception of his own best interests, that the lives of such people are filled with the half-lies and evasions of the law that are necessary for survival in and around cities and where laws are continually being refined to exclude them from its benefits.

It is a long and unending battle. A man born in Cato Manor 25 years ago, removed in his youth to Kwa Mashu and happily gaining some legitimacy in terms of section 10, may find when he seeks a better job that he is now called a migrant.

The system is forever on alert to new ways of creating controls. How do people in these conditions survive? They do and they find work, they learn to help each other, and to our constant amazement they live decent

income per capita more like the Argentine, or somewhere between Spain and Portugal, and we should have long ago embarked on massive education and training programmes.

It is salutary to reflect that R100 not spent on education and training may well require R500 to be spent to combat alienated and angered peoples, those who feel that for lack of the right investment in their future, their opportunities have been reduced.

Lessons

While there is no great sense in reflecting about our past failures, there is no point in ignoring them if we are to learn the lessons we need.

It is also true to say that there are controls on migration in many countries, mostly communist, where such a policy is part of authoritarian — even totalitarian — control.

But in countries of the West like our own, where there are such controls, there are also political rights of a sort for those at the bottom of the social ladder. These rights help to redress and to contain the coercive aspects of migration control. If you have a little political clout you will not be that easily pushed around.

These are a few of the issues about urbanisation, but there is enough for us to see that we need to accept rather than reject its advantages.

Diverse

Diverse and complex ways have to be found into the modern system. Far from heavily-controlled access to every aspect of modern life, we need to loosen the reins. From this will come the complex routes to personal progress — and in this we may depoliticise large areas of life for our fellow-South Africans.

five to six times better in real money terms than living back in the bundu

We have struck a great Faustian bargain, for if we want workers for our enter-

prises, we draw them from far-flung rural worlds. If we also desire them to pursue our products, we make them use the money they earn — then willy nilly we have made them part of modern society.

They may have fewer skills to cope in such a

learn that we have in fact increased the rate of movement to the cities.

STIMES 30/8/81 Powerhouses

It may be slowed in the long run by such efforts, but not in the short term. In our age the real powerhouses of wealth creation, social development and cultural growth are the great metropolitan centres. We all know this, black and white.

This is not to say that this rapid urbanisation does not at times have ugly features — the streets of London before the fire, Rio's slums, or the areas around Durban, are not handsome expressions of the human civilising spirit. But the drive that creates cities is not to be resisted and strategies need to be used that allow that spirit to have proper expression.

The poor of Europe, under-educated, malnourished and miserable, were able to lift themselves out of that by an eager and welcoming American immigration policy. The poor of Scandinavia helped make an economic powerhouse of Minnesota.

A group of people whose home language was Afri-

that attempt.

Once we struck the bargain we should have known that all such efforts would need sooner or later to be reversed.

In our effort to leave people out of the urbanisation process all sorts of phenomena have occurred and we have given them labels.

In the light of the Nyanga affair, squatters have been in the news. A squatter is someone who occupies someone else's land, with or without the owner's consent. He may be occupying a house that does not comply with building regulations, or he may be welcome on the land by its owner but not permitted to be in the area in terms of other laws. He may have a permit, but his wife may not.

Inhibit

These are just a few of the innumerable permutations of all the factors that inhibit migrants (usually black) from going to where they want to be. What is true of all of these is that in some way or other the migrant is unwelcome in

Obstructions

These young Dick Whittingtons or Piet van der Merwes are not put off by the obstructions put in their path.

For such a migrant society is also young. Too fertile for our liking perhaps, but the facts are not in doubt. In black society 40-50 percent of the population is under 15 compared with 20-25 percent for whites.

For blacks therefore many more classrooms per capita are needed than whites. And it is no good touting about excessive birthrates. If poverty continues the birthrate will not go down.

There is a correlation between urbanisation, education and increased income and lowered birthrates. Campaigners for birth control should also give urgent attention to jobs, education and opportunity.

We are not alone in these problems and when it suits us we compare ourselves with so-called "Third World" countries. The truth we need to accept — and we should have done so long ago — is that we have an

and sophisticated society. We are making trouble for ourselves that we will be unable to resolve.

Let employers and workers create their own employment agreements and work structure, let's keep our driving standards, but let more people start taxi and bus services and let us turn a blind eye to backyard workshops and remove the inhibitions on starting a business in downtown Durban.

Maddened

Let men sell their skills where they can, and create such opportunities at the same pace as we create education opportunities. Not one before the other, but both together.

Are these the attitudes of some maddened Marxist? Or are they not quite simply the values that underpin our concept of a free enterprise society and within which the marketplace can at least have some aspects of freedom. It is the opposite of authoritarian socialist and centralised planning.

What people want is by and large what we have and would like to have. What's wrong with that?

Donations to SABRA

Hans S. G. 246
66. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development (339)

Whether any Administration Boards
made donations to SABRA during the
first half of 1981; if so, (a) which Boards
and (b) what amount was donated?

31/8/81
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

URBAN AFRICANS—
GENERAL.

1/9/81 — 31/12/81



Mr Alex van Breda

NP whip: Increase fines for employers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The chief whip of the National Party, Mr Alex van Breda, yesterday called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to increase substantially the fines for illegal employment of blacks.

"When the food is being taken from the mouths of legal blacks simply because their cause is not as spectacular as that of squatters, I must ask the minister whether the present legislation is adequate to deal with the problem."

Mr Van Breda was speaking in committee on the Co-operation and Development Vote and said there was a growing body of industrialists who were exploiting the illegal worker. For little wages they obtained loyal workers and it was often in their interest to fire legal workers and replace them with illegals.

"These men are mostly the main complainants against government action taken on squatters," Mr Van Breda said. The Progressive Federal Party took up the plea of these exploiters and they often got away with it, as they had done at Crossroads, he said.

The government should consider increasing the fines substantially to make them prohibitive and to make the employer responsible for returning the illegal worker to the black homeland, Mr Van Breda said.

Fines had been adjusted in 1979 to a maximum of R500 on the first conviction, but the courts had mostly imposed a minimal fine of R100. The minister would have to see to it that the maximum allowed by the Act be raised substantially, he said. — Sapa

TUESDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER 1981

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Hans SBC. 245 Black housing

62. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What were the amounts provided by the Government for each of the last five financial years in respect of Black housing in urban areas outside the national states by way of (a) loan funds and (b) grants;
- (2) whether any interest was charged in respect of such loans; if so, what was the average interest so charged;
- (3) whether any of the Administration Boards failed to meet their commitments regarding the (a) repayment of capital and (b) payment of interest charges in respect of such loans; if so, (i) which Administration Boards and (ii) what were the amounts involved;

SEPTEMBER 1981

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- (4) whether Administration Boards are compelled to meet from their general revenue account any shortfalls in respect of interest and redemption on housing loans which are caused by occupants defaulting in regard to their rent payments?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The financing of housing from government funds in the urban Black residential areas is the responsibility of the Department of Community Development. The information obtained is as follows:

(1) (a) 1976-'77	R5 661 528,00
1977-'78	R12 432 622,00
1978-'79	R41 049 589,00
1979-'80	R59 069 499,00
1980-'81	R47 256 202,00

- (b) No grants were made.
- (2) Yes. The interest charged ranges between 1 and 9 percent and is determined according to the income of the occupiers.
- (3) No.
- (4) Yes.

Inquiry to include urban blacks

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Van der Walt Commission is to be enlarged in order to investigate the situation of the urban black, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced here yesterday.

Speaking on his vote in the budget committee stage, he said the cabinet had approved the extension of the commission to 12 members or more under two vice-chairmen.

Half the enlarged commission would have the specific task of investigating and reporting on those blacks living outside the national states. The other half would continue to concern itself with the national states and consolidation.

"The commission will also be drawn into a closer relationship with the top structure of the Department of Co-operation and Development in order that they can co-ordinate with the two separate parts concerning blacks inside and outside the national states."

The cabinet had also approved the recruitment of a "top expert" to serve the department on a contract basis, Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof denied opposition claims that the government had no plan or strategy to deal with black urbanization and said that an elaborate programme had been agreed on by his department and the Department of Community Development which was the department responsible for the provision of housing for all races.

The programme recognized that although squatting was not policy, upgrading and clearance of squatter areas was a priority target.

Among the other aspects of the agreed programme were issues such as the desirability of creating site-and-service schemes and the need to encourage self-build housing schemes.

Ways and means would also be sought to eliminate obstacles in the way of financing private home building by the individual and to activate employers into participating in the provision of homes for workers.

The cabinet had also received and considered the report of the Viljoen Commission's inquiry into Soweto's housing and the private sector's involvement. — Sapa

Working Example (1) : Suggest

Use of Borrowed Funds

(i) Net profit before tax a

(ii) Net profit before tax t
Net profit after tax to

Note: Although the return on funds on which the rate the return on sharehold shows the net return on

Other Profitability Ratios Rel

(i) Gross Profit Margin

This indicates that alt
sales have increased ev
manufacture or a reduct

(ii) Net Profit Margin

This indicates an incre
(Rand amount), with sat

(iii) Expenses to sales

(iv) Net Profit before interest to sales

Relative to (i) investment on total assets (or ea^u

(ii) Stock turnover

The business appears to be making less use of fund

employed is down. This is probably due to the benefit of refitting the shop and increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge in trade not yet having occurred.

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next accounting period.

Test case on workers from the homelands

A test case which may have vital implications for the urban rights of migrant workers continues today in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, of Ritavi district in the Gazankulu homeland, has applied for two orders from Mr Justice O'Donovan.

He has asked for an order declaring that in terms of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act he is entitled to remain in Germiston.

The court was also asked to direct the East Rand Administration Board and its municipal labour office to endorse his reference book accordingly.

Mr Rikhoto said he had

worked for more than 10 years on a contract in Germiston and that he was now legally entitled to live and work in Germiston.

His application was opposed by the board and the labour office. When proceedings began yesterday they asked for a postponement which was not granted.

Mr E du Toit SC, for the board and labour office, submitted that extra time was needed to prepare for a case which "affects thousands whatever the court might decide."

He did not want the court to rule on incorrect or misleading evidence. Counsel on both sides consider the matter a test case.

The board and the labour office submitted that the court did not have jurisdiction on the matter.

It was also submitted that homeland citizens were not entitled to qualify for rights under section 10 (1) (b) of the Act and that law had been introduced barring such citizens from these rights.

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8/9/81

declaring that he is entitled to his rights under Section 10(1)(b) and ordering the labour officer to endorse his pass accordingly.

This case was heard last week by Mr Justice O'Donovan. After hearing argument, the court reserved judgment.

ERAB's counsel, Mr Etienne du Toit, SC, told the court that both sides saw the case as a "test case" which would "affect thousands of people."

In other words, if the court rules that Mr Rikhoto is entitled to his rights, thousands in a similar position would be entitled to them — and vice versa.

However technical the arguments, therefore, it is not difficult to see why the case has ramifications far beyond the courtroom in central Johannesburg.

According to evidence before the court, Mr Rikhoto's company regarded him as having

which was heard in the Rand Supreme Court will affect the rights of thousands of black workers who have been working in the cities for more than 10 years. Labour Reporter STEVEN N reports.

worked continuously for them since 1970.

Each year, Mr Rikhoto and the company would follow a procedure laid down in the regulations.

Mr Rikhoto would go to the municipal labour officer with a letter from the company saying it wished to re-employ him on a new contract. The officer would give him a "call-in" card which requested the tribal labour officer at Ritavi, his home district, to attest a new contract for him.

He would then go back to Ritavi during his annual leave from the company, attest a new contract and return to his employer.

In an affidavit before the court, a company official said this procedure was regarded as merely a formality.

He added "We have regarded him as having worked continuously for the company in the same way as we regard employees of other

racial groups who are not obliged to follow this procedure."

This procedure is followed by thousands of workers and their employers.

Mr Rikhoto submitted that he had worked "continuously" for the company and that the contract had been renewed each year only because his employer believed this was legally required.

In his reply, the labour officer, Mr Hendrik Visagie, said Mr Rikhoto was not entitled to enter into a work contract for more than one year.

He added: "The fact that he was allowed repeatedly to enter into a one-year contract, after an absence from his work, is specifically intended, especially taking into account that the applicant is a citizen of a homeland, to prevent him obtaining rights in terms of Section 10(1)(b)."

The regulations "oblige him specifically to break his service every year and to conclude only a one-year service contract for the specific purpose of preventing him qualifying in terms of the section mentioned."

In other words, they were designed to prevent any worker on annual contracts from ever becoming entitled to live permanently in the cities.

In his argument, Mr du Toit repeated that the purpose of the regulations was to prevent continuous employment and said an agreement between an employer and his worker — as in Mr Rikhoto's case — could not change this.

The "call-in card" stated that the worker had ended his employment under the contract and that he had been "signed off" by his employer, he said.

There was no provision in the contract for workers to take annual leave and the fact that both Mr Rikhoto and his employer regarded his absence as annual leave fell outside the law.

Mr Rikhoto had not worked for one employer continuously for 10 years, but on 10 separate one-year contracts.

Mr Du Toit was asked by Mr Justice O'Donovan whether it was then possible for anyone to qualify for Section 10(1)(b) rights.

He replied that this was possible, if the labour officer granted an extension of the annual contract.

Mr Du Toit also argued that the court did not have jurisdiction on the issue because Mr Rikhoto had not appealed to the chief commissioner for the Witwatersrand and had therefore not exhausted all his remedies.

Mr Chaskalson said the case had to do with the "proper construction" of Section 10(1)(b). As a worker without these rights, Mr Rikhoto "could not have his wife with him, had no security of employment and needed annual permission to remain in the area."

The rights therefore affected a worker's "entire family life, security of living and security of employment."

Mr Rikhoto had worked continuously for his employer and had not been convicted of a crime and officials had, therefore, no discretion to decide whether he was entitled to his rights, which were guaranteed by law.

He said ERAB had submitted that, as a homeland citizen, Mr Rikhoto was not entitled to these rights.

This was "totally irrelevant" as citizens of non-independent homelands were still South African citizens and therefore entitled to Section 10 rights.

All blacks were automatically homeland citizens and, if ERAB was correct, "Section 10 would be a dead letter".

Mr Chaskalson quoted legal precedents which held that, even if someone left an area in which they were living for a period, they could still be "continuously" living in it and said the same applied to employment.

Mr Rikhoto had never been out of work during the 10-year period and he was paid by his employer while on annual leave in Ritavi.

At all times, there was a "continuing understanding" between him and his employer that he would remain working at the company despite the fact that they were required to enter into new contracts each year.

The contract had only been broken annually because he and his employer believed this was the only legal way to ensure he continued working there.

Mr Chaskalson argued that the regulations cited by the authorities were "irrelevant" to the case because they did not mean that workers could never qualify for Section 10 rights.

If the regulations had been specifically designed to prevent them qualifying, they would have no force of law. Section 10 rights were guaranteed in law and any action taken to deprive somebody of a legal right was "void".

"If the board is saying: We are prepared to let people work here for 10 years, but we don't want them to qualify, so we send them back to the homelands" then their action was legally void, he added.

He disputed the assertion that workers could qualify only if their contracts were extended. If that were the case, he said, they would need a ten-year contract and it would be almost impossible for anyone to qualify.

It is now for the court to decide on this issue — which has crucial implications for Government influx control policy.

right to

THE argument in the courtroom is highly technical and way above any layman who may have wandered into the public gallery.

Members of the public do not form queues outside the court to hear the latest juicy piece of evidence.

Rikhoto vs East Rand Administration Board and Another is, therefore, hardly likely to be headlined as the "trial of the century".

But, whatever the outcome, the case will affect the lives of thousands of black workers. At issue is the right of many of them to live and work in the cities.

Section 10 of the 1945 Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act bars any black from remaining in a "prescribed area" — usually a "white" city — for more than 72 hours unless he or she complies with certain requirements.

One of these — under Section 10(1)(b) — is that they must have worked "continuously" for one employer for ten years or for several for 15 years.

The only way workers from the black "homelands" can get to the white cities to work and live legally is through recruitment in their "homeland" labour bureaux on work contracts, which usually expire after one year.

Because they are contract workers, they may not have their families living with them and they are only entitled to work for the employer they are contracted to — only in special circumstances may they change jobs.

It was argued in court that the idea behind Section 10(1)(b) was that workers who have been coming to the cities in this way and have regularly been working for the same employer could win the right to stay permanently in the city, bring their families with them and freely work for any employer.

There are, by the East Rand Administration Board's counsel's submissions, "thousands" of workers presently in the cities who would, on this interpretation, be entitled to these rights.

But when these workers request their right to stay permanently in the cities, they are usually refused.

The ERAB, like other black administration boards, argues that, despite the existence of this clause in the law, regulations introduced by the

Government in 1968 take this right away from most contract workers.

Officials have interpreted these to mean that migrants who were registered as contract workers on one-year contracts after 1968 are never able to work "continuously" in the cities.

Even if they return to the same employer each year, they are doing so on a new contract, officials say. Each time their contract expires, they must renew it and they are therefore breaking their employment and starting it afresh.

Unless, therefore, the authorities decide to allow a worker a ten-year contract (and it was argued in court that that had seldom "if ever" happened), contract workers could never qualify for these rights, they argue.

The effect of this has been that countless workers who would have qualified for city residence rights have been refused them. And it is this which is being challenged by the present case.

Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto is one such worker.

His counsel, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, told the court the regulations did not prevent him acquiring his rights. If they were designed to do so, he added, they had no force of law because they were designed to frustrate an existing law — The Urban Areas Act.

It was invalid, he said, for a regulation to take away a right which had been granted by a law.

Mr Rikhoto was recruited in Gazankulu in 1970 to work for a Germiston engineering firm, and alleges he worked "continuously" for the firm (he still works there) from August of that year until August, 1980, and that he is therefore entitled to his rights to live permanently in the Germiston area.

Earlier this year, he applied to ERAB's municipal labour officer for a stamp in his pass confirming he was entitled to stay in the area permanently.

He was refused twice — once because the board alleged he had only begun his contract in 1973 and then, after he queried this, because he had not been registered as a contract worker before April, 1968.

He then asked the Rand Supreme Court for an order against ERAB and the labour officer,

It's not the juiciest case around, but for thousands of migrant workers, *Rikhoto vs ERAB and Another* could mean . . .

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A CASE
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FRIEDMA

Hand 6 Qc SABRA 340 9/9/81
*16. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any Administration Board has
(a) made and or (b) authorized any pay-
ment to SABRA in respect of any (i)
project or (ii) other matter since 1 April
1980; if so, what is the (aa) nature of such
projects and (bb) amount involved?

WEDNESDAY, 9

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

Urban black suicide rate is becoming a problem

Star 10/9/81 (339)

By a Staff Reporter

Suicide among urban blacks was becoming a problem, said the chairman of Suicides Anonymous, Mr Sam Bloomberg.

He said when blacks were living close to the rhythm of nature and not in a competitive city environment they did not commit suicide.

"Blacks contracted the big city sickness and became subjected to the same kind of thinking and stress as their white counterparts when they



MR SAM BLOOMBERG

became urbanised," Mr Bloomberg said.

"We live in a society where inhuman and brutal acts are accepted and

compassion is no longer an asset.

"Acts of violence are more acceptable and encouraged."

Mr Bloomberg said violence in the form of murder among urban blacks was caused by frustration and economic, political and social factors.

"Old people are passive but the young are sensitive and intense and want to live for today."

Mr Bloomberg said drinking in urban areas contributed much towards suicide and murder.

Blacks removed to Black States

20. 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 the first six months of 1981?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Port Elizabeth	Nil
Bloemfontein	Nil
Durban	214
Pietermaritzburg	107
Pretoria	Nil
Witwatersrand	212
Cape Town	86
East London	Nil

Administration Boards: Investments

274. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development;

14/9/81

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MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 1981

- (1) (a) What funds did each of the Administration Boards have invested as at 30 June 1981. (b) (i) with whom and (ii) at what rate of interest were they invested, (c) when are they repayable and (d) when was each investment made;
- (2) whether any commission was payable on such investments; if so, what are the particulars of such commission;
- (3) when does each such Board anticipate that the money will be spent by it on improving the infrastructure in the area under its control?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)	Central-Transvaal	R12 653 157
	Drakensberg	R8 127 804
	Eastern Cape	R7 700 000
	East Rand	R27 846 964
	Eastern Transvaal	R5 801 619
	Highveld	R9 360 000
	Northern Cape	R2 152 248
	Northern-Transvaal	R3 800 000
	Oranje-Vaal	R28 018 827
	Port Natal	R13 868 156
	Southern O.F.S.	R7 700 000
	Western Cape	R5 062 078
	Western Transvaal	R8 466 000
	West-Rand	R20 060 150

- (b) (i) Registered financial institutions.
 - (b) (ii) Rates vary from 3 per cent to 14 per cent.
 - (c) From daily demand to 3 years. The case of East-Rand where an amount of R1 789 805 was lent to the Western Cape and West-Rand Administration Boards where the date of re-payment is September 1995, is an exception.
 - (d) Varies from July 1978 to June 1980. In the case of East-Rand the investment was made in 1975.
- Details in regard to (1)(b)(ii), (c) and (d) are not readily avail-

able and can only be obtained at unreasonable expense.

(2) No.

- (3) It is not possible to give an exact time schedule as the expenditure on the improvement of infrastructure is an ongoing process in respect of planning and the execution thereof is done on a continuous basis. The Boards have however recently been instructed not to hold on to unnecessary large reserves and to expend such reserves, except those reserves which are reasonably required to be held in hand for the ongoing functions of the Boards, in respect of services in the Black Township concerned. The Boards are well aware that backlogs do exist but must act responsibly according to the guidelines of the Franzsen Commission which recommended that roughly 40 per cent of capital expenditure should be funded out of internal sources, otherwise the demand for capital will be too high, while the interest and redemption costs will simultaneously place too great a burden on the tariff structure which will then be applicable in the Black Townships.

Focus on urban blacks— Minister

Political Correspondent

SERIOUS attention would have to be given to the position of blacks outside homelands in the next decade, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, said today.

Speaking at a meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer in Middelburg (Cape), Dr Morrison said moves in labour had shown the Government was serious about the position of blacks in white South Africa.

Comprehensive legislation on bottlenecks affecting these people was being prepared by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

While in the case of the black 'national states' there had been rapid unfolding of Government policy, something concrete would now have to be done



Dr G de V Morrison

to satisfy the political and social aspirations of blacks in the rest of South Africa.

The aim would be for blacks to have close links with their national states while also being satisfied with life in white South Africa.

Realism demanded that the problem be faced squarely.

'What we have to face is whether 9.5-million blacks in white South Africa are to be our allies or not in the struggle to keep our country strong and progressive.

If we see blacks as potential partners then it is important that we create a dispensation for them to make it worthwhile to be on our side against the

Property rights for blacks 339 recommended

Political Staff

A GOVERNMENT-appointed committee has recommended full property ownership for blacks in urban areas.

Informed sources say this is the key recommendation of the 10-man committee, under Mr Justice I M Grosskopf, that investigated Dr Piet Koornhof's three revised bills on influx control and other matters affecting blacks in urban areas.

The committee's report has been submitted to the cabinet and circulated among government officials and advisers, but has not yet been made public.

A recommendation for full property ownership presents the government with a direct challenge to one of the pillars of apartheid, which rests on denying blacks property and other rights in so-called "white South Africa."

There is strong speculation that Dr Koornhof's revised influx control bills will not be tabled in Parliament this session, mainly because the Grosskopf Committee report is so controversial.

Dr Koornhof's three bills were released for public comment last year. They were designed to bring influx control into line with the Riekert Report, which recommended that the right of blacks to be in urban areas should depend on a job and "approved housing".

According to informed sources, the Grosskopf Com-

mission has recommended:

① That blacks with urban residence rights be granted full freehold title on property.

② The scrapping of existing conditions under which blacks acquire permanent rights to be in urban areas under Section 10 of the Urban Consolidation Act. This law requires blacks to have been born in an urban area or lived there for 15 years or to have worked for the same employer for 10 years, to acquire such rights.

③ Making the right of urban residence dependent on a job and "approved housing".

④ Granting automatic permanent residence rights in urban areas to blacks who have come within 5 years of obtaining qualification under the existing law.

⑤ Scrapping the 72-hour limit for blacks without permanent urban residence rights to remain in cities and replacing this with a provision granting rural blacks the right to remain in cities for three-months if they acquire a permit to do so.

⑥ Increasing the R500 fine for employers of blacks who are not qualified to be in urban areas.

⑦ Doing away with the "dompas" system under which blacks can be asked to show their passes in any public place and replacing this with a system of control at the workplace and in township homes.

Urban Blacks: interdepartmental
committee

339

1948 7 G.C. 1948
*12. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- 12/9/48
- (1) Whether an interdepartmental committee has been appointed to study the question of urban Blacks; if so,

FRIDAY, 18 SI

429

- (a) when, (b) who are the members of the committee, (c) what are its terms of reference and (d) when is it expected to conclude its work;
 - (2) whether such committee will submit a report; if so,
 - (3) whether such report will be laid upon the Table; if not, to whom will it be made available?
- †The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:
- (1) No.
 - (1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (2) and (3) Fall away.

Call to let blacks own urban land

By HELEN ZILLE

A Government-appointed committee has recommended full property ownership for blacks in urban areas.

Informed sources say this is the key recommendation of the 10-man committee, under Mr Justice I M Grosskopf, that investigated Dr Koornhof's three revised bills on influx control and other matters affecting blacks in urban areas.

The committee's report has been submitted to the Cabinet and circulated among Government officials and advisers, but has not yet been made public.

A recommendation for full property ownership presents the Government with a direct challenge to one of the pillars of apartheid, which rests on denying blacks property and other rights in so-called "white South Africa."

"Up till now the Government has only been prepared to grant 99-year leasehold rights to blacks — and informed

sources say there is hardly any chance at all of the National Party accepting full freehold title for blacks in urban areas.

The majority of the National Party argues that if blacks own property in so-called "white" South Africa, they cannot indefinitely be denied political rights.

In direct contradiction to traditional Nationalist policy, the recommendation for full property ownership rights apparently lies at the heart of the Grosskopf Committee's report, and is already the subject of a behind-the-scenes confrontation in Government ranks.

There is strong speculation that Dr Koornhof's revised influx control bills will not be tabled in Parliament this session, mainly because the Grosskopf Committee report is so controversial.

Housing

The committee was appointed to take a second look at Dr Koornhof's three bills, which were released for public comment last year.

The bills were designed to bring influx control in line with the recommendations of the Rieker report, which recommended that the right of blacks to be in urban areas should depend on a job and "approved housing".

According to informed sources, the Grosskopf Commission has recommended: ● That blacks with urban residence rights be granted full freehold title on property.

● The scrapping of existing conditions under which blacks acquire permanent rights to be in urban areas under section 10 of the Urban Consolidation Act this law requires blacks to have been born in an urban area or lived there for 15 years or to have worked for the same employer for 10 years, in order to acquire permanent residence rights.

Oppose

● Making the right of urban residence dependent on a job and "approved housing".

● Granting automatic permanent residence rights in urban areas to blacks who have come within 5 years of obtaining qualification under the existing Section 10 provisions.

blacks without permanent urban residence rights to remain in cities.

● Replacing this with a provision granting rural blacks the right to remain in cities for three months if they acquire a permit to do so.

● Increasing the R500 fine for employers of Blacks who are not qualified to be in urban areas.

● Doing away with the "dompas" system under which blacks can be asked to show their passes in any public place.

● Replacing this with a system of control at the workplace and in township homes.

Informed Nationalists say all these recommendations are extremely controversial because they are considered to be "unenforceable".

"Effective influx control is one of the cornerstones of Nationalist policy, and the majority of nationalists would strongly oppose any system in which influx control was rendered unenforceable."

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1975 18 September 1981
REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEHEER EN TOESIG OOR 'N STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIED EN AANVERWANTE AANGELEENTHEDE.—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING R. 1036 VAN 1968

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 22 (1) (b) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), gelees met artikel 38 (3) (a) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), wysig hierby Goewermenskenisgewing R. 1036 van 1968, soos van toepassing gemaak op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermenskenisgewing R. 1267 van 1968, ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

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

(Lêer A1/3/2/12/1)

BYLAE

1. Wysig regulasie 20 van Hoofstuk 2 deur—

(a) subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

“(1) 'n Geregistreerde bewoner wat 'n voornemende loseerder, wat nie 'n afhanklike of 'n ongetroude seun, ongeag sy ouderdom, van sodanige geregistreerde bewoner is nie, huisves in 'n gebou op sy woonperseel of in sy woning op daardie woonperseel, moet binne 3 (drie) dae vanaf die datum waarop sodanige loseerder aldus gehuisves word, die superintendent verwittig dat hy 'n voornemende loseerder huisves en die besonderhede wat die superintendent verlang, verstrek en sodanige loseerder moet binne dieselfde tydperk by die superintendent aansoek doen om registrasie en 'n loseerderspermit.”;

(b) subregulasie (2) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

“(2) As die superintendent oortuig is dat die applikant—

(a) nie geweier het om huisvesting in 'n woning of tehuis of ander huisvesting deur die Raad verskaf en hom aangebied, aan te neem nie;

(b) huisvesting verkry het wat goedgekeur is;

(c) die gelde deur die Minister by kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant voorgeskryf, vooruitbetaal het, kan hy aan sodanige applikant 'n loseerderspermit uitreik: Met dien verstande dat in 'n spesiale geval waar die applikant weens hoë ouderdom, swaakteit of dergelike ongeskiktheid nie aan die vereistes van paragraaf (c) kan voldoen nie, die superintendent na goeddunke die uitreiking van 'n loseerderspermit kan magtig asof die vereistes van genoemde paragraaf wel nagekom is.”;

(c) subregulasie (3) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

“(3) Elke loseerderspermit wat ooreenkomstig die bepalings van subregulasie (2) uitgereik is, bly van krag vir solank die voorgeskryfte loseerderspermitgelde maandeliks vooruitbetaal word, of totdat sodanige permit ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie regulasies ingetrek word.”;

(d) subregulasie (4) te skrap;

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1975 18 September 1981
REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF AN URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA AND RELEVANT MATTERS.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1036 OF 1968

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 22 (1) (b) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), read with section 38 (3) (a) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), hereby amend Government Notice R. 1036 of 1968, made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267 of 1968, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

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

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

SCHEDULE

1. Amend regulation 20 of Chapter 2 by—

(a) the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation:

“(1) A registered occupier who accommodates a prospective lodger, who is not a dependant or an unmarried son, irrespective of his age, of such registered occupier, in a building on his residential site or in his dwelling on that residential site shall within 3 (three) days from the date on which such lodger is so accommodated, notify the superintendent that he accommodates a prospective lodger and furnish the particulars required by the superintendent and such lodger shall within the same period apply to the superintendent for registration and a lodger's permit.”;

(b) the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following subregulation:

“(2) The superintendent, on being satisfied that the applicant—

(a) has not refused to accept accommodation in a dwelling or hostel or other accommodation provided by the Board and offered to him;

(b) has obtained approved accommodation;

(c) has paid in advance the fees prescribed by the Minister by notice in the *Government Gazette*,

may issue to such applicant a lodger's permit: Provided that in any special case where the lodger, by reason of old age, infirmity or similar disability, is unable to comply with the requirements of paragraph (c), the superintendent may in his discretion authorise the issue of a lodger's permit as if the requirements of the said paragraph had been complied with.”;

(c) the substitution for subregulation (3) of the following subregulation:

“(3) Every lodger's permit issued in accordance with the provisions of subregulation (2) shall remain valid for as long as the prescribed lodger's permit fees are being paid monthly in advance or until such permit is withdrawn in terms of the provisions of these regulations.”;

(d) the deletion of subregulation (4);

(e) subregulasie (5) (b) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(b) die name, persoonsnommers en ouderdomme van enige afhanklikes van sodanige houer;”;

(f) subregulasie (5) (d) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(d) die nommer van die perseel of woning waar die houer van sodanige loseerderspermit en sy afhanklikes wat daarin vermeld word, gehuisves word.”;

(g) subregulasie (7) te skrap;

(h) die volgende woorde aan die einde van subregulasie (10) by te voeg:

“wat aan die geregistreerde bewoner uitgereik is.”.

(e) the substitution for of subregulation (5) (b) of the following paragraph:

“(b) the names, identity numbers and ages of any dependants of such holder;”;

(f) the substitution for of subregulation (5) (d) of the following paragraph:

“(d) the number of the site or dwelling where the holder of such lodger's permit and his dependants mentioned therein are accommodated.”;

(g) the deletion of subregulation (7);

(h) the addition of the following words at the end of subregulation (10):

“issued to the registered occupier.”.

AGROCHEMOPHYSICA

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958-1968 en bevat artikels oor Biochemie, Biometrika, Grondkunde, Landbou-ingenieurswese, Landbouweerkunde en Ontledingstegete. Vier dele van die tydskrif word per jaar gepubliseer.

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

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

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

AGROCHEMOPHYSICA

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11, 1958-1968 and deals with Biochemistry, Biometry, Soil Science, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Meteorology and Analysis Techniques. Four parts of the journal are published annually.

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

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

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

Cutting the red tape

FM 18/9/81

339

The legalisation of shebeens is, of course, long overdue. The shebeen has been around for as long as there have been urban black populations. They are homes-from-home for thousands of township residents, havens beloved of hearts and throats from Tembisa to Guguletu. No amount of police raiding has made them disappear.

At least 4 000 shebeens exist in Soweto alone. Those in the know believe them to be efficient businesses that provide communities with a good service. They represent a black business initiative that has survived harassment, supply problems and all other difficulties associated with prohibition.

In terms of surviving against these odds, their owners must rank among the most

agile businessmen in the country. As former SA Breweries executive, Colin Hall, who has championed the shebeen cause for a long time, says: "Those guys must be the greatest entrepreneurs in the world."

"They've survived — without training, without normal infrastructure, despite the problems that go hand-in-hand with illegality."

For these reasons, the recent announcement by the Director General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Johan Mills, giving the green light to the eventual legalisation of shebeens and off-sales is long overdue and very welcome.

Trouble is, that it has been said before. On May 29 last year, an almost identical state-

ment on the legalisation of shebeens and black off-sales was made by the then Minister of Justice Alwyn Schlebusch.

Shebeeners immediately mobilised to demonstrate their willingness to be legalised. The shebeeners organisation, which had its genesis a few years before, became the National Tavern Association (NTA) with a membership of at least 2 000, and shebeener Peggy Bel-Air became president and Lucky Michaels chairman.

Shebeen associations from all over the Transvaal affiliated. Offices were set up in downtown Johannesburg, a "trade" newspaper (*eSpotini*) began to appear monthly, and a bursary fund — boasting Professor Bozzoli of Wits University and Ken Wil-

liams of SAB as trustees — was established.

Yet not one liquor licence has been granted from that date until now. One reason for the impasse was zoning.

Shebeeners had to have their homes rezoned into business sites before they could apply for liquor licences.

The zoning authorities were — and are — the relevant administration boards, which were either caught off-guard or were loath to have their almost-total monopoly on liquor off-sales in the townships threatened. Consequently they did nothing palpable about the matter. (The West Rand Administration Board's net profit from liquor and sorghum beer sales in the last financial year was R3,5m — all of which, chairman John Knoetze emphasises, is being ploughed back into the townships.)

Mills's statement, however, may have more practical effect. It emanates from the Department of Co-operation and Development itself, which indicates that the administration boards will now presumably get off their hands when it comes to re-zoning.

It states clearly that the "legalisation of shebeens will be effected as far as is possible to do so" and that it is "not necessary to delay matters until the administration boards concerned have been provided with alternative sources of income."

Nevertheless, when the *FM* went to press, it was still not clear what the guidelines for the implementation of legalisation will be; these remain the subject of a circular being prepared by the department.

Will licence fees be adjusted to bring in the revenue lost to the boards? Will the law prohibiting the transport of more than nine litres of liquor across township boundaries remain intact to ensure revenue for administration board off-sales?

How long will it take for rezoning? Will shebeens have to comply with Liquor Act regulations, which require separate toilets for male and female patrons (besides the family toilet)? What does the entry of black people into the liquor trade in an "orderly" manner mean? Who exactly will handle the whole business of licensing?

These questions need to be answered as soon as possible. In particular, the last one needs a clear answer. The NTA is disturbed by the sentence in the statement which says that "it would be best to leave the conditions to be met by prospective licensees in respect of premises in the hands of the community councils."

The shebeeners fear the department may have simply passed the buck, and that more months of delay could be in store. Furthermore, the right to grant a liquor licence is a powerful one, and even the Committee of Ten's Dr Ntatho Motlana — who does not generally lend himself to shebeeners' causes — says that "the idea of community councils controlling licences is monstrous and dangerous. Let the board which gives licenses in white areas be the authority."

Time is of paramount importance. For attitude of the police is that so long as a

shebeen is unlicensed, it is trading illegally and must therefore be raided. This means, in effect, that the assets of businessmen who, under a normal free enterprise system would be perfectly safe, remain in jeopardy from an arm of the very government that has removed its objection to them. It is a matter that exacerbates friction in the townships.

It is for this reason that those who have long been involved in the issue of shebeen legalisation are hopeful but wary.

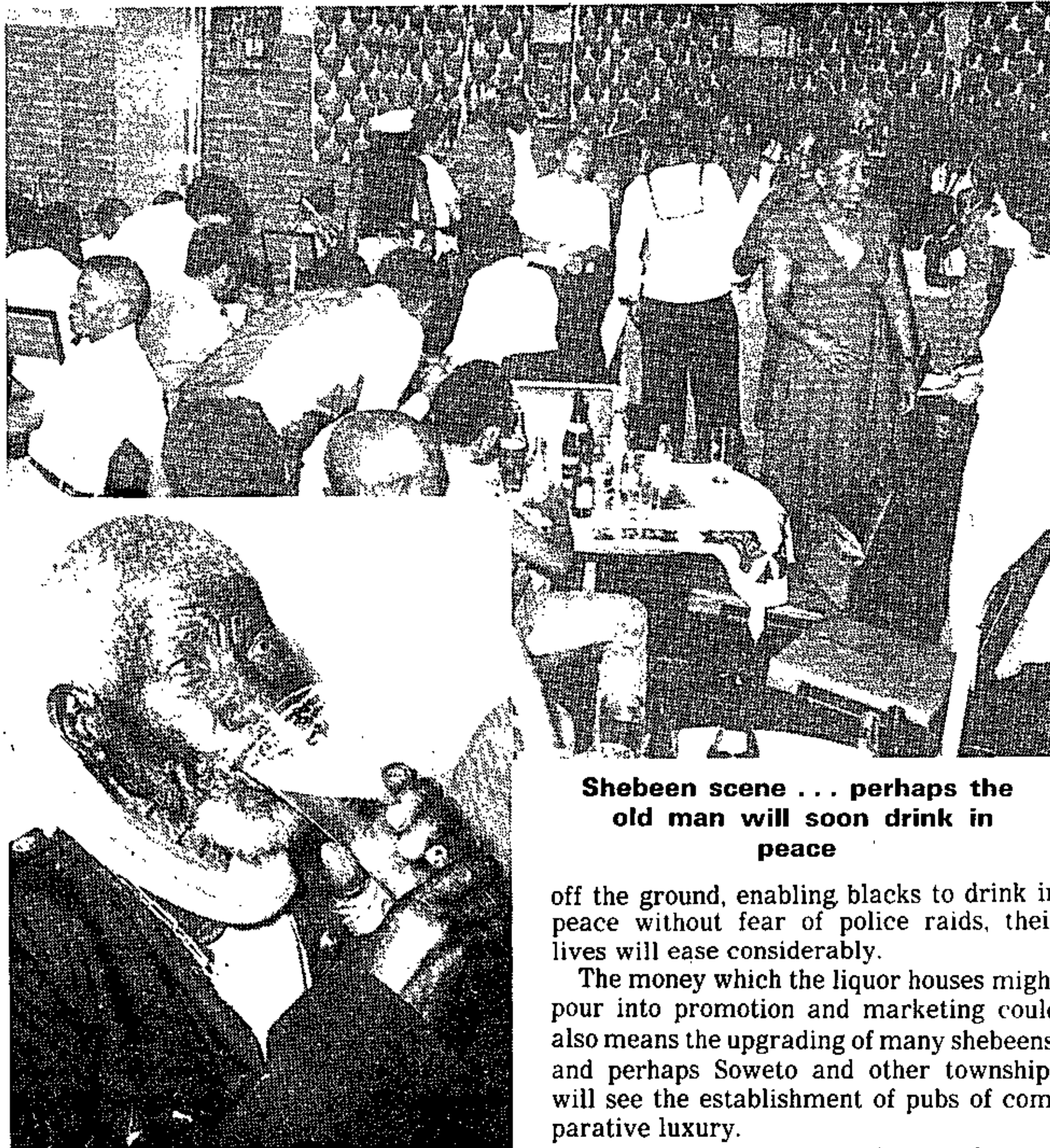
Says NTA secretary, Ray Mollison: "We heard this kind of statement last year, and

over 60% of the beer market — have access to their needs now, though illegally.

In the meantime, SAB is offering assistance to would-be licencees on all aspects of acquiring a licence, as is SFW.

It also remains to be seen what the new Kirsh-Pickard group will do, once it has settled down. Natie Kirsh tells the *FM* that no special plans had been made yet, but decriminalisation of the trade could mean that Metcash could be well placed to handle the distribution operations of liquor manufacturers in the townships.

What is clear is that if legalisation gets



Shebeen scene ... perhaps the old man will soon drink in peace

off the ground, enabling blacks to drink in peace without fear of police raids, their lives will ease considerably.

The money which the liquor houses might pour into promotion and marketing could also mean the upgrading of many shebeens, and perhaps Soweto and other townships will see the establishment of pubs of comparative luxury.

Two things are for sure. The legalisation of shebeens must not be allowed to flounder again in a sea of bureaucracy. Nor, as has been suggested, should a criminal record be a bar to granting licences to shebeens. Every successful shebeener has been prosecuted at least once.

The *FM* believes the minimum requirement for a licence should be that an applicant be able to prove he or she is a resident at a certain place. The onus should then be on the licenceholder to update and modify, according to the regulations, within a certain time. In the meantime, mere evidence that an application has been made should offer protection from police raids. Better still would be a six-month licensing term on all existing shebeens.

have had to trade year after year without anything happening. Still, we're hopeful and are waiting to hear what's in the circular."

SAB's GM Marketing, Peter Savory, says: "Those who expect an overnight transformation in the status of township liquor distribution should be cautioned. There's still lots of wait-and-see on the cards. It's not time for euphoria yet."

He foresees a host of other issues which still have to be sorted out, such as trading hours, prices, and problems of licensed shebeens versus unlicensed ones. "There'll be a period of considerable shake-down," he says.

Savory does not expect sales to change drastically, as blacks who account for

Urban blacks: new laws package ahead

339 RDM 18/9/81

THE Department of Co-operation was at present drafting the most comprehensive legislation so far affecting blacks in white urban areas, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, said yesterday.

He told the Middelburg (Cape) Afrikaanse Sakekamer the draft legislation was based on the findings of the Riekert Commission which investigated the full range of problems facing blacks in South Africa.

And he warned that without financial statement of the subsidy aid of the private sector, the attempt to provide adequate housing for urban blacks would not succeed.

"One of the greatest problems at this time is the question of housing for blacks in South Africa. As far as I am concerned, it is the biggest single challenge confronting us today," Dr Morrison said.

"To give you an idea of the extent of the problem, I must point out that despite the housing development of the past, there exists today an estimated shortage of 160 000 homes in urban black residential areas.

"Conservatively estimated, it will cost about R8 000 (inclusive of infra-structure) to house a family according to conventional methods and our present accepted policy and standards."

Wipe out

This meant it would cost at least R1 280-million to wipe out the present estimated housing shortage in urban black residential areas, without accounting for the normal population increase.

The improvement of infra-structure in existing black areas

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Dr Morrison said: "I wonder if it is an exaggeration to say that what is at stake is nothing less than the future welfare of our entire economic system.

"Without the active assistance and participation of the private business sector, the attempt to provide sufficient housing for the urban Black population will not be successful."

It was of the utmost importance that healthy race relations were not only maintained, but strengthened, he said.

"Our country, with all its people, is getting more closely involved in the power struggle between East and West.

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importance of the maintenance and promotion of good relations.

"We would possibly have reached much greater heights in this country if each one of us... of all race groups, had done more in the past to promote good relations and spent less time on the promotion of self-interest.

"But let us rather look ahead in the knowledge that the promotion of healthy relations is a guarantee for our survival.

"It is a sound foundation on which we can build an energetic society in South Africa. A prerequisite for the promotion of good relations is a positive approach," Dr Morrison said. — Sapa.

h minority interests in the

The argument for us to survive this struggle while retaining our Christian values and living norms, it is of the utmost importance that all of us... with consultation, dedication and practical deeds, throw everything into the fight to ensure the safety of our future."

Self-interest

He added: "As a departure from a an e

22/9/81
Residential
right upheld

Labour Reporter

In a judgment handed down in the Rand Supreme Court today Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Gazankulu man was legally entitled to reside in Natalspruit, Germiston.

Mr Mehlole Rikhoto, aided by the Legal Resources Centre, had taken the East Rand Administration Board to court calling for a declaration of right to reside in Natalspruit despite the board's insistence that he travel yearly to the homeland to renew his work contract.

Mr Justice O'Donovan also ruled that Germiston labour office must endorse Mr Rikhoto's reference book with a residential permit. Mr Rikhoto claimed Section 10 (1) (b) residential right for having worked continuously in the area for more than 10 years.

A judgement handed down in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday essentially grants urban residential rights for homeland contract workers and their families.

This was the fundamental issue in the case between Mr. Mehlole Rikhotso and the East Rand Administration Board.

Mr. Rikhotso, with the assistance of the Legal Resources Centre, challenged the board's decision that he was not eligible for Section 10 (1) (b) residential rights under the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Under Section 10 (1) (b) a person who has worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years is eligible for urban residential rights.

Erab, however, said that because Mr. Rikhotso had had to renew his contract every year in the Rivoli district of Gazankulu he had not been continually employed.

The board demanded that contract workers renew their labour contracts in their homeland locations specifically because they did not want a

A Rand Supreme Court judge has ruled

that homeland contract workers can

qualify for urban residential rights

in South Africa. Labour reporter Tony

Davis takes a closer look at the

breakthrough.

Slaf 206

23/9/81

large number of rural blacks obtaining urban rights, the Supreme Court heard earlier this month.

If such workers were granted Section 10 (1) (b) rights then areas such as the Germiston area would be flooded by "thousands" of rural people, Erab stated. And that is essential.

by the point of the judgment. And since Mr. Rikhotso has been granted approval to receive a residence stamp from the labour officer in Germiston, thousands of other contract workers on the Witwatersrand could benefit by the judgment.

It will also mean

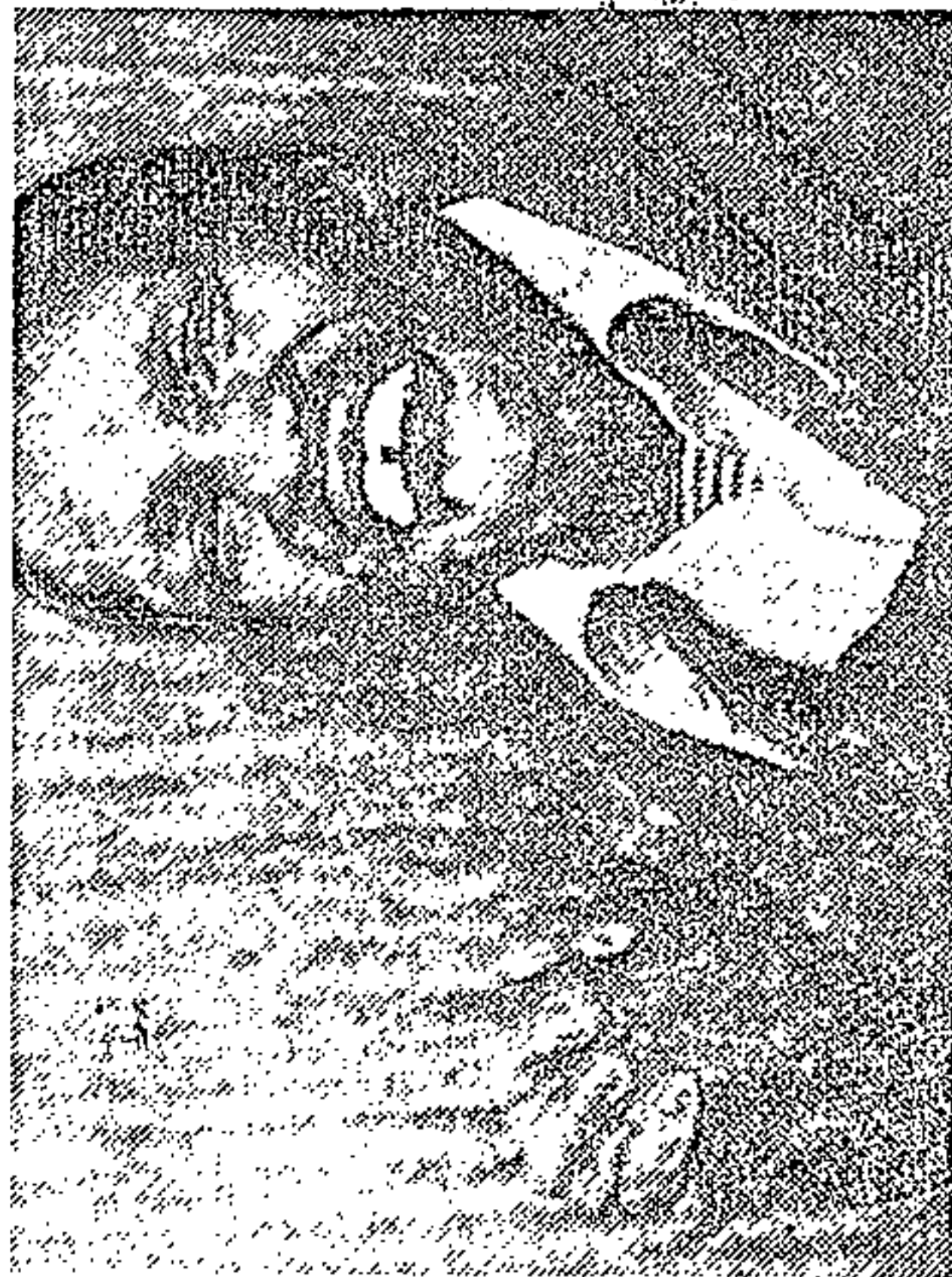
Court's body-blow to influx control

ing for this for years and only hope that the Department of Co-operation and Development won't try to frustrate this judgment," she said.

While the Black Sash still was not satisfied with Section 10 rights and influx control the decision was very important for thousands of homeland men and their families, she said.

In the judgment, Mr. Justice O'Donovan said he was satisfied that the applicant (Mr. Rikhotso) had filled the requirement of continuity in his work for a period of at least 10 years.

"In reality there were no breaks in the applicant's employment. At least what was created was the semblance of a series of breaks," Justice O'Donovan ruled.



A beaming Mr. Mehlole Rikhotso acknowledges his victory in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday to obtain urban residential rights in the Germiston area.

Picture by Alf Kumalo.

delighted with this decision," Mrs. Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash office in Johannesburg, said today.

"We have been wait-

their wives and children would be able to live in urban areas as their husbands would be registered home owners.

"We are absolutely

During the case earlier this month Mr. Arthur Chaskalson, SC, had told the court that Mr. Rikhotso had been continuously employed by the same Germiston firm since August, 1970 and cited legal cases which supported Mr. Rikhotso's case for continuous employment.

In the judgment Mr. Justice O'Donovan granted the terms of relief sought in the applicant's notice of motion:

1. Mr. Rikhotso be entitled, in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) to remain in the prescribed area of Germiston.

2. The municipal labour officer must endorse Mr. Rikhotso's reference book to allow him to reside in the Germiston area.

3. Costs of the suit.

A spokesman for Erab said they would likely appeal the decision.

It is also important that in his judgment Justice O'Donovan said that citizens of the three independent homelands, although they have lost South African citizenship, have not lost the right to qualify under Section 10.

Court blow to Govt influx measures

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

IN AN historic decision, the Rand Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a black contract worker was entitled to stay permanently in an urban area — opening the way for thousands of workers to live permanently with their families.

The judgment yesterday was immediately seen by civil rights groups as a "major setback" to Government influx control policy which seeks to limit the number of blacks who can legally live in the cities.

Mr Justice O'Donovan granted a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, an order declaring that he is entitled to live permanently in the Germiston area and instructing the East Rand Administration Board to endorse his pass book accordingly.

Mr Rikhoto's case has been seen by both the Erab and the Legal Resources Centre, which undertook the case for Mr Rikhoto as a "test case".

Lawyers say the judgment has upheld the right of migrant workers who have been working on contract continuously for one employer for ten years or for several employers for fifteen years to live permanently in the cities under Section 10(1)(b) of the Black Urban Areas Act.

This section grants workers who meet these requirements the right to a permanent city life. But officials say regulations introduced in 1968 were deliberately designed to prevent workers from homelands getting these rights.

The regulations say contract workers must begin a new contract annually and return to the homelands to renew their contracts.

Because the contract is broken

□ To Page 2

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SOCIOLOGY (II)

SECTION B: Me
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11. Discuss in the South African context, what you consider to be the meaning of "women's emancipation".

Court blow to influx control

□ From Page 1

each year, these workers can never work continuously for the same employer for more than a year, officials claimed.

In his judgment, Mr Justice O'Donovan rejected this view.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash advice office, said yesterday that the implications of the judgment were immense.

Workers in Mr Rikhoto's position would be entitled "to have their families live with them; apply for township housing; move from town to town in response to job offers; and choose where they want to work."

"This affects countless contract workers because many tend to renew contracts with the same employer. The Johannesburg municipality alone employs hundreds of long-service contract workers," she said.

Mrs Duncan said the judgment would "give the authorities a headache by vastly increasing the privileged group entitled to a city life".

She called on the Department of Co-Operation and Development to instruct all administration boards to comply with the judgment, "thus avoiding the need to take scores of cases on appeal and to the courts".

It is not clear whether Erab will appeal against the judgment.

Its chief director, Mr F E Marx, said the board and its legal advisers were still studying its implications.

"This is a delicate matter which affects the welfare of thousands of black people and we cannot comment yet," he said.

But a Legal Resources Centre spokesman said the centre regarded the judgment as binding in the Transvaal.

"We believe workers such as Mr Rikhoto have a legal right and that the courts have now upheld this. This would only change if and when a higher court took a different decision."

Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a "continuous" period of work "is not broken by temporary absence due to illness or injury, or by occasional departures for some legitimate purpose unconnected with a change of work".

(continued)

on Black
ca

Hector Njokweni

the following questions.

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stern-oriented blacks in industry?

on the motivation of workers. How
ustrial workers in South Africa?

management that in order to understand
ploy a black personnel officer. How
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work Counsel for the Erab had re-
expe lied on the fact that Mr Rikhoto
ies had worked for his employer under
that he had returned to Gazan-
kulu each year on the "call-in
card" system to renew his
contract.

But there had been a "com-
mon and continuing intention"
that he remain in employment
even though he had worked on
separate contracts. He had re-
newed his contract while on paid
leave and had worked for no oth-
er company.

"In reality there were no
breaks in the applicant's em-
ployment. At most what was cre-
ated was the semblance of a se-
ries of breaks."

There was a more "fundamen-
tal" reason why the Erab could
not rely on the "formalities of
the 'call-in card' system" to es-
tablish that Mr Rikhoto had
broken his employment, Mr Jus-
tice O'Donovan said.

The obligation to comply with
these formalities had been im-
posed on Mr Rikhoto "with the
object of ensuring that he, in
common with other blacks from
the homelands" would not quali-
fy for Section 10(1)(b) rights.

But "this objective was not
one which is authorised by the
legislature".

Parliament had intended that
blacks who worked continuously
for one employer for ten years
would qualify for these rights
and regulations could have no
force if they were designed to
prevent workers obtaining these
rights.

SECTION D

Govt to consider ruling on influx case

(T 24/9/81)

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Political Staff

THE government would abide by the decision of the Rand Supreme Court that a black contract worker was entitled to stay permanently in an urban area, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was commenting on this week's decision by Mr Justice O'Donovan who granted a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhotso, the right to remain permanently in the area.

This judgement has profound implications for all contract workers who have worked for the same employer for at least 10 years. It means that they will now have the right to live with their families in urban areas, to apply for township housing, to move from town to town in response to job offers and to choose where they want to work.

In the past these rights have been denied to contract workers because

administration board officials claimed that they cannot qualify for permanent residence rights because they have to return to the homelands each year to renew a contract which is valid for one year only.

In terms of that interpretation, contract workers could never qualify for permanent urban residence rights by 15 years of continuous residence in the urban areas or 10 years uninterrupted service with one employer.

Overturned

This interpretation has been overturned by Mr Justice O'Donovan's ruling.

Commenting on the matter yesterday, Dr Koornhof said: "Seeing that standing court decisions must be acted upon, there will be no deviation from the rule in this case."

"The record of the case will be obtained and the judgment as well as the implications of it will be thoroughly studied and then action will be taken according to the findings," he said.

The judgment has been interpreted as a "major setback" to government influx control policy which seeks to limit the number of blacks who can legally live in the

cities.

Lawyers have said that the judgment has upheld the right of migrant workers who have been working on contract continuously for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years to live permanently in the cities under section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act.

Yesterday, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs, hailed the judgment but warned that the lack of family housing for blacks could be a serious obstacle to implementing the court's decision.

While there are no reliable estimates of how many people are affected by the judgment, the most recent figures indicate that there are 1.04 million migrant workers from the homelands working in "white" South Africa.

Mrs Suzman pledged to monitor the extent to which officials complied with the court's decision.

She said the court's decision was "a great victory for the Legal Resources Centre (which undertook the case) and one which will affect a very considerable number of people".



'WHERE were all my white friends when I was imprisoned? Not one of them telephoned to ask my 17-year-old daughter if they could help in the home, in my husband's surgery, in my shop.'

Lifting as she rises

NM 24/9/81

'LIFT As You Rise' is the motto of the Black Housewives' League and if the truth be told, that is the motto Sally Motlana, national president of the 3 000-strong league, would probably chose for her personal one.

Indeed, it was the motto that attracted Sally to the league more than 13 years ago.

'There are specific problems with which the black consumer has to cope. You have to divide the black consumer into the rural consumer, where the main problem is one of exploitation — when one village store will charge just about what it feels like, because there is nowhere else to buy things — and to the urban consumer, where the most pressing problems are those of inflation (price rises without corresponding increases in salaries).

It is very difficult, she says, being a black consumer in a predominantly white society.

Sally speaks with more than ordinary authority for she straddles both

have them.

She is a strong-faced, quiet and articulate woman with a weakness (if, indeed, she has one at all) for dramatic earrings and a positively mulish refusal to be rushed. Imprisoned three times — once for as long as five months — but not charged (in 1976 under Section 10 and in 1977 and 1978 under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act), she is undoubtedly a politically conscious woman.

Sally did not have to wait until her marriage to become politically aware. That had its roots in her education. The daughter of illiterate domestic workers, she was born in Pilgrims Rest and, as a baby on her mother's back, she made the journey to the former Sophiatown, where she grew up and was educated.

24/09/81

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studies of the consumer fence: she is a consumer herself, with a husband and three children to cater for (a fourth is in exile in America), and as the owner of a small business she bought years ago to help her husband pay for the school and university fees of their children.

'We have to pay for our education from start to finish,' she points out.

Teacher

And here again, she speaks with more than the average person's authority, for by profession she is a teacher, although she last taught in 1955. Her last teaching day is clearly etched in her mind.

'I chose teaching as a profession because I love children. I'd still like to teach. But on the day the Bantu Education Act became law, I walked out of the classroom. I was — and am — totally opposed to bantu education. I think it is an insult.'

So strong were her feelings that all her children — the first of whom was born one year before her school walkout — were educated privately and out of the country. Waterford, the Swaziland multi-racial school was the one she and her husband Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Group of Ten, decided on. Their education has been an unqualified success — all children are either studying for degrees or already

ed by the Community of the Resurrection under the leadership of the former Johannesburg priest, Trevor Huddleston.

Fight

I admired Trevor Huddleston very much. But I always felt it shouldn't have been a white man fighting for us and as I grew up I felt I should fight for the rights of the black man. And as far as I've been able to, I have.

That has included, prior to her marriage and during her education at Fort Hare, a role as an executive member of the now banned ANC Youth League, her present position as national president of the Black Housewives' League, together with the positions of senior vice-president of the South African Council of Churches and vice chairman of the All Africa Conference of Churches.

There is no time for leisure. For relaxation I go to sleep, she says. But she manages to read the newspapers and she says sorrowfully, about one book a week. She does, however, have a personal ambition.

'When my children have gone through their education, I want to sell the shop and go to school and complete my studies. And I'd like to take up social work. That's where my interests really lie — with people and their problems.'

Contract workers: Suzman doubts Govt pledge

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, has said that the Government will accept a court judgment giving more rights to urban contract workers, but the Opposition today expressed doubts about this.

A judgment by Mr Justice O'Donovan in the Rand Supreme Court this week has made it possible for a black contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, to qualify to permanently live in an urban area although he may from time to time leave it to renew his contract.

The decision will materially affect the lives of thousands of black contract workers who until now have been denied permanency in urban areas.

Dr Koornhof said last night that seeing that standing court decisions must be acted upon, there would be no deviation from the rule in this case.

A record of the case would be obtained and the judgment and its implications would be studied and then action would be taken according to the findings.

Mrs. Helen Suzman, a PFP MP, said her doubts about Dr Koornhof's statement stemmed from the Komani case (where the rights of an urban black man to have his wife with him was involved).

"There the administration board officials undoubtedly ignored the judgment despite the fact that the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G. de V. Morrison, had said that he had sent an instruction to all the administration boards telling them to implement the judgment.

"A second case had to be brought to establish again the rights of Africans under Section 10(1B) of the Urban Areas Act — to establish the right of Africans to have their families with them.

"One can only hope that in this instance that will not prove necessary," she said.

The Star's labour reporter, Tony Davis, reports that the East Rand Administration Board will have to appeal against the Rand Supreme Court decision which opened the way for homeland con-

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Suzman questions Koornhof pledge

tract workers to obtain urban residential rights.

The chief director of Erab, Mr Frans Marx, said today that board officials and their lawyers were still studying the judgment.

"But I can foresee we will have to appeal because this has to be seen as a test case. This is not a matter affecting only the East Rand Board but all the administration

boards in the country as well as the Government and the Department of Co-operation and Development," he said.

Speaking from the Germiston engineering firm at which he is employed, Mr Rikhoto said today he still planned to go to the labour officer and have his reference book endorsed with permission to live in the area.

He said he also planned to bring his wife and children from Ritavi.

TABLE 1

Urban blacks: Doubts on pledge

Agus
24/9/81
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Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said the Government will accept a court judgment giving more rights to urban contract workers but the Opposition today expressed doubts about this.

Earlier, judgment in the Rand Supreme Court was given in favour of a black urban contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto.

Mr Justice O'Donovan decided that a black contract worker could qualify to be permanently in an urban area although he may from time to time leave it to renew his contract.

THOUSANDS

The decision will affect the lives of thousands of black contract workers who until now have been denied permanent residence in urban areas.

Dr Koornhof said last night that, as standing court decisions had to be acted upon, there would be no deviation from the rule in this case.

A record of the case would be obtained and the judgment and its implications would be studied and then action would be taken according to the findings.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said today she had some doubts about Dr Koornhof's statement.

"These doubts stem from experience in the Komani case (where the rights of an urban black man to have his wife with him was involved).

IGNORED

"There the administration board officials undoubtedly ignored the judgment in spite of the fact that the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, had stated that he had sent an instruction to all the administration boards telling them to implement the judgment.

In Johannesburg today the chief director of the East Rand Administration Board, Mr Frans Marx, said board officials and their lawyers were still studying the judgment.

"But I can foresee we will have to appeal because this has to be seen as a test case."

Mr Rikhoto said he planned to have his reference book endorsed with permission to reside in the area.

He also planned for his wife and children to join him.

(Report by T. Wentzell, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town, and T. Davis, 47, Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

'Accept the inevitable'

Government cannot escape the need for a revised policy towards black urbanisation by concentrating on rural development. This warning was issued by Jill Nattrass, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Natal, when she addressed the Economic Society of SA last week.

Future planning, she said, must be based on the assumption that black urbanisation rates will increase significantly over the remainder of this century; and that the major relocation of this urbanisation will be around the existing economic centres. She pointed out that:

(1) While regional development is crucial to the eventual elimination of poverty, it will take time before any significant payoff is obtained from these policies. The major thrust of arguments by Benso economists in studies published last year is that job creation both in the border areas and within the homelands has been expensive and totally inadequate when measured against either the growth of the number of job-seekers, or improvements in average living standards within the homelands.

"Between 1972 and 1975 the annual increase in the number of job seekers who, through lack of alternatives, were reduced to a choice between working as a migrant or remaining unemployed, averaged 35 000."

(2) The contribution in quantity terms that the migrant labour system makes to the labour supply of the modern sector of the economy is significant. Although there are few reliable statistics it is estimated that the total number of migrant labourers absent from the black rural areas during the 1970 census was between 1 750 000 and 2m people, and that this figure had been growing by about 3% a year.

This estimate placed the number of migrant men at 43% of economically active African men in 1970. A recent study of the legal African workforce in Durban revealed

a similar percentage:

□ It should be expected that the development of freehold property rights in black townships will increase the migrant flow as legal migrants will obtain the long-term security that is at present denied them.

A number of studies have shown that this lack of security has been a major force retarding the urbanisation process, leading blacks to retain their rural ties as a form of social security;

□ Compared with other population groups there has been a relatively low level of urbanisation among blacks in the past for a number of reasons, some economic, some cultural and some legal. Over the period from 1911 to 1970, the percentage of blacks living in towns only rose from 13% to 33%.

Urban attraction

Nattrass points to studies which show the powerful attraction that urban centres have for people living in rural areas. The recent increase in "illegal" rural-urban migration by SA blacks is mute evidence to the need for policymakers to develop a more realistic approach to urbanisation, she says; and

□ Policies that are designed to improve blacks' lifestyles will only succeed if they significantly improve their access to the labour market. The need to improve black mobility is not only crucial to the advancement of blacks, but as a result of the growing importance of blacks in the overall labour force, is rapidly becoming a prerequisite for continued economic growth in SA.

The concentration of economic activity in certain areas, and policies which have restricted blacks' access to these regions have resulted in significant differences between their living standards and those of the other race groups.

Nattrass says government should accept the increasing levels of black urbanisation

that are building up in and around the existing economic centres as an inevitable concomitant of economic development.

In addition, the government should amend its overall strategy for the development of the black areas to make the urban adjustment process as painless as possible, while at the same time continuing with the development efforts that are being made within the areas supplying the migrants.

She points to research conducted by Charles Simpkins of the SA Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, who argues that the most promising line of attack on black unemployment involves the abolition of labour and residence controls on blacks.

Government accepted the Benso findings and in the past year there have been an increasing number of statements from government spokesman relating to a change in the direction of government policy away from the economic segregation of the homelands towards one of regional development across national boundaries.

But Nattrass points out that at this stage it is still virtually impossible to assess even the eventual direction the new policy is likely to take.

There is a great deal of merit to Nattrass' arguments in favour of revised policy towards black urbanisation. Indeed, there is a growing body of evidence which suggests that there is much more room for black urbanisation than government presently believes. However, her arguments in favour of curbing white immigration to SA are debatable.

She pointed to the rising number of white immigrants and conceded that it is possible to make out a short-term case for such immigration on the basis of the need to maintain economic growth. However, she said the time has come for government to accept that continued white immigration

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The short-term economic cost of a clamp-down on the importation of skills would not be in the interests of all groups participating in SA's economy.

No one doubts that there are employers who have relied too heavily on imported skills rather than having invested in the training of their black workers. However, it should also be appreciated that it can take a long time to train unskilled workers. Any policy to limit immigration has to take this time lag into account. In addition, a country like SA does have to import skills which are needed only for specific projects. (For example, the building of the Koeberg nuclear power station) there is often not an immediate need for such skills.

She said it would be possible to do this at relatively low economic cost through policies such as granting work permits only in those cases in which employers of immigrants can show evidence of the introduction of programmes designed to train black workers to equivalent levels of competence. She also proposed the imposition of a levy on such employers, the proceeds of which should be used to finance the training of skilled black workers.

It militates against black advancement. It should take a more long-term view of the process.

Table 4 Estimate of number of people in closer settlements,

1980	
1960 Agricultural Census (kraalheads)	
asidential plots only	100441
asidential plots and arable land	197807
asidential plots and grazing land	73558
asidential plots and arable land and grazing land	339150
	770956

) 1960 Homeland population

prescribed that he has worked continuously in such area for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years or has lawfully resided continuously in such area for a period of not less than 15 years, and has thereafter continued to reside in such area and is not employed outside such area and has not during either period or thereafter been sentenced to a fine exceeding R500 or to imprisonment for a period exceeding six months."

Erab's main contentions against the applicant were, firstly, that Rikhoto is a citizen of Gazankulu and that the regulations of the Black Labour Act, 1964, and of Proclamation R74 of 1968 under the 1927 Black Administration Act, prevents any homeland citizen from qualifying under Section 10 (1) (b). Secondly, the Board denied that Rikhoto had worked continuously for one employer for 10 years. This was the nub of the wrangle.

The court found the first contention not in issue. Although Rikhoto was born and brought up in Gazankulu and is therefore a citizen of Gazankulu for the purposes of the 1970 National States Citizenship Act, "he is also a South African citizen by birth." Justice O'Donovan ruled. And while all black South Africans are deemed to be citizens of such "territorial areas" this, though relevant to the right of franchise, "does not deprive the citizens of a territorial area of their SA citizenship." Nor, incidentally, did the loss of SA citizenship to people from the three "independent" homelands "entail the loss of the right to qualify under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act."

The court also found that the Black Labour Act and its regulations "do not purport to limit the right of black workers to qualify under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Act, or to require the interruption of the employment of a black worker before he has qualified for exemption under that section."

Also, the Regulation of 1968 concerning annually renewable contracts applied to the homeland areas and the manner in which recruitment was to be done. It "had no force of law in Germiston," where Rikhoto has lived and worked since August 1970 on one-year contracts. Erab did not disprove that Rikhoto had worked for one employer continuously for 10 years, and the court accepted his employer's affidavit attesting to the fact.

The essence of Erab's contention was that compliance with the formalities of the "call-in card" procedure (a requisition for labour by a previous employer, in terms of the regulations) caused periodic breaks in Rikhoto's service with his employer, Hargram Engineering.

Here, the question to be decided turned on what is meant by "worked continuously." Justice O'Donovan found that the general purpose of Section 10 (1) (b) is to exempt from the 72-hour prohibition a small category of persons of proved character who, he quoted from a previous judgment, "can usefully or satisfactorily be absorbed in the

economic life of the urban community."

Explaining the "tremendous implications" of the landmark decision, Sheena Duncan of the Johannesburg Black Sash advice office told the FM that "the fact that Erab has been ordered to grant Rikhoto's application means that thousands of contract workers, who tend to stay with one employer, are now entitled to claim 10 (1) (b) rights."

Duncan gave as examples Johannesburg municipal workers and hundreds of applications similar to Rikhoto's on Black Sash files alone. Among the implications of the judgment, she added, was that many more people would now qualify for house listing, thus giving a more realistic assessment of black housing needs, which government puts at 160 000 units. Such qualifiers would also be entitled to have their families live with them, depending on accommodation, and be able to take jobs in other urban areas.

She expressed the hope that administration boards would comply with the judgment and not drag their heels as they did for a year over the Komani ruling.

others, then, African scene. drop of the co Gross domestic was R380 in 196 p.21.4) or \$41 This places us gory for the wh in the \$100 to ' of the total sti according to a s Development 1950 growth in per ca that range in th

INFLUX CONTROL

Contract workers win

In a judgment that could entitle thousands of black homeland contract workers to permanent legal residence in white-designated SA, the Rand Supreme Court this week upheld Mehlole Tom Rikhoto's application to remain in the "prescribed area" of Germiston. The application was made in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945.

In directing the second respondent, the municipal labour officer of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab - the first respondent) to endorse Rikhoto's pass book, Justice O'Donovan ruled that his prior refusal was in fact a decision not to perform functions in terms of regulation governing black labour.

Erab deputy director, Jan van der Walt, tells the FM that depending on legal advice, the Board might appeal. The matter is in abeyance till then.

The Rikhoto "test" case, defended by the Legal Resources Centre, is similar to the historic Komani ruling of August last year in that both concern black influx control to urban areas. In the latter case, the right of a wife to live with her husband in a prescribed area - under sub-section (c) - was upheld. Both judgments run counter to government's stated policy intentions.

Section 10 (1) states, "No black shall remain for more than 72 hours in a prescribed area unless he produces proof in the manner

Current Po (excluding women in are includ (b) The me for men I: respective and 35%. by the CP higher for CPS rates. (c) The me found to b areas (Dim more than (d) One car conditions high rate i market. Th commuters, respective ranks of th inspection Ezakheni and Keiskammahoe worst of all level of ame

The picture can be made more detailed by considering the effect of migration on household composition as well as the numbers of households with zero earners (residents, commuters or migrants) together with information on frequency of remittances.

Table 8 demonstrates the relationship between migrancy and de facto household headship.

1. 99-year leasehold scheme (239)
25/19/81
273. Mr. E. K. MCCORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many plots have been surveyed in each province with a view to the 99-year leasehold scheme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Transvaal	95 374
Orange Free State	10 039
Cape	17 734
Natal	Nil

As few Black residential areas in Natal are situated outside the national state and those so situated are near to the borders of the national state, the application of leasehold in respect of every separate residential area must be considered on merit. In this fashion a decision in respect of, *inter alia*, Hambanati, Sobantu and Greytown has now been taken. As decisions are taken, leasehold will also be promoted in Natal.

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act
Hansard 25/9/57 3390
414. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks in each Administra-
tion Board area (a) fall under (i) section
10(1)(a), (ii) section 10(1)(b) and (iii)
section 10(1)(c), and (b) have been
granted permits in terms of section
10(1)(d), of the Blacks (Urban Areas)
Consolidation Act, No. 25 of 1945?

SEPTEMBER 1981

528

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:**

The required statistics are not readily
available and can only be obtained at
unreasonable expense. To supply reliable
figures in this regard, each record card in
each Labour Bureau in all the centres in
the Republic will have to be scrutinized.

640 houses built for city blacks

Answer 25/9/81
Parliamentary Staff

THERE were 498 houses built for blacks on the West Rand and 1 072 on the East Rand in the 1980/81 financial year, Dr Koornhof said yesterday.

He was asked by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) to disclose the number of houses built in the nine main urban areas.

There were 1 081 houses built in Port Elizabeth, 640

in Cape Town and 287 in Bloemfontein, the Minister said.

Durban, East London and Maritzburg were served by townships within the national states (homelands).

Pretoria was served by the urban black residential areas of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi.

These areas were considered to be fully developed and a new area at Soshanguye is being developed on South African Development Trust land to accommodate

the natural increase of the mentioned townships (in Pretoria), he said.

During the period in question 336 houses have been erected and 1 400 sites have been provided with infrastructure at Soshanguye.

Both the Atteridgeville and Mamelodi residential areas are in the process of being replanned with a view to making use of all available land not utilised at present for low and high density housing schemes.

City rights: ERAB set to appeal

KDM 25/9/87

339

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By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

1. FASB 34 1979, p THE EAST RAND Administration Board is almost certain to appeal against this week's historic decision on the right of long-service black contract workers to city rights — but by late yesterday the Board had still not made a formal decision. A board spokesman said that any decision "would obviously have to be taken in collaboration with the Department and the Minister (of Co-operation and Development)" ERAB has 21 days from the date of judgment to decide whether to appeal.
2. FASB DM Account paragraph A decision to appeal could "suspend" implementation of the court's ruling by officials.
3. Coopers State presentation The Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, has pledged that his department will implement the ruling — as the official Opposition, lawyers and civil rights groups urged him to do.
4. Arthur Memorandum 1978. They have called on him to do this by instructing all administration boards to grant permanent city rights to contract workers who have worked continuously for one employer for 10 years or several employers for 15 years.
5. Anthony page 86 However, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs, has expressed doubts about Dr Koornhof's pledge, saying that the authorities had not speedily implemented the Komani judgment last year, which had also opened the way for blacks to acquire city rights.
6. Mr J. V. Obstacles
7. Ernst & Draft, C Lawyers say that a decision to appeal would "obviously" increase the obstacles for workers who might want to claim these rights.
8. Ibid. However, a spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre, which undertook this week's case, said that the centre would continue to process all applications for permanent city rights from contract workers which were referred to it.
9. Coopers "We will continue to operate on the assumption that workers are entitled to these rights until there is a ruling by the courts to the contrary," he said. It is not clear how officials would react to this.
10. Katugamp Element It is understood that lawyers for ERAB have already indicated their intention to appeal against the decision, although an appeal has not been formally noted.
11. FASB 34: However, a spokesman for the board said yesterday that "a formal resolution has not yet been taken".
12. Response Accountant
13. Bierman, The Character page 10. er in Response to the Proposed Accounting Standards - Capitali- April 3, 1979.
14. Arthur y Proposed 'Capital ter in Response to Discussion of Interest Costs", April 19,
15. Ibid. anting for the Cost of Interest,
16. Guidance payments page 393 l Investments Ltd.
17. Ibid. e Response to the Exposure Interest Cost", April 11, 1979.

er in Response to the Proposed Accounting Standards - Capitali- April 3, 1979.

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This ordinary man who shook apartheid

THOMAS RIKHOTSO shook the foundations of apartheid this week.

Mr Rikhotso is an unremarkable man — one of the army of black contract workers who work in the cities, and whose wives and children live far away in a homeland.

But the test case he won in the Rand Supreme Court could affect millions of black workers in South Africa.

It has staggering implications for a cornerstone of apartheid — influx control.

The shy and quiet Mr Rikhotso is "delighted" that his wife and four children will soon be joining him in the city.

After 11 years of marriage he is looking forward to a normal family life for the first time.

And it's all the result of his court victory over the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) — and government policy — on Tuesday.

The events leading to the court decision, which has been labelled "historic", began in April.

Thomas, 32, had decided to leave his employers, a Germiston-based engineering firm, for whom he had worked for more than ten years, but was told by the "pass office" that he could not register for a new job.

"I couldn't understand why I was refused because I have been working in the city for ten years, and thought I was allowed to stay and work here.

"I decided to investigate," he says.

By KEVIN DAVIE
and JOE MOAHLOLI

One day, reading a newspaper for Soweto readers, he came across the address of the Black Sash Advice Centre.

The advice office introduced him to the Legal Resources Centre, which took up his case as a test of the influx control laws.

To qualify to live and work in urban areas, blacks have to be born in the area, or to have worked continuously for the same employer for ten years, or for several employers for fifteen years.

Rejected

But few have ever been able to win this right, particularly after 1968 when a proclamation was gazetted with the intention of preventing blacks born in the homelands from doing this.

In court, Erab argued that Mr Rikhotso did not qualify for rights of residence in an urban area because:

● He was a citizen of Gazan-

kulu, and as such could not live permanently in a "white" area.

● He had not worked continuously for the same employer for ten continuous years. Rather, he had worked on ten separate one-year contracts (contract workers are required at the end of each year to return to their homeland and negotiate a new contract).

Mr Justice O'Donovan rejected both these arguments.

Even though Mr Rikhotso was born in Gazankulu, it did not deprive him of his South African citizenship, the judge said.

(In an interesting aside, he added that the same applies to those born in the independent states of Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda — the loss of their South African citizenship at the time of independence does not deprive them of the right to live and work in urban areas.)

He also decided that "although his (Rikhotso) services were rendered under a series of separate contracts, he and the company had a common and continuing intention that he should remain in employment," and that "he attended

to the formalities of renewal of his contract during his annual leave".

"In my view," said the judge, "he satisfied the requirement of continuity in his work for a period of at least ten years.

"In reality there were no breaks in his employment."

During the past eleven years Thomas has only visited his wife and children a few times each year — usually at Easter and Christmas.

He spends most of his spare time in the evenings and weekends reading the Bible and going to church. He is a member of the New Apostolic Church.

Appeal?

Thomas, who earns R1,61 an hour as a machine operator, rents a room in a friend's house for R10 a month. He also pays R3 a month for a lodger's permit.

His wife and children will stay with him in the room when they arrive from Tzaneen next month.

But he is hoping that he will soon get a house.

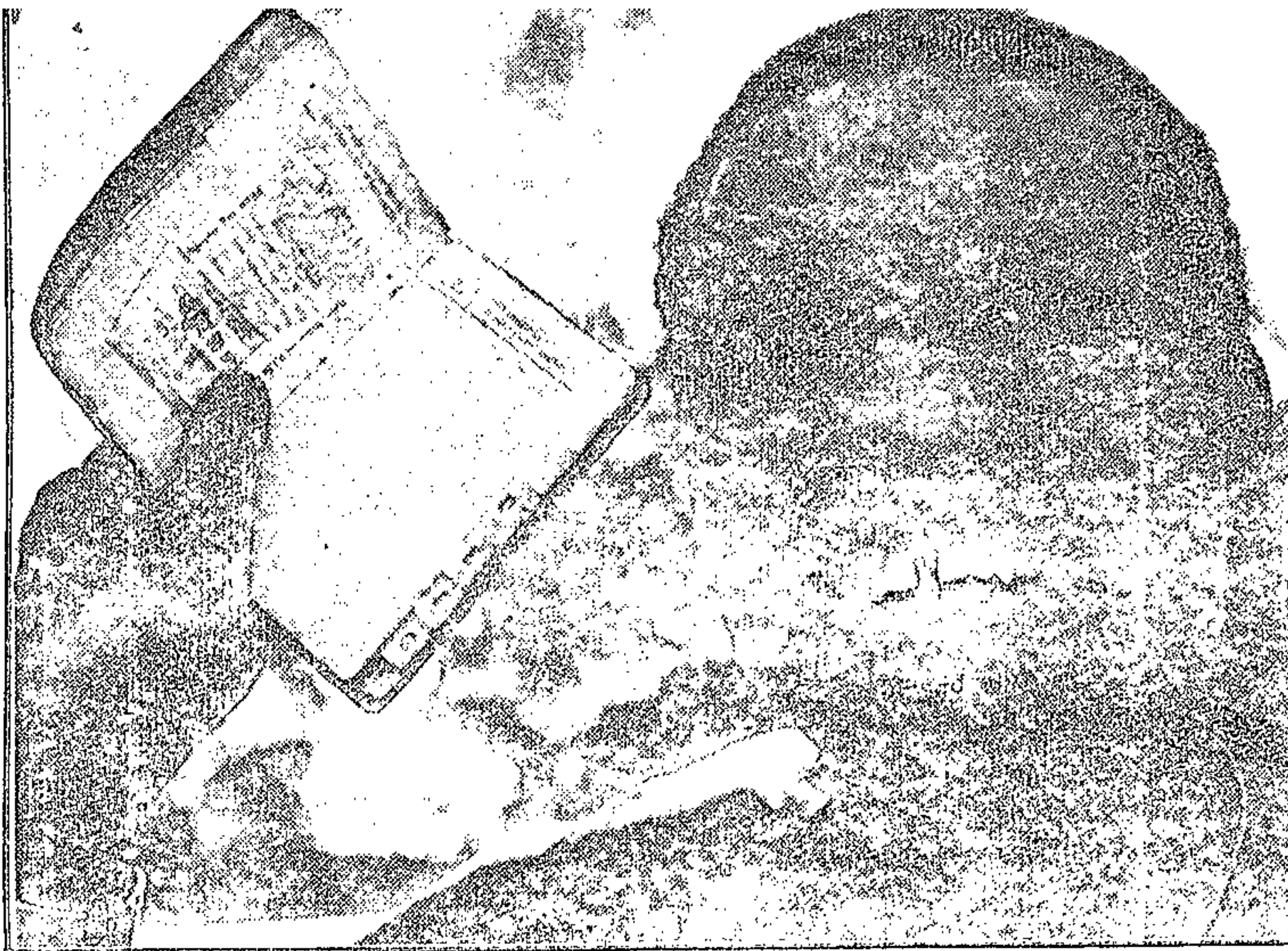
"My wife, Rosina, will bring three of the children with her. The eldest girl must stay to finish her school this year."

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"We have not reached a formal resolution yet, but see the matter as a test case, and are studying the situation."

At long last . . .
a "pass" to a
normal family
life in
Germiston for
a delighted
Thomas
Rikhotso —
after 11 years
of marriage

Picture:
HERMANN
PAINCZYK



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Contract worker's historic case brings crisis to influx law

SOME TIME next century, historians are going to dig up dusty copies of last week's press reports and scratch their heads in bewilderment.

For the second time in a year, civil rights groups and lawyers are jubilant about a historic legal breakthrough for black worker rights.

For the second time, a court ruling has struck a major blow at government attempts to curb the number of blacks who can live legally in the cities.

What will puzzle historians, however, is that, for the second time in a year, lawyers have had to undertake complex "test cases" to establish the right of black men, women and children to live together as families.

Last year, the celebrated Komani case established the right of women and children, whose husbands or fathers qualified to live permanently in the cities under influx control laws, to live in the cities as well.

Guaranteed

This right was guaranteed them by law. But a government regulation had effectively made it impossible for them to come to the cities legally.

Last year, the Appeal Court, in a judgment delivered by Chief Justice Rumpff, ruled that this regulation had no force of law. This opened the way for thousands of wives and children to qualify for permanent city rights.

Last week, another judgment — by Mr. Justice O'Donovan in the Rand Supreme Court — struck another blow at government influx control policy, by ruling that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlo's

Last week's judgment granting a Germiston contract worker the right to live permanently in the cities has struck a major blow at government influx control policy. The Rand Daily Mail Labour Reporter, STEVEN FRIEDMAN, assesses the implications.

town, if they received a job offer elsewhere. These workers would also be able to choose where they wanted to work and to change jobs freely, rather than be tied to a particular employer.

But workers like Mr Rikhotso have rarely been granted this right since 1968. In that year, the government published labour regulations which laid down how contract workers from the homelands were to renew their contracts.

'No breaks'

The arrangements for renewing his contract were made during his annual paid leave and he had renewed it during his leave. He had worked for no other employer and had been absent from work "on isolated occasions only".

"In reality there were no breaks in the applicant's employment. At most what was created was the semblance of a series of breaks," the judge found.

In other words, he and his employer had regarded him as a company employee and going through the "call-in card" procedure was merely a formality. That, in fact, is what Mr Rikhotso's employer told the court in his affidavit.

But Judge O'Donovan went on to cite a "further and more fundamental" reason why the ERAB could not rely on the "call-in card" system to prove there was a series of breaks in Mr Rikhotso's employment.

The ERAB had argued that these formalities had been imposed on Mr Rikhotso to ensure "that he, together with other blacks from the homelands, would not qualify for exemption" under Section 10 (1) (b).

But "this objective was not one which was authorized by the legislature". Legal principles prevented ERAB from "utilizing the procedures of the 'call-in card' system to frustrate the purposes of the

The judgment will inevitably lead scores of contract workers in the Transvaal — the area affected by the judgment — to apply for city rights.

The implications for government influx control policy are immense. A crucial pillar of that policy — the use of regulations to prevent legal and permanent influx of blacks to cities — has been rejected by the courts.

The idea of thousands of workers legally settling in the cities without annual permission is obviously not music to ERAB's — or the government's — ears.

"It's a totally new ball game. There are so many people involved because migrants tend to stick to the same employer — the contract system makes it difficult for them to move even if they want to," says Mrs Duncan.

She adds that the implications are particularly awesome in the light of the 1979 Riekert commission report, largely accepted by the government.

Privileges

"The Riekert plan is to grant privileges to a small black group entitled to live in the cities — while tightening influx control to ensure this group stays small. But the judgment could increase the number entitled to belong to the privileged city group by up to a third," she said.

Of course, Section 10 may disappear altogether next



Mr Mehlo Rikhotso... last week's judgment was in his favour

with the criteria, and the help of employers in establishing their claims may be vital, as it was in Mr Rikhotso's case.

Some employers might prefer to have workers "locked in" to them via the contract system. But there are compelling reasons for employers actively to assist their contract workers to gain their rights.

They would guarantee that workers were able to enjoy a family life and the security which goes with an entrenched right to live in the cities. It would obviously be a major step in the direction of a stable workforce — as well as an important gesture towards improved labour relations.

Labour codes

Besides which, many of the labour codes which employers have signed require them to take steps to counter migrant labour, and helping workers to win their rights would be a major step towards complying with the



Mr Veli Komani... won his case last year

Employers who wanted to retain their contract workers had to renew the contract each year via a "call-in card" and workers had to return to the homelands annually to obtain a new contract.

In his affidavit to the

permanently in the cities. Labour officer spelled out the view of officialdom when he instructed the East Rand Administration Board's Germiston labour officer to endorse his pass book accordingly.

Once again, the case centred on a right laid down in law and a regulation which, officials claimed, had taken away that right. In terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, no black may remain in a "white" area for more than 72 hours without permission.

Some exempted

But some blacks are exempted and may live in the cities permanently. Under Section 10 (1) (a), blacks born in a "white" town who have lived in it "continuously" are exempted. Under 10 (1) (c) so are spouses or dependants of those who qualify — it was this which was at issue in the Komani case. But it is Section 10 (1) (b) which concerns Mr Rikhoto and thousands of other contract workers.

This allows permanent residence rights to any worker who has worked "continuously" in the cities for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years.

These workers must also not have been fined more than R500, or jailed for more than six months.

In affidavits before the court, Mr Rikhoto testified that he fulfilled these criteria. He had worked for the same firm in Germiston since 1971.

Mr Justice O'Donovan accepted the argument of Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, instructed by the Legal Resources Centre to appear for Mr Rikhoto, that 10 (1) (b) aimed to exempt "persons of proved character" from the 72-hour ban.

Last week, Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg Black Sash advice office, spelled out what this right would mean to contract workers.

Instead of being accommodated in single-sex hostels, they would be able to bring their families to live with them; to apply from town to

the judgment does not therefore, affect only Mr Rikhoto. It challenges the right of officials to use regulations to prevent contract workers winning 10 (1) (b) rights and opens the way for all these workers to win these rights.

Homelands

And almost as great a breakthrough for contract worker rights was a ruling by the judge that citizens of the three "independent" homelands have not lost their right to qualify under Section 10.

ERAB argued that Mr Rikhoto, as a Gazankulu citizen, was not entitled to qualify.



Dr Piet Koornhof... urged to instruct boards to comply

Mr Chaskalson replied that, as a non-independent homeland, Gazankulu was still part of South Africa and Mr Rikhoto still a South African citizen.

The court agreed. But Mr Justice O'Donovan went on a note that homeland independence had not entailed a loss of Section 10 rights.

This may not, however, apply to future generations of independent homeland citizens — one of the reasons why Chief Buthelezi rejects "independence".

Mrs Duncan, the Legal Resources Centre, and the ERAB's director, Mr Frans Marx, acknowledge that this ruling affects "thousands of people".

Year when the 1000th bill is unveiled for the second time. But some legal men believe the judgment could have a direct bearing on the bills.

"In the Komani case, 10 (1) (a) and (c) rights were established. Now (b) rights have as well. Before this, Dr Koornhof could say that these rights did not exist in practice and that he was not moving backwards in scrapping them," says one legal man.

"But if he abolishes them now, he would be destroying a right black people have and would clearly be moving backwards."

All this does not mean that all workers in Mr Rikhoto's position will immediately be able to claim their rights.

An LRC lawyer says that, even if ERAB appeals against the decision, LRC will regard the ruling as binding in the Transvaal pending an Appeal Court decision.

But if the board decides to contest the ruling, each case may have to be tested in the courts.

Then, as Mrs Duncan points out, Dr Piet Koornhof's department has "not exactly rushed to comply with previous court judgments".

Like some legal sources, she points out that Dr Koornhof initially reacted to the Komani judgment by saying that it only affected an individual case. It took some time for the department to instruct officials to comply, and even then there were cases where further legal action was needed.

Months later

Only months later did officials begin granting wives and dependants their 10 (1) (c) rights as a matter of course.

Ensuring that the judgment is carried out may take time and the Black Sash, while urging workers to apply for their rights, stresses that they must continue to ensure that they comply with the contract system in the meantime. If they don't, they could lose their rights.

A further point is that workers who apply will have to ensure they comply fully

The stark point remains that the court has established the right of thousands of workers to a permanent and stable city life — a right which is virtually unchallenged elsewhere in the world.

"Dr Koornhof must instruct boards throughout the country to comply — and not seek to delay the implementation of the decision or to force workers to continually resort to appeals and legal action to enforce it."

"If he doesn't, he will knock another nail into his reformist image," says Mrs Duncan.

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Rikhotso case

*7. 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 Rand Supreme Court in the Rikhotso case on the rights of migrant workers to permanent residence in prescribed areas under section 13(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No. 25 of 1945; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

As already announced, standing court judgments are acted upon and also in this case no exception to the rule will be made. The record of the case, the judgment itself as well as the implications thereof will be studied thoroughly, whereafter action will be taken in terms of the findings.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell us whether the action to be taken will include the introduction of legislation in the next session?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, it is not possible for me to reply to that question now. As I have said, we shall investigate the matter properly. Only in the light of the results of the investigation will a decision be taken whether it is necessary to do anything and, if so, what is to be done.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell us whether the instructions that have to be given will be a little clearer than the instructions that were given in the case of the Komani judgment?

By Tony Davis,
Labour Reporter

The East Rand Administration Board (Erab) is to appeal against last month's Rand Supreme Court judgment which granted urban housing rights to a contract homelander worker in Germiston.

Mr. Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Gazankulu contract worker, Mr. Mehlolo Rikhoto, was entitled under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act to reside in the Germiston area.

Mr. O'Donovan found

Board to appeal Supreme Court's Star judgment in Urban Areas case

that Mr Rikhoto had lived in the area and worked for one employer continuously over a period of more than 10 years.

He rejected Erab's argument that by having to go to the Ritavy district of

Gazankulu annually to renew his contract with the Germiston engineering firm, that his employment was "broken" in terms of the Act.

Erab's executive committee met yesterday to discuss the issue of an appeal and today released their statement.

"On September 22, 1981 the honourable Mr Justice O'Donovan delivered judgment in the Witwaters-

qualified to remain in the prescribed area of Germiston in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of Act 25 of 1945. "The East Rand Administration Board decided on October 1 1981 that an appeal must be noted against the judgment."

After the judgment was delivered, Erab's chief director, Mr Frans Marx, had said it was likely that the board would appeal because the case had to be seen as a test case relating to the rights of homelander workers in urban areas.

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UCT

Rights and responsibilities

The landmark influx control case in which contract worker Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto was granted the right to live permanently in an urban area with his family (*Current Affairs* September 25) has important implications for employers.

The judgment in the Rand Supreme Court last week that Rikhoto had fulfilled the criteria (in his case, 10 years' continuous service with one employer) to be granted permanent residence rights in white-designated SA affects many contract workers. Just how many is not known at this stage. The departments of Co-operation and Development, Manpower, and Statistics are unable to provide figures, while the East Rand Administration Board (Erab), which contested Rikhoto's application, cannot even supply statistics for its own area.

However, neither government officials nor members of the Black Sash doubt that the number of contract workers who stand to benefit immediately from the Rikhoto case runs into many thousands. Furthermore, the case opens the door to all contract workers, with the exception of most mineworkers, to apply for permanent residence rights in the future once they can show that they satisfy the requirements of section 10 (1) (b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945. These are that they have worked continuously in urban areas for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years.

In addition, the acquisition of these rights gives a black greater job mobility and the opportunity to move from one prescribed area to another.

Settled labour force

For employers, the case provides important opportunities and problems. They can now help black migrant employees, who have had to live in single-sex hostels, to gain permanent residence rights for themselves and their families — an important gesture towards creating a settled labour force and improving labour relations.

If Erab does not appeal against the judgment, all that is required is that migrants who are eligible for section 10 (1) (b) rights should go to their local administration board and apply for these rights.

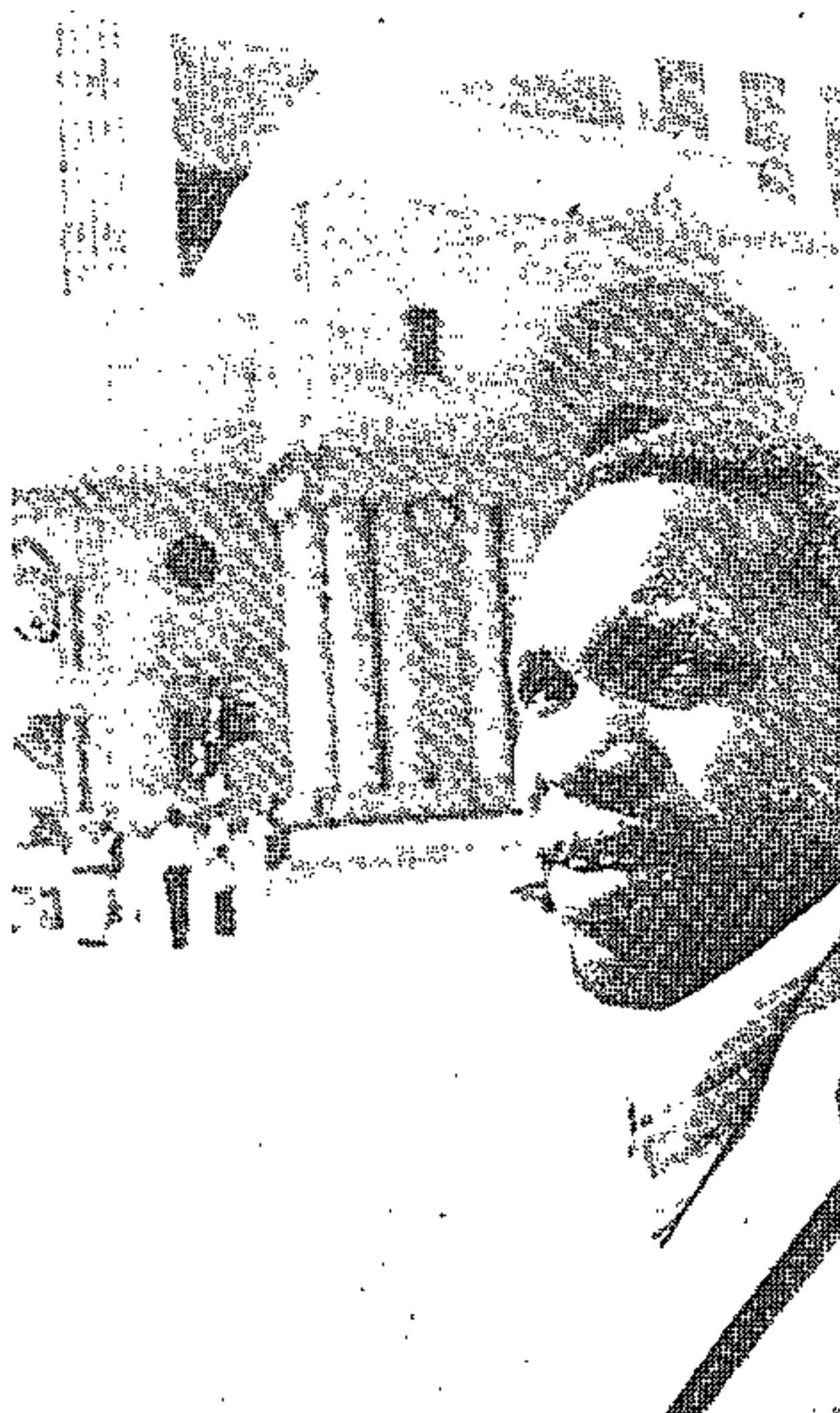
Should the board dispute a migrant's application, it might then be necessary to seek legal advice. A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre, which defended Rikhoto's case, says employers can aid their contract workers eligible for permanent residence rights enormously if they confirm that, as far as they are concerned, the employees have worked continuously for them for 10 years, even though they may have had

to return to their homelands once a year to renew the contracts.

Employers should also keep proper records of employees' length of service because administration boards' records are sometimes incomplete.

Industrial relations adviser Richard Sutton believes that many responsible employers will be willing to help the contract workers achieve permanent residence rights. He points out that certain employers have for some time made no differentiation between contract workers and those with permanent residence rights.

These employers have regarded the



Former migrant Rikhoto ...
help from employers

whole contract system as a nuisance and have even amended pension fund regulations to safeguard contract workers' interests. He cites an example of a contract worker who returns after an absence of three months still being regarded by a company as someone "continuously" employed by it.

Sheena Duncan, head of the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg, emphasises the need for employers to inform those workers who are eligible that they can apply.

Trade unionists are going to exert pressure on managements to help their contract

workers gain the highly prized section 10 (1) (b) rights. Veteran black trade unionist Lucy Mvubelo urges employers to assist their contract workers and makes it clear that unions will campaign on behalf of these employees.

Managements will face the argument that lack of assistance to workers trying to apply for permanent residence rights is contrary to the spirit of the various codes of employment conduct in force in SA. An important element in these codes is a commitment by employers to improve the quality of workers' lives outside the workplace. Indeed, the EEC code takes an especially strong stand against migratory labour policies and urges employers to aid workers affected by such policies.

Managements, on whom government is increasingly shifting the onus for providing housing for black workers, will face substantial increases in demands for housing as increasing numbers of contract workers are granted the right to live with their families in urban areas.

Management role

Will managements be willing to shoulder this extra burden? Says Reinald Hofmeyr, executive director of Barlow Rand responsible for personnel and industrial relations: "We welcome this judgment because it will enable people who have come to regard themselves as urban workers to build homes in the townships and, most important, have their families live with them."

Like several other senior people in management the FM spoke to, Hofmeyr does not know yet how many of his group's black employees are affected by the Rikhoto decision. But he adds: "Anyone who is affected would automatically qualify for our home ownership assistance scheme in terms of which we make loans for deposits and then help employees to secure building society funding for the balance."

Sutton is optimistic that employers will aid contract workers who gain permanent resident rights. "You cannot have it both ways," he says. Employers have to choose between the present contract system, with all the unpredictability attached to it, and the chance to help develop a settled labour force. "You have to accept the need for housing," he says.

When the FM went to press there were indications that Erab would appeal against the Rikhoto judgment. Some senior government officials were also not ruling out the possibility of legislation being introduced to close the door to the cities which has been opened by the judgment.

However, Urban Foundation Director Jan

PROFESSOR GEORGE ELLIS

To humanise squatting

339 FM 2/10/81

George Ellis is Professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Cape Town.

Present policy on urbanisation, based on short-term considerations, is exacerbating some of the major problems facing SA. There is very little benefit in return.

The need for a major move off the land was recognised in 1954 by the Tomlinson Commission. The fact that this recommendation was not accepted by the government in no way alters its validity. If we do not wish to be surrounded by a sea of rural poverty and malnutrition next century, painful but necessary steps must be embarked on now.

Present policy is greatly retarding hope for real development in the homeland areas. Agriculture is not being given a viable base, while the rate of industrial development is completely inadequate to provide employment. Thus a growing population is becoming increasingly dependent on migrant labour for its income without any sign of this situation improving in the foreseeable future.

The policy is also retarding the rate of urbanisation of the black population and the rate of their economic advancement. Yet the only hope of significantly reducing the population growth rate — vital for a better future — appears to be, precisely, urbanisation, together with increased standards of living and benefits for people who at present will depend on support from their children if they are to have an adequate income in their old age.

The major problem in attaining a real solution appears to be the fear of a great tide of impoverished poor flocking to the cities. However, we have faced that situation before — in the Thirties, when the poor coming to town were white. The present problem will have to be faced eventually, so one might as well look at the numbers involved now.

Charles Simkins, of the Labour and Development Research Unit at UCT, has estimated that, compared with other countries in Africa, SA is under-urbanised by about 3m people; that is, our influx control and resettlement programmes have led to an imbalance of about this magnitude.

The implication is that we should sensibly plan to let this number of people

come to town in the near future, say in a phased manner over the next three to five years. If we do not do so, we will face a much larger number needing to come to town later on.

Can we handle such an influx? Firstly, urbanisation should be channelled to places where major industrial and economic growth can take place naturally. (The history of the planned "growth points" shows that attempts to stimulate growth elsewhere have had little success, and what success there is, is only achieved at greatly disproportionate cost.) The 3m will have to be absorbed by the existing industrial complexes, requiring absorption of, say, 500 000 people at each of six urban centres.

Work would obviously not be available immediately for all people needing it. However, many of the men are *already* in these areas, and to a considerable extent it would be families coming rather than new workers. The primary way to deal with the problem of job opportunities would be to change the aim of regulation — from preventing people

taking up opportunities to creating opportunities.

There are many ways this could be done. The informal sector can be encouraged; present restrictions on people seeking the work they are best able to perform can be removed; multiplier effects (people "taking in each other's washing") can be encouraged; and the new people in town can be regarded as providing a base for new markets as their wealth gradually builds up.

It is also obvious that present housing methods cannot cope with such an urbanisation programme. But they are not coping with the *present* need for housing. We must accept that we are a developing country and that site-and-service schemes, or even squatter shanties, are going to be with us for a substantial transitional period. There is nothing wrong with this, provided such housing gives a basis of opportunity for the people living there.

The prospect of having large squatter communities around our cities for the next 15-20 years should not be daunting. This period can be used to bring our level of urbanisation up to its natural long-term level. Thereafter, urbanisation will have been basically dealt with and the flow from the country to towns will no longer constitute a problem.

If some such scheme is not adopted, one can confidently say (irrespective of what the political dispensation may be) that the squatter shanties will be with us well into the next century, as desperate rural people still try to make a living, unrecognised and unhelpt, on the fringes of the cities.

When large numbers of people have been moved off the land, and in particular out of the resettlement camps, work can begin on a real recovery of the agricultural potential of the areas currently designated as black homelands. And realistic levels can be set for their industrial development.

Our future will be much brighter if we regard the rural population of this country as a resource providing potential and opportunity that needs to be developed, rather than as a threat to be restricted and countered. A positive urbanisation programme can provide the means to this development.



Squatters ... many more will have to come

Board appeals against urban rights judgment

CT 3/10/81 (339)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The East Rand Administration Board has announced that it will appeal against a judgment in the Rand Supreme Court last month which granted a contract worker the right to stay permanently in an urban area.

The widely-hailed judgment was interpreted as opening the way to thousands of contract workers to live permanently in urban areas with their families.

However, legal sources say the decision to appeal will now suspend implementation of the ruling till the appeal is concluded.

The decision was announced in a statement yesterday after ERAB's executive committee had reportedly met to consider the issue earlier this week.

Commenting last night on the decision, Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash Advice Office,

said: "If one believes in the jurisdiction of the courts, the ERAB is well within its rights in appealing."

"However, I confess to being disappointed, as the decision will mean a very long delay for the large numbers of migrants in this position."

Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on black affairs, said nobody disputed the ERAB's right to appeal.

"But what a remarkably forward-looking step it would have been had the government graciously accepted the Supreme Court's ruling. After all, we have all been led to expect that meaningful reforms were in the offing as far as the pass laws are concerned."

"Conceding the right of permanency to migrant workers who have been in the urban areas for a lengthy period would have been a very encouraging step for the government to have taken at this juncture."

In the Supreme Court judgment, Mr Justice O'Donovan granted a Germiston contract worker, Mr Tom Rikhoto, the right to remain permanently in the area in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act.

In terms of this section, blacks qualify for permanent urban residence rights if they have worked for one employer for 10 years or more than one for 15 years.

Shortly after the judgment, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, pledged that his department would implement the ruling. But he said the issue of an appeal was not in his hands.

Later, an ERAB spokesman said any decision would "obviously have to be taken in collaboration with the department and the minister".

Yesterday's statement said the decision had been taken by the board.

Flexible answer to black housing crisis

Sunday Times 4/10/81

By KEVIN DAVIE

AS the black housing crisis worsens — R500-million more than this year's total defence budget would have to be spent to clear the enormous backlog — housing experts blame the inflexibility of the Government's housing policy.

Government estimates — which some authorities say are conservative — show a deficit of 400 000 houses.

At an average of six people per unit, it means that more than 2-million blacks are without proper homes.

The cost of clearing the shortage would be R3 200-million — many millions more than the largest single item of government spending — defence, which is currently R2 700-million.

Experts around the country say that the Government has to begin introducing more flexibility into its housing strategy, including encouraging lower standards of housing to ease the situation.

Prof Gavin Maasdorp of the Economics Research Unit at the University of Natal says: "Up to now the Government has been loath to drop standards, but studies throughout the Third World show that this is the only solution in the area of low-income housing."

"A policy of up-grading existing informal settlements should be adopted."

Reluctant

"The Department of Community Development is reluctant to support the move to organised site-and-service schemes."

"They argue that, in the past in South Africa, these schemes have led to numerous social problems."

"But, in at least one case — Cato Manor in Durban in the '50s — such a scheme was remarkably successful," he says.

Prof Maasdorp adds that, to be effective, upgrading existing informal settlements and the introduction of site-and-service schemes must be coupled with the provision of more township housing.

"The studies we have done show that a significant majority of blacks do not want a township house as their top priority."

"Much more important are services such as water and sanitation, security of tenure, jobs and education."

"The majority are happy to provide their own dwelling."

Critical

The head of Urban Problems Research at the University of Cape Town, Prof David Dewar, says the problem is that "the State is providing for the many

few needs of the ma'.

"What is needed is a completely flexible approach."

"The level of shelter is not the most important thing."

He is also critical of the way the Government offers subsidies to individuals wanting to build homes.

The deputy director of Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch, Prof P H Spies, says "a revolution in approach to the problem is needed, especially if influx control, de facto or de jure, is relaxed".

He says his research unit subscribes to a policy of structured or organised squatting.

"The way housing is financed must also be changed," he says.

Erab's starts 5/10/81 Rikhoto 339 appeal attacked

East Rand Bureau

The East Rand Administration Board (Erab) has been criticised by township community leaders for its decision to appeal against a recent Rand Supreme Court judgment which effectively granted some contract workers urban residential rights.

Erab announced on Friday its intention to appeal.

Mr Justice O'Donovan of the Rand Supreme Court had ruled in favour of granting a Germiston worker, Mr Mehlole Rikhoto, Section 10 (1) (b) residential rights because he had worked continuously for one employer in the Germiston area for more than 10 years.

Erab lost its case when it tried to prove that Mr Rikhoto had terminated his employment annually when he returned to Gazankulu each year to renew his work contract.

The chairman of the East Rand's Community Council Liaison committee, Mr Mphiyake Kumalo, said today it intended to meet the board's director, Mr Frans Marx, to discuss the appeal.

RECORD

"If Erab goes ahead with the appeal this is downright interference with the man's (Mr Rikhoto's) rights. He has won the case and if there was any ambiguity with the law the Supreme Court has set the record straight," Mr Kumalo said.

Mr Shadrack Sinaba, another councillor, said Erab's decision to appeal the case was a "political one." The appeal showed that Erab wanted to stop contract workers gaining urban rights.

Some community leaders have also called on Mr Marx to resign over the issue.

(4) No.

(5) Falls away.

Hans ID Community Councils

7/10/81

QC 687-8

339

453. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How much is paid in (a) salaries, (b) allowances and (c) fringe benefits to (i) the chairman and (ii) each member of the Community Councils in the (aa) Cape Town, (bb) Johannesburg, (cc) Pretoria, (dd) Durban, (ee)

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RDM

8-10-81

'Equal facilities' for blacks in towns

City Editor

EACH day, in almost every "white" Transvaal town, there were more coloureds and blacks in the streets than whites, the annual Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) Congress was told yesterday.

Dr T L Boshoff, president of the TMS said: "It is a pity that this is so, and where we can make a contribution to channel facilities into their own areas, (those of coloureds and blacks) we should not hesitate."

Delivering his presidential address to 300 delegates at Blydepoort, Dr Boshoff said this contribution could be made even if it was at times to the detriment of the town's growth.

But because coloureds and blacks were in white towns, facilities should in the meantime be developed for them.

"And if we want to foster good relations, these facilities must, in terms of quality, be comparable with those of whites."

Dr Boshoff said the time had come for towns and cities to pool their experiences in the handling of black and coloured people.

Inkatha: Sowetans back council system

RDM 12-10-81

339
By PATRICK LAURENCE

TWO-THIRDS of Sowetans were in favour of participation in the community council system, Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, at the weekend.

And among young people between the ages of 16 and 24, support for participation was even higher, he told the United Community Council Association of South Africa (UCCASA).

He advised blacks to participate in the controversial community council system to take it over and use it to advance black interests instead of passively allowing it to be used by "sell-outs" for personal enrichment.

Community councils should be "converted into chariots" to rush blacks into political battle, he said.

"I sincerely believe that if we participate in Government-created bodies like community councils with a well-considered political strategy we can outwit whites."

"There is no reason whatsoever why these structures created to divide us cannot be turned into mechanisms of unity."

He said his stand was justified by the findings of "an independent commercial organisation of very high repute" which undertook a survey of attitudes in Soweto toward the community council system.

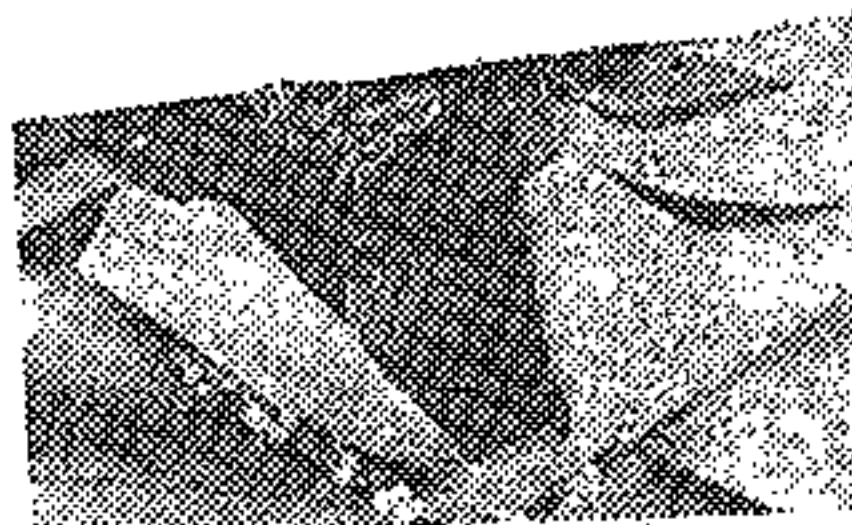
A representative sample of Sowetans were asked what their attitude would be towards community councils if "people of standing" undertook to serve on them to change them into truly representative organisations and to use them to bring about improvement.

Answers to the survey, which was commissioned by the Inkatha Institute, were:

- Would support and vote for them — 33%;
- Would support them and "wait and see" — 34%;
- Would not support such people at all — 32%;
- Don't know — 1%.

"From these results you can see that two-thirds of people in Soweto support the idea of such participation," Chief Buthelezi said.

He told UCCASA, which consists mainly of community councillors: "Two-thirds want you to



CHIEF BUTHELEZI
'We can outwit whites'

go on with your work... As far as I am concerned, you have a clear indication of a mandate from the people."

Comparing participation in community councils with Inkatha's participation in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said: "If it were not for the stand Inkatha has taken (against independence), KwaZulu would be drummed or cajoled into a Transkei-type independence."

Control

If Inkatha had not secured control of the Legislative Assembly, KwaZulu, because of numerical predominance of the Zulus, would have become the "crown jewel" in the apartheid policy of depriving blacks of their South African nationality, he added.

The choice before blacks was either to "participate with clear purpose" in Government-created institutions or to join those involved in armed struggle.

Rejecting the idea of a third alternative, Chief Buthelezi said: "Being above it all is like trying to play God. It is political blasphemy."

It quite
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SPOTLIGHT ON COUNCILS

Chief 'respects' fighters

Plight of Xhosas

BY CHARLES MOGALE

KWAZULU leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has granted his respect to exiled freedom fighters — and lashed out at their "arm-chair sympathisers" back home.

The Inkatha president was speaking at the national conference of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) in Sebokeng at the weekend. The conference drew one of the smallest crowds Chief Buthelezi has addressed in the Transvaal in recent years.

He said: "I decry violence, but I tell you I have respect for those people who skip the borders to risk their lives in the expatriate struggle. For me at present this is not the strategy for now, but they at least risk their security and lives. I have no respect at all for their comfortable arm-chair sympathisers here. These people are like hyenas who pick the bones of another man's corpse."

Chief Buthelezi said he felt strongly that people who believed in revolution and violence as a strategy, were required by honour to fight, "not to pretend to be helping that process by boycotting the system while you live in relative comfort and draw your monthly salary."



"RESPECT". Kwazulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, 339, 18/10/87

Arm-chair revolutionaries belonged to the undergraduate classes of universities, and were not needed in serious black politics.

Chief Buthelezi lauded participation in the community council system, and took a swipe at its critics.

He said: "I believe that verbal heroism is misleading and dishonest. I believe that the work you are doing is as important in the struggle for liberation as anything those who criticise you are doing."

People who passively boycotted the system, he said,



CITIZENSHIP: Soweto councillor Mrs Martha Taylor.

The results were:

"Would support and vote for them" — 33 percent

"Would support them and wait and see before voting" — 34 percent

"Would not support such people at all" — 32 percent

"Don't know" — 1 percent.

"From these," Chief Buthelezi said, "you can see that two-thirds of the people in Soweto (roughly 67 percent) support the idea of such participation. As far as I am concerned, you have a mandate from the people."

BY CHARLES MOGALE

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa is to ask the Government to expropriate land on the borders of the townships to alleviate the housing crisis.

This was resolved at a UCASA conference held at Mphatlalatsane Hall in Sebokeng at the weekend.

The conference agreed that the land adjacent to the township could be used for the building of more houses. It resolved to approach the Government on the issue.

The conference also resolved to "investigate the burning issue of citizenship."

Motivating the motion, Soweto community councillor Mrs Martha Taylor said a Transkei government official had made it clear that South African born Xhosas had no place in the Transkei.

"He told a meeting of our council that those Xhosas born outside the Transkei were wasting their time if they imagined they were Transkeians," Mrs Taylor said.

The only councillors who attended from the Soweto council were Mrs Taylor and Mr E Manyosi.

Govt bid to beat black

homes crisis

During his speech at the Cape congress, Dr Koornhof described South Africa's housing problem as colossal and said State funds could not cope with it.

Amount

The amount budgeted for all administration boards serving 312 urban black areas was R81.5-million.

"Now you can work out for yourselves how many houses can be built on that amount," Dr Koornhof said.

State funds would be primarily used for the provision of roads, sewerage and water facilities while a "concerted effort" would have to be made to draw the private sector into contributing towards the building of dwellings.

"If we do not succeed in doing this we cannot meet the housing needs of blacks in the next 50 or even 100 years," Dr Koornhof said.

Commenting on Dr Koornhof's speech, Mr Colin Eglin, Opposition spokesman on community development, said he welcomed the Government's realisation that State funds could not solve the housing problem.

"The Government must still put in substantially more money," he said.

Mr Eglin has repeatedly called for the type of innovations in the provision of housing for which Dr Koornhof now appears to be paving the way.

Breakthrough

Speaking at the annual meeting of the association in Johannesburg, Mr Viljoen said: "This is an important breakthrough in speeding up the provision of housing in black townships."

He said Dr Koornhof told him that a recommendation of the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry that white developers be permitted to provide housing for blacks under the 99-year lease scheme had been accepted.

Legislation permitting this was enacted unnoticed last week.

By HELEN ZILLE

THE Government has decided to let private builders build houses in Soweto and black townships in a new attempt to overcome the severe housing shortage.

And an elated Mr Boet Viljoen, chairman of the Association of Building Societies, said yesterday that the way was now clear for private developers to solve the black housing problem.

The Government decision emerged at the National Party's Cape Congress yesterday when Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said the Government would have to limit its contribution to the provision of an infra-structure.

The private sector and individuals would have to play a major role in erecting dwellings. This represents a major shift in the Government's approach to black housing.

Strict

Previously it has kept strict control over the provision of housing, regarding this as a vital part of its influx policy. By limiting the number of houses for urban blacks, the Government has attempted to apply strict control over the migration from rural to urban areas.

The acceptance of the private sector's involvement in housing indicates an increased acceptance of urban migration and the permanence of an urban black community.

Dr Koornhof referred to the recently completed report of the Viljoen Committee that investigated urban black housing as a "good report" and said the Government agreed with many of its recommendations.

It is reliably understood that the Viljoen Committee has recommended that the Government's contribution to urban black housing should be confined mainly to the provision of land and infrastructure as well as "specialist housing" such as old age homes.

Either private concerns could erect dwellings for rent or sale under the 99-year lease system to employees, or lending institutions could provide loans at sub-economic interest rates to individuals to build their own homes.

The State's role would be to provide a subsidy to bridge the gap between the sub-economic interest rate the individual could afford to pay and the economic interest rate at which lending institutions were prepared to lend.

Wrah accused of inventing new influx control

By Drew Forrest

The Black Sash has accused Administration Board officials of imposing a "new form of influx control" by demanding birth certificates from all applicants for black urban residence rights.

A Black Sash spokesman, Mrs Beulah Rollnick, said that in the past officials had required certificates only from those applying under Section 10 (1)a of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

This grants black people the right to live and work

in an urban area if they were born and have lived there continuously.

But she said officials were now demanding birth certificates from those applying under Sections 10 (1)b and 10 (1)c of the Act — where the date of birth was "irrelevant."

These sections give residence rights to blacks who have lived and worked continuously in an urban area for a certain period, or who are minor children, wives or unmarried daughters of qualified people.

"As I understand it, 10 (1)b and c applicants can be asked for birth certificates — but officials cannot refuse to register them if they fail to produce certification," Mrs Rollnick said.

"But they are refusing — and the effect is to introduce a new form of harassment and influx control," she added.

Wrah's director of labour, Mr Armand Steenhuisen, yesterday denied there had been any change of Administration Board policy.

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widely assessed. They believe
increased money supply will
not only be shown in changes
in price level but also of food
costs. The interest rate has a
direct bearing on price level.
So it can be said that price level
is ultimately the most important in
the monetarists view

* The rate of interest will fluctuate widely correspond-
ing to the different demands and to the increased
supply or decrease in supply. No price level change

The Natal Mercury

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1981

NEVER THEIR OWN

LEASEHOLD, other than for those who can generate some reasonable financial return from the property to offset the disadvantage of maintaining and developing something that is not theirs, holds little attraction whatever and certainly not for a person of limited means seeking a home. That is probably why blacks have not been particularly interested in offers over the years of, at first, 30-year leases and currently 99-year leases on property in those few urban areas where it is available to them in this way.

No doubt because it has recognised the futility of persisting with a restriction which has made it that much more difficult for officialdom to make any significant dent at all in the backlog of black housing — conservatively estimated at 420 000 overall and about 160 000 in urban areas — the Government has amended the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act allowing people other than blacks to acquire leasehold rights in administration board areas, which will open the way for private enterprise — mainly employers — to play a role in overcoming what is a R3 200 million problem.

This latest concession is an improvement, but as well-intentioned as it may be, the change is not likely to have a major impact on the problem in the short term for the reason that, in the case of Natal for example, land intended for 99-year leases is not yet available for development on a significant scale, and employers in any event are going to have to be persuaded that it is in their interests to invest the considerable sums that will be necessary to make it worthwhile.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, told Parliament at the beginning of the

month that some of the land had not been transferred to the administration boards, and in one area there were planning problems. No leases had so far been granted in the province.

Allowing the employers of black staff to build homes for their workers will help, and that is to be welcomed, but far more dramatic action is needed than this or the pathetic 5 814 houses this Government was able to erect in the 1980/81 financial year.

The problem is, of course, primarily sociological but it is being aggravated by ideology and the general inflexibility of the Government's housing policy.

The task is simply too big for conventional methods, and if social problems as potentially disruptive and dangerous as large-scale unemployment are to be avoided there will have to be a controlled relaxation of standards so that more can be built for less, and far more quickly.

Prof Gaven Maasdorp of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal has pointed out that a significant majority of blacks do not want a township house as their top priority. Much more important, according to research, are services such as water and sanitation, security of tenure (a home of their own), jobs and education.

The deputy director of Futures Research at Stellenbosch University, Prof P H Spies, says a revolutionary approach to black housing is essential. Why not a search for answers in a purely scientific examination of the subject by the Human Sciences Research Council, or is the Government afraid that this would expose more of its ideological nonsense?

R1,8m adds up to a boost for teachers

NEW buildings costing R1 800 000 which double accommodation for students were opened at the Soweto Teachers' College yesterday by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

The money for the extensions was provided by the Government. Anglo American Corporation spent R1 250 000 building the college originally and sponsored the landscaping and sports fields.

The extensions opened yesterday were 14 new lecture rooms, three laboratories, one typing room, a centre for blackboard work, additional offices and storerooms.

Dr Hartzenberg told over 500 school principals and inspectors at the opening: "It had become clear at the opening of the college in 1978 that the available accommodation was not sufficient, and thought was given to extending the existing facilities."

"It was decided to go ahead with the building, whereby accommodation for 300 students would be doubled to provide training for 600 students beginning from next year."

"I am positive these college buildings compare favourably with the best in the Republic," he said.

New courses

Dr Hartzenberg also dealt with plans to extend courses for teachers.

He said his department planned to replace the two-year Primary Teachers' Certificate course with a three-year Primary Teachers' Diploma course from the beginning of next year.

BY SOPHIE TENA

"However, it was decided to give students who enrolled for first year Primary Teachers' Certificate in 1981 the opportunity of qualifying for the new diploma course, provided they were prepared to remain at the college an extra year."

"At the end of the third year successful students will be awarded a diploma instead of a certificate."

The Primary Teachers' Diploma course would enable graduates to teach at both lower and higher primary level.

The following new courses will be introduced from January 1982:

- A Secondary Teachers' Diploma with university courses;
- The Secondary Teachers' Diploma without university courses; and
- A Pre-Primary Teachers' Diploma.

This means that all the courses offered at the college from next year will take at least three years.



BROAD GRINS ... for an expansive occasion. Chattering at the opening of the Soweto Teachers' College extensions are, from left, Mr S K Maseke, circuit inspector, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, and Mr H H Dlamini, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association of S.A. Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

New UCT language degrees

TWO masters degree courses, which will be the first of their type in South Africa, will be introduced by the University of Cape Town next year.

The courses are aimed at stopping the deterioration of language use in schools and to improve levels of communication, the university said yesterday.

Both degrees could be taken either part-time or full-time. — Sapa

Fonche without making appointments, making it difficult for her.

It was the most reliable con-

The Government and private sector organisations such as Assocom had warned against the exploitation of consumers.

Dramatic move black housing

339

16/10/81

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Property Editor

FORMER Postmaster-General Louis Rive, now in charge of Soweto development, yesterday called for 'housing bonds' for blacks, on the lines of defence bonds.

He told the Association of Chambers of Commerce congress in Durban yesterday that it was time formalities for providing black housing were cut.

It was no use congresses talking year after year. 'It is time to cut the cackle and get things done.'

Mr Rive put forward his plan when discussing what he termed the new dispensation in black housing.

He forecast a change in the spending patterns for blacks because housing would become a high priority.

Prizes

The black man, he said, was a good saver but was not a big investor in defence bonds.

'Can't we involve ourselves in selling housing bonds to him?' he asked.

After his speech, he told the Mercury that the bonds he had in mind would be for blacks only and could carry prizes — 'maybe even a house'.

Mr Rive described housing as 'our second

16/10/81

339

'We were heading for disaster, and unless we can succeed in containing the problems by a big joint effort between the State and private sector, we still could be heading for disaster.'

Mr Rive said he believed the priority was to upgrade homes. There were 105 000 houses in Soweto of which 98,5 percent had two bedrooms.

If one extra room were added it would increase the sleeping capacity by 50 percent.

He said 80 percent of blacks were prepared to upgrade their homes if they were given assistance and 'if we can get rid of red tape'.

When a black applied to buy a home, there were 29 steps he had to go through, all of which could cause delay or rejection.

He believed it was no longer necessary to appoint commissions and committees but to realise that local authorities, black and white, should dictate what should be done in local conditions.

Mr Rive said housing problems could not be solved unless blacks were motivated, and they could be motivated if they were involved.

He asked delegates to consider the difference in attitudes to a house 'given condescendingly' or that given and developed with 'sweet equity'.

He believed it was not necessary for a man to have a R20 000 house straight away but to have a R5 000 house and help him to upgrade it over the years.

He said financial institutions and big and small employers should take part in exploring all types of housing, including shell and core and mini housing on serviced land.

He suggested there should also be a centre where blacks could be guided into methods of upgrading and a place to buy materials for building — owned by black entrepreneurs.

Black homes bond plan is suggested by Rive

THE man in charge of the development of Soweto, former Postmaster-General Mr Louis Rive, has suggested the introduction of housing bonds on the lines of the defence bonds — but for blacks only.

At the Association of Chambers of Commerce congress in Durban yesterday, Mr Rive said it was time the red tape was cut in the formalities for providing housing for blacks.

The black man, he said, is a good saver but is not a big investor in defence bonds.

"Can we not involve ourselves in selling him housing bonds?" he asked.

He later said the bonds he had in mind would be for blacks only and could carry prizes — maybe even a house.

Mr Rive described housing as "our second front".

"I hope the Viljoen Report (on housing) will be the beginning of a new era in housing because unless we overcome our prob-

Mail Correspondent

lems, we are in for a lot more problems in the future," he said.

Mr Rive said he believed the priority is to upgrade homes. He said there were 105 000 houses in Soweto of which 98.5% had two bedrooms. If one extra room was added it would increase the sleeping capacity by 50%.

He said 80% of blacks were prepared to upgrade their homes if they were given assistance.

When a black applied to buy a home, there were 29 steps he had to go through, all of which could cause delay or rejection.

He believed local authorities, black and white, should dictate what should be done in local

conditions.

"It cannot be done from Pretoria," he said.

Mr Rive said housing problems could not be solved unless blacks were motivated and they could be motivated if they were involved.

He believed it was not necessary for a man to have a R20 000 house straight away, but to have a R5 000 house and help him to upgrade it over the years.

On private sector involvement he said financial institutions and employers should co-operate and all types of housing should be explored, including shell and core and mini housing on serviced land.

Efficiency

Speaking of Soweto's housing, Mr Rive said a housing bureau should be staffed by those whose watchword is efficiency and who could cut red tape. There should also be a centre where blacks could be guided into methods of upgrading and a place to buy materials for building — owned by black entrepreneurs.

Durban Chamber delegate said there was a backlog of 92 000 homes in metropolitan Durban. The chamber had calculated that if 900 units were built a year it would take 16 years to work off the waiting list. And in order to overcome the whole problem it would take 100 years.

● The congress recommended that the Viljoen Panel report be published as soon as possible, studied and implemented nationally, including non-independent black states.

RDP 16.10.81 (339)

THE appointment of the softly spoken Dr Flip Smit, of the Human Sciences Research Council, as an adviser to the Government on how best to meet the challenge of accelerating black urbanisation will lead to radical changes in official policy if his advice is heeded.

Dr Smit, a former university professor who ponders deeply before committing himself on any issue, hardly fits the stereotype of a man with the potential to revolutionise policy on as vital an issue as black urbanisation.

But a study of his thinking on urbanisation generally, and particularly as it affects blacks in South Africa, leaves little doubt that his views cut diametrically across many of the axioms which underlie present policy.

The authoritative book "Swart Verstedeliking" which Dr Smit wrote with Mr Jan Booysen, of the University of Pretoria, contains many of the ideas which he has been quietly advocating over the years at conferences and from his previous positions as professor of geography at Tukies and senior researcher at the Africa Institute.

The recently published book may be considered as the distilled essence of Dr Smit's views on urbanisation and therefore provides an accurate guide to the direction official policy will take if his advice is taken.

For convenience quotes from the book are attributed to Dr Smit, although strictly they are the joint views of Dr Smit and Mr Booysen.

Of cardinal importance is his telescopic view of black urbanisation as an inexorable process which must be accepted rather than lamented. The corollary is that a national plan must be devised to cope with it instead of persisting with futile attempts to deny or prevent it.

He notes that General, Jan Smuts once described the problem posed by the urbanisation of blacks as a "sphinx problem" which should be passed on to the "ampler shoulders and stronger brains of the future".

But, he says, even today "uncertainty hangs like a black cloud over the future of the

The man who may

change the face of our cities



DR FLIP SMIT
telescopic view

An accelerated tempo of urbanisation can be expected in the next two decades — Dr Flip Smit.

PATRICK LAURENCE examines the implications of Dr Smit's appointment as an official government adviser on black urbanisation

He outlines the dimensions of the problem crisply. At present about 38% of the black population — or just over 6 million — is urbanised. By the turn of the century 75% will be urbanised, which in sheer numbers means provision has to be made for another 21 million urban blacks.

Dr Smit puts it succinctly: "More houses will have to be built in the next 20 years than were built since the arrival of Van Riebeeck." He quickly dismisses any vain hopes that the increase can be accommodated in the homelands.

million will have to be housed in South Africa's existing metropolitan areas. As if to reinforce the point, he adds: "It must be accepted as a fact that homeland urbanisation cannot offer a solution to urbanisation in 'white' South Africa."

Stressing the need for a national strategy to meet the challenge ahead, he implicitly, but unmistakably, cautions against reliance on merely "negative" measures, of which influx control is a classic example. He says: "A study of black ur-

in 1924 is still largely appropriate to the urban black population today." Sir Thomas referred to contemporary regulations to check the inflow of blacks as: "Little barriers to keep the sea out, and, when the sea advances, down come the barriers and you retreat a few yards inland and erect further barriers."

In another paper, delivered at a conference in 1979, Dr Smit says strict application of influx control in one area often merely leads to the "damning up" of

have trebled. In search of an answer to the looming problem, Dr Smit focuses on modern thinking or *gedagtes* on how to respond to the challenge of providing housing and services in underdeveloped countries. He adds: "It has become increasingly clear that Western standards and concepts are not appropriate to countries of the Third World. South Africa can fruitfully take note of these new thought directions."

While not wanting to deny the people of Soweto the right to electricity, he questions whether it is justifiable when seen against the huge shortage of housing and more fundamental services in the rest of the country. He warns that electrification of Soweto may compound the existing housing shortage in Soweto by drawing more blacks to it, adding that it can lead to jealousy, strife and rebellion by black *plattelanders* against elite townships.

Squatting On the related problem of squatting, Dr Smit says it should be accepted as inevitable in the light of the anticipated speeding up of black urbanisation in the next two decades and the limited resources available to deal with it. Stressing the rural roots of the squatter problem, he says: "Many of the causes of squatting in the Cape Flats must be related back to the Ciskei and Transkei

tion is beyond question." His view rests on two inter-related axioms: ● That black involvement in the provision of housing according to their own standards and traditions is more likely to meet their accommodation needs. ● That it is more satisfying to the people concerned (presumably according to the criteria of the greatest-happiness-of-the-greatest-number).

As a corollary to this view, Dr Smit advocates gradual abolition of the present system of providing subsidised housing for urban blacks. One reason is that it stifles black initiative. Another is that it is an impediment to the 99-year leasehold scheme.

Among the black population of South Africa there is already a tendency toward the attitude that a heavily subsidised house will be provided for them if they wait long enough," Dr Smit says. Similarly, he contends, "heavily subsidised" rentals in most townships discourage blacks from taking advantage of present home-ownership and leasehold schemes (installments on these schemes are higher than "sub-economic" rentals).

Dr Smit is critical of the objective of making Soweto the "most beautiful city in Africa", proposing instead the more modest aim of making it the "most viable" of African cities.

Clearing the way

In speech after speech Nationalist politicians have placed much of the onus for providing urban black housing on the private sector.

It was therefore appropriate that Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof announced this week that government has accepted many of the recommendations of the Viljoen Committee investigating private sector involvement in housing in Soweto. A key recommendation, which gov-

ernment adopted through an amendment to the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act last week, will allow private builders to put up houses in black townships. This is a radical departure from previous policy and paves the way for large-scale private sector involvement in providing housing for urban blacks.

However, government still has to take bold steps to eliminate problems hampering private sector efforts. When three major

employers called the Urban Foundation in Johannesburg last Friday for advice about how they could help their black employees, they were told by a senior official: "Forget it, there's no land available."

The Foundation's Transvaal region MD, Piet Dempster, tells the FM that when it was recently announced that 250 stands were available at Katlehong on the East Rand, 3 500 applications were received in six weeks. Meanwhile, the prices of houses



Urban black housing ... important proposals from the Viljoen committee

in urban black areas are being inflated by the land shortage. A Sowetan who built a house for R25 000 last year sold it last week for R62 000.

But money is not the nub of the problem. A few years ago the Urban Foundation raised R30m abroad for housing, R25m of which still remains unused — primarily because of the land problem, says Dempster. The shortage of land is only one of the problems facing employers willing to aid black employees. The 99-year leasehold scheme — a cornerstone of efforts to create a settled, stable urban black population — was introduced three years ago, but so far only about 1 200 leases have been registered nationwide. It is hoped that Koornhof's announcement will result in a rapid increase in registrations in the near future.

Lengthy delays because of the time it has taken to survey plots, as well as numerous bureaucratic hassles, have resulted in minimal private sector participation. Now there is cause for growing alarm about the size of the housing shortage: the backlog in Soweto alone is officially estimated to be 25 000 units, increasing at the rate of 4 000 a year.

Fortunately, the Viljoen Committee recommendations — coming as they do from a panel of experts appointed by Koornhof — could help considerably to alleviate the housing shortage.

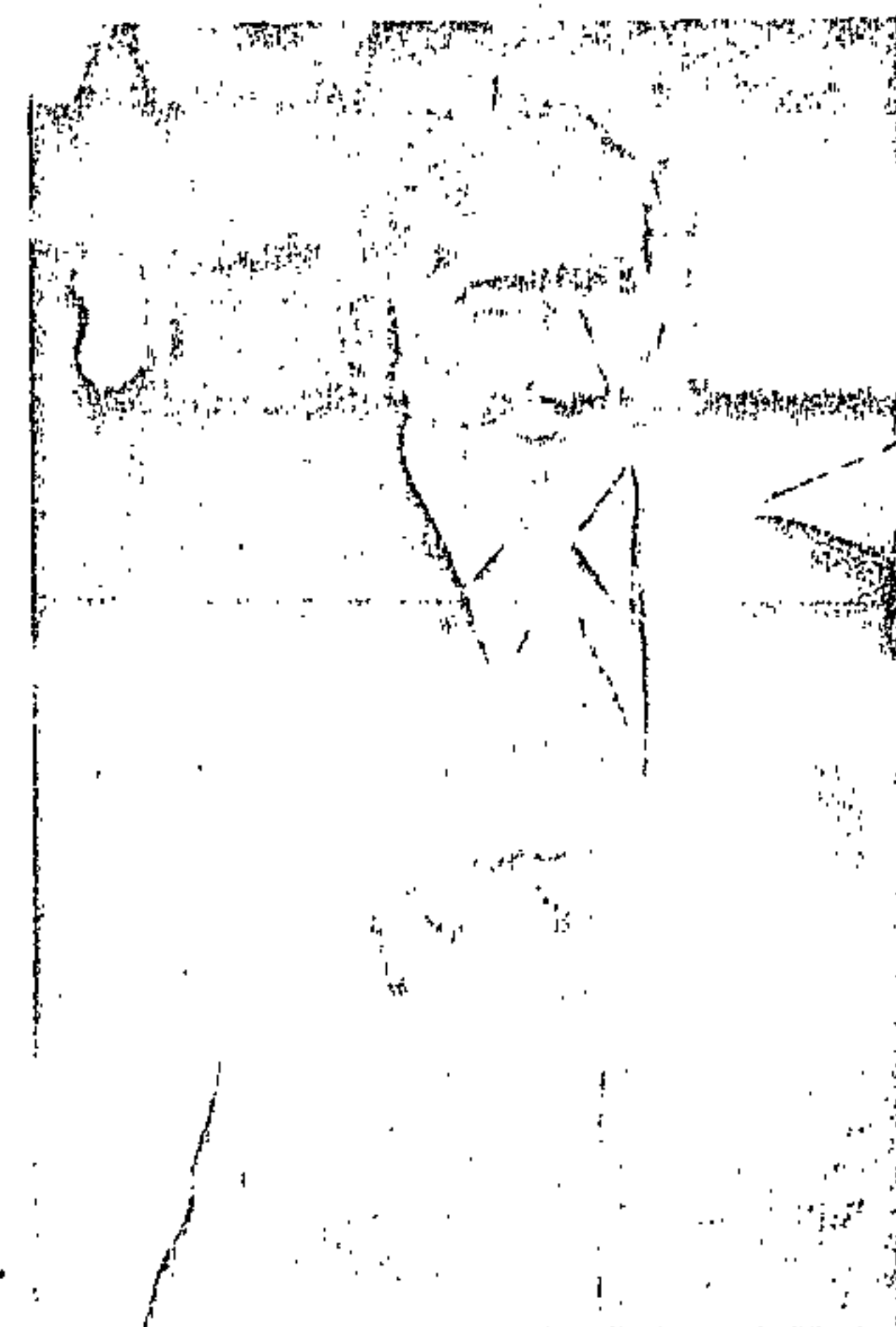
On the agenda of this week's Associated conference was a motion calling on government to make these recommendations public immediately and to apply them throughout SA, including the homelands.

Among the committee's recommendations are:

1. That an adequate supply of land suitable for housing be made available immediately. This would necessitate the acquisition of "raw" — presumably new — land and the

provision of infrastructure on this and other available land. The committee has also recommended that private sector housing development be permitted on State-developed land. In the past, only State housing has been permitted on such land.

The allocation of additional land for black housing in urban areas is obviously fraught with political problems. That 10 cities the size of Soweto are needed by the year 2 000 is common knowledge. But as West Rand Administration Board chairman John Knoetze told a seminar on black housing earlier this year, at least one of these will



Minister Koornhof ... allowing white development

have to be built in Johannesburg as an extension or addition to Soweto.

2. A revision of the subsidy system. The committee believes that subsidies and the criteria for determining eligibility for subsidies should be the same whether the individual hires or buys State-produced housing or whether he borrows private sector finance, or State finance through a building society. The long-term objective should be that subsidisation is limited to genuine welfare cases.

At present, subsidies are available only if housing is built through the Department of Community Development. If housing is erected privately, with an employer loan, for example, subsidies are not available. Many employers are reluctant to lend money which they have had to borrow at high interest rates when other loans are available at subsidised interest rates.

3. The establishment of a committee on which the private sector is strongly represented, reporting to the Minister of Finance to examine the financial implications of subsidising housing.

4. Changes to Section 11 (t) of the Income Tax Act. At present, 50% of the amount spent on advances or funds for the erection of employees' housing, up to a maximum cost of R8 000, may be deducted from taxable income in the year the money is spent. The committee recommends that the current limit of R4 000 (50% of R8 000) be increased to R6 000.

5. The amendment to the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, permitting 99-year leases to be registered by non-blacks, has far-reaching implications for employer-assisted housing provision.

The major import of the amendment is that employers or developers will be able to buy property on 99-year lease for housing development from administration boards. It could also mean that if government gives legislative form to the Rieker recommendation that influx control be tied to the availability of housing and jobs, an employer could guarantee the right of his employees to be in an urban area — if he provides accommodation.

Says Barlow's Oscar Graupner: "One of the major problems facing employers in the past has been the availability of finance."

The proposed amendment will allow employees to acquire leasehold rights in their own name and so borrow building money more easily.

6. The formation of a utility housing corporation or corporations to help co-ordinate and mobilise private sector resources.

Says one housing expert: "If employers are going to participate it will be beneficial for them to organise themselves into groups where there is a shared, co-ordinated service such as the Belhar scheme organised by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce." (The scheme provides housing for coloureds near Bellville.)

Meanwhile, the private sector is gaining experience in overcoming the problems it

faces in providing black housing. In recent years employer assistance has been virtually limited to the provision of loans or development of middle-income housing, mainly because of official opposition to self-built or core housing. Volkswagen has set the pace in this regard, and recently allocated R1m to a self-help scheme for its Ilitshago employees.

In the past, building societies have refused to grant housing loans for this kind of housing. Now the R 31 loans, a major building society is gearing itself to embark on a self-help housing scheme similar to the Urban Foundation's Klutsong scheme - which is a proven success.

At the moment, provided land is available, there are a number of practical options for employers who wish to assist employees to acquire housing. For example, money can be paid directly to employees in the form of a housing subsidy, or in the form of subsidisation of interest rates on loans from other agencies. Private capital can be

used to advance interest-free loans or loans at preferential interest rates, particularly for housing deposits.

The provision of collateral surety or guarantees has also become increasingly popular, with the employer organising loans through financial institutions.

He may also play the role of property developer, either individually or in a group with other employers, by buying land, erecting housing, and selling or hiring it to employees. This option will be facilitated by last week's legislation.

Barley of Johannesburg scheme, undertaken for employees of subsidiary Middelburg Steel, is an example of this type of involvement. Housing in this scheme will initially be for rental, but the company hopes that with the granting of leasehold rights in the area and rising incomes of employees, houses will eventually be sold.

Given the dimensions of the housing problem, it is understandable that government should try to shift some of the black housing

burden onto the private sector. Indeed, government has budgeted only R256.7m for housing this year -- less than a third of the amount its own experts say is needed to tackle the housing shortage. A report released recently by the Department of Community Development says R882m a year is needed to overcome the shortage within a "reasonable period." This year's shortfall of R625m highlights the urgent need for private sector assistance.

However, the private sector then has every right to demand the speedy elimination of the barriers preventing it from assisting employees. It is therefore vital that government give urgent attention to the Valicon Committee recommendations.

Indeed, the committee believes that if its recommendations are implemented, the private sector, in Soweto alone, could make an effective monetary contribution of R200m to housing provision and could provide a substantial portion of the capital required by government.

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RIKHOTO APPEAL

FM 16/10/81

The East Rand Administration Board's decision to appeal against the judgment in the Rikhoto influx control case will hamper efforts to use the case to enable many migrant contract workers obtain permanent residence in white-designated SA.

The case has important implications for employers (*Current Affairs* October 2). But now that the board has decided to appeal, efforts to aid contract workers who are in a similar position to Mehlole Tom Rikhoto are likely to be contested by administration boards.

The appeal is likely to be heard within the next year. A spokesperson for the Black Sash advises employers who wish to help their migrant workers obtain permanent residence rights to await the Appeal Court judgment. The spokesperson appealed to employers to renew workers' contracts if these expire before this.

The possibility exists that legislation dealing with the position of urban blacks, expected to be introduced in Parliament next year, could radically alter government's influx control policies. Migrants could then face further curbs.

By Anthony Duigan

The committee headed by Mr Roet Viljoen, Association of Building Societies president, started off as a low-key effort to find ways of cutting the red tape and bureaucracy blocking black housing.

But it has now become the focus for all hopes raised by official promises that the black housing crisis will indeed be tackled and overcome.

When the Viljoen Committee was set up in May — at the suggestion of Mr Louis Rive, Soweto planning chief — it was expected to report exclusively on the Soweto situation.

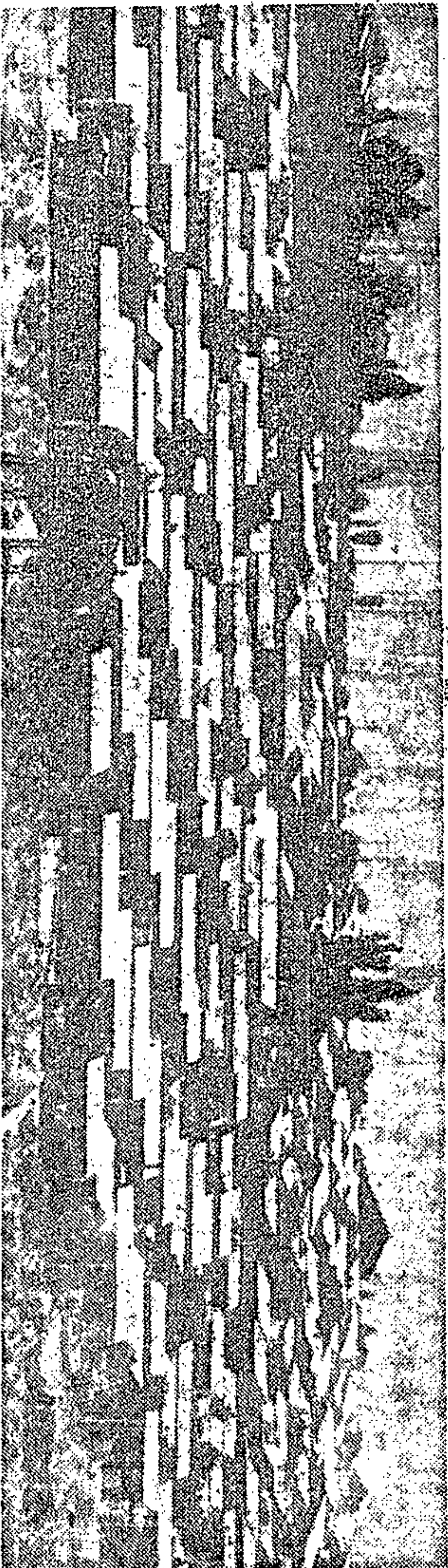
Red tape

Its report is now eagerly awaited by all urban black authorities experiencing the sort of delays and red tape that led to Mr Rive to act by threatening to leave his key planning job by the end of the year if the problem was not tackled urgently.

Delays like the 29 official steps that a black householder has to go through just to get permission to extend his home and the months-long procedures that accompany an application for a 99-year leasehold.

At this week's Assocom congress in Durban, Mr Rive fulminated — yet again — against Pretoria's bureaucracy in throttling the initiative of local authorities.

The litany of chaos, con-



Preventing chaos

fusion and sheer lack of understanding over the urban black housing situation has been stunning:

● In many areas black house building was frozen in the late 1960s. This official action was based on expectations that urban blacks would simply be going back to homelands. The policy was taken to its painful conclusion by local authorities which decided on a white-by-night "law" within their boundaries.

No provision

Provision was not even made for the natural population increase in most urban black areas over the past 12 years. For instance, Soweto needs about 4 000 new homes each year for this

The Viljoen Committee report on ways of speeding up black home building holds possibly the last hope of preventing urban black areas sliding into total chaos.

Star 19/10/81

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natural increase. This is more than the total number of homes built by the local authority during the past 10 years.

● A "new deal" in black housing — the 30-year leasehold scheme linked to the householder taking out homeland citizenship — was announced in mid-1975. It did not get off the ground.

● The leasehold scheme was amended in 1979 and 99-year leasehold was introduced. But to date only just over 1 000 leaseholds have been registered

throughout the country — all of them in Reef townships. This has done little for the 90 000 black families needing accommodation in the PWV area alone.

● Local authorities were told recently by the Department of Community Development that there were no further funds available for low-cost housing.

It is clear that the quagmire of red tape and confusion is still bogging down the best efforts of administrators to get things moving.

celved no details of even the basic workings of the new development. And to add to the confusion it was stated that no stands were available for private developers in Soweto, the area of greatest need.

All of which points to the hopes pinned on the Viljoen Committee report and the Government reaction to it which are both likely to be made public within the next month.

Possibilities

It is his (wellfounded?) faith in the Viljoen recommendations and the real difference they will make on the urban black housing scene that persuaded Mr Rive this week to rescind his threat to resign.

What are the sort of things that the Viljoen report could recommend and which could change the

bedevilled accommodation scene? Possibly these:

● Approval for big black complexes like Soweto to go ahead with aerial surveys for the measuring and registration of stands. This will cut the present high costs of land surveying — about R300 per stand which has to be borne by the householder — and save a considerable amount of time.

● Permission for administration boards of black councils to use bridging capital — short-term loans raised from banks or other financial sources — to put in infrastructure and to build low income group housing.

This would release boards from the many delays in the queue for state funds for housing schemes and could be one of the biggest pushes for speeding up home building.

● The permission for private enterprise to enter the black property development market.

Top administrators like Mr John Kooze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, will not comment on details of the Viljoen report.

But what he does say is that he now sees light at the end of the tunnel — the sort of relief that prompted Mr Rive to say this week: "It looks to me as if developments put my mind at rest so that now we can jointly tackle the housing problem."

● Anthony Duigan is a staff reporter who has concentrated on development in black areas.

Erab holds second meeting to discuss test case appeal

By MZIKAYISE EDOM
THE EAST RAND
Administration Board
will meet at the end of
the month, to review
for the second time,
whether to appeal or
not, against the out-
come of the section 10
test case.

Earlier this month, Mr
Mehlolo Thom Rokhotso,
the contract labourer from
Gazenkulu, won his case in
the Rand Supreme Court to
remain in the urban area in
terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of
the Urban Areas Consolida-
tion Act.

LEGAL

The judgment, handed
down by Mr Justice
O'Donovan in the case of
Rokhotso and Erab, found
that Mr Rokhotso was
legally entitled to reside in
the Germiston area, having
worked continuously for
one employer for over 10
years.

The East Rand's Com-
munity Council's liaison
committee met the execu-
tive committee of Erab on
Monday afternoon in
Germiston, after Mr F E
Marx Erab's chief director
had announced that the
board would have to appeal
against the Rand Supreme
Court's decision which
opened the way for
homeland contract work-
ers to obtain urban residen-
tial rights.

Monday's meeting which
started at 4.30pm and
ended at 7.15pm was closed
to the press.

But in an interview with
The SOWETAN after the
meeting, Mr Mpiyakhe
Kumalo, chairman of the
liaison committee in the
Katlehong Council, said
"We ask the board not to go
ahead with their appeal
against the Rand Supreme
Court's decision and Erab's
executive committee
promised to review their
stand and our request".

The full sitting of the
administration board
usually meets once at the
end of the month and Mr
Kumalo said that their
request will be discussed at
the Board's meeting to be
held some time next week.

Mr Kumalo said: "We
told the officials that Erab
should give the men the
benefit of doubt as the court
has already given him that
they should not go ahead
with the appeal, because Dr
P Koornhof, Minister of Co-
operation and Develop-
ment, has also made
statements that he will not
interfere with the court's
decision."

Mr Rokhotso is now
entitled to Section 10 (1) (b)
residential rights in terms
of Urban Areas Consolida-
tion Act, according to the
judgment given.

Mr Marx was yesterday
not available for comment.
His secretary said he was in
a whole day meeting of
heads of departments.

INVESTMENT

Meanwhile, Mr Kumalo
also said they discussed the
R1.7-million Erab lent to
the West Rand and Western
Cape Administration

boards and the R27.8-mil-
lion the Board has invested.
invested.

Mr Kumalo said: "The
officials told us the Board
has a revenue of R96-
million and has expendi-
ture of R94-million. They
also told us they have a
prescribed investment
fund which every board has
to maintain in terms of the
law and that is why they
have invested the R27.8-
million.

"They also told us that
they have got non-pre-

scribed investment funds
and these are kept in
trust for the workers of the
board and these funds
include the insurance fund
for their workers and
revolving funds for
housing. They said so far,
they had helped 1500 people
since last year to build
their own houses from
these funds.

Mr Kumalo said all
councillors present at the
meeting were satisfied with
the explanation from Erab
officials on how funds were
handled.

Squatter camps 'inevitable'

ALL RACES in South Africa are flocking to the cities in a probably unavoidable process which would have vast political, economic and social implications.

Dr P Smit, vice president of research development for the Human Sciences Research Council, told the science committee of the President's Council

Sawela 22/10/77 (20) (339)
this yesterday. Squatter camps were an inevitable part of the process, he warned, and there should be proper planning now to cope with this reality.

It was not unrealistic to

predict that about 75 percent of the country's black population would be urbanised within the next 19 years.

About 43 percent of all blacks in "white" South Africa were already living in the four largest metropolitan areas and there was a current shortage of 160 000 houses and 100 000 hostel beds for blacks in these areas.

The white population was now fast approaching zero growth and by the end of the century there would apparently be 200 000 fewer white school pupils than there were now.

At the same time, the white population was growing older.

"Currently only about 28 percent of the white population is under the age of 15, compared with 43 percent of the blacks, 39 percent of the coloured people and 36 percent of the Asians," Dr Smit said.

As the white population grew older, there would be new demands on educational facilities by the other races, Dr Smit warned.

Black millions will 'flock to cities and towns'

RDM 22-10-81

Mail Correspondent

A MASSIVE migration of blacks to towns and cities — leading to an urban black population of 20-million by the year 2 000 — has been predicted by Dr P Smit, vice-president of research development at the Human Sciences Research Council.

"Political emancipation", socio-economic development and education would unleash a massive movement of blacks to the urban areas, Dr Smit said yesterday in evidence to the science committee of the President's Council.

The vast majority of the future black urban population could be expected to settle in the four major "white" metropolitan areas, Dr Smit said.

Urbanisation would also have to play a key role in development of the national states, he told the committee, which is investigating population growth and demographic trends in SA.

Mushrooming of squatter camps seemed to be inevitable.

While only 38% of the present black population lived in the ur-

ban areas, blacks stood on the threshold of a process of urbanisation which meant that an estimated 75% would be living in towns and cities by the turn of the century. This meant that about 20-million blacks would have to be settled in the urban areas by the turn of the century.

Dr Smit questioned whether South Africa could continue to apply high Western standards in the provision of black housing.

Housing

Conservatively estimated, there was a shortage of 160 000 houses and about 100 000 hostel beds in "white" South Africa.

Because of the high birth rate among blacks they manifested all the "demographic characteristics" of a youthful population with 43% under the age of 15. In the national states the percentage was higher. This placed a tremendous dependency burden on the economically active section of the population. Unless the birth rate was reduced drastically blacks would find it difficult to raise their standard of living.

Massive black urbanization is predicted

CT 22/10/81 339

Staff Reporter

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Mushrooming of squatter camps seemed to be inevitable as part of the urbanization process.

While only 38 percent of the present black population lived in the urban areas, blacks stood on the threshold of a process of urbanization which meant that an estimated 75 percent would be living in towns and cities by the turn of the century. This meant that about 20-million blacks would have to be settled in the urban areas by the year 2000.

"The biggest test for the policy of separate development in South Africa lies decidedly in the 312 urban black residential areas in white urban areas — where not only white and black population groups, but also the various black ethnic groups are in closest contact with each other and where common interests show the greatest measure of intermingling."

Dr Smit questioned whether South Africa could continue to apply high "Western" standards in the provision of black housing.

'Guidelines'

He proposed that the President's Council should investigate the creation of a body at a university or research organization to co-ordinate work on housing, urbanization and standards with a view to laying down guidelines for future development.

Influx control had held back urbanization in the past and it was only in the early 1970's that urbanization was tackled in the homelands.

Conservatively estimated, there was a housing shortage of 160,000 houses and about 100,000 hostel beds in

"white" South Africa.

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Unless the birth rate was reduced drastically, blacks would find it difficult to raise their standard of living.

Will Erab appeal, or...?

Sasetau 22/10/81
By SELLO ROBATHATA
EAST RAND Administration Board officials could yesterday not be reached for a comment on reports that they were considering withdrawing their appeal against the Section 10 test case.

(339) (242)
The officials were said to be locked in a meeting and Mr F E Marx, the chief director, was said not to be in and would only be available tomorrow. Mr Mpiyakbe Khumalo, chairman of the community council's liaison committee, was also said to have been attending a meeting.

Mr Mehlole Rikhotso, a Germiston contract worker, won a case in the Rand Supreme court three weeks ago granting him rights to remain in the area in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act.

Mr Shadrack Sinaba, a Daveyton community councillor, had called on Mr F E Marx, chief director of Erab, to resign immediately if the board was going to press for an appeal.

More jobs, less money

22/10/81
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Copy for Saldm file
BLACK unemployment would probably fall and wages slump initially in the absence of Government resettlement and influx control policies.

According to a study by the South African Labour and Development Research unit at the university of Cape Town, the spatial distribution of black population would be quite different.

Cape Town would soon look more like Rio de Janeiro, predicted researcher Mr Charles Simkins: people would migrate to job opportunities and high wages, giving rise to squatter areas or site-and-service schemes around the cities.

More competition for jobs would cause wages to fall in many sectors, reversing the trend of an increasing wages gap between the urban and rural areas. Labour would be absorbed at subsistence wages until supply problems began to create a pay rise.

Abolition of influx control could be expected to see unemployment drop.

"Not only would there be an exodus from the homelands but one could expect people (in lesser numbers) to leave the low-paying and labour surplus white rural areas. The burden of providing work and income for the poor of the nation would fall squarely on the cities and towns."

Mr Simkins believed some city-dwellers, fearing the results of removing controls had in effect been propounding a "modified version of the old labour party dream: keep the cities for a privileged class ... whose fortunes could be steadily improved, while the rest could fend for themselves."

"Official policy on the other hand has been to move people and to spend substantial sums of money on homeland infrastructure while expecting decentralisation of employment, something which despite even grander schemes, had failed to materialise at anything like the rate required."

Attempts to keep the cities closed to more extensive black settlement had resulted in the perpetuation of the migrant labour system, slowing down labour absorption.

In the end this was leading to a great poverty problem in the homelands.

"We can be mixed and rich in 25 years, or we can continue to try for white and perpetuate poverty for a century," he said. — Sapa

20 m urban

nm 23/10/81

blacks

(339)

by 2000

predicted

by expert

CAPE TOWN—A massive migration of blacks to towns and cities, leading to an urban black population of 20 million by the year 2000, has been predicted by Dr P Smit, vice-president of research development at the Human Sciences Research Council. Political emancipation, socio-economic development and education would unleash a massive movement of blacks to the urban areas, Dr Smit said yesterday in evidence to the science committee of the President's Council.

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Mushrooming of squatter camps seemed to be inevitable as part of the urbanisation process. — (Sapa)

Today's blacks detect crack

RDM 24.10.81

THERE has been a dramatic change in black political awareness over the past 10 years — but white attitudes have altered only slightly to accommodate this shift.

This has emerged from research by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at Natal University.

In a paper presented to the business outlook conference of the National Development and Management Foundation in Johannesburg this week, Prof Schlemmer said the "anger and impatience" of blacks on the Witwatersrand with life in South Africa had increased from 39% in 1977 to 56% in 1981.

However most blacks were still prepared to negotiate with whites for change and, as an ideal, white-black power sharing options were more favoured by blacks than black majority rule.

But the response of whites to the new situation was essentially to discourage black belief in the possibility of moderate or evolutionary options. Prof Schlemmer outlined the events that led to renewed black political consciousness.

"In 1972 the dominant (black) sentiment was one of political apathy. The white power system seemed to be massive, rock-like and immovable. The major political response among all except the better-educated minority was one of helpless

acquiescence.

"Ten years later the mood has changed dramatically. Whereas black subjects in 1972 were far less concerned with politics than whites in answer to questions about daily affairs, today they are significantly more politically conscious than either whites, Indians or coloureds," he said.

The major and most significant change was that blacks no longer saw the white system as immovable or rock-like in its security as they did in 1972.

They perceived possibilities and opportunities, they were no longer apathetic and there was a great deal more hidden determination and sense of confidence, he said.

Prof Schlemmer listed four main reasons for the change in attitude:

- The success of black nationalism in neighbouring states.
- School boycotts which have tested and defined for blacks the limits and capacity of the internal security system.
- The independence of two major homelands — Transkei and BophuthaTswana — have caused legal disadvantages or the threat of legal disad-

vantages for urban blacks and migrant workers, and revealed a perceived need for action to counter the erosion of black rights.

• The symbolic effect of sabotage.

But this did not mean the situation South Africa had reached a point of "pre-revolutionary political tension", although Prof Schlemmer said he was "all but confident" in this belief.

"In many respects the white South African employer and the authorities are fortunate in that the basic values and attitudes of South African blacks are moderate and very compatible with key aspects of our institutional system — excluding apartheid," he said.

Three main factors contributed to this:

- About 75% of blacks valued the private enterprise system more than socialist alternatives.
- They disliked bureaucratic regimentation — including the highly controlled system of public administration for blacks in South Africa.
- Roughly two-thirds of blacks — even those who were highly discontented — maintained consistently non-violent attitudes.

Generally most blacks believed in dialogue and

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, October 24, 1981

7

Blacks in apartheid's monolith

First assessment of black political attitudes.

placed their hopes in a form of leadership which would be able to engage the white authorities in dialogue.

• Seven out of 10 blacks were prepared to accept second-best political options if they improved access to the labour market and basic need-provision services, tended towards equality of opportunity and involved black leaders in meaningful shared decision making.

This was, however, a "very tenuous" advantage which could be shattered in Natal, for example, if Chief Gatsha Buthelezi stated publicly that peaceful change was impossible.

It should be remembered that about one-third of blacks were consistently militant in their attitudes. This group contained a core of hundreds of thousands of people who could be revolutionaries seeking an opportunity, Prof Schlemmer said.

It had also been shown in surveys that nearly 50% of blacks in Natal believed that many or most people would co-operate with or shelter African National Congress insurgents if asked to do so discreetly.

The response from the white authorities to the new situation was in effect to tighten — not loosen — constraints on blacks, for example in the application of influx control laws.

Prof Schlemmer said his impression was that where reforms were instituted — such as in housing, community circumstances and education — promises preceding reforms had been larger than the reforms themselves and improvements seemed to be "agonisingly slow".

"It must be considered that our formal approach comes close to what a textbook on destabilisation would prescribe. Are we not raising hopes and then systematically frustrating these expectations with elaborate foot-dragging?"

However, there was a positive response to the new situation from "high-level and prestigious", mainly academic, white groups outside party politics, and they seemed to be achieving increasing consensus about rational and necessary paths of reform.

While very little of this seemed to penetrate through to official policy, it had to be asked for

how long the Government could ignore or side-line legitimate expert opinion, he said.

There were also indications that the main body of rank and file white voters had developed an acceptance of reform including the possibility of limited black-white power sharing.

Theoretically there was enough common ground between the majorities in the black and white groups to compromise and negotiate reform — even at constitutional level.

"From the black side this theoretical opportunity is tenuous. There is very little time to waste, but there is some leeway in time available," Prof Schlemmer said.

But theoretical possibility meant little unless the leadership took advantage of it.

White leadership could be swayed by lobbies or influence groups from within the business and professional sectors. These groups could counter-balance pressure from the Right.

Black leadership was a more complex problem involving areas such as independent homelands, spokesmen with no formalised following and mass movements.

Prof Schlemmer said leaders like Chief Buthelezi had chosen the only avenue available for negotiated reform given the inevitability of polarisation in South African society, and they deserved support.

'Widows face curfew'

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WIDOWS, during their period of mourning, are put under house arrest in that they had to be home before sunset and remain there until the following morning.

Addressing a concerned group on the single parent

family in Pretoria Mrs Elizabeth Mokotong, a Mamelodi sociologist, said widows lived a lonely life and were shunned by the society and friends during their mourning.

DETAINÉES

Wives of detainees, prisoners, tuberculosis patients, migrant labourers,

and divorcees, according to Mrs Mokotong, fell in the category of single parents.

Of all single parents, Mrs Mokotong said, the widow was worse off in that she was treated as an

outcast and the only company she could share was that of her children if she had any.

Mrs Mokotong said the black clad women are faced, among other restrictions, with having to refrain from scolding or beating their children during the period of mourning even if they deserved it.

By HAZEL NGWANA



LONLINESS: 'Black clad' women are treated as social outcasts.

CONTACT

"A mourning widow is an emotionally lonely person as most of her friends just disappear and she can only associate with other widows", said Mrs Mokotong.

Mrs Mokotong, a member of a research team on family life, attached to the University of South Africa is presently

engaged in studies of single parent families.

RESEARCH

Her research group led by Dr Sylvia Viljoen, has already accomplished their first phase in their study of marriage and family life of some of the black population groups in Southern Africa.

She was recently invited to Israel where she participated in the international single parent family symposium.

Late last year she established a marriage counselling office to cater for family problems in Mamelodi where she stays.

The office, manned by a local social worker, Mrs Winnie Mashilane, is said to be popular among residents and as a result Mrs Mokotong appealed to the community for material assistance to improve its services.

Black builders have no capital

Mail Correspondent

MOST black builders had too little working capital, were mostly denied loans and experienced many other problems — which made it difficult for them to provide services for clients. Mr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday.

Speaking at the congress of the Building Industries Federation of SA in East London, Mr Motsuenyane said the majority of black builders relied on the home-owner to buy materials in advance.

Very few of them operated through registered companies, he said.

"In some instances home-owners run out of cash or builders disappear before completing their contracts due to labour, financial and other personnel problems. Most builders have limited or no access at all to loan capital and they are therefore unable to offer their clients credit," he said.

Blacks could not use building society loans to buy building materials.

But the market for black housing offered wide and increasing opportunities for black contractors in the years ahead and now was the best time for black entrepreneurs to consider entering the market, he said.

He said the Government's monopoly of black housing and its denial to blacks of property rights, had deprived blacks of an opportunity to invest and to participate in the economy.

"I feel quite strongly that capitalism will never survive where a vast majority of the population is compelled to live as blacks without basic rights and under intolerable conditions of poverty and dependency," Mr Motsuenyane said.

*Profitability cost
retained earnings?*

Nafcoc chief warns on survival

By SUE DALLAS

CAPITALISM would never survive where the majority of the population were forced to live as South Africa's blacks had to live.

That warning came from Mr Samuel Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), speaking at a building industry congress in East London yesterday.

Mr Motsuenyane described the way blacks lived as "without basic rights and under intolerable conditions of poverty and dependancy".

He spoke in favour of allowing freehold land rights to blacks in urban areas and said that despite 99-year-leaseholds, black businessmen would be unable to freely operate their own property companies until opportunities for blacks in the property market improved.

Mr Motsuenyane was speaking on the entry of black entrepreneurs into the construction industry.

He said the shortage of black businessmen was a result of no less than 900 laws which had excluded blacks from the economy.

He said the country's racial policies were the main cause of slow economic growth in South Africa's developing area and not entrepreneurial talent as many people believed.

Blacks' role

Until quite recently blacks had been legally barred from any role in the economy besides unskilled and semi-skilled jobs.

Recent Government and private sector attention to training blacks and allowing them to occupy management positions was "only in the face of the present acute shortage of skilled manpower".

The radical structural changes of the country's labour and economic policies proposed by the Wichahn and Riekert commissions forced a choice between stagnation and sustained economic development.

Black education had failed to be technically oriented.

Quoting findings of a Ford Foundation commission in 1977, Mr Motsuenyane said the number of blacks who took exams as artisans had been 207 compared to 10 000 whites. These students emerged from six white colleges and two black colleges.

Of the total black work force 82% were semi skilled or unskilled, 9% held clerical jobs and only 5% were skilled, 3% professional and 1% supervisory.

He said white technical colleges should be opened to blacks.

"A country faced with such a severe skilled manpower shortage as South Africa cannot really afford the luxury, nor even justify the failure, to optimise the use of its established educational and training institutions."

Report on housing calls for sweeping measures

By HELEN ZILLE

A PLAN for sweeping measures to overcome the critical housing shortage in the country's urban black areas is contained in the report of the Viljoen Committee that was handed to the Government recently.

The committee under the chairmanship of Mr Boet Viljoen, chairman of the Association of Building Societies, was appointed by the Government in May to investigate how the private sector could help to solve the housing backlog in Soweto — officially estimated to be 35 000 units.

Since then it has produced the most comprehensive official report ever on the housing crisis in black urban areas — estimated at a countrywide shortfall of 168 000 units — and suggests methods of overcoming it.

The Government has not yet released the report or responded to it, but copies have been widely circulated and are the subject of intense discussion in official quarters.

The recommendations call on the Government to abandon its present housing policy and adopt a "dynamic" approach in which the resources of both the public, the private, the formal and informal sectors can be fully utilised to raise the estimated R1.7-billion to meet the countrywide backlog.

The amount needed in Soweto alone is an estimated R800-million over a five-year period, for land, infrastructure and housing units.

The committee's approach is aimed at "creating a stable and vibrant urban community with a vested interest in the maintenance of peace and good order."

It calls on the Government to:

- Abandon the apartheid belief that blacks are "temporary sojourners" in urban areas and provide for increasing urbanisation.
- Implement a five-year plan in Soweto to build 55 000 housing units. This would involve adding 1 000 additional hectares to the township immediately and an additional 200 hectares every year for five years.
- Scrap the many laws and regulations that stand in the way of private sector involvement in the building, renting and leasing of urban black housing.
- Apply strict measures to prevent the exploitation of black urban dwellers arising from the existing housing crisis.
- Allow the private sector to do the initial drafting of some of the revised legislation.
- Permit controlled site-and-service, core housing and self-build schemes.

Lowest prices

- Offer the houses in Soweto for sale (at present under the 99-year leasehold system) at the lowest price necessary to recoup costs and provide a "reasonable incentive" to the local authority to undertake the selling and necessary administrative steps.

- Rechannel a "reasonable" ...

... housing sales to the Sowetan local authority.

- Urgently revise technical standards applied to black housing, to make them less rigid and specific and to stimulate the use of innovative building methods, designs and materials.
- Set up technical advice and home improvement centres and building material outlets throughout Soweto.
- Ensure town planning schemes and procedures to promote health, efficiency and economy in town planning.
- Standardise and simplify procedures for upgrading and extending existing houses.
- Limit the State's involvement in housing projects to the provision of land, infrastructure and specialist housing.
- Provide a subsidy to individuals to bridge the gap between the interest rate they could afford to pay on a housing loan, and the rate at which private lending institutions would be prepared to lend.
- Appoint a co-ordinating committee to maintain the direction and momentum of the report and to monitor the implementation of its recommendations.

The committee estimates that if obstacles against the private sector's involvement could be removed, it would be able to make an effective contribution of R300-million for Soweto alone and could also provide a substantial portion of the R500-million capital required by the Government.

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South Africa (339)

'urgently needs' urbanisation and population policy

Mercury Reporter

SOUTH Africa urgently needed to evolve an urbanisation strategy and a population policy, Mr Alan Mountain, the regional director of the Urban Foundation, said in Durban yesterday.

Mr Mountain, who has returned from a tour of the Far East, said some countries he had visited which had unstructured urbanisation had dreadful slums with about half the population living as squatters.

'In Bombay, which has doubled its population to 10 million in 20 years, you find people living on pavements permanently.

'We must evolve a strategy to prevent our getting into a similar situation,' Mr Mountain said.

He said the urbanisation strategy should embrace a broad spectrum which included population policy, rural upliftment, decentralisation of industry and job creation.

The strategy should be devised on a multi-disciplinary basis, not only by politicians.

'We need to work out the population capacity of our own cities and the population policy should be devised in collaboration with all leaders. Through education people have got to realise the consequences of over-population and understand the issues involved,' Mr Mountain said.

He said it was unfortunate that references to population policies had become politicised in South Africa.

Motlana praises committee but ...

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, has welcomed the recommendations of the Viljoen Committee which investigated urban black housing — but believes they will be rejected by the Government.

The committee, chaired by Mr Boet Viljoen, chairman of the Association of Building Societies, has recommended sweeping changes to the Government's urban black housing policy.

The report has been presented to the Government, but has not yet been officially published or commented on.

Some of its main points are:

- The acceptance of the permanence of urban blacks and provision for increasing urbanisation;

Five-year plan

- The implementation of a five-year plan to build 55 000 housing units in Soweto;
- Revised standards for housing, site-and-service, core housing and self-build schemes, and;
- Rechannelling of some of the proceeds from 99-year-leasehold house sales in Soweto to the Soweto local authority.

Dr Motlana said his initial response to the report was that it was "most encouraging".

"All power to the committee. They have raised some of the issues around which my association has been campaigning. But I am disappointed that there is no mention of freehold land tenure. Any new plans will bog down on this issue.

"The acceptance that blacks are not temporary sojourners in the urban areas must go hand-in-hand with freehold land tenure," Dr Motlana said.

In with a chance —

The plan that could turn black policy on its head

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MR BOET VILJOEN, head of the committee which proposes sweeping changes in black housing

- Sell houses at as low a cost as possible
- Less rigid standards for black housing
- Accept and encourage self help
- Upgrade and extend existing houses
- No restrictions on individual or private sector

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some describe it as a "revolutionary" new approach — to the provision of low cost housing.

It would mean abandoning the present housing policy, conventional building standards and building financing — which involves strict central Government control and administration at all levels.

It would mean the harnessing of all available resources of society, public and private, formal and informal, to tackle the housing problem that will take a conservative R1,7-billion to solve in black urban areas alone.

It would mean the removal of the "numerous and substantial impediments" in the way of involvement by the township resident and big business in the provision of housing.

It would pave the way for controlled site and service, core housing and self-build schemes — something that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development has described as "controlled squatting".

It would bring people at the sub-economic levels into the field of housing at prices they could afford.

It would make hundreds of additional hectares of land available for housing and ensure strict measures to prevent "exploitation" of people as a result of the severe shortage of land and housing. Such controls would be phased out as a balanced

The Viljoen Committee, headed by Mr Boet Viljoen, chairman of the Association of Building Societies, will soon hand the Government its plans for sweeping measures to overcome the critical housing shortage in the country's urban black areas. Political Correspondent HELEN ZILLE analyses what it would mean to the country if the Government accepts the proposals.

"supply and demand" situation developed.

It would mean the State accepting responsibility for the provision of land and infrastructure, such as roads, services and amenities.

It would require the State to abandon its sole control of financing and construction of individual dwellings and open the way for the "informal" township building sector and the private sector to step into the breach.

The total capital available for this purpose would be the sum of money provided by the State, the individual owner and money available from lending institutions in the private sector.

The Government would provide a subsidy to individuals so that they could get loans from the private sector at normal economic interest rates.

The State would therefore "bridge the gap" between the sub-economic interest rate the individual could afford to pay

and the economic interest rate at which private sector institutions would be prepared to lend.

It would mean an increasing switch from tenant occupation to one of 99-year leasehold — which some Government officials describe as the first step towards full ownership.

(Another committee — the top secret Grosskopf Committee — has recommended full freehold title for blacks as a pre-condition for a stable urban community and the Viljoen Committee has called for "urgent steps to be taken to implement the recommendations made by other committees and commissions.")

The Viljoen committee does not only make these recommendations — it stresses the urgency of immediate implementation if the Government is serious about improving conditions in urban black communities.

The report falls right into the Government's strategy of drawing in private sector finance and

expertise in areas where it cannot solve the problems alone.

It forms an integral part of what critics have called the "co-option strategy" — and what the Viljoen committee describes as the attempt to create "a stable and vibrant urban community which has a vested interest in the maintenance of peace and good order."

With motivations like this, what could possibly be standing in the way of the Government accepting and implementing the recommendations immediately? The answer is the Rightwing of the National Party. And the reason is that the Viljoen Committee recommendations challenge one of the basic premises of old style apartheid: that blacks are "temporary sojourners" in urban areas.

For the past two decades, this premise has been the official justification for the limited number and strict control over urban black housing.

Put in its simplest form, the apartheid theory is that the number of blacks coming to the cities from the "homelands" can be curbed if housing is limited and its provision strictly controlled by the Government.

Under the National party, housing for blacks in urban areas has been seen not as a means of giving shelter and enabling people to lead a normal family life

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but as an instrument for imposing influx control.

As Mr Louis Rive, chairman of the Soweto planning committee noted recently: a black man's application for a house has to pass 29 separate points of approval and each one is a potential point of rejection or delay. This was "totally unacceptable," he said.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development and other senior Government members view the situation in the same light.

The big problem in the past is said to have centred in the department of Community Development, where the arch-verkrampste Director General, Mr Louis Fouche, refused to abandon the traditional apartheid housing policy.

Undermined

He has now retired, and the extent to which the Government is willing or able to abandon his legacy will be seen in its response to the Viljoen committee recommendations.

However, there is already formidable opposition. For as verkrampstes note: the Government is planning to revise the influx control policy, allowing blacks to remain in urban areas if they have "approved" housing and jobs.

If the provision of housing is thrown open, they believe it would mean encouraging the migration of blacks to the cities, and remove one of the pillars of the new influx control policy — which they have been given to believe will be "more effective" than the old system.

The Viljoen report does not provide answers to this problem.

One of the central weaknesses

of its summary of recommendations is the failure to say specifically whether all blacks in urban areas should be allowed to enter the housing market, or whether this privilege should be confined to a certain group of "legals" only.

It is clear that if the Government did not apply strict limits the whole influx control edifice on which apartheid is based, would be seriously undermined.

Dr Koornhof knew he was entering a minefield when he appointed the Viljoen Committee in May to investigate and make recommendations for reform in the Government's housing policy for urban blacks.

He recently described the completed report as "a good report" and said the Government agreed with many of its recommendations.

This is why some senior officials believe it is likely to have a more favourable response from the Government than the rest of this year's ill-fated committees.

They point out that the Government has already amended the Urban Areas Act to permit

white builders and property developers to develop townships and build houses for blacks either by rent or sale under the 99-year lease scheme.

The critical test will be whether the Government accepts the other recommendations, including:

Plan

- A plan to "Sell Soweto at cost." This would involve offering the existing houses for sale (at present under the 99-year leasehold plan) at "as low a price as necessary to recoup costs and provide a reasonable incentive to the Local Authority to undertake the selling and administrative steps necessary."

- A scheme to rechannel a "reasonable portion" of the profits on the sale of existing housing in Soweto to the local authority.

- Urgent revision of the technical standards applied to black housing, so as to make them less rigid and specific and to stimulate the use of innovative building methods, designs and materials by an

Priority

It is this programme that the committee suggests should be given the "highest priority" and implemented with the "utmost urgency".

Will the Government accept the full implications of the Viljoen report — which means an acknowledgment that blacks have vested rights outside the homelands and that their numbers will increase dramatically over the next two decades?

Or will it try to pacify those in its own ranks who believe the "resurrection of the original apartheid blueprint is still possible?"

At this stage one thing seems certain: the Government will reject the Grosskopf Committee's recommendation for full freehold title for blacks in urban areas. Even the most "positive" verligte officials and Government advisers accept that.

But, ever optimistic, they believe the Government will accept the principles underlying the Viljoen Committee report and move step by step towards implementation.

Facts speak for themselves

THE Viljoen committee urges the Government to view its report as a "highest priority" requiring "urgent attention" and gives the following statistics to point out why.

Total estimated housing shortage for blacks in urban areas — 168 000 units. Estimated amount needed to meet the shortfall — R1 700 000-million.

Estimated housing shortage for blacks in so called "trust areas" outside urban centres — 250 000.

Housing shortage in Soweto alone — 35 000 units. Required provision over the next five years — 55 000 units.

Additional land required immediately for Soweto — 1 000ha. Amount needed annually for the next five years — 200ha a year. Cost of five-year plan (including land, service and development) — R800-million.

To put these statistics into perspective, the committee gives figures for the provision of

housing in Soweto over the last seven years.

During this period about 7 700 units were built costing R9,6-million.

This means that the total number of houses built during the past seven years is just over one fifth of the present housing backlog.

And the amount spent over the past seven years is 1,2% of the amount that will be needed over the next five.

informal building sector in the township itself.

- Accepting and encouraging self-help and owner built participation as a "normal part of the housing process."
- Setting up of technical advice and home improvement centres and building material outlets throughout Soweto.
- Standardised and simple procedures for upgrading and extending existing houses.
- Sweeping changes in existing Acts and regulations to remove restrictions on the individual and private sector in the provision of urban black housing.
- Allowing the private sector to do the initial drafting of some of the amended legislation.
- The establishment of town planning schemes and procedures to produce master plans for township development "for the purpose of the harmonious development of the area in such a way as to promote health, general welfare, efficiency and economy."
- Revision of administrative procedures to streamline the allocation, sale and registration of surveyed sites and the approval of building plans.
- The appointment of a committee representing the Department of Finance, Co-operation and Development and Community Development to examine the financial implications of subsidising individuals who cannot afford to enter the housing market on terms at which lending institutions are prepared to lend.
- Urging the private sector to set up a Utility Housing Corporation to mobilise and co-ordinate private sector resources.
- The appointment of a "representative" co-ordinating committee to maintain the "direction and momentum" created by the report and to monitor the implementation of the recommendations.

IT WOULD be tempting to describe the report of the Viljoen Committee, into Soweto's housing crisis, as one of the most important documents ever for the people living in South Africa's sprawling and neglected urban black townships.

But caution and understatement are more advisable when it comes to reports of committees of inquiry these days.

A committee can only produce results if the Government acts on its recommendations, and the fate of various recently released committee reports does not leave much room for optimism. Yet informed official sources believe the Government's response to the Viljoen Committee recommendations on how to solve the urban black housing crisis could be one exception to the "rejection rule" that has applied to the major recommendations of all committees of inquiry this year.

They claim the Government is prepared to abandon its old housing policy for blacks and to accept the Viljoen Committee's call for a new "dynamic" approach, harnessing all the available resources of the public and private sectors to solve the housing backlog that runs to 168 000 units in South Africa's black urban areas.

Whether this view is true remains to be seen. The Government's usual pattern is that it accepts most of a committee's recommendations — but rejects the really significant ones that would change the framework of the apartheid policy.

Abandoning

If the Viljoen report manages to escape this fate, it would mean the Government adopting a completely new approach —

Independence strips blacks of SA citizenship — Duncan

EAST LONDON — Homeland independence removes the right of blacks to live in white South Africa "from the next generation," Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, told a meeting of about 200 trade unionists here last night.

"When Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of the then Department of Plural Relations, said that one day there would be no black South Africans, he meant it, and it is happening now," she said.

Mrs Duncan said the strategy of alienating blacks from South Africa was being achieved in a multitude of small legal clauses and interdepartmental instructions.

She said she did not think homeland leaders were fully aware of what independence meant in terms of citizenship for black South Africans.

"To know what is going on you have to be closely involved every day with the multitude of obscure legal paragraphs and the daily implementation of these laws," she said.

She said that in the same year as the 99-year leasehold plan was announced, and hailed as a major breakthrough for black urban rights, section 12 of the Urban Areas Act was amended almost unnoticed.

"Everybody said the 99-year leasehold plan meant the government was changing — but it has not changed at all, because if

your son is born after independence he will be able to inherit your house, but he will have to have a permit to stay in the house under section 12."

"Citizenship laws are very important for all black people in South Africa to understand," she said.

"In terms of the 1970 Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, every black person in South Africa is a citizen of one or other homeland. It doesn't matter if that black has never lived in a homeland because which homeland people belong to is decided by the language they speak.

"In 1970 that didn't make much difference because people remained citizens of South Africa and the homeland.

"But when a homeland takes independence, the trouble starts, because any citizen of that homeland ceases to be a citizen of South Africa and workers working in South Africa are regarded as foreign workers."

Mrs Duncan said the deportation of the Nyanga squatters was an example of how citizenship rights had changed.

Before Transkei independence, the squatters would have had to have been brought before a court of law on a pass law violation, where they would have had a chance to defend themselves.

However, after Transkei

independence, the squatters were foreign nationals and could be summarily deported without recourse to a court of law.

After independence, reference books would be replaced by passports. "They will not take your reference book away, but when a young 16-year-old applies, he will be told to get a passport from the independent homeland."

She said that "section 10 rights" (the rights of certain blacks to work in a white area in terms of section 10 of the Urban Areas Act) would also disappear and be replaced by section 12 rights.

"Those who have section 10 rights at independence will keep them, but babies born after independence, no matter where they are born, will become section 12 workers when they grow up.

"Previously section 12 applied to blacks not born in South Africa, but in 1978 that was changed to a black who was not a South African citizen, and black babies born after independence will not be born South African."

One questioner asked Mrs Duncan how foreigners from Canada, USA, Britain or West Germany were able to become full citizens of South Africa if foreigners from black states were not able to become citizens.

"I don't know why, but that is the way it is — it is all part of apartheid I suppose," she replied. — DDR

Confusion over Govt's intentions on black housing

STAR 13/11/81

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By Anthony Duigan

Confusion today clouds the Government's urban black housing policy, regarded as a priority for stability, following the vague references to it by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at yesterday's summit.

Hopes that Mr Botha would spell out decisively and in detail what the Government accepted of the report by the Viljoen Committee which recommended ways of streamlining the financing and provision of black housing, were dashed.

Today Mr Alex Rabie, the West Rand Administration Board official who controls the planning and implementation of housing in Soweto and other West Rand townships, could give no details of where the Government's housing policy was headed.

"The crucial issues are involved in the details of the Viljoen recommendations," he said. "I do not

know which of these have been accepted or rejected by the Government."

The four crucial issues that need clear directives are:

- How Government subsidies will operate;
 - Simplification of the lengthy procedures to register leaseholds;
 - A removal of the dualism between the Department of Co-operation and Development and Community development over the funding of housing and
 - Whether aerial surveys will be allowed in order to speed up the surveying of townships.
- No details of any of these issues have been spelt out.

"It must be pointed out that the Government has shown a positive trend and taken notice of the main problem areas of black housing," Mr Rabie said.

"What is also of crucial importance is the appointment of a finance committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Finance (announced by Mr Botha) to tackle the issue of subsidies and how the private sector will be involved in the financing of black housing."

The dualism between the Department of Co-operation and Development and Community Development Department has been the biggest bone of contention for many administrators.

While Co-operation and Development controls the planning and administration of black housing schemes, Community Development, through the National Housing Fund, controls the purse strings for the building.

Long delays have resulted between the approval of black housing schemes and the availability of fi-

nance to build because of this dualism.

The Viljoen Committee, which was appointed in May to find ways of streamlining the bureaucratic procedures connected with black housing provision, strongly recommended that Co-operation and Development control its own housing funds.

STREAMLINE

It is understood that the Government has already decided on a formula which will allow money from the National Housing Fund to be allocated directly to Co-operation and Development, but the final detail of housing finance will still rest with Community Development.

Other recommendations of the Viljoen report on which the Government view is not yet known include.

● Launching a plan to build 55 000 homes in Soweto in five years to overcome the housing backlog. This will involve the addition of about 2 000 ha to Soweto over the next five years.

● Urgently revising the standards applicable to black housing and allowing more unconventional building methods to be used.

● Scrapping the many laws that restrict private sector involvement in the provision of black housing, and make township development equal for all race groups.

● Offering for sale under 99-year leasehold all older homes in the black townships at the lowest prices necessary to recoup costs and provide an incentive to local authorities to undertake the transactions.

● Provide a subsidy to individuals to bridge the gap between the interest rate they can afford to pay on a housing loan, and the rate at which private institutions would be prepared to lend money.

● See Pages 22 and 23

New measures will replace influx law

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"influx control" measure and as a means of forcing employers to decentralise to black homelands.

It has been attacked by industrialists and Transvaal clothing employers allege its application stunted the industry's growth in the mid-1970s.

In 1979 the Riekert Commission recommended its repeal and the Government agreed, provided that alternative measures were introduced to stem city growth.

A Bill repealing Section 3 was introduced in 1980 but withdrawn pending a decision on these measures.

In his speech, Mr Botha said the memorandum had recommended that "the control of industrial land in terms of Section 2 of the (Environment) Planning Act and the recovery of costs of infrastructure and public services in such areas by means of taxes" were suitable alternative controls.

Section 2 regulates the zoning of industrial land.

Cost

The memorandum says: "As an indirect control measure the Government should recover from employers and other residents the cost of infrastructural and other Government services which would be affected, inter alia, by the creation of additional sources of Government revenue to finance services."

Section 3 should be scrapped as soon as these measures came into effect.

No details of the planned con-

line with market forces. The new system meets these criteria and we have no argument against it."

When the new system was first outlined there were fears that one of the subsidies employers would lose were tax concessions on the training of labour. But businessmen now seem confident that these will remain.

THE Government is to scrap a 13-year-old law which limits the number of blacks city industrialists can employ — but is to replace it with new "indirect measures" aimed at discouraging employers from investing in the cities.

The new measures are aimed at pushing up the costs of city industrialists but no detailed proposals have been released. The law will only be scrapped once the "indirect measures" come into effect.

This is the thrust of a memorandum by the working group for economic affairs of the Prime Minister's Economic Planning Branch, released by the Prime Minister at his meeting with businessmen in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Botha said in his address to businessmen that the Government accepted these recommendations in principle but would welcome comment on their detail.

The official Opposition believes the plan would be costly and believes it is designed to keep down the number of blacks employed in the cities.

But organised industry seems willing to accept it, despite reservations.

In his address, Mr Botha said industrial growth in cities "should in future be regulated mainly by indirect measures" and added that sections of the Environment Planning Act (previously the Physical Planning Act) would be repealed as a result.

This would include Section 3, which limits the number of blacks employers can hire in the cities without Government permission.

Ratio

It has meant that city employers cannot exceed a ratio of five blacks to every white employed, or two blacks for every white in some cases.

Employers would have to pay "the full cost" of these. This would mean that the cost of employing large city labour forces would increase and that businessmen would have an incentive to decentralise.

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

controls were released. But they seem certain certain to mean that Government subsidies to industrialists for city facilities such as transport, roads and water will be phased out.

Employers would have to pay "the full cost" of these. This would mean that the cost of employing large city labour forces would increase and that businessmen would have an incentive to decentralise.

Withdrawn

"The idea as we understand is that, because employers in decentralised areas will now have extensive incentives, these should be withdrawn in the urban areas," Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, economist for the Federated Chamber of Industries, said yesterday.

He said the first effect of the new system would be to increase growth in the cities but added that, once the measure had been in operation for some time, this would be balanced by increased costs.

"Naturally, nobody likes having costs pushed up and the timing is all-important. If the new measures are introduced rigidly, it could have serious implications", he said.

But he added: "We have been saying for a long time that decentralisation must not rely on

Community Councils: disguised UBC

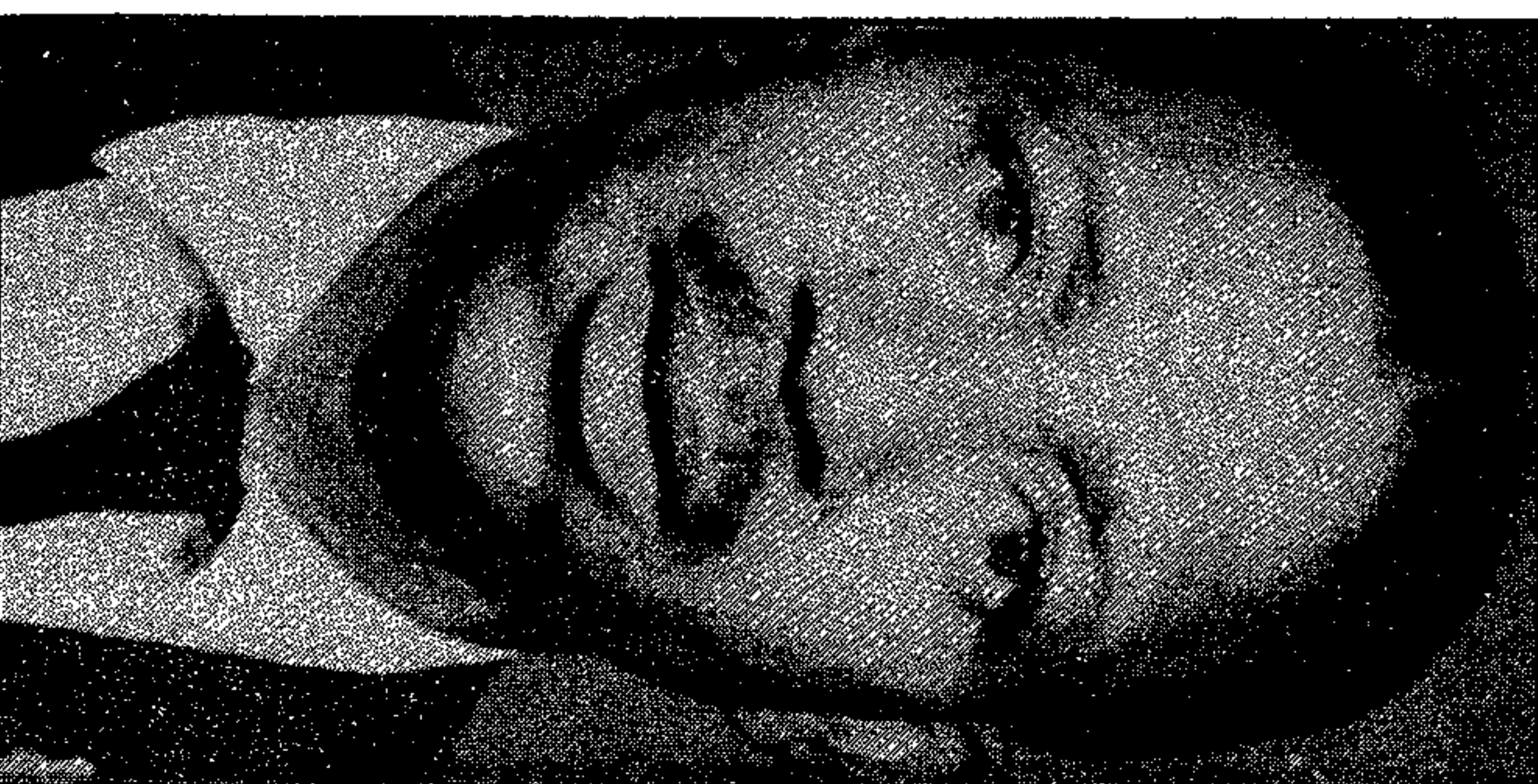
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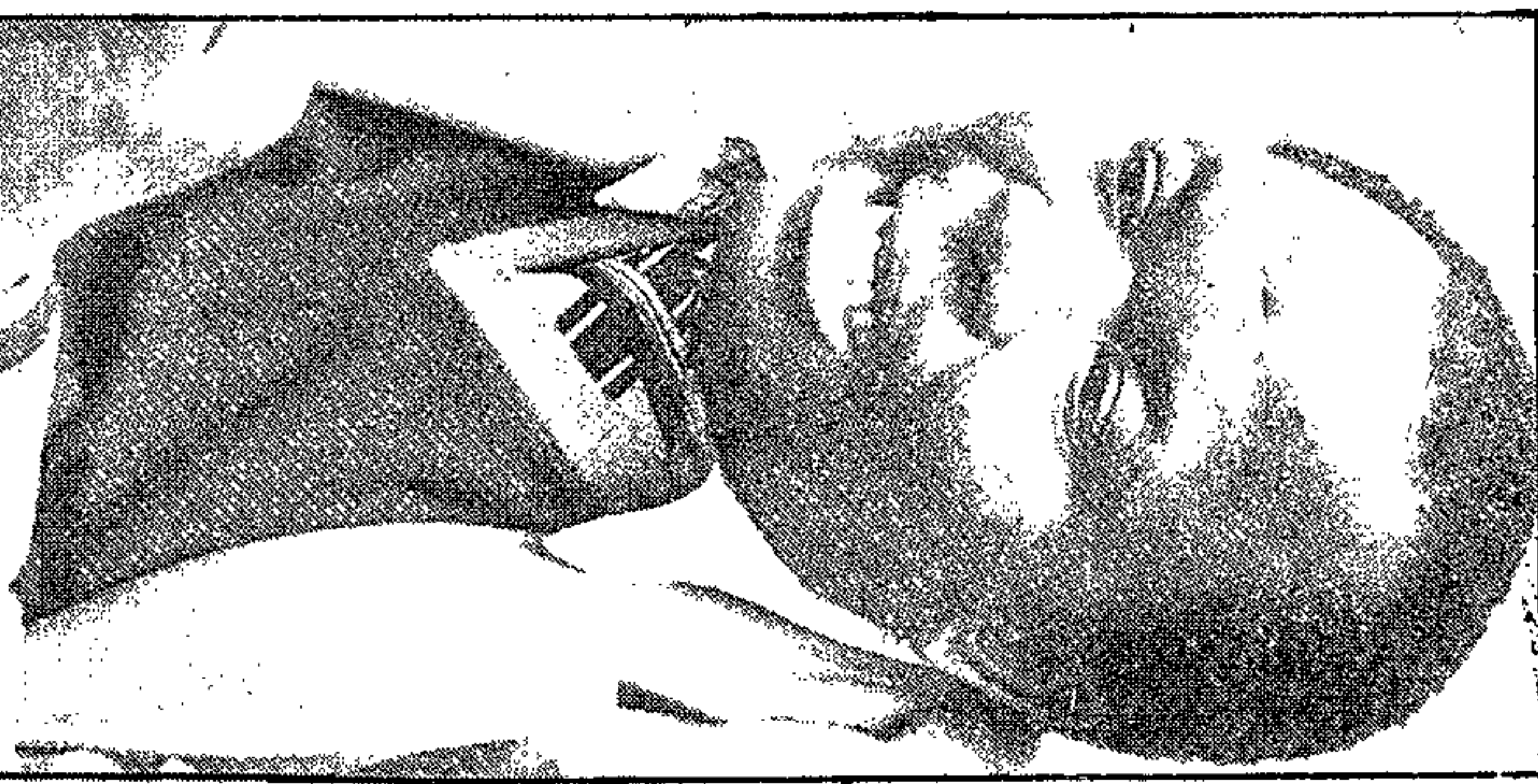
FIRST: George Thabe.



POSITIVE: Josia 'Knox' Majila.



NO AUTONOMY: Sam Kolisang.



PROUD: David Thebehall.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE Government has created more than 226 community councils to

- to:
- Allocate and administer the letting of accommodation, sites, schools or trading;
- Prevent and combat unlawful occupation of land buildings;

which come almost after every six months in urban areas, were as a result of the administration board who controlled finances.

"I resigned after the council had implemented house rents and I protested

has provided electricity, water-borne sewerage and other facilities for most residents in Soweto.

The council has also put a reprieve on pensioners from paying increased rentals and would consider

that after Dr Koorhof's controversial bills have been implemented they would be able to represent their residents fully.

But the community councils have been criticised

September and new threats emerged that the council would be taken to court.

In Pretoria the Vukani-Phakama Party has already filed a Supreme Court interdict against

represent more than 20-million urban blacks in their residential areas since 1977.

The councils were incepted after the country's black townships were in "turmoil and flames" and when there was bloodshed in our dusty streets.

There was a structural strain among blacks who needed property rights, electricity in their homes, accommodation, the abolition of the influx control, Group Areas Act and other discriminatory laws which denigrated them.

LAWS

Black consciousness movements and other related organisations had made representations to the Government to abolish these laws, but, these pleas fell on deaf ears.

The status quo was suddenly disrupted when a group of Soweto students boycotted lessons following the then Department of Bantu Education's enforcement of the Afrikaans language as a medium of instruction in some subjects.

Police opened fire on the students and then rioting, looting, thuggery took control of the situation in Soweto.

These series of events resulted in the death of the representative bodies like the Urban Bantu Council and the Advisory Boards and the birth of what is today known as the community councils.

Do the community councils have better powers than the previous bodies? Or are they a continuation of the now defunct UBC? Or do they represent the views of the people fully?

According to the Community Council Act the councillors are supposed

recreational facilities and library services;

- Promote sound community developments in its areas;
- Award bursaries;
- Control the keeping of animals and approve building plans of private dwellings and the removal or destruction of unauthorised buildings.

OPPOSITION

Supplied with these rights the first community council was incepted in Vereeniging and the country's soccer el supremo, Mr George Thabe, was elected first chairman.

More community councils were formed in the country despite the opposition from militant groups that the councils were "nothing else but a continuation of the UBC".

The opposition groups likened the council as nothing short of the Legislative Assemblies in the so-called homelands of Buthelezis, Phatudis, Sebes and the Matanzimas.

A doyen of the Vaal Community Council, Mr Sam Kolisang, said the councils' powers were "very narrow" and did not give blacks full autonomy.

Mr Kolisang, who since resigned from the council, said that the real "power behind the throne of the council" was the administration board.

The administration boards made decisions for the councils and used the councillors as "rubber stamps". Was this not what the UBC was accused of he asked.

The shocking rent hikes

unfair, but they would not listen to me," he said.

Unless urban blacks are given full municipal status and control of their own finances and other amenities without the interference of the board, nothing shall be welcomed by blacks.

BOARDS

Mr Thabe, who also resigned from that council, accused the board of running the show for the councils. He said the board should be scrapped and blacks be given better powers in the residential areas.

But, Mr Josia "Knox" Matjila, chairman of the council, has rejected claims that councils were "puppets" of the administration boards. "We have our own decisions to make without consulting the board," he says.

His council has undertaken to provide a number of projects such as electrification, provision of water-borne sewerage, improvements of roads and other social amenities.

The chairman of the most powerful and biggest council in the country, Mr David Thebehali, also boast of his councils achievements. His council

"We also want to talk to the Minister of Cooperative and Development, to discuss the rentals and other matters of interest," he said.

The chief executive officer of the Soweto Council, Mr Nico Malan, said the council has studied the three controversial bills made by the Minister of Cooperation, Dr Piet Koornhof, and forwarded recommendations.

PROPERTY

Among the recommendations made to the Minister was the move that blacks be given security in urban areas — the granting of property ownership in the residential areas.

The council has also strongly suggested for the scrapping of existing conditions pertaining to the influx laws and Section 10 of the Urban Consolidation Act.

Several chairmen of the community councils in the country have agreed that they came to the council to represent the residents and because they feared that if they did not the Government would have elected its own people.

The councils did not have enough powers at the moment, but they believed

renting house-
ments in the black townships without considering whether blacks wanted them or not, and without considering their wages.

The Soweto Residents' Committee under the chairmanship of Mr Albert Mhlungu, the Inkatha Movement, makgotla and other opposition groups in Soweto have threatened to take the Soweto Council to court for the increased rentals.

ELECTIONS

Amid these threats by the groups the Government postponed the general elections for the councils to

their council
poning the elections
September.

This action will be heard again next year.

Are these bodies that hike rents and other service charges the real representative bodies?

Some political experts say that the Government should scrap all the apartheid laws in the country and call for a round table discussion to discuss these issues.

Why do they have the Presidents' Council for coloureds and Indians whereas blacks form the biggest population group in the country.

Katlehong hots up for voting

By MZIKAISE EDOM
PREPARATION for Community Council elections in Katlehong, Germiston, which will be held in January next year, are hotting up with the opposition, the Katlehong National Residents Committee holding campaign meetings nearly every day.

Katlehong is the only

township in the country, which will hold its elections in January while the other community councils will hold their elections in September next year.

Out of the 14 wards in the township, only four wards are unopposed. According to unconfirmed reports, three of the four wards belong to Mr A P Khumalo,

present chairman of the council; Mr M B Kumalo, former chairman of the council and Mr E Sukazi.

Mr J Korff, the electoral officer said yesterday that nominations for the elections closed at midnight on Monday.

In a statement yesterday the Katlehong National Resi-

dents Committee, which is contesting in the ten wards said: "We are contesting because we have realised that in the past Katlehong lacked leadership."

The statement further said since the council was introduced in the township three years ago there had been no progress.