426 - MILK DISTRIBUTION TRADE, CERTAIN AREAS.

Superceding w.d. no's: 330, 379, 381 & 395

AREA A: George, Knysna, Mossel Bay and Oudtshoorn and the Municipal Areas: Bethlehem, Harrismith, Ladysmith, Middelburg(Tvl), Newcastle, Pietersburg and Rustenburg

AREA B: Kroonstad

AREA C: Bloemfontein, East London, Highveld Ridge, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Odendaalsrus, Pietermaritzburg, Virginia and Welkom and Municipal Areas: Potchefstroom and Witbank

AREA D: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, The Cape, Durban, Germiston, Goodwood, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugerdorp, Kuils River, Nigel, Oberholzer, Paarl, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Simonstown, Springs, Uitenhage,Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria, Wonderboom and Wynberg
Municipal Area: Sasolburg

HOME LANDS - LABOR

1980 - 1987

WHY IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE BUT NOT GAZANKULU, ASKS BLACK SASH

Sun Express 24/2/80

Skilled men are still endorsed out

SKILLED Black workers who have found jobs in Johannesburg, or who apply to re-register for their old jobs under the call-in system, are being endorsed out of Johannesburg "in great numbers," Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash advice bureau said this week.

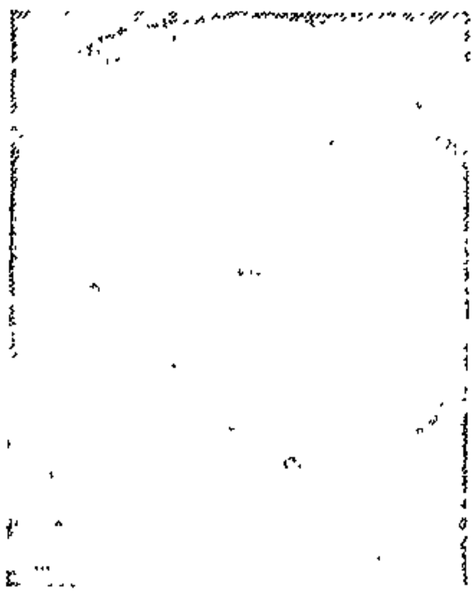
"The focus has entirely changed since last year when it was the unemployed who had problems," she said.

Since January, when industry started hiring again after the Christmas break, we have found that the people with permit problems are those who actually have jobs.

But they are being ruthlessly endorsed out when they apply for re-registration under the call-in system.

"In many cases they don't even get a hearing as being asked whether they have accommodation — the are either given a beam stamp or just told to get out.

"When we query this, we are



Mrs Sheena Duncan — ruthless action

By JEAN FRAY

told the reason is that they must work in their homelands.

It makes no difference whether the employer asks specifically for a particular worker to be re-registered. His application is refused and he is told to apply to the local Labour bureau for workers.

Industry, particularly the building industry, is crying out for workers. We are not knocking the importation of immigrants but why should a skilled worker be allowed to come from Germany but not from Gazankulu?

Another Black Sash spokeswoman said she had dealt with cases involving skilled metal workers and panelbeaters who had received permits to go to work in Johannesburg although they had jobs.

"One man was intending to commute daily from Sharpeville where he had a house and was refused permission, although the Riekert Commission recommended that African labour should be mobile.

Mr A Greenburg, director of Labour for the Wes Rand Administration Board, said it was impossible to comment on the endorsements-out unless he had particulars of individual cases.

"Every case is treated on its merits, but the general rule is that preference is always given to local labour," he said.

The call-in system is that by which a worker from outside Johannesburg who has been legally registered in a town to his home area must apply for re-registration.

The Sunday Express disclosed last year that during the three-month moratorium during which illegal workers were allowed to register, that the registrations would be valid only for the current year.

That this has in fact happened is shown by the Black Sash announcement this week.

Work prospects are pretty grim

IF AN African artisan is endorsed out, what jobs are available — and at what pay — in the "Black areas" where the Government decrees he must sell his services?

A Sunday Express investigation has shown that it is in many cases almost impossible to get in touch with the proper people in the homeland areas to inquire about jobs and even **when they are contacted, it is often impossible to get a clear reply.**

o In the Lebowa homeland, Mr E Bolton, Secretary for the Department of Works, said there was need for "a few metal workers, plumbers and electricians."

There were no jobs for masons, plasterers and others trained in the building industry.

"We have our own training programmes and trade schools, but find that many of the men we have trained leave us to get work with private contractors in Pietersburg and other towns," he said.

"Pay scales laid down by the Public Service Commission of Lebowa start at R3 000 a year — R250 a month — but men who go to private industry can start at R50 to R100 a month more and we can't compete."

o Mr B Viljoen, Secretary of the Department of Works in Gazankulu, said very few positions were available for skilled workers in the Shangaan homeland.

"There are several big construction projects on at the moment, but the construction companies bring all their skilled workers with them," he said.

Another spokesman said the construction companies took on unskilled labourers locally, and there was always a rush for those jobs.

o Mr S K Marumo, Basotho Qwa Qwa's Minister of Works, said opportunities for skilled labour in Qwa Qwa were minimal. The homeland was still using White workers with Black trainees working under them.

But it's efficiency we're after. We do not concern ourselves with the colour of the man's skin," he said.

o The only homeland with a **need for skilled workers** is KwaZulu where Mr E A Johns **Secretary of Works, said there** was a definite shortage and his department could take on 500 men right away.

"One problem is that where we can afford to pay a skilled worker, say a plumber, only R400 a month. He could get R600 from a private contractor in one of the many towns bordering on KwaZulu," he said.

He attributed the lack of more skilled workers in KwaZulu to the fact that KwaZulu was in so many scattered pieces that it was very easy for a man to live in KwaZulu and travel daily to a White area to work.

Compared to the R400 or so a month that skilled Blacks in the building and allied industries could earn in the limited homeland jobs available to them, they could earn almost twice as much — more than R700 — if allowed to compete in White areas.

Mr Pretorius of the Master Builders' Association said that Black workers were now earning only 10% less than Whites in comparable jobs.

Since the starting rate plus benefits for a skilled White was about R800 a month, this meant that qualified Black artisans working in White areas, if job reservation were done away with completely, would start at more than R700 — almost two and three times respectively what they could earn in the homelands.

liminary Draft : No portion of this paper be quoted without permission of Saldru, ool of Economics, University of Cape Town.

Talks to beat homes shortage

ARGUS 30·10·81

Political Correspondent

THE pressing need to speed up the provision of black housing will be one of the points of discussion at the meeting the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will have with business leaders in Cape Town on November 12. (122)

The Government has started to implement the recommendations of a committee which has investigated the critical housing shortage in urban black areas.

One of these is that white employers will be able to invest in housing for their black employees under the 99-year leasehold system.

Legislation providing for this was passed recently.

The report of the committee, under chairmanship of Mr Boet Viljoen president of the Association of Building Societies, handed its report to the Government recently but it has not yet been officially released.

INVOLVED

It is expected Mr Botha will deal with this at the conference with businessmen.

The report stresses the need for the State, the business world and the individual all to be involved in the provision of black housing.

It also deals with the need to eliminate much of the 'red tape' which at present bogs down the provision of housing for blacks.

A top town planning and housing expert who has seen the report said yesterday Mr Botha is expected to reaffirm that the Government does not regard urban blacks as simply temporary sojourners in the city areas.

tain how the private sector could help to alleviate the housing backlog in Soweto, but its recommendations could affect all areas where the leasehold system is allowed.

The Government has so far refused to have this system in the Western Cape because it is regarded as a coloured labour preference area.

AGREEMENT

He is, therefore, likely to express agreement with many of the recommendations of the report.

Among these are that there should be strict measures to prevent exploitation of black urban dwellers as a result of the housing crisis, permit control of site-and-service, core-housing and self-build schemes, the lowest prices necessary to recoup the cost of 99-year leasehold houses and the setting-up of technical advice and home improvement centres and building material outlets, especially throughout Soweto.

The committee was initially appointed to ascer-

(102) Hansard

Unemployed persons: statistics

Q. Gv 277 22/2/84

*3 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Manpower,

(1) Whether unemployed Black persons in the (a) independent Black states and (b) national states are included in

the official statistics of registered unemployed Black persons, if not, why not,

(2) whether Black persons who have applied for work at Black labour bureaux are included in these statistics, if not, (a) why not and (b)(i) what categories of unemployed Black persons are included and (ii) on what grounds in each case; if so,

(3) whether such Black persons have to apply for work at labour bureaux within a certain period of time for the purposes of inclusion in these statistics, if not, what are the criteria applied, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the period of time involved?

'The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) No. Independent Black states keep their own registered unemployment statistics

(b) No The national states keep their own registered unemployment statistics

(2) If meant by Black Labour Bureaux the Labour Bureaux in national states the answer is no If meant guidance and placement centres in the RSA the answer is yes

(a) Unemployed Black persons in national states are included in the statistics of those states

(b) (i) and (ii) Black persons who qualify to work in RSA (excluding national states) and who voluntarily register for work at guidance and placement centres and who have not been placed, are included in the official statistics

(3) No, (a) and (b) fall away

CAPE TIMES 2/3/84

Drought-relief jobs

102

Political Correspondent

NEARLY 50 000 emergency jobs have been created in black areas as part of a R20-million drought relief scheme in recent months.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told a press conference yesterday that the job-creation project was a heartening scheme designed to help the most needy.

It had been restricted to one breadwinner per family and to unemployed people who did not qualify for unemployment benefits.

Some 22 560 jobs had been created in one scheme and 27 542 in the second.

The schemes had been co-ordinated by the homelands and all posts had been filled.

Work provided include repairing public buildings, repairing roads, dams and canals, filling in dongas, eradication of weeds and exotic vegetation and assisting community self-help projects.

The minimum wage paid was R2,50 a day but would not exceed the ruling wage rate in any area.

Most of the work created in the second scheme had gone to Lebowa, with 11 937 jobs.

Positions created in other homelands were Kwazulu (6 183), Gazankulu (4 606), Kangwane (2 440), Kwandebele (1 816) and Qwa Qwa (560).

Job creation had taken R8,15-million of the R20-million drought relief to black areas.

Other allocations were R8,55-million for water provision, R2-million in support for black farmers and R1,3-million in stock fodder, Dr Koornhof said.

TUESDAY, 13 MARCH 1984

†Indicates translated version

For written reply Hansard Q. 61 599

102 **Work opportunities**

212 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in the 1982-83 financial year and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) Employment opportunities created for Black persons in the various development sectors by Development Corporations in the national states in 1982-83 are as follows

	Agric	Industr	Transport	Commerce & Industr	Total
Corp for Economic Development	2 203	2 849	702	—	5 754
Shangaan Tsonga Development Corp	—	—	—	87	87
Lebowa Development Corp	—	—	—	280	280
Qwaqwa Development Corp	—	—	—	154	154
kwaZulu Development Corp	400	—	—	322	722
kaNgwane Development Corp	—	—	—	662	662
Total	2 603	2 849	702	1 505	7 659

(1) (b) The costs per employment opportunity created in each sector of employment are as follows

	Agric	Industr	Transport	Commerce & Industr
Corp for Economic Development	R4 645	R8 335	R18 521	—
Shangaan Tsonga Development Corp	—	—	—	R 8 300
kwaZulu Development Corp	R2 428	—	—	R12 491
Lebowa Development Corp	—	—	—	R 9 703
Qwaqwa Development Corp	—	—	—	R 5 736
kaNgwane Economic Development Corp	—	—	—	R10 429

The job opportunities created in the agriculture and transport employment sectors are reflected by the figures in respect of the Economic Development Corporation only, the reason for this being that the participation in these sectors are carried out by agricultural and transport companies in which the Economic Development Corporation and the particular national development corporation hold equal shares

'Foreign' UIF offices hinder workers

CAPE TIMES 24/4/84 (102)

Staff Reporter

THE BLACK Sash Advice Office has focused attention on problems encountered by people trying to claim unemployment benefits, according to a report of its activities in March.

Ciskeian and Transkeian contract workers experienced delays and problems because their governments' Unemployment Insurance Fund offices were in another country.

"The UIF contributions levied from contract workers from Ciskei and Transkei are paid by the South African Government to those two governments," the report explains.

"Transkeian contract workers, if they lose their job, have to return to the area from whence they were recruited and make their applications to the magistrate there.

"Ciskeian contract workers, according to the consul-general, should apply to the headquarters of the UIF in Zwelitsha with their blue cards." (The Ciskei administrative centre is in Zwelitsha, outside King William's Town).

The Black Sash report cited an example of misunderstandings in attempts to claim unemployment benefits.

"A contract worker was fired for asking for an increase in his wages. He was paid out only R150 and his railfare back to Transkei after the intervention of the contracts commissioner (to whom we sent him). Only at this point did the company apply for a UIF card for him — so there will be a number of months' delay before the card arrives and his application can be processed."

● The February report of the Black Sash Advice Office quoted figures showing the number of pass offences convictions in the Cape Peninsula had dropped from 9 363 in 1982 to 3 209 in 1983, while figures for the rest of the country had shown a 42 percent increase.

"The only reason that we can think of for this decrease is that the Administration Board officials have spent a large amount of time raiding various squatter communities to demolish plastic shelters and confiscate goods.

"The raids seem to have concentrated on the demolitions of unauthorized structures rather than the arrest of their occupants," the report said.

Other (SWA included)

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	180	2	182
Mining and Quarrying	68 155	—	68 155
Manufacturing	246	58	304
Electricity	112	28	140
Construction	166	3	169
Wholesale and Retail Trade	139	76	215
Transport	122	130	252
Financing and Insurance	43	50	93
Domestic Services	100	298	398
Other	117	80	197
Total	69 380	725	70 105

(102) Hansard Q. Col. 1051 30/4/84

National states: employed persons

676. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) National State	Employment as at 31 March 1984
kwaZulu	14 203
Qwaqwa	3 494
Lebowa	4 462
Gazankulu	1 681
KaNgwane	343
kwaNdebele	—
Total	24 183

(b) National State	Employment as at 31 March 1984
kwaZulu	11 968
Qwaqwa	1 887
Lebowa	6 623
Gazankulu	5 009
KaNgwane	2 167
kwaNdebele	—
Total	27 654

The Corporation for Economic Development has also created 24 860 job opportunities in Agriculture and Transport in Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei, as well as in areas not allocated to a specific national state.

The figures in question 1(b) do not include jobs created through financial assistance to Black businessmen and indirect employment created through the granting of credit facilities by wholesale concerns. These activities involve on estimated further employment figure of over 19 000.

Hansard Q. Col. 1052 30/4/84

Bhekumthetho settlement

743. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department intends to resettle the inhabitants of the Bhekumthetho settlement, near Mondlo; if so, (a) what is the nature of this settlement, (b)(i) why, (ii) when and (iii) where will they be resettled, (c) how many persons are involved and (d) what specified facilities will be provided for them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No.

Television licences/transmissions

747. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) How many television licences were issued in 1983 to persons living in the Cape Peninsula and (b) what was the income received from these licences;

(2) whether any persons with licensed television sets in the Cape Peninsula in 1983 were unable to receive TV2 transmissions; if so, (a) how many (i) were able and (ii) were unable to receive these transmissions and (b) (i) in what areas of the Cape Peninsula could these transmissions not be received and (ii) how much did the persons concerned pay in licence fees (aa) individually and (bb) in total?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Approximately 127 000

(b) Concessionary Licences: Approximately ... R168 000

Other licences: R5 040 000

Minus 5,5 percent commission paid to the Post Office R286 440

Total R4 921 560

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) Approximately 65 000

(ii) Approximately 62 000

(b) (i) TV2 signals are very weak or reception is impossible in the following areas: Llandudno, Cape Town, Oranjezicht, Gardens, Three Anchor Bay, Vredehoek, Signal Hill, Tamboerskloof, Bantry Bay, Mouille Point, Bakoven, Camps Bay, Clifton, Fresnaye, Sea Point, Green Point, Woodstock, St James, Muizenberg, Zandvlei, Kalk Bay, Clovelly, Fish Hoek, Sunny Cove, Noordhoek, Simonstown, Glencairn, Elsies Bay.

(ii) (aa) Either R24 (concessionary licences) or R42 (ordinary licences) each.

(bb) Approximately R2 500 000.

Commissions of inquiry: commissioners

774. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance:

What are the current (a) financial arrangements and (b) conditions of employment relating to persons serving as commissioners on commissions of inquiry appointed by the State President?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) and (b) The financial arrangements and other instructions concerning commissions of inquiry are set out in Chapter T of the Financial Handbook issued in terms of section 39 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act no 66 of 1975). In essence what is provided for is a session allowance and the reimbursement, to chairmen and members of commissions, of their travelling, entertainment and subsistence expenses. Should the Chairman request a member to render services in his own private time other than normal preparations, provision is made for the payment to the member of an honorarium. The reimbursive payments are tax-free but the honoraria are taxable.

Hansard Q. Col. 1054 30/4/84

East Rand: commissioners' courts

795. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the East Rand Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

(2) Port Alfred

(a) Since the areas at risk were identified, the water supply system in the Black township was improved at a cost of R258 000.

(b) Possible infection of the Kowie river was monitored generally and 25 swabs at a cost of R105 was taken during the past 12 months.

(c) Proper guidance is maintained.

(d) A vigilance committee also exists in this area.

(3) Grahamstown

(a) The Black townships were not identified as areas at risk because basic facilities such as water and sanitation, were provided generally.

(b) In order to monitor cholera infection in the community, 105 swabs were taken at strategic points in the area of the local authority during the past 12 months at a cost of R441.

(c) Proper guidance is maintained.

(d) A vigilance committee on which representatives of various authorities, local authorities, the local administration board, Provincial Administration etc., serve, exists to co-ordinate activities during any cholera outbreak.

(4) Kenton-on-Sea

(a) Water was provided from the Bushmans river to three communal water distribution points in the Black township at a cost of R13 000. Further improvements in the water distribution system are being planned for the near future.

(b) Possible cholera infection of the Bushmans river is monitored. During the past 12 months 18 swabs were taken at a cost of R75.

(c) The Divisional Council of Dias is taking care of cholera guidance in this area.

(d) The cholera vigilance committee of Dias Divisional council will co-ordinate control activities during any cholera outbreak in this area.

Hansard

National states: unemployed/economically active persons

Q.Col.1060 1/5/84

757. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department keeps statistics on the number of persons who are (a) unemployed and (b) economically active in the national states; if not, why not; if so, (i) what are the relevant statistics in respect of each specified national state and (ii) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) No.

(b) No.
Labour is a function which has been transfered to the national states in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No 21 of 1971) and the Department of Co-operation and Development consequently does not keep such statistics.

Hansard 1/5/84

Curfew regulations

Q. Col. 1060

765. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many persons in each of the towns on the East Rand were prosecuted under curfew regulations in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

None.

Q. Col. 1061

Domestic workers: accommodation

Hansard

768. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether during 1983 the East Rand Administration Board refused to renew permission to flat-owners and/or tenants in the East Rand area to house their domestic workers and/or cleaners on their premises; if so, (a) in respect of how many domestic workers and/or cleaners was such permission refused in that year and (b) what were the reasons for the refusals;

(2) whether the Administration Board took steps to find alternative accommodation for those in respect of whom such permission had been refused; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will reconsider such refusals?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

1/5/84

KwaNdebele: Unemployment Insurance Fund

Hansard Q. Col. 1061

811. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Department of Manpower administers the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The Department of Co-operation and Development has no record of these matters.

Hansard Q. Col 1062 1/5/84

Lebowa Development Corporation

853. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Whether in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available the Lebowa Development Corporation granted loans to companies in which (a)(i) directors and (ii) officials of this corporation and (b) Cabinet Ministers of Lebowa had an interest; if so, (aa) to what companies, (bb) for what purpose, (cc) what is the capital amount involved in each such loan and (dd) in what way is the capital amount being repaid and interest being paid;

(2) whether the repayments and payments were made by the due dates in each case; if not, by what amount is each of these companies in arrears in respect of (a) instalments and (b) interest;

(3) whether any security was offered in respect of the loans; if so, what are the particulars of the security in each case;

(4) whether he will request the Lebowa Development Corporation to have their auditors publish a report on this matter; if not, why not; if so;

(5) whether he intends to lay such report upon the Table; if not, why not,

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1983/84 Financial year

(1) (a) (i) Yes, in two separate instances.

(ii) No.

(b) No.

(1) (a) (i) Firstly:

Hansard

Workers requisitioned Q-601. 1171 9/5/84

461. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) Qwaqwa, (d) KaNgwane, (e) KwaZulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Administration Board in 1983;

(2) how many such workers in each Administration Board area were (a) commuters and (b) migrants?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Administration Board: South Oranje Free State

(a) Lebowa	721
(b) Gazankulu	563
(c) Qwaqwa	8 973
(d) KaNgwane	7
(e) KwaZulu	5 946
(f) KwaNdebele	361
(g) Venda	139
(h) Bophuthatswana	11 805
(i) Ciskei	5 349
(j) Transkei	8 952

(2) (a) Commuters 3 949
(b) Migrants 38 868

(1) Administration Board: Western Cape

(a) Lebowa	—
(b) Gazankulu	—
(c) Qwaqwa	—
(d) KaNgwane	—
(e) KwaZulu	—
(f) KwaNdebele	—
(g) Venda	—
(h) Bophuthatswana	—
(i) Ciskei	8 338
(j) Transkei	53 545

(2) (a) Commuters —
(b) Migrants 69 139

(1) Administration Board: Orange Vaal

(a) Lebowa	6 066
(b) Gazankulu	3 124
(c) Qwaqwa	13 492
(d) KaNgwane	1 024
(e) KwaZulu	6 137
(f) KwaNdebele	1 381
(g) Venda	—
(h) Bophuthatswana	3 263
(i) Ciskei	2 014
(j) Transkei	18 653

(2) (a) Commuters 3 573
(b) Migrants 52 746

(1) Administration Board: East Rand

(a) Lebowa	47 363
(b) Gazankulu	13 605
(c) Qwaqwa	6 809
(d) KaNgwane	4 547
(e) KwaZulu	25 183
(f) KwaNdebele	11 236
(g) Venda	6 631
(h) Bophuthatswana	6 326
(i) Ciskei	2 587
(j) Transkei	28 556

(2) (a) Commuters 260
(b) Migrants 152 583

(1) Administration Board: West Rand

(a) Lebowa	33 058
(b) Gazankulu	13 216
(c) Qwaqwa	4 510
(d) KaNgwane	1 482
(e) KwaZulu	28 916
(f) KwaNdebele	2 774
(g) Venda	16 194
(h) Bophuthatswana	31 987
(i) Ciskei	2 636
(j) Transkei	27 643

(2) (a) Commuters —
(b) Migrants 162 416

(1) Administration Board: Northern Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	40 752
(b) Gazankulu	14 584
(c) Qwaqwa	243
(d) KaNgwane	215

(e) KwaZulu	392
(f) KwaNdebele	1 380
(g) Venda	9 111
(h) Bophuthatswana	2 166
(i) Ciskei	50
(j) Transkei	748

(2) (a) Commuters 146 769
(b) Migrants 69 641

(1) Administration Board: Eastern Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	20 230
(b) Gazankulu	15 263
(c) Qwaqwa	824
(d) KaNgwane	37 724
(e) KwaZulu	13 667
(f) KwaNdebele	610
(g) Venda	431
(h) Bophuthatswana	834
(i) Ciskei	438
(j) Transkei	1 375

(2) (a) Commuters 35 952
(b) Migrants 69 314

(1) Administration Board: Drakensberg

(a) Lebowa	20
(b) Gazankulu	5
(c) Qwaqwa	106
(d) KaNgwane	97
(e) KwaZulu	54 485
(f) KwaNdebele	2
(g) Venda	—
(h) Bophuthatswana	—
(i) Ciskei	54
(j) Transkei	1 639

(2) (a) Commuters 42 894
(b) Migrants 13 514

(1) Administration Board: Port Natal

(a) Lebowa	—
(b) Gazankulu	2
(c) Qwaqwa	7
(d) KaNgwane	4
(e) KwaZulu	169 658
(f) KwaNdebele	21
(g) Venda	8
(h) Bophuthatswana	46
(i) Ciskei	17
(j) Transkei	19 716

(2) (a) Commuters 137 509
(b) Migrants 51 970

(1) Administration Board: Central Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	53 646
(b) Gazankulu	4 648
(c) Qwaqwa	153
(d) KaNgwane	37
(e) KwaZulu	2 797
(f) KwaNdebele	29 962
(g) Venda	7 077
(h) Bophuthatswana	111 326
(i) Ciskei	293
(j) Transkei	12 638

(2) (a) Commuters 104 746
(b) Migrants 73 544

(1) Administration Board: Western Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	1 279
(b) Gazankulu	320
(c) Qwaqwa	820
(d) KaNgwane	85
(e) KwaZulu	666
(f) KwaNdebele	192
(g) Venda	129
(h) Bophuthatswana	43 739
(i) Ciskei	344
(j) Transkei	4 906

(2) (a) Commuters 12 244
(b) Migrants 32 026

(1) Administration Board: Eastern Cape

(a) Lebowa	27
(b) Gazankulu	12
(c) Qwaqwa	490
(d) KaNgwane	—
(e) KwaZulu	41
(f) KwaNdebele	3
(g) Venda	44
(h) Bophuthatswana	31
(i) Ciskei	9 172
(j) Transkei	5 628

(2) (a) Commuters 44 915
(b) Migrants 15 448

New rules will exclude millions

STAR 24/7/86 102

Pretoria Bureau

Millions of commuters living in border townships and migrant workers in townships and mine hostels around the country will not qualify for the restoration of their South African citizenship.

In a memorandum released today the Department of Home Affairs says citizens of the four independent homelands must qualify for permanent residence in South Africa before they can regain their citizenship.

The memorandum spells out the qualifications and workings of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act of 1986.

Various categories of persons will not qualify for the restoration of their citizenship.

The Department of Home Affairs has defined the term permanent residence — the main qualification for regaining South African citizenship.

A person will have permanent residence status if he has permanent employment, a suitable home and his wife and family live with him in South Africa. However if he lives in a hostel in South Africa and his wife and family remain in the homeland, then his permanent home is in the homeland.

This applies even if the person has been employed or lived at one address in South Africa for many years.

(1) Administration Board: Highveld

(a)	Lebowa	39 254
(b)	Gazankulu	4 740
(c)	Qwaqwa	6 868
(d)	KaNgwane	6 184
(e)	KwaZulu	6 789
(f)	KwaNdebele	17 476
(g)	Venda	843
(h)	Bophuthatswana	2 009
(i)	Ciskei	335
(j)	Transkei	6 326

(2) (a) Commuters 8 357
(b) Migrants 82 467

(1) Administration Board: Northern Cape

(a)	Lebowa	40
(b)	Gazankulu	31
(c)	Qwaqwa	54
(d)	KaNgwane	12
(e)	KwaZulu	285
(f)	KwaNdebele	7
(g)	Venda	5
(h)	Bophuthatswana	36 850
(i)	Ciskei	732
(j)	Transkei	1 981

(2) (a) Commuters 10 176
(b) Migrants 29 822

The numbers given under (1) represent workers requisitioned while the numbers given under (2) represent workers that accepted employment.

Hansard

Influx control/identity documents
Q.Col.1175 9/5/84

526. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1983 in the (i) Cape Peninsula and (ii) rest of the Western Cape for offences relating to influx control and identity documents;

(2) (a) (i) how many persons paid fines and (ii) what was the total amount paid in such fines and (b) (i) how many persons served sentences, and (ii) what was the total number of days served by such persons, in each of the above-mentioned areas in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

		(i)	(ii)
(1)	(a)	R224 810.	R185 525.
	(b)	225 660 days.	163 985 days.
(2)	(a)	(i) 7 144.	
		(ii) R313 787.	
	(b)	(i) and (ii) Unknown. These matters are administered by the Department of Justice.	

Hansard

Family housing units
Q.Col.1176 9/5/84

678. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1983 in each national state by (i) the national state authority, (ii) private owners and (iii) the South African Government and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each national state;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any national states; if so, how many units are required in respect of each national state;

(3) whether any family housing units are being built in the national states at present by (a) the national state authority, (b) private owners and (c) the South African Government; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each national state and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

			(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(1)	(a)	Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	540
		Qwaqwa	,,	140	1 650
		KwaZulu	,,	Unknown	2 520
		KaNgwane	,,	,,	580
		KwaNdebele	,,	,,	201
		Gazankulu	,,	,,	Nil
		Other South African Development Trust Land	,,	87	170

			(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	(b)	Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	R2 418 464
		Qwaqwa	,,	R840 000	R6 400 000
		KwaZulu	,,	Unknown	R5 370 267
		KaNgwane	,,	,,	R1 260 000
		KwaNdebele	,,	,,	R1 600 000
		Gazankulu	,,	,,	Nil
		Other South African Development Trust Land	,,	,,	R1 800 000

(2) It is not possible to give a completely accurate figure as the shortage of housing also depends on the actual demand. It is estimated that the shortage in terms of units is as follows:

Lebowa	18 000
Qwaqwa	24 000
KwaZulu	75 000
KaNgwane	5 600
KwaNdebele	3 500
Gazankulu	1 500
Other South African Development Trust Land	14 800

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

The number of houses which are being built by the national states are not known.

The number of houses which are being built by private owners are not known.

The South African Government has implemented self-build schemes within all the national states and does not build family housing units except in exceptional cases. Approximately 200 housing units are being built at the moment.

The progress with self-build schemes depends on the availability of funds and consequently dates on which schemes will be completed cannot be determined.

Hansard

Family housing units
Q.Col.1178 9/5/84

686. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the Highveld area in 1983 by (i) the Highveld Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organization and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the Highveld area; if so, how many units are required in respect of each township;

Business Day

May 17 1985

107

Rural poverty and minimum wages

If ever there was a piece of misinformation it is the implied conclusion of the Cape Town University study, reported in *Business Day* yesterday, that higher minimum wages in areas like Transkei and Lesotho would reduce the flow of workers to the cities.

Bitter experience in Zimbabwe, of all places, has shown the exact opposite to be true. The lower minimum wages are held in rural areas, the more jobs are created.

If Transkei and Lesotho wish to keep their workers within their national boundaries, they are quite right to keep down minimum wage determinations. In fact, they should abolish these restrictive practices immediately.

Chances are, however, that they want their workers to seek employment in South African cities. It reduces the burden on their own expenditure and results in a flow of income back to them.

Be that as it may. For many years there has been a worldwide movement of rural workers to the cities. It is a natural consequence of industrialisation. It is also a trend that is likely to accelerate in South Africa in the years ahead, despite the depredations of apartheid. The Verwoerd, Vorster and Botha administrations have all tried to reverse the flow and have all failed.

The movement of a resource, such as labour, to where there is greatest demand for it cannot easily be prevented in a market economy.

Apart from naked legal coercion, the economic methods Nationalist Administrations have employed so unsuccessfully were all based on a similar type of illogical economic premise that is implied in the latest Cape Town study. They are at the heart of the failure of the present decentralisation policy.

No worker should be denied the relative advantages of urbanisation and the entire economy of Southern Africa is poorer because of the measures taken to do so. There are effective means of dealing with the inevitable social consequences, such as squatting, and it is in this area that government and academic energy should be concentrating.

It is not the general level of low wages that has impoverished what the Cape Town study describes as the "reserves", but the relatively high wages earned by the privileged few who enjoy the protection of minimum wage enactments. If these were to be raised to the level of wages in SA's building industry, there would be even more poverty in the "reserves."

Govt is creating disaster areas — Slabbert

CAPE TIMES 27/6/84 (101) (241) (102)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, accused the government yesterday of creating "bureaucratic disaster areas" in the homelands.

Speaking in Parliament during the debate on the third reading of the Budget, Dr Slabbert said the Nationalists had built up a system of "bureaucratic patronage and privilege" which was costing a fortune.

"Whatever development has taken place, has taken place despite and not because of the policy of this government. We may have to endure, but certainly cannot afford, this government," he said.

Dr Slabbert

'Mistakes'

He also accused the government of perfecting the growth of bureaucracy in "white South Africa" to a fine art. He said this tendency could be the forerunner of corruption and inefficiency.

The government was also repeating the mistakes of Africa, particularly in regard to the homelands, by creating vast state bureaucracies which destroyed the economies of countries.

"I believe the time has come for us to restore sanity to government in this country, to call a halt to bureaucratic expansion that is threatening to run out of control," Dr Slabbert said.

In spite of the vast sums of money the government was pumping into the homelands, they were becoming increasingly dependent on outside sources of revenue.

A total of R2 246 841 000 was paid directly and indirectly by South Africa to the independent and non-independent homelands. This constituted 8,86 percent of the 1984/85 South African Budget.

"Put dramatically, the South African Parliament and taxpayer paid R2,2 billion rands this year for a policy which has succeeded in improving the per capita Gross Domestic Product of the people of the self-governing states from R40 to R46 between 1970 and 1980," Dr Slabbert said.

Incomes for homeland residents came chiefly from migrant workers outside the territories — and from salaries to civil servants.

The states were far from able to support themselves and had become little more than a vast exercise in bureaucracy production

The percentage increases in wealth production and aspects of the quality of life in the homelands were among the lowest in the world.

'What for?'

Between 1960 and 1980, combined homeland populations had increased from 5 million to 11 million.

Although the percentage of people living below the Poverty Datum Line had dropped from 99 to 81, the actual number of people living below the PDL had increased from 4,1 million to 8,91 million.

The number of destitute people in the homelands had also increased from 250 000 in

To page 2

CAPE TIMES 27/6/84 (101) (241)

From page 1

1960 to 1,43 million in 1980.

In Transkei, the total annual cost of the public service — including the executive and MPs — was R226 581 000.

"We are paying R226 581 000 for a bureaucratic elite in the Transkei. What for? So that we can show the rest of the world that we have assisted 'a country', a tribe, to become self-sufficient and independent and to 'manifest its own national pride'," Dr Slabbert said.

The Transkei Government itself believed Transkei was hardly more than a labour reserve.

Steady decline

"I am not blaming the government for poverty, but we are paying R226 581 000 per annum for a bureaucratic elite living off the non-existent fat of the land in order to administer an economy which on its own terms is nothing else but a labour reserve," Dr Slabbert said.

SWA/Namibia was a similar burden on the South African taxpayer. Since 1979 there has been a steady decline in economic growth in the territory, and the bureaucracy had burgeoned.

"The government created the bureaucracy in Namibia which we have to pay for and which they are complaining about," he said.

● Homelands policy attacked, page 4

Parliament and Politics

Homelands policy attacked

CAPE TIMES 27/6/84

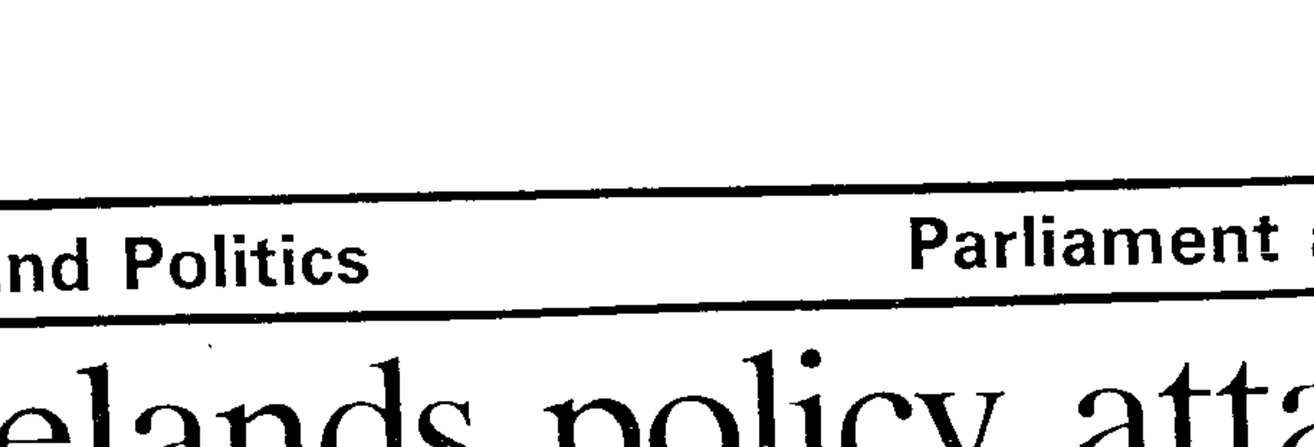
By CHRIS FREIMOND

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — An alarming picture of how apparently unsuccessful the government's homelands policy has been was painted in Parliament yesterday by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

In a scathing attack on the government during the debate on the third reading of the Budget, Dr Slabbert said: "I believe the time has come for us to restore sanity to government in this country; to call a halt to bureaucratic expansion that is threatening to run out of control."

For 30 years South Africa had developed a system of "bureaucratic patronage and privilege" which was costing a fortune.

The homelands policy in particular could be seen as a "vast exercise in bureaucracy production", he said.



Migrants

The states were becoming less able to support themselves economically.

The per capita Gross Domestic Product — at 1970 prices — of the self-governing homelands increased from R40 in 1970 to R46 in 1980, an average annual increase of 1,3 percent, which was among the lowest in the world.

Improvement in living standards in the territories during the same period originated largely from outside, with income earned by migrant workers contributing 72 percent of the Gross National Income of the states.

Development aid from South Africa comprised almost 77 percent of the total income of those administrations.

A total of R2 246 841 000 was paid directly and indirectly by South Africa to the independent and non-independent homelands. This constituted 8,86 percent of the 1984/85 South African Budget.

Destitute

"Put dramatically, the South African Parliament and taxpayer paid R2,246-billion rand this year for a policy which has succeeded in improving the per capita GDP of the people of the self-governing states from R40 to R46 between 1970 and 1980," Dr Slabbert said.

Between 1960 and 1980 combined homeland populations increased from 5 million to 11 million and although the number of people living below the Poverty Datum Line dropped from 99 percent to 81 percent, the number of people, in absolute terms, living below the PDL doubled from 4,1 million to 8,91 million.

The number of destitute people in the homelands had increased from 250 000 in 1960 to 1,43 million in 1980.

Some incomes had risen, but mainly due to external wage increases and the salaries of the South African bureaucracy.

'Elite'

Giving Transkei as a specific example, Dr Slabbert said the total annual cost of the public service in the homeland, including the cost of the executive and MPs, was R226 581 000.

"We are paying R226 581 000 for a bureaucratic elite in the Transkei. What for? So that we can show the rest of the world that we have assisted 'a country', a tribe, to become self-sufficient and independent and to 'manifest its own national pride'.

"What does this mean in hard cash?" Dr Slabbert said.

He added that in Transkei:

● Altogether 85 percent of rural households were earning an income lower than a conservatively-calculated minimum subsistence level. In 1979, the poorest 20 percent of rural households in Transkei earned only about R242 per annum. This was about 15 percent of a minimum subsistence income.

Clinics

● 33 percent of the rural population and 20 percent of the urban population received no training. Infant mortality was 130 per 1 000 births, which was among the highest in Africa.

● The average distance to clinics in rural areas was 7km, while the nearest doctors were an average of 13km away.

● Rural households spent an average of 3,5 hours a day fetching water. The per capita use of water was only 10,8 litres, against the hygienic norm of between 20 and 50 litres.

● Food shortages were common and almost 20 percent of all children between six months and two years showed signs of the four most important nutritional diseases.

● There were serious housing shortages, with consequent overcrowding, particularly in urban areas.

Labour reserve

● Only about 28 percent of the total national income was generated by the local economy, which showed that development of Transkei was largely a function of increased migrant earnings and transfers of money from South Africa.

"The Transkei Government itself states that one can hardly speak at present of a Transkei economy in any meaningful sense, more properly one must consider it a labour reserve.

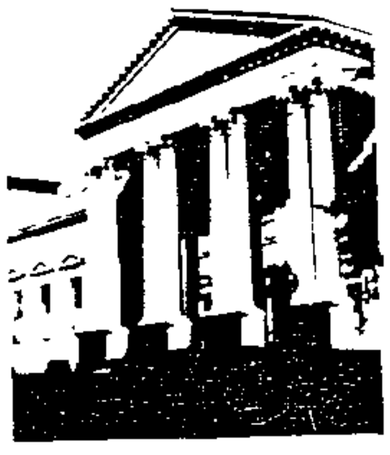
"I am not blaming the government for poverty, but we are paying R226 581 000 per annum for a bureaucratic elite living off the non-existent fat of the land in order to administer an economy which on its own terms is nothing else but a labour reserve," Dr Slabbert said.

The solution to South Africa's complex problems would cost money, and it was precisely for that reason that the country could not waste money on "useless and pointless bureaucratic exercises".

HNP men in SWA police?

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mrs Helen Suzman



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STOPOVER SPECIALS

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Sowetan 17/8/84 (102)

Survey lashes homelands

By JOSHUA RABO-ROKO

BLACK trade unionists have been detained beaten, harassed and intimidated by police under various labour and security laws in the so-called homelands.

This view is expressed by the associate director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Ms Carole Cooper, in a survey entitled "Homelands and Trade Unionism" released this week.

In the survey she says homelands have different labour legislation and security laws which they use to curtail the operations and movements of unions, especially those that have their base in South Africa.

Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and KwaZulu have so far experienced the most trade union activity, although unionism in those areas is still in its "embryonic stage."

Transkei and Venda have passed their own labour legislations which have categorically refused to accept trade union activity within their borders, thus making it virtually impossible for workers to hold legal strikes.

In Ciskei trade unionists have been detained and harassed in their hundreds, especially during the bus boycott in the territory. Among them are Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Sisa Njikelane of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

Both Bophuthatswana and Ciskei have banned unions in terms of the territories' laws. Saawu has been accused of having links with the African National Congress, although the union has refuted these claims.

The continued actions of these areas against the unions has made them gain strength and support, the report says.

The unions have rejected the policy of homelands and regard workers in those territories as citizens of South Africa.

The unions should continue to operate in the areas to improve workers' wages and working conditions.

Ghana condemns worker exodus to SA homelands

Star 102

23/8/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

ACCRA — Hundreds of Ghanaian workers are flocking to South Africa's homelands in search of jobs, acutely embarrassing the government of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings.

The Government-owned *Ghanaian Times* newspaper condemned the exodus following reports that hundreds of skilled and unskilled Ghanaian workers were entering South African homelands daily, particularly Transkei.

The red-faced Accra Government may soon "show its concern" by stamping all Ghanaian passports "valid for all countries except South Africa".

But according to observers in Accra, there is little else the government can do apart from condemning the latest exodus.

Ghana's workers make up one of the largest migrant labour forces in world. But they have choked the labour markets of some coutries, causing resentment and often resulting in expulsion.

Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings.

Nigeria last year expelled about a million Ghanaian workers, and recently West Germany deported some 4 000.

With many traditional markets now closed, enterprising Ghanaians are increasingly turning to South African homelands, say reports.

A recent editorial in the *Ghanaian Times* head-lined "A Twist to Exodus" called the migration to South Africa a smear on Ghana's image of a champion against apartheid.

"For what-ever reasons Ghanaians wish to join the exodus abroad, they are free to do so. But the trail to Transkei is quite intolerable," the State-owned newspaper said.

"Ghana cannot afford to be seen to have any association with the bantustan system in any way, because Ghana has got a reputation to maintain for her principled stand against apartheid.

"To use Ghanaian passports in any exodus to Transkei or the bantustans is to give respect to the apartheid policy and insult our national dignity."

The newspaper called on the government to bar Ghanaian passport holders from travelling to South Africa, but did not say how they were getting there.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Homeland tangles

The methodical progress being made towards realisation of the Verwoerdian dream of independent homelands for SA's blacks is beginning to play havoc in the labour arena. Confusion about the state of labour legislation in SA and the homelands (independent and self-governing) is endemic and is creating major problems for government officials responsible for implementing the laws as well as for industrialists, workers and trade unionists.

An investigation conducted by Alan Whiteside of Natal University's Economics Research Unit reveals that in many instances the homelands have adopted labour legislation dating back to the Forties and long considered archaic. In other cases they are assiduously implementing labour legislation repealed by SA and no longer applicable to them. Even more disturbing is Whiteside's finding that some have no labour legislation on their statute books at all.

The problem of the disparity between SA's labour laws and those of the homelands was first identified by the Riekert Commission which recommended that the National Manpower Commission should be kept informed about the situation. Whiteside's research, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), is aimed at doing just that. Whiteside has already examined the differences in labour legislation and is in the process of looking at the difficulties arising from them. He intends meeting with homeland ministers and labour officers to get their views.

According to Whiteside, some homeland administrations, like the KwaZulu government, have taken active steps to update their legislation.

Employment and safety

In SA, for example, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act cover matters relating to employment and occupational safety. Both were enacted in 1983. But neither is applicable in any of the homelands. KwaZulu, for example, is still implementing the Factory, Machinery and Building Work Act of 1944 and the Shops and Offices Act of 1964.

Says Whiteside: "An industrialist locating in Isithebe would therefore be governed by these two acts and the regulations that go with them. Yet an industrialist locating at Mandini a few kilometres away is governed by the SA statutes."

The differences are significant. In terms of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA), casual workers are entitled to work a maximum of nine hours 15 minutes a day. Under the Shops and Offices Act they may work only eight hours 30 minutes. The Shops and Offices Act also states that females may not work later than 1pm on more than five days a week whereas the BCEA contains no restriction for this type of work.

"Industrialists would like to obey the law," says Whiteside, "but they are confused by the fact that they are governed by different acts and varying regulations in the two territories. It is confusing too for the factory inspectorate, which, under law has jurisdiction in SA and the black states."

Labour relations is another confused area. In SA they are governed by the Labour Relations Act of 1956 — the old Industrial Conciliation Act. Transkei has its own Industrial Conciliation Act, which makes no provision for trade unions or employer organisations. Bophuthatswana also has its own act. Although it does provide for trade unions, it requires them to be registered and headquartered in the territory. Venda's act, passed in 1982, also does not provide for trade unions.

KwaZulu's affairs are even more tangled. In 1981 it passed the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, a derivative of the former SA legislation. But a 1970 SA proclamation had already declared that the Industrial Conciliation Act, in its own or revised form, would not be applicable in any of the black states. "Hence the KwaZulu government has perpetuated an act which does not legally apply in the black states," says Whiteside.

All other national states are governed by the Black Labour Relations Regulation Act of 1953, widely regarded as a completely outdated piece of legislation.

Whiteside sees real problems emerging as SA intensifies its decentralisation policies. "These new industries are going to attract an increasingly sophisticated, urbanised workforce who are going to want trade unions. And in many instances the law just does not provide for them. This could well be a source of potential conflict."

Whiteside also believes that in many instances SA is "over regulated" and "over legislated" and that many of its laws are inappropriate for Third World homeland economies.

How can the problems, and contradictions, be overcome? According to Whiteside, there are several options, each with its own disadvantages:

- ☐ The homelands can draft their own legislation, but this is an expensive and complex business.
- ☐ They could adopt SA's legislation, but this would mean inheriting all the possible problems.
- ☐ States that have not yet accepted independence could hand all matters pertaining to labour back to SA to administer or they could make an attempt to straighten out their labour laws and tackle the problems as they arise.

Homelands labour relatio leave both sides unhappy

102 Star 31/8/84

South Africa and its 10 homelands have, over the past decade, adopted widely differing labour policies and approaches towards trade unions. The result is a morass of labour legislation which not only poses a major barrier to a single collective bargaining system, but also creates severe anomalies in wages and working conditions. Recent experience has shown that the fragmentation is more conducive to disputes and industrial unrest than industrial peace.

Report by CAROLYN DEMPSTER

While labour relations in South Africa have been riding on the crest of the wave of Wiehahn reforms, developments in the 10 homelands have left both employers and trade unions with little to smile about.

The homelands have carried out independent labour policies ranging from total repression of trade unions to a more conciliatory approach, with Bophuthatswana, Venda, Transkei and kwaZulu enacting their own labour legislation.

For a start, the emergent trade union movement does not recognise the Government's homeland policy and spurns the concept of independent states.

Add to this the Government's decentralisation policy which promotes industry in homeland and border areas; a population of close on a million commuters who live in South Africa but work in the homelands; the fact that several major companies have concerns straddling homelands — and the stage is set for confusion and conflict

In a recent paper on "Homelands and Trade Unionism", the assistant director (research) of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Miss Carole Cooper, highlighted the major problems and potential conflict areas.

BANNED

In September last year the Ciskei authorities banned the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and embarked upon a harassment campaign of its members.

The irony of the action is that while most of the union members are resident in Ciskei's Mdantsane township, they commute daily to work in East London, which falls within "South Africa".

The banning and repression campaign only served to heighten tensions at the workplace, exert more pressure on East London employers and make beleaguered workers more militant

Similarly, the repeated detention of Saawu union officials by Ciskei and South African authorities over the past seven years has not helped industrial relations.

"The Ciskei views unions as a threat and has sought to curb their influence not only within its boundaries but outside them as well," writes Miss Cooper

The homeland administration's fear of unionism and worker solidarity was manifested in a suggestion by the former head of State security, Lieutenant General Charles Sebe, in 1983 that a centralised labour information bureau be established to monitor the conduct and record the work performance of all Ciskei citizens

PUNISHMENT

Workers who "misbehaved" and who were either involved in strike action or union activity would be marked unreliable and probably never get employment again

Ciskei's Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Maqoma, added that punishment camps on military lines would be established for those workers who broke their contracts for no valid reason — a suggestion supported by Mr Jack Roos, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries.

Bophuthatswana's approach to labour relations and trade unions has been marginally less confrontationist.

In March this year the homeland passed its Industrial Conciliation Act, virtually outlawing South African-based trade unions and legal strikes and making conciliation a tedious procedure.

With the potential for greater industrial growth than any other homeland, the location of several highly strategic industries and a worker population (excluding agriculture and services) of 107 000 in 1982, Bophuthatswana's attitudes towards labour bear careful consideration.

Before passing the legislation, "South African" unions such as the Na-

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ier of ef Lent that pun- on mili- be estab- workers contracts ason — a ported by

Mr Jack Roos, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries

Bophuthatswana's approach to labour relations and trade unions has been marginally less confrontationist

In March this year the homeland passed its Industrial Conciliation Act, virtually outlawing South African-based trade unions and legal strikes and making conciliation a tedious procedure

With the potential for greater industrial growth than any other homeland, the location of several highly strategic industries and a worker population (excluding agriculture and services) of 107 000 in 1982, Bophuthatswana's attitudes towards labour bear careful consideration

Before passing the legislation "South African" unions such as the National Union of Mineworkers and Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union were warned by Bophuthatswana's Minister of Manpower, Mr Rowan Cronje, that they would be considered illegal foreign unions if they attempted to organise in Bophuthatswana

A strike by NUM members at Union Carbide in Bophuthatswana over the issue of recognition was followed by a warning from its parent federation — the Council of Unions of South Africa — that it would not become the "victim of the Bophuthatswana regime and its misguided advisers"

OPERATE

The choices open to the unions are to move their head offices to the homeland in terms of the law, forget about organising there, or face repeated confrontation with the authorities

Employers, who would prefer to operate under a single piece of legislation, have been frustrated by the numerous and sometimes conflicting laws

There is little they can do but protest their helplessness to angry unions and workers

Transkei made its anti-union position clear from the outset and set up a committee system in its 1977 Labour Relations Act Venda has enacted similar legislation

ILLEGAL

kwaZulu, on the other hand, has provided for the operation of trade unions under its Industrial Conciliation Act of 1981 and has no objection to union affiliation to and/or financial support of a political party.

This resulted in the recent affiliation of a sugar union to the Inkatha movement — an affiliation which would be illegal in South Africa.

Aside from the obvious anomalies, there are also large wage discrepancies between urban and border areas and in the homelands

Lieutenant General Charles Sebe . . . he suggested.

Mr Rowan Cronje . . . he warned.

Bata workers in kwaZulu in 1982 were earning from R14 to R28 a week compared to the minimum wage of R46,55 provided for in the industrial council agreement for the footwear industry.

Industrial council agreements stipulating working hours also have no application outside of South Africa opening the way for exploitation

Miss Cooper reports that recent official regional development policy concedes it does not make much sense to divide areas economically according to homeland barriers.

But there seems little hope of the introduction of a uniform collective bargaining system and there is the likelihood of an increase in industrial conflict and unrest

Fosatu slams foreign firms in homelands

102

24/10/89 Star

Labour Reporter

The central committee of the 150 000-member Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has charged that multinationals take advantage of South Africa's apartheid structures

The committee expressed its concern and anger over whast it calls increased efforts by multinationals to use the homelands policy to exploit workers.

South Africa's present decentralisation policy, it said, was designed to destroy jobs in existing areas and move them to homeland areas demarcated "union-free zones".

Here there was no legislation to protect workers as the homelands had been given power to pass separate legislation. As a result there was "gross exploitation" with some Fosatu workers earning less than R15 a week, said the committee.

"South African companies and multinationals are taking full advantage of these horrors of apartheid. Companies dismiss union members and refuse to recognise or negotiate with unions," said the committee.

The federation has demanded full freedom to organise in these areas in terms of the conventions of the International Labour Organisation.

The committee reaffirmed its commitment to struggle for a truly democratic South Africa and its opposition to the apartheid policies of the Government.

A senior Fosatu committee has been appointed to monitor the union's response to the demands of thousands of boycotting school pupils and has extended its support for their basic demands.

Mr Thembinkosi Mkalipi, a senior shop steward with the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, has been elected a vice-president of Fosatu.

RDM 29/10/84 □□□ (102) (HoA)

LABOUR relations and rates of pay in the homeland areas are increasingly becoming a focus of trade union interest as unionisation moves from the metropolitan centres to the margins of industrial activity.

It is in these areas, where unions are finding it almost impossible to organise, that they are encountering the full contradiction of labour reform in an apartheid society.

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) last week launched a stinging attack on the "gross exploitation" in the homeland areas and on the government's "apartheid" policy of decentralisation.

The policy was designed to destroy jobs in existing industrial areas by moving them to the decentralised areas in the homelands which were designed to be union-free zones.

Among those taking advantage of the system are multinational companies based in Britain and the United States.

Argus 8/11/84 (102)

Call to recognise unions in homelands

By PIPPA GREEN
Labour Reporter

AFFILIATES of the 300 000-strong Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) have demanded that International Labour Organisation conventions be recognised in the homelands, many of which forbid or restrict union activity.

Fosatu affiliates say there are incresing restrictions on trade union organisation in companies operating in homelands.

"Present Government policy is designed to destroy jobs in existing areas and move these jobs to decentralised areas in homelands. These areas are designed to be union-free zones. As a result there is gross exploitation," Fosatu said in a statement.

Unions claim they can show cases where workers in homeland industries are earning less than R15 a week.

DIVIDE AND WEAKEN

There was no legislation to protect workers and homelands had been empowerd to pass separate industrial legislation.

"This is designed to divide and weaken our existing unions," the organisation said.

Trade unions were disturbed at the refusal of at least two multi-national companies in decentralised areas to recognise the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the companies' dismissal of striking workers, Fosatu said.

● Mr Thembinkosi Mkalipi, chairman of the Eastern Province region of Fosatu, has been elected the federation's new vice-president. He replaces Mr Andrew Zulu who was expelled after helping to set up a rival metal union.

NUM applies for reinstatement of 42

Sowetan 23/11/84

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE NATIONAL Union of Mineworkers is awaiting the outcome of an Industrial Court ruling for the reinstatement of 42 workers dismissed from Tavistock Collieries, owned by Johannesburg Investments.

The NUM's assistant general secretary, Mr Mokheseng Maloka, told The SOWETAN that the dismissed workers have been repatriated to Lesotho and to homelands

A long list of alleged unfair labour practices was filed in court. The union claims the workers were selectively dismissed on the grounds of being union members and their ethnicity

The union said that Sothos were dismissed, while all the Mozambicans were re-employed.

Tearsmoke

The union has charged the mine company with refusing to deal with them during the strike, using tearsmoke at the workers' hostel without provocation and "illegally detaining workers in the hostel's dining room for a day."

A company spokesman said that they will contest the charges.

Mr Maloka said that their application was raised in the light of recent labour talks between South Africa and Mozambique, which underlined a growing belief that greater numbers of Mozambicans could be employed on South African mines.

"We brought this application because apparently some mining employers seem to prefer Mozambican workers. We are keen to hear the outcome of this case," he added

The ruling of the case will be made as soon as all merits have been weighed, a government spokesman said.

102

Rural areas ripe for civil unrest

PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

SOUTH AFRICA is sowing the seeds of a catastrophe in the rural areas ... and could soon be reaping civil unrest worse than the current strife in urban townships

Researchers working in the various "homelands" are increasingly coming across signs of resentment and resistance to the authorities as more and more people are cast into beggary ... without jobs, land or proper food.

Witwatersrand University's Professor Jeremy Keenan, who is in charge of a number of research projects in the rural areas, has noted a dramatic increase in the level of resentment and disenchantment.

This has gone hand in hand with massive overcrowding in the homelands over the past decade, as a result of influx control, forced removals and soaring unemployment

Altogether, researchers have estimated there could be three-million people out of work in South Africa

In the past two years, the country has been hit by the worst economic slump in 50 years.

Workers have been laid off in almost every sector of a sliding economy And, approaching one of the bleakest Christmases in years, a fresh wave of retrenchments is looming.

However, the recession has merely exacerbated an already high structural problem, which saw unemployment rise steadily between the late Sixties and the Eighties.

This trend has been largely attributed to replacing people with machines in industry — and is particularly true of the agricultural sector, where the tractor and the combine harvester have displaced more than 400 000 jobs since 1970.

Almost three-million — about a third of all children in South Africa — are underweight and stunted for their age.

Dr Machupe Mphahlele, Lebowa's Secretary of Health, says half of the territory's 600 000 schoolchildren suffer from malnutrition, with the situation likely to worsen.

However, there has been malnutrition in South Africa for more than 50 years. In 1970 — which was not a drought year — more than 50 000 children died of starvation in South Africa

Prof Keenan says. "Drought is not by any means the major cause of rural poverty in South Africa. Most people in the homelands don't have access to land ... so they don't stand to be affected by the drought

"The major cause of poverty is apartheid structural unemployment, relocation of the unemployed in the homeland areas and the dispossession of land in the bantustans by big capital."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national director of the Black Sash, believes that retrenched migrant workers who often stay in the city to look for work illegally — people with absolutely no stake in the system — should be causing the Government and the private sector sleepless nights

One sign that the population is growing restive is the increased expenditure on homelands' security to police and control people.

To fund this control, says Prof Keenan, the local authorities in the homelands have to tax more, setting up a vicious cycle of suspicion and hostility ... which must break some time.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) An average of 50 per day

(b) Prisoners are made available to hirers at a fixed tariff approved by the Treasury. The prisoners concerned are not employed by the hirer and therefore conditions of employment are not laid down, but prisoners are to be treated in accordance with the stipulations of the Prisons Act 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the regulations promulgated in terms thereof. Prisoners are collected at the prison by the temporary warders in the employ of the hirer at 06h45 and are returned to the prison at 16h30 They have breakfast and supper in the prison and have lunch, which is provided by the prison, at their places of work. A lunchtime is provided for this purpose from 12h00 to 13h00.

(c) Mr Norman Hirsowitz.

(2) Yes. Prison personnel periodically visit prisoners' working places.

(3) Yes. The most recent visits paid to the Sandhurst Estates took place on the following dates:

27 October 1984

14 November 1984

17 December 1984

13 January 1985

13 January 1985

7 February 1985

(4) No. (a) and (b) as well as (5) fall away.

(6) No.

Q.61.156 19/2/85

Citizens of Black states: employment in Republic

(102) Hansard

*30. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether citizens of national and/or independent black states require any authorization or documentation from his Department or any Development Board when taking up employment in the Republic; if so, (a) what specified documentation or other authorization, (b) where is such documentation or authorization obtained and (c) what are the conditions attached to their taking up employment in the Republic,

(2) whether a check is kept on (a) such persons and (b) their employers or places of employment; if so, what is the nature of this check,

(3) whether any member of his Department or the relevant Development Board received any complaints from employees of a certain potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department of the purpose of his reply, concerning (a) working conditions, (b) pay and (c) any other specified matter; if so, (i) who received such complaints, (ii) when were these complaints received, (iii) what was the nature of the complaints and (iv) who are the owners of this farm;

(4) whether any action was taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) A valid identity document and a service contract, attested in the country of origin, as well as the approval of the Chief Commissioner concerned.

(b) Documentation in the country of origin and approval at the Chief Commissioner concerned.

(c) A firm offer of employment and the necessary documentation and approval.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. The Development Board does keep record of every case.

(3) Yes. The Magistrate, Bethal who is an official of the Department of Justice and who also functions as a Com[illegible] the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(a) Yes

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes It was stated that the contract period of the workers concerned had expired and that they wished to return home, but that the farm manager refused to send them home;

(i) The Magistrate, Bethal.

(ii) 6 December 1984

(iii) Complaints were made about working conditions and remuneration.

(iv) Mr N Hirschowitz.

(4) The farm manager was requested to call at the Magistrates Office and he produced documentation to the magistrate from which it was evident that the workers who complained had not at that stage completed their contract periods. The workers however refused to return to their place of work and on 2 January 1985 during a further visit by the workers to the magistrate's office, part of the wages due to them was paid and they were allowed to proceed to their homes. The recruiting organisation concerned is at present calculating the balance due to these workers and this will be paid over as soon as the calculations have been made

At 14h47, Questions on General Affairs interrupted in accordance with Joint Rule No 57.

Unsolicited Christmas cards

*31. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether his Department (a) has been informed of and/or (b) has received representations concerning a certain commercial company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, which allegedly requests payment from the public for unsolicited Christmas cards posted to them [illegible] company,

(2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the (a) number of incapacitated beneficiaries receiving assistance from this company in South Africa and (b) total amount paid to such beneficiaries by this company concerned is the Association of Mouth and Foot Painters (Pty)

(3) whether he will investigate this matter?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) and (b) No, but the name of the company conderned is The Association of Mouth and Foot Printers (Pty) Ltd

(2) (a) en (b) The information is not available This is a private company operating on a purely commercial basis As a private company it is under no obligation to submit annual financial statements to the Registrar of Companies.

(3) The Trade Practices Advisory Committee has been requested to investigate the matter

any Development Board took any steps in respect of shelters of squatters in 1984, if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many shelters in respect of each specified Development Board area were affected by these steps and (c) where were these shelters situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Yes, officials of the development boards listed in items (b) and (c) hereunder

(a) Certain squatters were warned to remove their shelters or were given written notice to do so within 21 days and to obtain accommodation where their residence would not be illegal. Where they did not comply the officials, where necessary, laid charges and either on their own initiative or at the request of the land owner or occupier, demolished the shelters. Squatters who qualified for settlement in Urban Black Townships were so settled where possible and others were assisted to settle elsewhere

(b) and (c)

Western Cape Development Board
5 164 shelters, viz:
Crossroads 380, Portland Cement site (bordering Nyanga) 219 and in Nyanga 4 565

Northern Cape Development Board
76 shelters, viz:
Kimberley district 42 and Douglas district 34.

Eastern Cape Development Board
763 shelters, viz:
Port Elizabeth (Vuildraai) 28, Zwide 35 and East London (Duncan Village) 700.

Southern OFS Development Board
78 shelters, viz:
Welkom district 28 and the squatters camp at Allanridge (Odendaalsrus district) 50.

Orange-Vaal Development Board
49 shelters situated in the old White township at Grasmere which was proclaimed for occupation by Indians and Coloureds.

Natalia Development Board
378 shelters, viz
Stanger 104, Tongaat 124 and Pinetown 150

Central Transvaal Development Board
3 shelters at Garsfontein, Pretoria district

Western Transvaal Development Board
6 shelters in Wolmaranstad district

East Rand Development Board
356 shelters, viz:
Germiston 68, Heidelberg 94, Devon 1, Nigel 72, Kempton Park 110 and Benoni 11.

West Rand Development Board
74 shelters in Soweto.

(102) Hansard

South African/foreign workers

Q. Col. 628 14/3/85

118 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1984 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act;

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana;

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Male	Female	Total
(1) (a) South African Black Workers			
Agriculture	131 347	48 825	180 172
Mining and quarrying	119 787	1 574	121 361
Manufacturing	235 784	41 862	277 646
Electricity	43 214	3 663	46 877
Construction	212 571	4 473	217 044
Wholesale and retail trade	151 555	38 934	190 489
Transport	98 361	9 287	107 648
Financing and insurance	16 638	3 537	20 175
Domestic services	54 139	136 299	190 438
Other	123 835	26 882	150 717
Total	1 187 231	315 336	1 502 567
(b) Foreign Black Workers			
Agriculture	78 172	13 818	91 990
Mining and quarrying	559 924	1 165	561 089
Manufacturing	110 266	20 316	130 582
Electricity	24 247	2 965	27 212
Construction	117 193	773	117 966
Wholesale and retail trade	62 339	17 487	79 826
Transport	42 702	9 076	51 778
Financing and insurance	13 024	4 212	17 236
Domestic services	32 118	109 821	141 939
Other	63 797	12 285	76 082
Total	1 103 782	191 918	1 295 700
(2) (a) Transkei			
Agriculture	32 388	3 224	35 612
Mining and quarrying	179 928	25	179 953
Manufacturing	31 108	1 219	32 327
Electricity	9 754	185	9 939
Construction	53 072	162	53 234
Wholesale and retail trade	12 007	2 323	14 330
Transport	9 967	255	10 222
Financing and insurance	3 942	192	4 134
Domestic services	4 971	21 896	26 867
Other	19 568	1 306	20 874
Total	356 705	30 787	387 492
(b) Bophuthatswana			
Agriculture	22 238	6 791	29 029
Mining and quarrying	59 742	1 015	60 757
Manufacturing	46 571	11 292	57 863
Electricity	7 009	2 172	9 181
Construction	35 029	210	35 239
Wholesale and retail trade	29 512	11 571	41 083
Transport	18 249	7 814	26 036

	Male	Female	Total
Financing and insurance	4 999	3 412	8 411
Domestic services	12 035	61 492	33 517
Other	25 749	7 768	73 527
Total	261 133	113 537	374 670

(3) (a) and (b)

Angola			
Agriculture	8	1	9
Mining and quarrying	4	—	4
Manufacturing	1	1	2
Electricity	—	—	—
Construction	3	1	4
Wholesale and retail trade	—	1	1
Transport	1	—	1
Financing and insurance	—	—	—
Domestic services	13	3	16
Other	10	1	11
Total	40	8	48
Botswana			
Agriculture	1 173	410	1 583
Mining and quarrying	19 757	—	19 757
Manufacturing	1 075	45	1 120
Electricity	562	9	571
Construction	666	1	667
Wholesale and retail trade	491	41	532
Transport	483	32	515
Financing and insurance	138	16	154
Domestic services	309	702	1 011
Other	480	43	523
Total	25 134	1 299	26 433
Lesotho			
Agriculture	1 514	300	1 814
Mining and quarrying	118 771	8	118 779
Manufacturing	4 466	355	4 821
Electricity	1 312	80	1 392
Construction	3 907	19	3 926
Wholesale and retail trade	1 012	182	1 194
Transport	1 151	193	1 344
Financing and insurance	198	69	267
Domestic services	1 115	1 967	3 082
Other	1 603	221	1 824
Total	135 049	3 394	138 443
Malawi			
Agriculture	3 480	25	3 505
Mining and quarrying	19 565	—	19 565
Manufacturing	1 153	4	1 157

	Male	Female	Total
Electricity	133	-	133
Construction	355	3	358
Wholesale and retail trade	773	2	775
Transport	535	-	535
Financing and insurance	201	1	202
Domestic services	1 613	618	2 231
Other	806	1	807
Total	28 614	654	29 268
Mozambique			
Agriculture	3 074	1	3 075
Mining and quarrying	52 725	—	52 725
Manufacturing	735	4	739
Electricity	20	3	23
Construction	326	8	334
Wholesale and retail trade	1 102	3	1 105
Transport	1 057	2	1 059
Financing and insurance	74	—	74
Domestic services	852	30	882
Other	390	1	391
Total	60 355	52	60 407
Swaziland			
Agriculture	532	162	694
Mining and quarrying	12 472	—	12 472
Manufacturing	797	263	1 060
Electricity	72	10	82
Construction	413	1	414
Wholesale and retail trade	562	93	655
Transport	236	34	270
Financing and insurance	62	15	77
Domestic services	228	636	864
Other	191	44	235
Total	15 565	1 258	16 823
Ciskei			
Agriculture	5 481	394	5 875
Mining and quarrying	21 622	17	21 639
Manufacturing	17 486	6 224	23 710
Electricity	2 423	397	2 820
Construction	16 485	94	16 579
Wholesale and retail trade	10 111	2 363	12 474
Transport	4 939	411	5 350
Financing and insurance	1 618	349	1 967
Domestic services	4 398	17 977	22 375
Other	7 884	2 533	10 417
Total	92 447	30 759	123 206

Venda	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7 017	2 484	9 501
Mining and quarrying	5 124	97	5 221
Manufacturing	6 253	855	7 108
Electricity	2 829	75	2 904
Construction	6 538	271	6 809
Wholesale and retail trade	6 341	828	7 169
Transport	5 215	202	5 417
Financing and insurance	1 456	106	1 562
Domestic services	2 551	4 188	6 739
Other	6 356	286	6 642
Total	49 680	9 392	59 072
Zambia			
Agriculture	188	4	192
Mining and quarrying	492	—	492
Manufacturing	67	—	67
Electricity	3	—	3
Construction	33	—	33
Wholesale and retail trade	126	5	131
Transport	55	2	57
Financing and insurance	17	—	17
Domestic services	178	3	181
Other	101	—	101
Total	1 260	14	1 274
Zimbabwe			
Agriculture	1 051	3	1 054
Mining and quarrying	257	3	260
Manufacturing	356	2	358
Electricity	44	5	49
Construction	229	—	229
Wholesale and retail trade	200	—	200
Transport	695	1	696
Financing and insurance	278	2	280
Domestic services	3 773	13	3 786
Other	578	2	580
Total	7 461	31	7 492
Other			
Agriculture	28	19	47
Mining and quarrying	69 465	—	69 465
Manufacturing	198	52	250
Electricity	86	29	115
Construction	137	3	140
Wholesale and retail trade	102	75	177
Transport	119	130	249
Financing and insurance	41	50	91
Domestic services	82	296	378
Other	81	79	160
Total	70 339	733	71 072

Old-age homes: subsidies

Q.601 637 14/3/85

121. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What, in each category, was the *per capita* subsidy paid to old-age homes for Blacks in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

R264,36 for the 1983-84 financial year. With reference to the reply to Question No 10 on 7 March 1984 it needs to be mentioned that an audit revealed that the figure for the 1982-83 financial year should be R259,68 and not R387,92 per annum as mentioned in the reply to the question. The reason for the discrepancy is that claims in respect of the previous year that were received late were brought into account in respect of the 1982-83 financial year.

Hansard Q.601.637

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

14/3/85

176. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (i) houses and (ii) single quarters presently available in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu without there being undesirable overcrowding and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

		(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
(a)	(i)	14 058	22 426	45 954
	(ii)	6 622	8 144	9 107

(b) 31 December 1984.

Hansard

Pensions/grants

Q.601.637 14/3/85

202. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black persons in the (a) Republic and (b) national states were (i) in receipt of and (ii) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (aa) old-age pensions, (bb) blind persons' pensions, (cc) war veterans' pensions and (dd) disability grants as at 31 December 1984;

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1984 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants,

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons, and (b) free income allowed per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 248 839

(bb) 4 456

(cc) 1 355

(dd) 107 434

(ii) (aa) approximately 64%

(bb) approximately 64%

(cc) approximately 74%

(dd) approximately 67%

The statistics kept do not enable me to furnish an exact figure in this regard

(b) The powers to administer pensions within their areas vest in the governments of the national states. The figures are not available

(2) (a) Old-age pensions. R708
Blind persons' pensions. R708
War veterans' pensions: R768

any Development Board took any steps in respect of shelters of squatters in 1984; if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many shelters in respect of each specified Development Board area were affected by these steps and (c) where were these shelters situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, officials of the development boards listed in items (b) and (c) hereunder

(a) Certain squatters were warned to remove their shelters or were given written notice to do so within 21 days and to obtain accommodation where their residence would not be illegal. Where they did not comply the officials, where necessary, laid charges and either on their own initiative or at the request of the land owner or occupier, demolished the shelters. Squatters who qualified for settlement in Urban Black Townships were so settled where possible and others were assisted to settle elsewhere.

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(102) Hansard

South African/foreign workers

Q. 601. 628 14/3/85

118. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1984 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act;

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana;

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) South African Black Workers

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	131 347	48 825	180 172
Mining and quarrying	119 787	1 574	121 361
Manufacturing	235 784	41 862	277 646
Electricity	43 214	3 663	46 877
Construction	212 571	4 473	[illegible]
Wholesale and retail trade	151 [illegible]	[illegible]	190 [illegible]
Transport	98 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Financing and insurance	16 638	3 537	20 [illegible]
Domestic services	54 139	136 299	190 438
Other	123 835	26 882	150 717
Total	1 187 231	315 336	1 502 567

(b) Foreign Black Workers

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	78 172	13 818	91 990
Mining and quarrying	559 924	1 165	561 089
Manufacturing	110 266	20 316	130 582
Electricity	24 247	2 965	27 212
Construction	117 193	[illegible]	117 966
Wholesale and retail trade	62 339	17 487	79 826
Transport	42 702	9 076	51 778
Financing and insurance	13 024	4 212	17 236
Domestic services	32 118	109 821	141 939
Other	63 797	12 285	76 082
Total	1 103 782	191 918	1 295 700

(2) (a) Transkei

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	32 388	3 224	35 612
Mining and quarrying	179 928	25	179 953
Manufacturing	31 108	1 219	32 327
Electricity	9 754	185	9 939
Construction	53 072	162	53 234
Wholesale and retail trade	12 007	2 323	14 330
Transport	9 967	255	10 222
Financing and insurance	3 942	192	4 134
Domestic services	4 971	21 896	26 867
Other	19 568	1 306	20 874
Total	356 705	30 787	387 492

(b) Bophuthatswana

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	22 238	6 791	29 029
Mining and quarrying	59 742	1 015	60 757
Manufacturing	46 571	11 292	57 863
Electricity	7 009	2 172	9 181
Construction	35 029	210	35 [illegible]
Wholesale and retail trade	29 512	11 571	41 083
Transport	18 249	7 814	26 036

	Male	Female	Total
Financing and insurance	4 999	3 412	8 411
Domestic services	12 035	61 492	33 517
Other	25 749	7 768	73 527
Total	261 133	113 537	374 670

(3) (a) and (b)

Angola			
Agriculture	8	1	9
Mining and quarrying	4	—	4
Manufacturing	1	1	2
Electricity	—	—	—
Construction	3	1	4
Wholesale and retail trade	—	1	1
Transport	1	—	1
Financing and insurance	—	—	—
Domestic services	13	3	16
Other	10	1	11
Total	40	8	48
Botswana			
Agriculture	1 173	410	1 583
Mining and quarrying	19 757	—	19 757
Manufacturing	1 075	45	1 120
Electricity	562	9	571
Construction	666	1	667
Wholesale and retail trade	491	41	532
Transport	483	32	515
Financing and insurance	138	16	154
Domestic services	309	702	1 011
Other	480	43	523
Total	25 134	1 299	26 433
Lesotho			
Agriculture	1 514	300	1 814
Mining and quarrying	118 771	8	118 779
Manufacturing	4 466	355	4 821
Electricity	1 312	80	1 392
Construction	3 907	19	3 926
Wholesale and retail trade	1 012	182	1 194
Transport	1 151	193	1 344
Financing and insurance	198	69	267
Domestic services	1 115	1 967	3 082
Other	1 603	221	1 824
Total	135 049	3 394	138 443
Malawi			
Agriculture	3 480	25	3 505
Mining and quarrying	19 565	—	19 565
Manufacturing	1 153	4	1 157

	Male	Female	Total
Electricity	133	—	133
Construction	355	3	358
Wholesale and retail trade	773	2	775
Transport	535	—	535
Financing and insurance	201	1	202
Domestic services	1 613	618	2 231
Other	806	1	807
Total	28 614	654	29 268
Mozambique			
Agriculture	3 074	1	3 075
Mining and quarrying	52 725	—	52 725
Manufacturing	735	4	739
Electricity	20	3	23
Construction	326	8	334
Wholesale and retail trade	1 102	3	1 105
Transport	1 057	2	1 059
Financing and insurance	74	—	74
Domestic services	852	30	882
Other	390	1	391
Total	60 355	52	60 407
Swaziland			
Agriculture	532	162	694
Mining and quarrying	12 472	—	12 472
Manufacturing	797	263	1 060
Electricity	72	10	82
Construction	413	1	414
Wholesale and retail trade	562	93	655
Transport	236	34	270
Financing and insurance	62	15	77
Domestic services	228	636	864
Other	191	44	235
Total	15 565	1 258	16 823
Ciskei			
Agriculture	5 481	394	5 875
Mining and quarrying	21 622	17	21 639
Manufacturing	17 486	6 224	23 710
Electricity	2 423	397	2 820
Construction	16 485	94	16 579
Wholesale and retail trade	10 111	2 363	12 474
Transport	4 939	411	5 350
Financing and insurance	1 618	349	1 967
Domestic services	4 398	17 977	22 375
Other	7 884	2 533	10 417
Total	92 447	30 759	123 206

	Male	Female	Total
Venda			
Agriculture	7 017	2 484	9 501
Mining and quarrying	5 124	97	5 221
Manufacturing	6 253	855	7 108
Electricity	2 829	75	2 904
Construction	6 538	271	6 809
Wholesale and retail trade	6 341	828	7 169
Transport	5 215	202	5 417
Financing and insurance	1 456	106	1 562
Domestic services	2 551	4 188	6 739
Other	6 356	286	6 642
Total	49 680	9 392	59 072
Zambia			
Agriculture	188	4	192
Mining and quarrying	492	—	492
Manufacturing	67	—	67
Electricity	3	—	3
Construction	33	—	33
Wholesale and retail trade	126	5	131
Transport	55	2	57
Financing and insurance	17	—	17
Domestic services	178	3	181
Other	101	—	101
Total	1 260	14	1 274
Zimbabwe			
Agriculture	1 051	3	1 054
Mining and quarrying	257	3	260
Manufacturing	356	2	358
Electricity	44	5	49
Construction	229	—	229
Wholesale and retail trade	200	—	200
Transport	695	1	696
Financing and insurance	278	2	280
Domestic services	3 773	13	3 786
Other	578	2	580
Total	7 461	31	7 492
Other			
Agriculture	28	19	47
Mining and quarrying	69 465	—	69 465
Manufacturing	198	52	250
Electricity	86	29	115
Construction	137	3	140
Wholesale and retail trade	102	75	177
Transport	119	130	249
Financing and insurance	41	50	91
Domestic services	82	296	378
Other	81	79	160
Total	70 339	733	71 072

Old-age homes: subsidies

Q.Col 637 14/3/85

121. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What, in each category, was the *per capita* subsidy paid to old-age homes for Blacks in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

R264,36 for the 1983-84 financial year. With reference to the reply to Question No 10 on 7 March 1984 it needs to be mentioned that an audit revealed that the figure for the 1982-83 financial year should be R259,68 and not R387,92 per annum as mentioned in the reply to the question. The reason for the discrepancy is that claims in respect of the previous year that were received late were brought into account in respect of the 1982-83 financial year.

Hansard Q.Col·637

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

14/3/85

176. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (i) houses and (ii) single quarters presently available in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu without there being undesirable overcrowding and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

		(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
(a)	(i)	14 058	22 426	45 954
	(ii)	6 622	8 144	9 107

(b) 31 December 1984

Hansard

Pensions/grants

Q.Col·637 14/3/85

202. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black persons in the (a) Republic and (b) national states were (i) in receipt of and (ii) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (aa) old-age pensions, (bb) blind persons' pensions, (cc) war veterans' pensions and (dd) disability grants as at 31 December 1984,

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1984 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants,

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons, and (b) free income allowed per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant, in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 248 839

(bb) 4 456

(cc) 1 355

(dd) 107 434

(ii) (aa) approximately 64%

(bb) approximately 64%

(cc) approximately 74%

(dd) approximately 67%

The statistics kept do not enable me to furnish an exact figure in this regard

(b) The powers to administer pensions within their areas vest in the governments of the national states. The figures are not available

(2) (a) Old-age pensions R708
Blind persons' pensions R708
War veterans' pensions: R768.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Statistics for the period 1 January 1984 until 31 August 1984 are as follows:

(a) 433 hours

(b) 4 615 persons

Since 1 September 1984, the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development, the adjudication of *all cases* emanating from the various magisterial districts is dealt with by the Magistrates' Courts concerned.

Hansard Q Col. 899 27/3/85

Housing loans/subsidies

208. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons in the Public Service had obtained State-guaranteed housing loans as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black persons in the Public Service were in receipt of State housing subsidies as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what annual sum was spent in each case for (i) compulsory mortgage repayments and (ii) voluntary repayments?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) Statistics in respect of State-guaranteed housing loans are not kept separately in respect of the various population groups 53 771 loans have however been granted to public servants up to 31 December 1984.

(2) Such statistics are not kept.

Commissions/departmental committees

408. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the South African Transport Services in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1), (2), (3) and (4) No commissions were appointed but Transport Services appointed several departmental Committees of Inquiry which is normal management practice and takes place according to need Particulars in this regard are not readily available

Sporting facilities

447. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What was the total amount spent by the Department of Co-operation and Development on the provision of sporting facilities in South Africa in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(a) Amount approved for sport facilities to date: R4 698 440,10.

(b) Applications at present under consideration: R1 261 500,00
If (b) is approved before 31 March 1985, the total amount will be: R5 959 940,10

(c) The total amount already spent on the provision of sports facilities by the Department during the 1984-85 financial year stands at R4 107 989,86.

Hansard Q. Col. 901 27/3/85

(102) **National states: persons employed**

518. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

	(a)	(b)	Total
Lebowa as at 31/12/1984 . .	6 280	13 290	19 570
KwaZulu as at 28/2/1985 . . .	2 004	4 624	6 628
KwaNdebele as at 28/2/85 . . .	235	242	477
Gazankulu as at 31/3/1984 . . .	2 863	2 089	4 952
KaNgwane as at 28/2/1985 . . .	1 057	626	1 683
Qwaqwa as at 28/2/1985	9 550	86	9 636
Total	21 989	20 957	42 946

Hansard Q. Col. 901 27/3/85

Zambia: locomotives

527. Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) Whether diesel locomotives were lent or leased to Zambia in the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many such locomotives were so (i) lent and/or (ii) leased, (b) what class of locomotives were they in each case and (c) on what date were these locomotives (i) lent and (ii) leased to Zambia in each case;

(2) whether the rental in respect of the leased locomotives has been paid; if not, why not; if so, (a) what amount in respect of each leased locomotive was agreed upon and (b) what total amount in rental had been paid as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether any (a) maintenance and (b) repair work has been carried out in respect of the lent and/or leased locomotives; if so, (a) by whom and (b) how much did this work cost in each case;

(4) whether the maintenance and repair work has been paid for; if not, why not; if so, by whom?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, during the period January 1983 to December 1984 several class 33-400 diesel locomotives were hired out to the Zambian Railways Details of such locomotives are not readily available as they are being changed regularly for maintenance. At the end of December 1984 nine locomotives were hired out.

(2) All rental and insurance were paid in full up to July 1984. Arrears are being paid in three instalments. The first has already been received.

(a) Rental varied from R543 per day in January 1983 to R650 per day in December 1984.

(b) R6,3 million has been received up to February 1985.

(3) and (4) Yes, the hire tariff is comprehensive and includes normal maintenance charges except for light repairs and maintenance which is attended to by Zambian Railways for its own account. Supplies and spares for this purpose are provided by Transport Services.

Locomotives are also insured against accidents and such repair costs are recovered therefrom.

Separate costs are not readily available.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

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(a) 433 hours

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Hansard Q.601.901
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27/3/85

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

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Hansard
Zambia: locomotives
Q. 601.901 27/3/85

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(1) Whether diesel locomotives were lent or leased to Zambia in the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many such locomotives were so (i) lent and/or (ii) leased, (b) what class of locomotives were they in each case and (c) on what date were these locomotives (i) lent and (ii) leased to Zambia in each case;

(2) whether the rental in respect of the leased locomotives has been paid; if not, why not, if so, (a) what amount in respect of each leased locomotive was agreed upon and (b) what total amount in rental had been paid as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether any (a) maintenance and (b) repair work has been carried out in respect of the lent and/or leased locomotives; if so, (a) by whom and (b) how much did this work cost in each case;

(4) whether the maintenance and repair work has been paid for; if not, why not; if so, by whom?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, during the period January 1983 to December 1984 several class 33-400 diesel locomotives were hired out to the Zambian Railways Details of such locomotives are not readily available as they are being changed regularly for maintenance. At the end of December 1984 nine locomotives were hired out

(2) All rental and insurance were paid in full up to July 1984 Arrears are being paid in three instalments The first has already been [illegible]

(a) R[illegible] in January 1983 to [illegible] in December 1984

(b) R6,3 million has been received up to February 1985.

(3) and (4) Yes, the hire tariff is comprehensive and includes normal maintenance charges except for light repairs and maintenance which is attended to by Zambian Railways for its own account Supplies and spares for this purpose are provided by Transport Services

Locomotives are also insured against accidents and such repair costs are recovered therefrom.

Separate costs are not readily available

'Trek' from rural wages

CAPE TIMES 16/5/85

102

Political Staff

SHOCK minimum wage rates in the Transkei and Lesotho encouraged workers to trek to the urban areas, a University of Cape Town study has found.

It found that the official minimum wage levels in Transkei and Lesotho were often less than a third of that earned in the building industry in South Africa and less than half that earned on the mines.

"It is no mystery that so many workers trek from these impoverished rural areas to find jobs in developed South Africa, often defying legal prohibitions and certainly encountering discrimination and forfeiting the comforts of family life.

"Yet those who have jobs in the reserves, though paid perhaps one-third of the poverty datum line, must be counted fortunate against those who have no jobs," the study said.

The study, released yesterday by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) at UCT, said minimum wage rates in both Transkei and Lesotho were "remarkably low".

It said no South African industrial and wage agreements applied in the reserves and the minimum wage rates which had been fixed were so low that enforcement was redundant.

In some parts of Transkei, labourers were entitled to as little as R12,70 a week, it said.

Although low wages should in theory attract labour-intensive industries to the rural areas, the failure of the decentralization policy showed that the low-wage factor was a small one in the decision to relocate an industry.

The study found that every wage determination in Transkei "falls far below the Household Subsistence Level".

However, there was no reason why a worker in Umtata should earn less in Umtata while doing the same job as a worker in Cape Town or Durban.

"Low-wage regions represent a constant threat to the standards won by organized urban workers.

"The history of South Africa's wage board and industrial council system shows that without an effective union presence there is unlikely to be effective minimum wage regulation."

NICHOLAS HAYSOM

A separate development

IN MY OPINION

Nicholas Haysom of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies at Wits has researched and contributed a number of articles to law journals on the legal aspects of labour in the homelands.

Homelands labour law is confusing. But it has not had the chaotic impact it might have done, mainly because there is very limited industrialisation or union organisation in homeland areas other than in the Ciskei, KwaZulu and Bophuthatswana.

To untangle the web you need the collected SA statutes for each year since 1970; all regulations issued in terms of these statutes; all homeland regulations; and all proclamations or statutes altering the constitutional status or legislative capacity of each of the 10 homelands.

The Black States Constitution Act of 1971 sets out a three-stage constitutional path to homeland independence. The first begins with the creation of a legislative assembly, a body which may issue its own labour regulations to override those issued in terms of SA statutes. So Factories Machinery and Building Works Act regulations, for example, may be changed; though the provisions for centralised funds like the workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance funds, as provided for in SA statutes, may not be altered at this stage.

But the most significant date for legal purposes is when a homeland enters the second constitutional phase — that of "self-government."

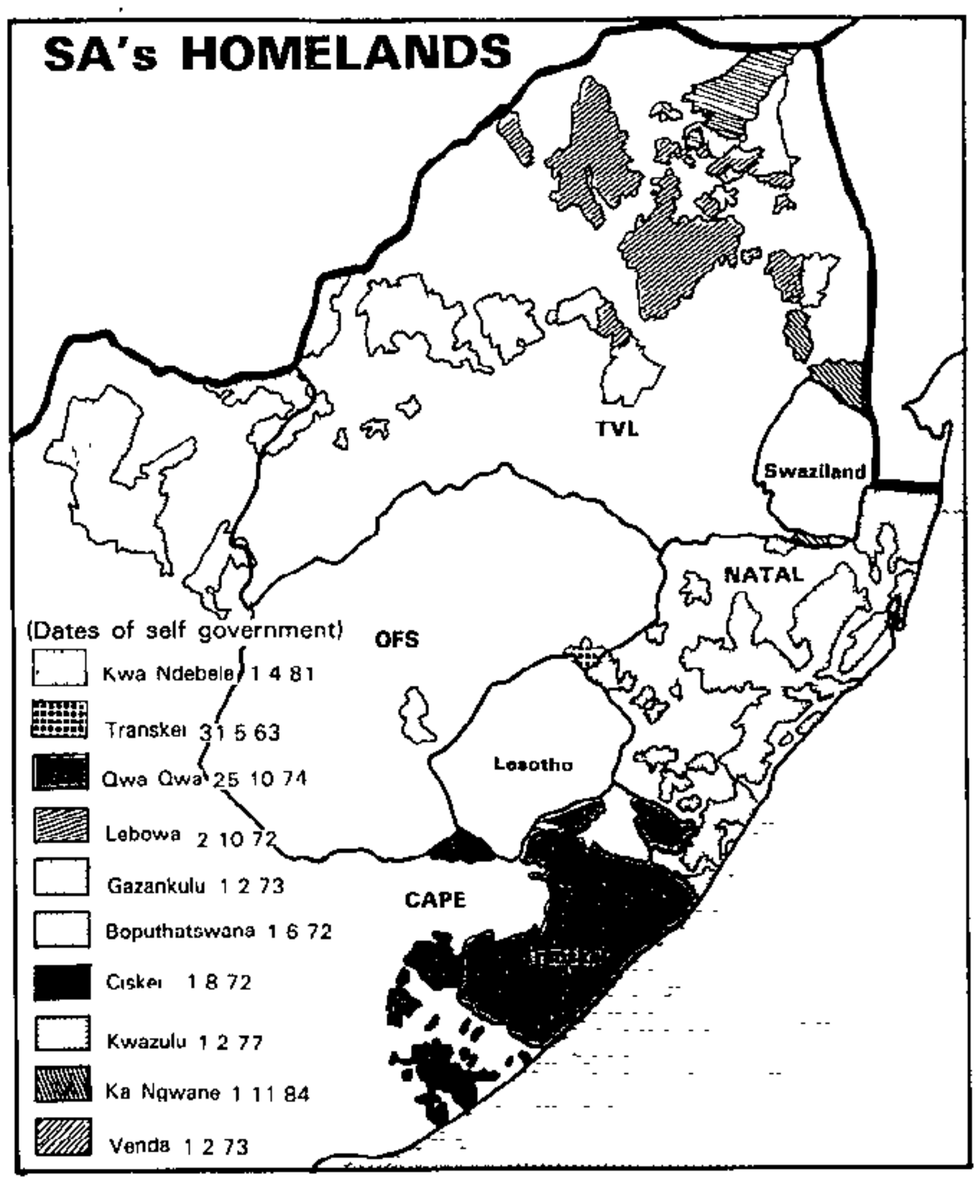
After this date, any subsequent amendments to SA legislation do not apply within this homeland. It may now repeal or amend SA statutes, and create its own labour statutes. (The third stage, "independence," is not as significant: the homeland need no longer submit its legislation to the SA government for approval.)

All of SA's homelands accepted self-governing status at different times, and are thus frozen into the operation of different stages of post-1971 SA labour law. But, in the Seventies, each year has seen amendments, minor and major, to SA's labour laws and regulations, so any attempt to ascertain the statutory regime inherited at the time self-governing status was conferred upon the homelands requires more than a mere examination of the principal Act in its original form.

In Transkei and Venda, the works and liaison committee system of earlier SA labour law concerning blacks is perpetuated.

Only KaNgwane, which accepted self-governing status last year, inherited the 1979 Wiehahn reforms to the Industrial Conciliation Act. These gave non-racial or African unions the right to participate in existing and new conciliation machinery, and recognised their *de facto* legitimacy.

The diligent researcher will also find that the independent homelands of Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana, and the self-governing homeland of KwaZulu, have each passed their own statutes regulating collective bargaining and minimum wages.



Having tracked down these Acts, and the SA Acts in their amended form up to the date of the relevant area's self-government, one may begin to set out its industrial relations parameters.

But there is a joker in the legal pack. Proclamation R84 of 1970 was issued by the SA State President, as empowered by the Black Administration Act. As amended, it sets aside the applicability of the Industrial Conciliation Act and of all wage determinations (though not the Wage Act) to all blacks in the homelands. Presumably this was intended to enable ultra-cheap labour to give a boost to the border areas strategy of the time. Unfortunately, this proclamation's existence appears to have been forgotten. KwaZulu legislation to introduce the Wiehahn reforms into that homeland amends the Industrial Conciliation Act — overlooking the fact that it does not apply to any homeland blacks. Legal opinion is divided as to whether the KwaZulu Act can have its intended legal effect.

The main features of labour law and official conduct in the three most industrialised homelands give an idea of the range of factors at work. Bophuthatswana has mining development and some light industrial spin-offs from the PWV area in Babelegi. KwaZulu's Isithebe and Ciskei's Mdantsane are also seeing some industrialisation. Importantly, these homelands also contain dormitory towns for major industrial areas like Brits/Pretoria, Durban and East London. In Bophuthatswana, collective bargaining is now governed by the homeland's own Industrial Conciliation Act. Its most significant feature is its ban on "foreign" unions. The government is hostile to non-ethnic unions and supports officially approved ones, particularly in the mining sector. Strike procedure as laid down in the Bophuthatswana Act may effectively prevent legal strikes taking place at all, and union registration procedure grants undue discretion to the Registrar of Unions In fact, some of its provisions may prove to be at odds with the Bophuthatswana Bill of Rights.

The KwaZulu Act (if it is assumed to apply) is primarily distinguished from its SA counterpart by the fact that it allows unions to join political parties, which is in line with the ruling party's desire that unions should affiliate to Inkatha.

The Ciskei's approach to labour organisation is notoriously severe. The applicable labour legislation appears to be the archaic Black Labour Relations Regulation Act, buttressed by security laws.

Trade unions are generally urban-based, non-ethnic, democratic structures. This contrasts sharply with homeland political structures, which are founded on traditional rural tribal and ethnic structures. And, in general, homeland regimes are autocratic, and plagued by instability. It can be expected that they would respond with hostility to the prospect of autonomous mass-based organisations challenging their power. ■

Town	Number of Classrooms
Cullinan	4
Katlehong	73
Tembisa	168
Daveyton	117
Ekangala	24
Tsakana	129
Bronkhorstspruit	36
Tokoza	52
Kwa-Thema	30
Vosloorus	28
Wattville	9

(3) Yes

(a) 670.

(b) and (c) Some schools and classrooms are in the process of erection and will be completed during 1985 while the construction of the rest will commence during the latter part of the 1985/86 financial year. The construction period of some schools extends over more than one financial year.

Hansard
Trading licences Q. Col. 1115 16/4/85

493. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board; if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokorn, (iii) Wattville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Volsoorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Katlehong, (xi) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon and (xiii) Tsakane and (b) any other specified township in the East Rand Development Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a)	(i) Cullinan	2
	(ii) Tokaza	64
	(iii) Wattville	23
	(iv) Daveyton	485
	(v) Vosloorus	182
	(vi) KwaThema	170
	(vii) Ratanda	30
	(viii) Kathlehong	332
	(ix) Duduza	20
	(x) Tembisa	181
	(xi) Delmas	16
	(xii) Devon	4
	(xiii) Tsakana	74
(b)	Zithobeni (Bronkhorstspruit)	6

As at 5 March 1985.

Hansard
Permanent residential rights Q. Col. 1116 16/4/85

559. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Development Board Area	(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	182	181
Eastern Transvaal	1 135	642
West Rand	79 946	76 005
East Rand	19 114	17 736
Highveld	10 807	10 137
Central Transvaal	*—	13 689
Western Transvaal	3 232	3 029
Western Cape	3 449	353
Eastern Cape	47 465	44 779
Northern Cape	507	497
Southern Orange Free-state	11 059	8 916
Orange Vaal	4 582	3 257
Natalia	4 764	3 565

* Not readily available.

Hansard Q. Col. 1117 16/4/85
Kenton-on-Sea

571. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether the Black township serving the town of Kenton-on-Sea is to be rebuilt; if so, (a) where and (b) when;

(2) (a) what is the population of the existing Black township and (b)(i) how many water taps serve this township and (ii) where are these taps situated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No The existing Black area is only an emergency camp and a new site on which a permanent township can be developed is currently being investigated

(a) and (b) Fall Away.

(2) (a) 2 001.

(b) (i) 4.

(ii) At a communal water tank approximately 120 metres outside the camp

Hansard
Deportations/repatriations Q. Col. 1118 16/4/85

573. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) (i) (aa) None.

(bb) 21 764.

(ii) (aa) None.

(bb) 3 321

(b) (i) Act 59 of 1972
Act 25 of 1945

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) Bophuthatswana
Botswana
Ciskei
KaNgwane
KwaZulu
Lebowa
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Qwaqwa
South West Africa
Swaziland
Transkei
Venda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

(102) Hansard
Workers requisitioned from Black states Q. Col. 1118 16/4/85

596. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) QwaQwa, (d) KaNgwane, (e) KwaZulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Development Board in 1984;

(2) how many such workers in each Development Board area were (a) commuters and (b) migrants?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Western Cape Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	Nil
	(b)	Gazankulu	Nil
	(c)	Qwaqwa	Nil
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	80
	(f)	KwaNdebele	Nil
	(g)	Venda	Nil
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	300
	(i)	Ciskei	10 609
	(j)	Transkei	56 987
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	67 976

Eastern Cape Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	7
	(b)	Gazankulu	14
	(c)	Qwaqwa	4
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	33
	(f)	KwaNdebele	4
	(g)	Venda	34
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	34
	(i)	Ciskei	65 590
	(j)	Transkei	15 550
(2)	(a)	Commuters	62 503
	(b)	Migrants	18 767

Northern Cape Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	21
	(b)	Gazankulu	16
	(c)	Qwaqwa	26
	(d)	KaNgwane	12
	(e)	KwaZulu	156
	(f)	KwaNdebele	3
	(g)	Venda	5
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	28 422
	(i)	Ciskei	850
	(j)	Transkei	1 847
(2)	(a)	Commuters	6 061
	(b)	Migrants	25 297

South Orange Free State Development Board.

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	693
	(b)	Gazankulu	1 091
	(c)	Qwaqwa	6 487
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	891
	(f)	KwaNdebele	6
	(g)	Venda	99
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	9 787
	(i)	Ciskei	901
	(j)	Transkei	7 324
(2)	(a)	Commuters	5 000
	(b)	Migrants	22 279

Orange Vaal Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	940
	(b)	Gazankulu	163
	(c)	Qwaqwa	7 858
	(d)	KaNgwane	23
	(e)	KwaZulu	695
	(f)	KwaNdebele	36
	(g)	Venda	99
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	6 117
	(i)	Ciskei	278
	(j)	Transkei	3 734
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	19 943

Natalia Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	1 796
	(b)	Gazankulu	24
	(c)	Qwaqwa	351
	(d)	KaNgwane	42
	(e)	KwaZulu	260 242
	(f)	KwaNdebele	92
	(g)	Venda	3
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	570
	(i)	Ciskei	362
	(j)	Transkei	22 769

(2)	(a)	Commuters	201 400
	(b)	Migrants	84 851

West Rand Development Board.

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	32 316
	(b)	Gazankulu	12 542
	(c)	Qwaqwa	5 373
	(d)	KaNgwane	1 918
	(e)	KwaZulu	25 018
	(f)	KwaNdebele	4 130
	(g)	Venda	17 495
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	33 109
	(i)	Ciskei	3 068
	(j)	Transkei	27 108
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	162 077

East Rand Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	41 179
	(b)	Gazankulu	10 462
	(c)	Qwaqwa	5 854
	(d)	KaNgwane	3 864
	(e)	KwaZulu	21 769
	(f)	KwaNdebele	8 910
	(g)	Venda	6 143
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	7 314
	(i)	Ciskei	1 938
	(j)	Transkei	24 942
(2)	(a)	Commuters	605
	(b)	Migrants	131 770

Highveld Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	33 552
	(b)	Gazankulu	4 767
	(c)	Qwaqwa	2 973
	(d)	KaNgwane	9 040
	(e)	KwaZulu	7 843
	(f)	KwaNdebele	23 781
	(g)	Venda	955
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	2 472
	(i)	Ciskei	1 100
	(j)	Transkei	6 238
(2)	(a)	Commuters	11 685
	(b)	Migrants	81 036

Eastern Transvaal Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	1 147
	(b)	Gazankulu	627
	(c)	Qwaqwa	24
	(d)	KaNgwane	7 336
	(e)	KwaZulu	26 864
	(f)	KwaNdebele	33
	(g)	Venda	683
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	400
	(i)	Ciskei	266
	(j)	Transkei	755
(2)	(a)	Commuters	2 115
	(b)	Migrants	36 020

Northern Transvaal Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	45 252
	(b)	Gazankulu	9 705
	(c)	Qwaqwa	278
	(d)	KaNgwane	177
	(e)	KwaZulu	220
	(f)	KwaNdebele	1 507
	(g)	Venda	6 173
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	972
	(i)	Ciskei	9
	(j)	Transkei	821
(2)	(a)	Commuters	37 533
	(b)	Migrants	27 581

Central Transvaal Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	29 297
	(b)	Gazankulu	6 064
	(c)	Qwaqwa	926
	(d)	KaNgwane	1 550
	(e)	KwaZulu	2 735
	(f)	KwaNdebele	32 862
	(g)	Venda	4 274
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	121 944
	(i)	Ciskei	396
	(j)	Transkei	12 915
(2)	(a)	Commuters	113 823
	(b)	Migrants	99 140

Western Transvaal Development Board:

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	481
	(b)	Gazankulu	174
	(c)	Qwaqwa	194
	(d)	KaNgwane	227
	(e)	KwaZulu	20
	(f)	KwaNdebele	26
	(g)	Venda	66
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	26 554
	(i)	Ciskei	60
	(j)	Transkei	858

Town	Number of Classrooms
Cullinan	4
Katlehong	73
Tembisa	168
Daveyton	117
Ekangala	24
Tsakana	129
Bronkhorstspruit	36
Tokoza	52
Kwa-Thema	30
Vosloorus	28
Wattville	9

(3) Yes.

(a) 670.

(b) and (c) Some schools and classrooms are in the process of erection and will be completed during 1985 while the construction of the rest will commence during the latter part of the 1985/86 financial year The construction period of some schools extends over more than one financial year.

Hansard
Trading licences Q. Col. 1115 16/4/85

493 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board; if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokorn, (iii) Wattville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Volsoorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Katlehong, (xi) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon and (xiii) Tsakane and (b) any other specified township in the East Rand Development Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes.

(a)	(i) Cullinan	2
	(ii) Tokaza	64
	(iii) Wattville	23
	(iv) Daveyton	485
	(v) Vosloorus	182
	(vi) KwaThema	170
	(vii) Ratanda	30
	(viii) Kathlehong	332
	(ix) Duduza	20
	(x) Tembisa	181
	(xi) Delmas	16
	(xii) Devon	4
	(xiii) Tsakana	74
(b)	Zithobeni (Bronkhorstspruit)	6

As at 5 March 1985.

Hansard
Permanent residential rights Q. Col. 1116 16/4/85

559 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

Development Board Area	(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	182	181
Eastern Transvaal	1 135	642
West Rand	79 946	76 005
East Rand	19 114	17 736
Highveld	10 807	10 137
Central Transvaal	*—	13 689
Western Transvaal	3 232	3 029
Western Cape	3 449	353
Eastern Cape	47 465	44 779
Northern Cape	507	497
Southern Orange Free-state	11 059	8 916
Orange Vaal	4 582	3 257
Natalia	4 764	3 565

* Not readily available.

Hansard Q. Col. 1117 16/4/85
Kenton-on-Sea

571. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether the Black township serving the town of Kenton-on-Sea is to be rebuilt; if so, (a) where and (b) when;

(2) (a) what is the population of the existing Black township and (b)(i) how many water taps serve this township and (ii) where are these taps situated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No The existing Black area is only an emergency camp and a new site on which a permanent township can be developed is currently being investigated.

(a) and (b) Fall Away

(2) (a) 2 001.

(b) (i) 4.

(ii) At a communal water tank approximately 120 metres outside the camp.

Hansard
Deportations/repatriations Q. Col. 1118 16/4/85

573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) (aa) None.

(bb) 21 764.

(ii) (aa) None.

(bb) 3 321.

(b) (i) Act 59 of 1972.
Act 25 of 1945.

(ii) (aa) None.

(bb) Bophuthatswana
Botswana
Ciskei
KaNgwane
KwaZulu
Lebowa
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Qwaqwa
South West Africa
Swaziland
Transkei
Venda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

(102) Hansard
Workers requisitioned from Black states Q. Col. 1118 16/4/85

596. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) QwaQwa, (d) KaNgwane, (e) KwaZulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Development Board in 1984

(2) how many such workers in each Development Board area were (a) commuters and (b) migrants?

The MINISTER OF COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Western Cape Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	Nil
	(b)	Gazankulu	Nil
	(c)	Qwaqwa	Nil
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	80
	(f)	KwaNdebele	Nil
	(g)	Venda	Nil
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	901
	(i)	Ciskei	10 609
	(j)	Transkei	56 982
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	[illegible]

Eastern Cape Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	
	(b)	Gazankulu	14
	(c)	Qwaqwa	4
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	33
	(f)	KwaNdebele	4
	(g)	Venda	34
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	31
	(i)	Ciskei	[illegible]
	(j)	Transkei	15 550
(2)	(a)	Commuters	62 503
	(b)	Migrants	18 767

Northern Cape Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	1
	(b)	Gazankulu	16
	(c)	Qwaqwa	26
	(d)	KaNgwane	[illegible]
	(e)	KwaZulu	154
	(f)	KwaNdebele	3
	(g)	Venda	5
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	28 422
	(i)	Ciskei	850
	(j)	Transkei	1 847
(2)	(a)	Commuters	6 061
	(b)	Migrants	28 297

South Orange Free State Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	693
	(b)	Gazankulu	1 091
	(c)	Qwaqwa	6 487
	(d)	KaNgwane	Nil
	(e)	KwaZulu	891
	(f)	KwaNdebele	6
	(g)	Venda	99
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	9 787
	(i)	Ciskei	901
	(j)	Transkei	7 324
(2)	(a)	Commuters	5 000
	(b)	Migrants	22 279

Orange Vaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	940
	(b)	Gazankulu	163
	(c)	Qwaqwa	7 858
	(d)	KaNgwane	23
	(e)	KwaZulu	695
	(f)	KwaNdebele	36
	(g)	Venda	99
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	6 117
	(i)	Ciskei	278
	(j)	Transkei	3 734
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	19 943

Natalia Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	1 796
	(b)	Gazankulu	24
	(c)	Qwaqwa	351
	(d)	KaNgwane	42
	(e)	KwaZulu	260 242
	(f)	KwaNdebele	92
	(g)	Venda	3
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	570
	(i)	Ciskei	362
	(j)	Transkei	22 769

(2)	(a)	Commuters	201 400
	(b)	Migrants	84 851

West Rand Development Board.

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	32 316
	(b)	Gazankulu	12 542
	(c)	Qwaqwa	5 373
	(d)	KaNgwane	1 918
	(e)	KwaZulu	25 018
	(f)	KwaNdebele	4 130
	(g)	Venda	17 495
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	33 109
	(i)	Ciskei	3 068
	(j)	Transkei	27 108
(2)	(a)	Commuters	Nil
	(b)	Migrants	162 077

East Rand Development Board.

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	41 179
	(b)	Gazankulu	10 462
	(c)	Qwaqwa	5 854
	(d)	KaNgwane	3 864
	(e)	KwaZulu	21 769
	(f)	KwaNdebele	8 910
	(g)	Venda	6 143
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	7 314
	(i)	Ciske	1 938
	(j)	Transkei	24 942
(2)	(a)	Commuters	605
	(b)	Migrants	131 770

Highveld Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	33 552
	(b)	Gazankulu	4 767
	(c)	Qwaqwa	2 973
	(d)	KaNgwane	9 040
	(e)	KwaZulu	7 843
	(f)	KwaNdebele	23 781
	(g)	Venda	955
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	2 472
	(i)	Ciskei	1 100
	(j)	Transkei	6 238
(2)	(a)	Commuters	11 685
	(b)	Migrants	81 036

Eastern Transvaal Development Board.

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	1 147
	(b)	Gazankulu	627
	(c)	Qwaqwa	24
	(d)	KaNgwane	7 336
	(e)	KwaZulu	26 864
	(f)	KwaNdebele	33
	(g)	Venda	683
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	400
	(i)	Ciskei	266
	(j)	Transkei	755
(2)	(a)	Commuters	2 115
	(b)	Migrants	36 020

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	45 252
	(b)	Gazankulu	9 705
	(c)	Qwaqwa	278
	(d)	KaNgwane	177
	(e)	KwaZulu	220
	(f)	KwaNdebele	1 507
	(g)	Venda	6 173
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	972
	(i)	Ciskei	9
	(j)	Transkei	821
(2)	(a)	Commuters	37 535
	(b)	Migrants	27 581

Central Transvaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	29 297
	(b)	Gazankulu	6 064
	(c)	Qwaqwa	926
	(d)	KaNgwane	1 550
	(e)	KwaZulu	2 735
	(f)	KwaNdebele	32 862
	(g)	Venda	4 274
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	121 944
	(i)	Ciskei	396
	(j)	Transkei	12 915
(2)	(a)	Commuters	113 823
	(b)	Migrants	99 140

Western Transvaal Development Board

(1)	(a)	Lebowa	481
	(b)	Gazankulu	174
	(c)	Qwaqwa	194
	(d)	KaNgwane	227
	(e)	KwaZulu	20
	(f)	KwaNdebele	26
	(g)	Venda	66
	(h)	Bophuthatswana	26 554
	(i)	Ciskei	60
	(j)	Transkei	858

(2) (a) Commuters . 6 215
(b) Migrants 22 445

Hansard Q Col. 1123 16/4/85

Children's homes

597. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(a) (i) Nil

(ii) Nine (31 January 1985)

(b) 665 children

Hansard Q Col 1123 16/4/85

KwaNdebele

598. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii) other specified statutory bodies (iii) the KwaNdebele authority and (iv) private builders in 1984, (b) what type or types of housing were built and (c) what was the total cost involved to each such body in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(a) (i) Nil

(ii) 125 by KwaNdebele Development Corporation

(iii) Nil.

(iv) The number is unknown but thousands of Ndebele built their own homes.

(b) (i) Nil.

(ii) Improved 51-9-type four-roomed houses

(iii) Nil

(iv) All types, ranging from traditional homes to three- and four-roomed houses built according to approved plans

(c) (i) Nil.

(ii) R1 620 500.

(iii) Nil.

(iv) Unknown.

Apart from the above, 1 387 houses have been built by the East Rand Development Board at Ekangala outside KwaNdebele and to date R10,5 million have been spent on the provision of services and erection of houses and community facilities there.

16/4/85

Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act

Hansard Q. Col 1124

611. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) what amount of money was collected from farmers in the area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Development Board as contributions in respect of Black workers under the Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act, No 29 of 1972, and (b) what service or services are rendered to farmers by the Board in respect of these contributions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) R369 880 during the 1983/84 financial year.

(b) The Board arranges and regulates seasonal and full-time labour, assists

with the selection and recruitment of suitable labourers from the national states and from independent states, assists where necessary when disputes arise between employer and employee, assists with the settlement of pensioners and displaced persons who are dismissed by farmers and combats squatting.

Immunization of children

624. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What percentage of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black children in South Africa had been immunized by the State against (i) whooping cough, (ii) measles, (iii) diptheria, (iv) poliomyelitis and (v) tuberculosis as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

The information as requested is not readily available

Hansard

Disability pensions

Q. Col. 1125 16/4/85

632. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many war disability pensions were (a) awarded and (b) terminated by (i) death and (ii) cancellation in each year since 1970 up to the latest specified year for which figures are available, and (c) how many in each case were veterans of (i) World War I, (ii) World War II and (iii) the Korean War?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The present computer program does not register individual award and cancellations of Military Pensions on a current basis.

The information requested is thus not available.

A summary of the total numbers of pensioners who received pensions during the relevant years as reflected in annual reports are quoted below:

	World War I	World War II	Korean War
1970	1 295	16 393	8
1971	1 108	15 491	9
1972	1 041	15 157	9
1973	1 000	14 876	9
1974	922	14 498	9
1975	844	14 027	9
1976	547	13 718	9
1977	474	13 239	9
1978	415	12 699	9
1979	315	12 178	9
1980	321	11 692	9
1981	309	11 460	9
1982	270	10 820	8
1983	237	10 203	8
1984	172	9 104	8

Adoption Hansard Q. Col. 1126 16/4/85

649. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

346.

Hansard Q. Col. 1126

Black Communities Development Act

16/4/85

656. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether each Development Board has co-opted persons to serve on each of the committees as laid down in section 8 of the Black Communities Development Act, No 4 of 1984; if so, (a) who are the persons so co-opted on each committee of each Development Board, (b) for what periods were they co-opted and (c) what are their (i) qualifications and (ii) experience in each case; if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when is it anticipated that these persons will be co-opted?

(bb) At a nominal rental for an unspecified period.

(cc) 20 September 1984.

(ii) The Western Cape Development Board made contact with the Portland Cement Company and negotiations are in progress

(2) No

(3) National Portland Cement Company Limited

(4) Approximately 20 hectares

(5) Because until recently, due to the large scale planning of development at Khayelitsha, land in the area was not needed the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Development Board did not take the initiative to acquire land The owner, however offered the land and negotiations about it are now taking place

South African National Boxing Control Board

*27 Mr M A FARR asked the Minister of National Education

Whether his Department is involved in his appointment of members to the South African National Boxing Control Board, if so (a) what is the nature of this involvement and (b) in respect of how many members of the said Board is his Department so involved?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (for the Minister of National Education).

Yes

(a) The Department is only involved administratively. Appointments are made by the Minister.

(b) In terms of section 4(2) of the Boxing and Wrestling Control Act (Act 39 of 1954), the Minister appoints two persons of whom he designates one as chairman, as well as four members nominated by the different provincial boxing control boards

Commission of Inquiry into the Promotion of the Creative Arts

*28 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether the Government intends to issue a White Paper on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Promotion of the Creative Arts, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether members of the public will be afforded an opportunity of (a) making representations on and (b) reacting to this report prior to the issuing of the White Paper, if not, why not, if so, when;

(3) whether any organizations have been invited to react to this report; if so, which organizations;

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) So far, no decision has been taken in this regard. After the report has been studied together with the recommendations and comments received from the organizations concerned, the Government will decide whether or not to issue a White Paper.

(2) The report has been available from the Government Printer since its Tabling and any person may comment or make representations thereon.

(3) The following interested organizations were requested to comment:

all universities
all Technikons
HSRC
SABC
Co-ordinating Performing Arts (SACPAC)
Regional Councils for the Performing Arts
The Treasury
all Government Departments
Provincial Administrations
Declared Cultural Institutes
Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigingе
Committee of University Principals (CUP)
Committee of Heads of Education Departments (CHED)
Committee of Technikon Principals
National Advisory Committee for Museums
Advisory Committee for the Performing Arts
SA Association of Arts
Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde
SA Artists' Guild
SA Music Rights Organization (SAMRO)
Dramatic, Artistic and Literary Rights Organization (DALRO)
SA National Youth Orchestra Foundation
SA German Cultural Association
1820 Settlers Foundation
Margo Commission

(4) No

Own Affairs

Rent Control Act: amendments

*1 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

Whether he intends issuing a proclamation in terms of the Rent Control Act, No 80 of 1976, to amend the (a) income limits applicable to persons qualifying for protection in terms of the said Act and (b) definition of "monthly income" as set out in Proclamation No 99 of 1983, if not, why not in each case; if so, (i) what will be the purport of these amendments, and (ii) when will they be effected, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(a) and (b) I informed the hon member by letter on 14 February 1985 that while it is possible that the State President may on my recommendation by means of a proclamation extend the provisions of the Rent Control Act No 80 of 1976, by raising the income limit for protected tenants, this matter could not be pursued further until in-depth research had indicated the desirability of such an action During the discussion of my Vote the hon member was given the assurance that his proposals are being considered.

The income limits and definition of monthly income are closely related and as this is a complex matter requiring thorough investigation it is not possible at this stage to furnish the information called for

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply can he explain to us why the income levels applicable is a complicated matter when inflation is fairly simple to calculate?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply is indeed not simple In fact, I should like to give the hon member more information on this The reasons are extensive and I will inform the hon member in this connection on a later occasion after the investigation.

*2 Mr R M BURROWS—Education and Culture—[Reply standing over]

*3. Mr R M BURROWS—Education and Culture—[Reply standing over.]

For written reply: (102) Hansard
General Affairs Q 61. 16 18

National states: employment opportunities 4/6/85

298 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(a) How many new employment opportunities were created for Blacks in

each employment sector in the national states and border areas (i) by development corporations and other statutory bodies and (ii) through investment by (aa) South African and (bb) overseas companies in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available and (b) what was the cost per employment opportunity created in each of these sectors?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(Information as supplied by the development corporations.)

(a) (i) Financial year 1982/83

	Commerce and Industry	Industry	Agriculture	Transport	Total
Economic Development Corporation		2 849	2 203	702	5 754
Shangaan Tsonga Development Corporation	87		--		87
KwaZulu Development Corporation	322	--	400	--	722
Lebowa Development Corporation	280	-	--	--	280
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	154	-	--	--	154
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	662	--	-	--	662
Total	1 505	2 849	2 603	702	7 659

The KwaNdebele National Development Corporation Limited was established on the 1 October 1983 and has started functioning on the 1 February 1984

Financial year 1983/84

	Commerce Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small Industries	Agriculture	Mining	Transport	Total
South African Development trust Corporation	216		742	1 950	224	66	3 198
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	349	900	52	--	--	--	1 301
KwaZulu Development corporation	253	3 805		236	--	--	4 294
Lebowa Development Corporation	105	1 366	207	290	--	--	1 968
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	316	1 713		131	--	--	2 163

	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small Industries	Agriculture	Mining	Transport	Total
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	197	289	49	878	—	—	1 413
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	196		51		—	-	247
Total	1 632	8 073	1 101	3 488	224	66	14 584

(ii) (aa) and (bb): The number of new employment opportunities which were created for Blacks by South African and overseas companies are not separately available as the projects in the different employment sectors were jointly financed by the companies and the development corporations, therefore, the Number of work opportunities created by the companies are included in the figures furnished in paragraph (i). Development corporations and other statutory bodies

(b) Financial year 1982/83.

	Commerce and Industry	Industry	Agriculture	Transport
	R	R	R	R
Economic Development Corporation	—	8 335	4 645	18 521
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	8 300	—	—	—
KwaZulu Development Corporation	12 491	—	2 428	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	9 793	—	—	—
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	5 736	—	—	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	10 429	—	—	--
South African Companies	11 295	3 267	11 000	—
Overseas Companies	—	9 600	—	—

Financial year 1983/84.

	Commerce Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small Industries	Agriculture	Mining	Transport
	R	R	R	R	R	R
South African Development trust Corporation	11 000	—	18 900	4 000	40 000	15 700
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	2 715	10 800	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu Development Corporation	7 676	6 751	—	4 240	—	—

(bb) At a nominal rental for an unspecified period.

(cc) 20 September 1984.

(ii) The Western Cape Development Board made contact with the Portland Cement Company and negotiations are in progress.

(2) No.

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(4) Approximately 26 hectares.

(5) Because until recently, due to the large-scale planning of development at Khayelitsha, land in the area was not needed the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Development Board did not take the initiative to acquire land. The owner, however, offered the land and negotiations about it are now taking place.

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(a) The Department is only involved administratively. Appointments are made by the Minister.

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The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) So far, no decision has been taken in this regard. After the report has been studied together with the recommendations and comments received from the organizations concerned, the Government will decide whether or not to issue a White Paper.

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(3) The following interested organizations were requested to comment:

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all Technikons
HSRC
SABC

Co-ordinating Performing Arts (SACPAC)
Regional Councils for the Performing Arts
The Treasury
all Government Departments
Provincial Administrations
Declared Cultural Institutes
Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigingе
Committee of University Principals (CUP)
Committee of Heads of Education Departments (CHED)
Committee of Technikon Principals
National Advisory Committee for Museums
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SA Association of Arts
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Own Affairs:

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(a) and (b) I informed the hon member by letter on 14 February 1985 that while it is possible that the State President may on my recommendation by means of a proclamation extend the provisions of the Rent Control Act No 80 of 1976, by raising the income limit for protected tenants, this matter could not be pursued further until in-depth research had indicated the desirability of such an action. During the discussion of my Vote the hon member was given the assurance that his proposals are being considered.

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*3. Mr R M BURROWS—Education and Culture—[Reply standing over.]

For written reply: 102 Hansard Q.61.1678

General Affairs:

National states: employment opportunities

4/6/85

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(a) How many new employment opportunities were created for Blacks in

each employment sector in the national states and border areas (i) by development corporations and other statutory bodies and (ii) through investment by (aa) South African and (bb) overseas companies in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available and (b) what was the cost per employment opportunity created in each of these sectors?

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(Information as supplied by the development corporations.)

(a) (i) Financial year 1982/83.

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Qwaqwa Development Corporation	316	1 713	—	134	—	—	2 163

	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial-Settlement	Small Industries	Agriculture	Mining	Transport	Total
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KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	196	—	51	—	—	—	247
Total	1 632	8 073	1 101	3 488	224	66	14 584

(ii) (aa) and (bb): The number of new employment opportunities which were created for Blacks by South African and overseas companies are not separately available as the projects in the different employment sectors were jointly financed by the companies and the development corporations, therefore, the Number of work opportunities created by the companies are included in the figures furnished in paragraph (i): Development corporations and other statutory bodies.

(b) Financial year 1982/83

	Commerce and Industry	Industry	Agriculture	Transport
	R	R	R	R
Economic Development Corporation	—	8 335	4 645	18 521
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	8 300	—	—	—
KwaZulu Development Corporation	12 491	—	2 428	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	9 793	—	—	—
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	5 736	—	—	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	10 429	—	—	—
South African Companies	11 295	3 267	11 000	—
Overseas Companies	—	9 600	—	—

Financial year 1983/84.

	Commerce Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small Industries	Agriculture	Mining	Transport
	R	R	R	R	R	R
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Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	2 715	10 800	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu Development Corporation	7 676	6 751	—	4 240	—	—

	Commerce Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small Industries	Agriculture	Mining	Transport
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Lebowa Development Corporation	12 941	3 999	732	3 572	—	—
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	15 820	7 600	—	12 556	—	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	2 504	2 200	2 500	6 249	—	—
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	5 780	—	910	—	—	—
South African Companies	14 135	3 102	2 820	3 570	—	—
Overseas Companies	—	1 509	—	—	—	—

Hansard Q.Col.1683

Development Trust and Land Act

4/6/85

383. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) What was the total (a) area of land which had been bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, as at 31 December 1984 and (b) amount paid for this land;

(2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1984, (b) was added to each national state and independent Black state in that year and (c) remained to be bought in each province as at 31 December 1984;

(3) (a) what area of (i) land was added to each national state and independent Black state as compensation for the removal of Black spots and (ii) compensatory land remained to be purchased in each province, and (b) what was the total area of land held by the South African Development Trust, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a)

Orange Free State	118 569 ha
Cape	1 647 488 ha
Natal	492 463 ha
Transvaal	3 033 830 ha

(b) R930 000 000.

(2) (a)

Orange Free State	7 499 ha
Cape	168 132 ha
Natal	28 159 ha
Transvaal	89 629 ha

(b)

Transkei	33 300 ha
Bophuthatswana	90 000 ha
Venda	20 000 ha
Ciskei	97 000 ha
Kangwane	1 337 ha
Kwandebele	370 ha
Lebowa	2 897 ha
Gazankulu	3 970 ha
Qwaqwa	14 000 ha
KwaZulu	None

(c) The required information is not readily available. Certain proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are still to be considered and the decisions on these proposals will affect the extent of the land still to be acquired.

(3) (a) (i) and (ii) Details of the total area of compensatory land which was added to each national and independent state are not kept in a special register and the information is consequently not readily available.

The Government has already announced that resettlement actions have been suspended temporarily and that the problems surrounding removals are being investigated by the Government. It is not advisable to anticipate removals, and attendant thereto the identification of compensatory land, as actions of this kind are taken in consultation with and with the co-operation of the communities concerned.

(b) Approximately 6 500 000 hectares, of which the greater part by far forms part of the areas of jurisdiction of the respective national states.

Hansard Q.Col.1685

Housing

4/6/85

427. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under each specified Development Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in each specified Development Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The question can be interpreted in different ways as result of the fact that house sales have since 1 July 1983 been made subject to the 99-year leasehold scheme with the exception of Natal where sound reasons existed for extending the so-called 30 year house ownership scheme until 31 December 1984. Furthermore, building societies do not grant housing loans in certain rural areas and in such instances houses sold in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme or in terms of the 30-year house ownership scheme are privately financed.

Taking the aforementioned into consideration it stands to reason that information in respect of house sales and 99-year leasehold (the latter pertaining to rights in land only) will overlap in respect of some areas especially in the larger centres. The information is as follows:

Northern Cape Development Board

(1) (a) (i) 714, (ii) 218 } to 2 April 1985.

(b)

Galeshewe	5 907	to 2 April 1985
Upington	986	
Prieska	253	
Barkly West	424	
Douglas	226	
Ritchie	253	
Danielskuil	273	
Boichoko	681	
Griekwastad	200	
Olifantshoek	5	
Huhudi	444	
Ikhutseng	3	
Valspan	3	
Windsorton	37	
Boipelo	119	
Total	9 814	

10m jobless by 2000 — HSRC

Cape Times 3/7/85

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MORE THAN half the South African labour force — almost 10 million people — will be unemployed by the year 2000 if the current low economic growth rate persists, the Human Sciences Research Council has warned.

The HSRC report says that, all other things being equal, an average growth rate of five percent is needed to prevent a rise in current levels of unemployment.

An analysis of various projections for the next 15 years showed that growth rate in excess of five percent was "unrealistic" and that an average rate of between three and five percent was expected, "although even this may prove to be optimistic".

In addition, should the population growth continue to expand at the present rate of about 2,6 percent a year, unemployment would "of necessity" increase.

Concentrated in homelands

If the present influx-control arrangements continued to remain in force, it followed that the greater proportion of unemployed people would be concentrated in the homelands.

The report said the rapid growth of the 1960s was mainly used to improve the position of the whites, with the result that the gap in income widened still further and poverty among other groups remained much the same.

However, the much more modest growth of the 1970s was used to narrow the income gap and reduce poverty.

The expected leap in unemployment emphasized the "inevitable" role to be played by the non-formal sector, the report said.

It went on to warn that the conflict-generating results of unemployment for race relations were "numerous and very serious". These included:

- Increased disruption of family life, aggravated by influx control, as a result of the need to serch for work.
- The increased subjective feeling of helplessness and that nothing could be improved, whatever happened. This phenomenon had already become manifest in the Eastern Cape where the unemployment figure was as high as 25 percent.
- An increase in crime with resultant clashes with the law. "This strengthens African perceptions of a cruel white system and negative white perceptions of Africans — a vicious circle develops."
- A greater measure of acceptance of violence as the only solution to "intergroup relations problems" and an increased possibility that young men would undergo military training abroad.

The report went on to show that while differences due to discrimination were being reduced, in 1983 the average income of Africans varied between 59 and 65 percent of that of whites in the categories from unskilled to skilled.

High levels of militancy

It warned that "relative deprivation" was the single most important factor that could explain Africans' negative attitude towards whites as well as the empirically shown high levels of militancy.

"Therefore, the more intense the experience of Africans that whites have a better economic deal than themseves, the more negative and militant their attitudes will become."

A multipurpose survey had found that 59 percent of the Africans felt that their general standard of living was lower at present than it was five years ago, as opposed to 27 percent of the whites, 31 percent of the Indians and 33 percent of the coloured people.

The report said African feelings of being excluded from the benefits of the system and of being the victims of white domination had become "much more intense" since Indians and coloured people gained access to new constitutional privileges.

(102)

To keep readers abreast of developments in the manpower and industrial relations field, *Contractor* publishes regular features on important subject matters in this field.

The editorial primarily focusses on manpower and industrial relations in the civil engineering industry and expands on information communicated via the weekly SAFCEC Bulletins. The SAFCEC Manager, Manpower Affairs, Jan Nel, compiles the articles and readers are welcome to contribute editorial for publication, which should be forwarded to the SAFCEC Manpower Affairs Division, head office, Johannesburg.

'Homeland' Labour Legislation

by: Jan Nel

Contractors usually have a daunting task in establishing which, if any, labour legislation is applicable, especially with regard to the workforce when operating outside of the Republic of South Africa, ie when working in the so-called homelands and newly independent states. Questions that immediately come to mind, even at the tendering stage, are for instance, which minimum hourly rate of pay, if any, is applicable, and what the contractor's obligations are in the areas of safety and health?

This article although it provides for some basic facts with regard to applicable labour legislation in the homelands, more importantly provides for the addresses (and if possible the name of a contact person) of the Departments of Manpower of such countries. Contractors are advised that minimum wages and conditions of employment regulated by a country's labour legislation and (if none is in existence by it's Legislative Assembly) are continuously amended. Contractors should, therefore, of their own accord contact the authorities concerned directly, in order to establish the correct position. In addition the addresses of the Departments of Manpower in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho are also provided. Obviously there exists no confusion in the latter countries in this regard as they have been independent for many years and have never been part of the Republic.

It is not the intention here to dwell on the independence process and to take the reader on a sojourn of constitutional law. Therefore, this is not a technical article, neither does it pretend to be definitive of in the first instance, the position of labour legislation in the countries concerned and in the second instance, of the constitutional independence process. A future article may well deal with the latter aspects. It rather sets out to provide for a much needed reference point from which contractors themselves can set out to establish what the correct state of affairs are.

It is a fact that in lesser developed countries there are closer and more direct relationships between company policies and the State. Generally the role of trade unions is strictly limited in scope and controlled by direct legislation. It is also a fact that managerial prerogatives are clearer and much more protected by the State. Employees in the homelands and independent states, therefore, find themselves without exceptions, subject to less beneficial protective legislation and an extremely restrictive collective bargaining framework. The lesser and indeed underdeveloped economies of these countries has led their governments to attempt to attract investment by providing cheaper labour with maximum freedom to the employer and *entrepeneur*. In other words, employers are subjected to as little legislative obligations as possible.

A direct result of the aforementioned was, for instance, that minimum *wage instruments* have been suspended in the homelands since 1970. *It follows that the Wage Order for the Civil Engineering Industry is not applicable in any of the 10 homelands concerned.* The contractor himself must establish whether minimum legislation with regard to wages and conditions apply. In addition, the contractor is strongly advised to take cognisance of his 'South African' workforce in the event of transfers to contracts in the homelands and to ensure that (for the sake of good relations, no major deviations in wages and conditions of employment occur.

Summary

The addresses of the Departments of Manpower of each homeland is summarised in this article. Contractors are urged to communicate directly with the Department of Manpower concerned when it is necessary to do so. In addition of course, this Federation may be approached for assistance.

Contractors are finally advised that this summary was valid at the time of going to print and that amendments, unless otherwise advised, should be effected by contractors themselves.

Addresses of Departments of Manpower in Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, and independent states within South Africa

BOTSWANA — Tel Number

Commissioner of Labour
Private Bag 0072
GABORONE

Contact person:
Gaborone — Mr Motshedisi (019231) 71-406
Johannesburg — Mr Lefhoko (011) 766-3303

LESOTHO

Department of Labour
PO Box 2121
MASERU

Contact person
Maseru — Mr Mabathoana (050) 32-5050
Johannesburg - Mr Peter Nasane (011) 331-2931/2

SWAZILAND

Commissioner of Labour
PO Box 198
MBABANE

Contact person
Mbabane — Mr Pembe (0194) 2-2966
Johannesburg — Mr Dlamini (011) 864-7306

LEBOWA

Department of Manpower
PO Box 4002
SESHEGO
0742

Contact person
Mr Manshane or his secretary (01527) 5235

GAZANKULU

Department of Manpower
Private Bag X574
GIYANI
0826

Contact person
Chief S J Hlaniki or his secretary (01526) 3314 ext 111

QWAQWA

Department of Manpower — Witsieshoek 4

Private Bag X814
WITSIESHOEK
9870

KWAZULU

Department of Manpower
Private Bag X01
ULUNDI
3836 — Ulundi (0355) 1

KANGWANE

Department of Manpower
Private Bag X1001
LOUWS CREEK
1302
or
Kangwane Government Service
PO Box 12746
KATLEHONG
1832

KWANDEBELE

Department of Manpower
Private Bag X9322
PIETERSBURG
0700 — (01521) 4731

TRANSKEI

Department of Manpower
Private Bag X5006
UMTATA

Contact person
Mr Soldati (0471) 2-5191
(Commerce Industry & Tourism)
Labour Attache Mr Dweba (012) 21-5626
(also at Consulate General
Republic of Transkei Private Bag X8
TEMBISA 1622)

BOPHUTHATSWANA

Department of Manpower
Private Bag X2040
MAFIKENG
6870

Contact person
Mr Maleka (01401) 29 2004
Mr Thomas Hoff (Pretoria)
(Bophutnatswana Development Corp) (012) 43-4194
Labour Attache Vacant (012) 43-6001

VENDA

Department of Internal Affairs
Private Bag X2249
SIBASA

Contact person
Mr R Ndou (015581/2) Y79 or Y51

(Director General Department of Internal Affairs)
Labour Attache Mr R N Nemakonde (012) 21-6248

CISKEI

Department of Manpower Utilisation
Private Bag X514
ZWELITSHA
5608

Contact person
Mr Michau (0433) 4721
Labour Attache Mr Joseph J Mar (012) 28-3154

Ref 214

The
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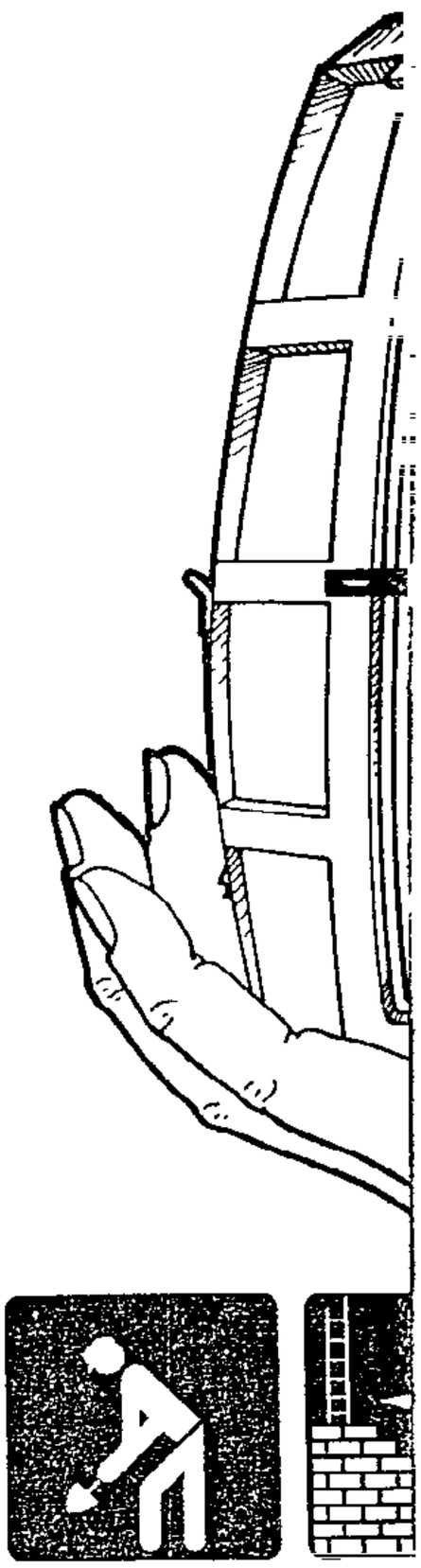

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many benefits derive from using local contractors. To this end a report has been commissioned which will highlight in detail these benefits, as compared with the disadvantages of employing externally based contractors for example, the loss of import tax, duty on plant, company tax and income tax on individuals, to mention a few.

In discussions with the Minister of Labour he has indicated his support for local companies who employ Zimbabweans and therefore, train Zimbabweans and for local preference of 20% applicable to World Bank and other aid projects. However, under existing World Bank conditions local preference is not allowed within Zimbabwe because the country is considered rich in the sense of resources compared with some countries to the north. In the case of World Bank funded projects in Kenya, for example, a preference percentage is allowed to local contractors.

The local industry has also been requested by aid agents to submit details of its capability on an annual basis for both rural roads and the establishment of large irrigation projects and Garnett stated that he was optimistic that work will become available once details are finalised with the Zimbabwean government.

On labour matters, the retiring president said that much progress along the way towards the establishment of an Industrial Council for the civil engineering industry had been made in the past year with the proposed updating of the industrial agreement and the introduction of a disciplinary code.

In his address, Garnett paid tribute to the late Pieter Swart, FCEC's chief executive, and he said that in the relatively short time that Swart had been with the Federation, he had contributed greatly to its affairs, particularly in the labour field, where he went out of his way to assist members with their numerous problems.

He announced that Stanley Fynes-Clinton (ex Cementation) had been appointed the new chief executive of CIFOZ with effect from August 1, 1985.

At March 31, 1985, membership for full members stood at 51, with four new members and three resignations during the year. In the case of associate members, with one resignation, membership was 25.

New minimum wages

New minimum wages, effective from July 1, 1985, were gazetted in Harare at the end of June, giving a minimum wage of Z$ 143,75 a month to commercial, mining and industrial workers and at least $75 a month to farm and domestic workers.

Also gazetted were the Emergency Powers (Control of Income Increases) Regulations 1985 which allow maximum increases of 19% for those earning less than $300 and nothing for those earning more than $3 000 a month. *Ref* 215

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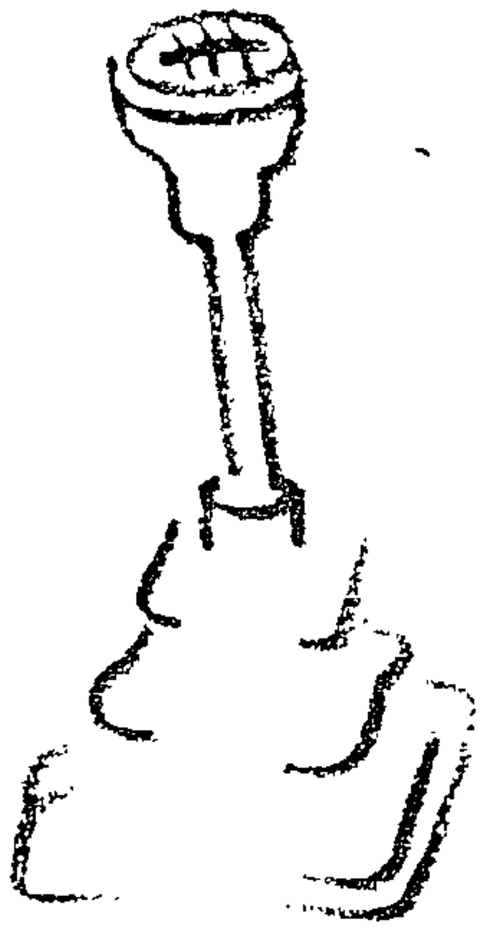

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Strike shuts EL car plant

E POST

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Mercedes Benz car plant here has closed till Monday after a strike by workers in vital sections.

The strike started yesterday as a result of disciplinary action taken against a worker.

The company public relations manager, Mrs Delene McFarlane, said the disciplinary action had been taken in accordance with procedures agreed to by the company and the workers' trade union but this was followed by the stoppages.

29/08/85

"Then management decided to close the factory as production was badly affected."

About 3 500 weekly paid workers are affected

New deal for migrants

Cape Times 26/9/85 (102)

PRETORIA. — Migrant labourers from the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei) states will no longer have to travel "home" to renew their contracts as of November 1.

This is one of the results of high-level SATBVC manpower ministers' discussions in Mmabatho on Tuesday, according to a statement released in Pretoria yesterday by the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf)

Streamline

"The most significant aspect of the talks was a number of important decisions to streamline the administrative arrangements for the re-attestation of employment contracts of TBVC citizens working in South Africa"

The requirement that migrant labourers must return to their home states to have their contracts stamped and renewed has been a controversial issue.

"In terms of the multilateral understanding reached by the five governments, consular representatives of the TBVC states accredited in South Africa will as from November 1 be able to renew the service contracts of their citizens employed in the Republic, provided that the individuals concerned are still working for the employers with whom their contracts were originally concluded.

Amended

"The exisiting labour agreements will be amended in due course to incorporate the new arrangements

"The first contract between an employer in South Africa and a citizen of one of the four states should still, as is presently the case, be attested in the employee's country of origin," Secosaf said.

These arrangements were intended to facilitate the participation of citizens of the TBVC states in the labour market of South Africa, Secosaf said — Sapa

New Govt strategy on removals alleged

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government has been accused of plotting "a softer option in the removals arena" with its plans to give independent and self-governing homelands administrative powers over people living outside of homeland boundaries.

The proposal, embodied in Section 9 of the recent Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill, is seen as a way of dealing with "black spot" communities who have resisted removal to the homelands.

It states that, by agreement with the homeland, Pretoria may authorise a homeland government "to exercise or perform the administrative control" in any area designated for black ownership in terms of the 1936 Development Trust and Land Act.

Most "black spot" communities fall into this category.

The agreement will become effective simply by publication of a State President's proclamation in the Government Gazette.

"The Bill is clearly designed to undo victories which have recently been won by communities in the struggle against forced removals," the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) has said.

"Areas like Driefontein, kwaNgema and Daggakraal which recently won reprieves will no doubt now find themselves administered by one or other bantustan. The Government will be able to reiterate its age-old litany that blacks in these areas are not South Africa's responsibility but belong in 'another country'."

Trac points out that the new provision would reverse a Supreme Court judgment obtained by the Eastern Cape community of Mgwali, which successfully challenged the right of the Ciskei to treat Mgwali people as its subjects.

The judgment had immediate effects for other communities who have long fought the battle against removal, such as Mathopestad in the Western Transvaal and Wartburg in the Eastern Cape.

● See Page 13.

ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

Representatives of the EPG met Tambo in Lusaka, Mandela in Pollsmoor prison and Botha in Cape Town.

Reports from London at the weekend indicated that Commonwealth sources were optimistic that "talks-about-talks" between the ANC and government may begin soon.

The EPG is due to report to a special committee of Commonwealth heads of State before June on whether or not to tighten up on sanctions against SA. The group was established after the Commonwealth heads of State conference in the Bahamas last year. Its main function is to seek ways to help resolve SA's political logjam.

It is co-chaired by a former Australian PM, Malcolm Fraser, a former Nigerian military leader, Olusegun Obasanjo, and a World Council of Churches president, Nita Barrow. The group kept a remarkably low profile on its South African tour in accordance with a decision taken in London that it would make no public statements during its investigation.

The visit to Mandela, which has still not been officially confirmed by either side, was seen as a key to setting up contacts between the ANC and government. ■

FIN MAIL

THE UNREST 102 21/3/86

The homelands burn

The political unrest in SA has now taken hold in certain homeland areas as well. Riotous opposition has, over the past 18 months, been centred mainly in the urban black communities of SA; but in recent weeks serious unrest incidents have also occurred in homeland rural villages and commuter settlements.

Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope has publicly described the unrest as a "challenge" to his authority and leadership. A challenge which, he said, he accepted, warning his people that "we are at war" and urging "every man" to "stand up and fight back."

In a recent fighting speech at Ga-Rankuwa, an area particulary hard hit by unrest, he strongly implied that "his" people should form vigilante groups. Mangope singled out the United Democratic Front (UDF) as being responsible for the unrest, which he said was spilling over from SA. Other Bophuthatswana areas under fire are Mabopane and Winterveld. The neighbouring Soshanguve commuter settlement near Pretoria has also been affected. Mangope urged: "Do not be afraid of anyone. Stand firm, united and fearless."

Mangope, the only homeland leader to have introduced a Bill of Rights, has imposed restrictions on all political activities in the Odi and Moretele districts. The restrictions apply to activities which "endanger the lives and property of the people and government." In terms of the restrictions no funerals or meetings "aimed at causing unrest" will be allowed.

His call for the people to stand up and fight seems to have been interpreted with gusto by the Bophuthatswana police and army. Scores of inhabitants — young and old, men and women — especially at Ga-Rankuwa, Mabopane and Winterveld have revealed appalling weals on their backs, claiming they had been brutally assaulted by police.

The unrest appears to have reached crisis point in these areas. Inhabitants claim police brutality in the region is directed mainly at members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), the Roman Catholic Church, and schoolchildren. Supported by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Pretoria, George Daniels, some inhabitants have successfully applied to the Mmabatho Supreme Court for the release of Mawu member Jerry Moropa and youths Edwin Matseka and Lazarus Mandlazi. Affidavits and medical reports were recently submitted to the Mmbatho Supreme Court, which granted an interim order restraining the police from detaining or assaulting anyone.

The application has also resulted in a charge of contempt of court being laid against President Mangope, since he had initially ignored the order to release the three men. His case comes up on May 26 when a final decison on the application is also to be heard.

In Lebowa, at least eight youths — seven at Motetema near Groblersdal, and one at Apel in Sekhukhuniland — have died in three separate unrest-related incidents. The seven were shot dead by Lebowa police this month. A member of the Sekhukhuniland Youth Congress, Solomon Moletse, died when youths clashed with villagers at Apel early last month. The boy's death has resulted in a student boycott of classes at most high schools at Phasha, Nchabeleng, Masha, Mohlaletse and Mphanama villages in Sekhukhuniland. Also, students have attacked government property — farming implements, tractors and vehicles. Lebowa Chief Minister, Cedric Phatudi, was not available for comment as the *FM* went to press.

Phatudi himself was attacked by students while travelling in his official car in Seshego a fortnight ago. He sought refuge at a local garage. At the village of Marulaneng, officially known as Leeufontein, in the Nebo region of Lebowa, rioting students burnt Chief Maskop Ratlhagane's kraal early this month. In an apparent move to stamp out the schools protests, the Lebowa government closed boarding facilities at most high schools this year and so effectively barred hundreds of pupils from the urban areas from local schools.

Boarding schools were told to admit only day scholars, which meant only children who lived in the villages could register for schooling. However, violent unrest has continued in the area.

Earlier this month, in Bophuthatswana, the home of Chief Monnamere Moiloa of Dinokana — a Bophuthatswana MP — was rocked by an explosion. Moiloa, a former policeman, suspected that either a bomb had been planted alongside his house and timed or a grenade had been thrown at it. ■

FIN MAIL

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING 21/3/86

Court casts the die

The Industrial Court has delivered its full judgment in the reinstatement case against Pinetown company Natal Die Casting (NDC). The company was ordered to reinstate permanently over 100 legal strikers dismissed last year.

When the court's reinstatement order was handed down in early February, NDC quickly announced that it would take the case on review to the Supreme Court. The workers would not be reinstated until this process was complete, said NDC. Now that the reasons are available, NDC must have even greater motivation, for the Industrial Court makes some highly critical observations about its conduct in the dispute.

The strike occurred on May 1 last year after drawn-out negotiations with the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu). It was called over the NDC's refusal to bargain in good faith over production and long-service bonuses and a travel allowance. The court ruled that NDC committed unfair labour practices by dismissing the workers; and refusing, or failing, to negotiate in good faith with Mawu before and after the strike.

The court found that while the evidence presented by most of the witnesses was acceptable, NDC MD Graham Wilson did not make a favourable impression. "His whole attitude and appearance was one of insincerity," it said.

Further, said the court, Mawu had not breached the provisions on strike balloting set out in the Labour Relations Act, as alleged by NDC. The strike was therefore legal.

According to the court, NDC had agreed in principle to implement a productivity bonus. But, while "purporting to negotiate," it "merely went through the motions without any real intent to arrive at an agreement." Certain conditions imposed by the company were "so unreasonable that it could scarcely be said that they were made in the genuine belief that they would result in agreement." For example, a proposed production target set by NDC exceeded anything that had been achieved between August 1980 and February 1984. NDC also refused to furnish a Mawu-appointed accountant with realistic financial information.

Dealing with whether the company was justified in sacking the workers or not, the court referred to the well-known case between the Council of Mining Unions and the Chamber of Mines. This held that dismissals could, in certain circumstances, constitute an unfair labour practice even if sackings are lawful.

What carried most weight with the court

Continued on page 62

24/7/86 STAR

17 million blacks were arrested under pass laws

102

By Estelle Trengove

No less than than 17,12 million blacks were arrested for pass law offences over a period of 65 years, a Government official has said, conceding that these laws brought the whole South African legal system into discredit.

The chief director of the legal administration of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr J C Bekker, admitted that the pass laws had been discriminatory. They were repealed earlier this year.

CONTROVERSIAL

Dr Bekker spoke about the controversial law in an interview with the journal of the Association of Law Societies, *De Rebus*.

Between 1916 and 1981, at least 17,12 million people were prosecuted for pass law offences. Many had had no legal representation in court, he said.

"Apart from the fact that these laws were discriminatory, they were enforced by a special court system, the commissioner's courts, until August 31, 1984," he said.

Turning to the scrapping of influx control, Dr Bekker said this meant that in future, the housing of workers would be regarded as "a private matter".

The Black Labour Act had also been repealed, since it had been a close ally in enforcing influx control. All manpower matters would, in future, be dealt with by the Department of Manpower on a non-racial basis.

Asked why 15 of the 19 sections of the Abolition of Influx Control Act had been incorporated in the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act as amendments, Dr Bekker explained that the Act had had to be amended to give effect to the Government's intention of making controlled squatting possible.

He said the Government had used the opportunity to make the Act non-racial.

The Government also used the opportunity to make a "few minor improvements", for example fines which could be imposed under the Act had been increased to bring them in line with the present value of money, he said.

Influx: Govt slammed for 'misleading blacks'

ARGUS 25/7/86

Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus

Rain? No problem for these four city building workers. Clockwise from top right, are Mr Magmoed Limbada, Mr Brian du Plooy, Mr Felix Nyaka and Mr Zulu Stanford.

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Government has undermined its promise to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks and is imposing harsh new influx control measures on residents of the four independent homelands, Mrs Helen Suzman said.

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, slammed the Government for misleading blacks into believing that influx control had been abolished

And Professor Alf Stadler, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, warned that these new regulations, with the limited effect of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, will lock millions of workers into a permanent "quasi-migrancy" status.

Another version

Professor Stadler said the new processes could be described as another version of influx control.

Millions of workers living in the townships on the borders of Pretoria and Bophuthatswana and on the borders of East London and the Ciskei will become daily migrants.

Only about 1,75-million blacks will qualify for the return of South African citizenship, while millions of commuters from independent homelands will have to obtain work permits when their contracts expire.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former president of the Black Sash, said: "I think people from the TBVC (independent) countries are worse off now than they were before."

Tighten

She warned that the combined requirements of citizenship and approved housing would tighten the influx net rather than represent elimination of influx control

The new conditions were spelt out at a news conference held by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria yesterday.

President Mr P W Botha said at a National Party congress in December that the Government was prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks who live in Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana who lost their citizenship as a result of independence.

The Government has used the abolishment of influx control and the pass laws in full-page advertisements as "proof" that its reform policies were in effect

One third of South Africa's black population — nine million people — lost their citizenship when the four homelands took independence between 1976 and 1981

About five million of these live in the homelands and have no chance of getting back their South African citizenship

Of the remaining four million living in South Africa only 1,7 million are considered eligible for restored South African citizenship

Only TBVC citizens who were born in South Africa before independence and who have continued to live here permanently would become citizens by birth.

Region D is falling behind: economists

By GRAHAM LIZAMORE

EAST LONDON — Unemployment has reached alarming proportions in Region D in general and in Ciskei and Transkei in particular over the past two decades, according to economists studying the area.

Professor P. A. Black, Mr P. J. McCartan and Mr P. M. Clayton of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at Rhodes University have found that Region D is falling behind the rest of the country in terms of employment, nutrition, and life expectancy.

Region D came into being in 1982 as part of the government's regional development strategy and consists basically of the Eastern Cape Province, the Border corridor, and Ciskei and Transkei.

According to the recently published paper the researchers found that the industrial nodes of Region D did not compare favourably with metropolitan regions elsewhere.

The hinterland of Region D also made a poor showing according to the economists.

They found that although the manufacturing sector of the East London-King William's Town area had grown at a relatively healthy rate over the past fifteen years, only a small proportion of the people living in its immediate hinterland have benefited from this expansion.

Another disturbing factor was the high proportion of black people under 20 years and above 64 years.

Using the 1970 census, the unemployment rate among blacks living in the South African part of Region D exceeded 45 per cent in 1980. The corresponding rate for Transkei and Ciskei was put above 55 per cent.

However recent figures showed that the unemployment figures for the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (PEU) region were 50 per cent for black males and 60 per cent for black females.

The researchers blame the high rates of urban unemployment on natural population growth, large scale migration from the hinterland to PEU and other towns in the South African part of region D, the general economic recession and long term decline of the manufacturing sector in PEU.

The harmful effect of the incentive-based growth in Ciskei on manufacturing industries in several towns in the hinterland of Region D is also a contributing factor, they said.

The situation appears to be equally serious in Ciskei and Transkei where unemployment could be attributed to natural population growth and large scale resettlement of people during the past two decades

The researchers conclude that it was then not surprising to find that the infant mortality rate, life expectancy and nutritional status of blacks living in Region D are lower than anywhere else in South Africa.

SA Govt: TBVC workers aliens

DD 25/7/86

102

PRETORIA — Workers from the four independent states within South Africa and the neighbouring states would be subjected to government controls to protect the interests of local blacks, the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday.

Senior department officials said at a news briefing here that no foreign blacks may be taken into employment, without the prior approval of the department.

These measures would bring "alien blacks in line with other aliens", the department's chief director of migration, Dr Johan Pretorius, said.

With certain exceptions, Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda and Ciskei citizens were considered aliens, he said.

This meant that before they could be employed, a no-objection-to-recruiting recommendation was required from the Department of Manpower, and the consent of the Department of Home Affairs was also needed.

Failure to observe these requirements "is an offence which carries heavy penalties,"

The measures were to protect the interests of "our own people," Dr Pretorius said.

Due to the repeal of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 and the Black Labour Act of 1964, the phasing out of administration boards and the abolition of influx control, as from July 1 this year, the employment of alien blacks was now governed by the Aliens Act of 1937.

Cape Times 30/7/86

Govt policy on 'aliens'

102

Political Correspondent

THE Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria has "stated emphatically" that no changes had occurred in the conditions under which citizens from Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei are allowed to work in South Africa.

The Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said in a statement that certain press reports may have created the impression that new requirements had now been introduced which applied only to TBVC citizens.

"This is not correct," he said. "They are, in terms of the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937, not South African citizens.

"As from July 1, 1986, their employment must accordingly be in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

'Permit'

"The Act stipulates that nobody may employ or continue to employ an alien, unless he is in possession of the necessary work permit," Mr Van Zyl said.

He said that as a result of the repeal of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, and the Black Labour Act, 1964, the employment of "alien" black workers were now subject to the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1937.

"The department wishes to emphasize that in respect of all alien black workers who are employed in terms of work authorizations granted prior to July 1, 1986, under the repealed acts, such authority remains valid for as long as the conditions are complied with.

"Should an alien black worker leave the service of his employer, he cannot, as in the past, be employed by another employer unless he obtains the necessary work authorization.

"The repeal of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and the Black Labour Act, 1964, and the resultant phasing out of the development boards' functions concerning the control of black workers, means that the necessary work authorization will now have to be obtained from the Department of Home Affairs," he said.

Any employer who wished to employ a black worker who was not a South African citizen should in future, as a first step, approach the nearest divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower for the necessary recommendation for employment.

'Permanent'

Thereafter the issuing of a work permit would be considered by the nearest regional or district office of the Department of Home Affairs. These actions were in the past carried out by the development boards.

"The department wishes to state clearly that the Aliens Act and the aforementioned measures are not applicable to permanent residents of the national states — Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, KwaZulu and Qwa-Qwa — who are citizens of those states and accordingly also South African citizens," Mr Van Zyl said.

Lucrative Government subsidies luring workers

Job drain to homelands

W/E ARGUS 11/10/86 (102)

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Lucrative government subsidies to lure industries to the homelands are losing workers in South Africa thousands of jobs as companies fall over one another to cut costs and increase their profits.

Companies were slow to take advantage of the programme, designed by the Government to bring industries and work opportunities to the impoverished homelands, until the recession induced increasing numbers to move.

Trade union sources are concerned at the number of urban factories that are closing down and moving into the homelands, leaving their work forces virtually in the lurch.

There are no legal requirements or set procedures on the severance pay to be paid to workers when a company moves.

The scheme has become a useful avenue for some employers confronted with a militant labour force or union — they simply close their operations and move to the homelands where wages are low and workers are pliable and have not been organised into union movements.

The Garment Workers' Industrial Union (GWIU), which operates mainly in Natal, estimates that since January its membership has dropped by more than 13 000 as a result of employers moving to the homelands.

In the same period, more than 56 000 clothing industry jobs have been created in the homelands.

Earlier this month, about 250 clothing workers at Scotford Mills, Durban, were fired after a strike over the severance pay offered by the company, which was moving to another border industrial area, Ezakheni, outside Ladysmith.

The GWIU's assistant general secretary, Mr Yunus Shaik, said the severance pay ranged from as little as R8 for each year of service up to R50 for four years and more.

"The company said we could take it or leave it, and when we refused they unilaterally closed negotiation. The workers were all fired after going on strike and all they got was a week's wages. It was as simple as that," said Mr Shaik.

"We have nothing against people in the homelands getting jobs, but we're against the exploitation of workers. Capital is exploiting workers with the assistance of the State."

Management centres

366. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) What are the names of the members of the (i) joint management centre and/or (ii) sub-committees thereof in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, respectively, and *(b)* how many meetings were held by the (i) Pietermaritzburg joint management centre and/or (ii) sub-committees thereof in 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) For the security of the persons I do not consider it advisable to publish their names.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) (i) 15 meetings.

(ii) 12 meetings.

Employment opportunities

368. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many new employment opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector in the national states and border areas (i) by development corporations and other statutory bodies and (ii) through investment by *(aa)* South African and *(bb)* overseas companies in the 1985-86 financial year and *(b)* what was the cost per employment opportunity created in each of these sectors?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

		Commerce, services and housing	Establishment of industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
KaNgwane	*(a)* (i)	189	730	87	—	—	—	14
	(a) (ii) *(aa)*	189	730	87	—	—	—	14
	(a) (ii) *(bb)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	6 719	5 933	1 812	—	—	—	10 000
KwaNdebele	*(a)* (i)	189	2 560	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) (ii) *(aa)*	189	2 141	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) (ii) *(bb)*	—	419	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	6 800	6 500	—	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu	*(a)* (i)	194	3 194	98	—	3 000	—	—
	(a) (ii) *(aa)*	194	2 737	98	—	3 000	—	—
	(a) (ii) *(bb)*	—	457	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	27 223	4 010	15 843	—	404	—	—
Lebowa	*(a)* (i)	464	845	89	—	—	136	—
	(a) (ii) *(aa)*	464	845	89	—	—	136	—
	(a) (ii) *(bb)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	18 250[2]	18 250[2]	18 250[2]	—	—	18 250[2]	—
Shangaan Tsonga	*(a)* (i)	220	434	—	11	50	18	70
	(a) (ii) *(aa)*	220	319	—	11	50	18	70
	(a) (ii) *(bb)*	—	115	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	6 042	11 354	—	—[1]	660	4 300	600
Qwaqwa	*(a)* (i)	55	5 800	—	—	25	—	—
	(a) (ii) *(aa)*	55	5 800	—	—	25	—	—
	(a) (ii) *(bb)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	8 035[2]	4 983	—	—	8 035[2]	—	—

		Commerce, services and housing	Establishment of industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
STK	*(a)* (i)	23	2 731	10	—	1 600	—	—
	(a) (ii) *(aa)*	23	819	10	—	1 600	—	—
	(a) (ii) *(bb)*	—	1 912	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	7 391	1 672	2 482	—	8 141	—	—

(1) Not available as yet

(2) Only average figures available

Group Areas Act

370. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether any open areas have been proclaimed in municipal areas in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act since 28 February 1986, if so, *(a)* how many, *(b)* in which municipal areas and *(c)* when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Yes.

(a) 60 free trade areas in 28 municipal areas.

(b) and *(c)*

Bellville	on 07-11-1986	—2
Cape Town	on 07-05-1986	—4
Colenso	on 23-05-1986	—1
Delmas	on 23-05-1986	—1
East London	on 19-09-1986	—3
Estcourt	on 18-04-1986	—1
George	on 31-10-1986	—1
Howick	on 02-05-1986	—1
Kimberley	on 05-09-1986	—3
King William's Town	on 23-05-1986	—1
Malmesbury	on 15-08-1986	—1
Nelspruit	on 04-04-1986 and 03-10-1986	—2
Nigel	on 19-09-1986	—1
Ottery (Cape)	on 09-05-1986	—1
Paarl	on 24-10-1986	—3
Parow	on 14-11-1986	—4
Pietermartizburg	on 07-11-1986	—3
Port Elizabeth	on 07-11-1986	—7
Port Shepstone	on 03-10-1986	—1
Potchefstroom	on 09-05-1986	—1
Queenstown	on 03-10-1986	—2
Somerset West	on 31-10-1986	—1
Stellenbosch	on 03-10-1986	—4
Swellendam	on 24-10-1986	—1
Vishoek	on 07-11-1986	—3
Volksrust	on 20-06-1986	—1
Vryburg	on 01-08-1986	—5
Witbank	on 09-05-1986	—1

Consolidation

372. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation in respect of each *(a)* national state and *(b)* independent Black state as at 31 December 1986 or the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

On 31 December 1986 the cost of land purchased for consolidation purposes was R1 219 418 000.

The costs relating to the purchase of land are not recorded separately in respect of each state. The figures requested are thus not readily available.

National states

374. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the

Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the size in hectares of each of the national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	hectares
KwaNdebele	235 263
Gazankulu	764 656
Qwaqwa	62 000
KaWgwane	438 221
Lebowa	2 212 897
KwaZulu	3 189 796

(As at 31 December 1986)

Development Trust and Land Act

375 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) What was the total *(a)* area of land which had been bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, as 31 December 1986 and *(b)* amount paid for this land,

(2) what area of land *(a)* was bought in each province in 1986, *(b)* was added to each national state and independent Black state in that year and *(c)* remained to be bought in each province as at 31 December 1986:

(3) *(a)* what area of (i) land was added to each national state and independent Black state as compensation for the removal of Black spots and (ii) compensatory land remained to be purchased in each province, and *(b)* what was the total area of land held by the South African Development Trust, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) *(a)*

	Hectares
Orange Free State	186 592
Cape	1 570 805
Natal	504 013
Transvaal	3 172 699

(b) R1 219 418 000.

(2) *(a)*

	Hectares
Orange Free State	68 003
Cape	15 002
Natal	2 618
Transvaal	37 130

(b)

	Hectares
Transkei	None
Bophuthatswana	23 348
Venda	20 513
Ciskei	None
KaNgwane	52 784
KwaNdebele	131 893
Lebowa	None
Gazankulu	20 086
Qwaqwa	None
KwaZulu	14 796

(c) The required information is not readily available Certain proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are still to be considered and the decisions on these proposals will affect the extent of the land still to be acquired.

(3) *(a)* (i) and (ii) Details of the total area of compensatory land which was added to each national and independent state are not kept in a special register and the information is consequently not readily available.

(b) Approximately 6 772 000 hectares, of which approximately 4 200 000 hectares were transferred in ownership on 31 December 1986 to the respective national states

Sartravel offices

376 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the Sartravel offices in *(a)* Bulawayo and *(b)* Harare were closed at short notice as a result of certain action taken by the Zimbabwean Government, if so, (i) on what date or dates and (ii) what was the nature of the action taken by the said Government?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(a) and *(b)* No

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Bloukrans River: road bridge

377. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) What is the total *(a)* cost of the (i) buildings, including the caretaker's house, and (ii) roads at the rest area at the recently completed road bridge over the Bloukrans River and *(b)* amount spent per month on salaries for the staff of this rest area;

(2) whether an investigation was conducted or research was done regarding the possible number of users of this rest area before the present rest area and its size were decided upon; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) *(a)* (i) R1 117 061,23

(ii) R3 118 385,47

(b) R844,80

(2) Yes. Predictions were that between 9 to 10 percent of the traffic on the road would use the facility

Qwaqwa

378 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What was the population of Qwaqwa as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Total population	181 559
Whites	459
Coloureds	159
Asians	17
Blacks	180 924

Information is according to the 1985 Population Census (5 March 1985)—Figures are not adjusted for undercount.

Illegal strikes

379. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

How many workers in each race group were *(a)* charged with and *(b)* convicted of illegal strikes and related conduct in 1984, 1985 and 1986, respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the honourable Member, the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

A. For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984

(a)	Whites	24
	Coloureds	85
	Asiatics	3
	Blacks	239
	Total	351
(b)	Whites	22
	Coloureds	62
	Asiatics	1
	Blacks	153
	Total	238

tablished for the staffing of this centre and (ii) how many persons have been employed in respect of each of these posts;

(2) how are the functions divided between this curriculating centre and the curriculum and/or syllabus division of provincial education departments;

(3) whether any relationship exists between this curriculating centre and the education departments of other race groups, if so, what is the nature of this relationship,

(4) whether any functions are performed or are to be performed by this curriculating centre on behalf of the education departments of other race groups; if so, (a) what specified functions and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, however there is a Directorate for curriculum development,

(a) This Directorate was established on 1 June 1985,

(b) it is situated in Pretoria but functions in conjunction with the provincial education departments,

(c)

post	(i) establishment	(ii) filled
chief education specialist	1	1
senior deputy chief education specialist	4	3
deputy chief education specialist	7	1

(2) the co-functioning referred to in (1) (b) occurs within a network for curriculum development which is managed by a network committee. The sections of provincial education departments responsible for curriculum development are each represented on the network committee. These sections undertake the research projects which have been jointly planned, while the Directorate formulates policy advice. The network committee has separate curriculum committees for the individual areas of curriculum development;

(3) yes, other education departments may send observers to the curriculum committees;

(4) the Department is prepared to render specialised services to other education departments on request in accordance with item 14 of Schedule 1 to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 110 of 1983

(a) any related functions requested by the departments,

(b) on the grounds of a tradition of mutual rendering of services which exists between the respective eduction departments.

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 29 JULY 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Lethlabihle Township

8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What is the total estimated cost of (a) building Lethlabihle Township and (b) providing the (i) (aa) water, (bb) sewerage and (cc) electricity reticulation systems, (ii) bulk (aa) water and (bb) electricity supplies, (iii) water storage facilities, (iv) sewage outfall and treatment plant, (v) (aa) trunk and (bb) internal roads and (vi) storm water drainage in this township;

(2) what types of roads are being provided in this township,

(3) (a) what is the average cost of providing services per stand in the township and (b) how many serviced stands had been provided there as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

(1) (a) R20,2 million.

(b) (i) (aa) R3,4 million.

(bb) R2,5 million.

(cc) R0,6 million.

(ii) (aa) R5,8 million.

(bb) R0,3 million.

(iii) Enclosed in (ii) (aa)

(iv) R1,8 million.

(v) (aa) Nil.

(bb) R300 000.

(vi) R500 000.

(2) At the moment only gravel roads.

(3) (a) R6 380 per stand, including bulk services.

(b) 3 167 as at 31 May 1987.

29/7/87

National states

113. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	(a)	(b)	
KaNgwane	1 617	150	31 March 1987
KwaNdebele	4 800	236	31 March 1987
KwaZulu	35 764	3 024	31 March 1987
Lebowa	7 050	14 300	31 December 1986
Gazankulu	5 335	4 793	31 March 1987
Qwaqwa	20 160	1 391	31 March 1987

29/7/87

Hansard 102

Shortage of housing

129. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks in each national state at the end of 1986;

(2) how many (a) houses were built in terms of self-build schemes, and (b) serviced sites were provided by the South African Development Trust, for Blacks in each national state in 1986;

(3) when is it expected that the shortage will be eliminated in each national state?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Although the functions relating to towns have been transferred to the

Hansard

Picks and shovels for the jobless

102

S. Times 26/8/84

By ALEC HOGG and RUTH GOLEMBO

THE Government has created 57 000 new "pick-and-shovel" jobs in a massive attempt to combat rocketing unemployment.

It is claimed to be the most successful jobs drive in South Africa's history.

As recession-hit companies lay off thousands of workers, the Government has launched a public works programme reminiscent of the great depression of the '30s.

It is poised to pour tens of millions of rands more into its battle to reduce the level of unemployment.

These millions will go into labour intensive public works projects in the rural areas and the homelands.

The projects, which involved an initial budget allocation of R27,5-million during the 18 months to March 1985, have been spectacularly successful, outstripping the original target by 17 000 jobs.

The cost of each job is about 10 times cheaper than the national average.

The projects include weed eradication and soil and water conservation and have so far been focused in rural areas where unemployment bites deepest.

The Director-General Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, said: "The numbers are still not as large as we would like, but at least an encouraging start has been made."

With unemployment rocketing as manufacturers lay off more and more workers daily, the Government is certain to allocate even more money to the scheme.

Welcomed

Professor Francis Wilson, head of the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town, yesterday welcomed government aid in solving the unemployment problem.

"One of the key papers at the recent Carnegie conference on poverty was on unemployment and how it can be eased by creating public work programmes.

"The State has a major responsibility in providing employment and the creation of work programmes is only one way in which it can help.

"Everyone is calling for less State expenditure, but to my mind it is not how much the State is spending but what it is spending the money on. Creating jobs for the unemployed is positive expenditure," he said.

Head of the Action Committee which is behind the projects, Mr Jan Dreyer, told the Sunday Times: "We must do something to curtail inflation in order to sustain long-term growth.

"SA cannot continue in the present situation where its inflation rate is three and four times that of its major trading partners.

"But given the unique circumstances in SA, one must also attach special importance to those people who lose their jobs in the short-term.

"This type of project must be given a much higher priority than in the past. I cannot put a figure on the money which will be spent in future, but the success

□ To Page 2

State creates 57 000 jobs to employ blacks

□ From Page 1

of the current projects and the deterioration in the economic conditions tells us something."

The latest figures released by the Central Statistics Services show that this month around 7,8 percent of the six million working blacks were jobless.

Calculations this month showed that around seven percent of the one million economically active coloureds were out of work. And among coloured women the figure was as high as 8,5 percent.

In its broad economic policy, Pretoria now appears dedicated to attacking inflation and has recognised it as the number one priority for sustained, healthy economic growth.

But, as has been shown in the UK and the US, anti-inflation packages invariably led to wide-scale unemployment. This factor cannot be underplayed in a country with an as potentially explosive political situation as South Africa.

HOMELANDS — BOPHUTHATSWANA — LABOUR

1982; 1983, 1984 —

Union to test rights in court

110

RDM 13/1/82

By STEVEN FOLMEMAN

THE right of trade unions to operate and hold meetings in Bophuthatswana is to be tested in the courts — and the case is certain to put independent homelands' attitudes to unions under the spotlight again.

In a statement yesterday, the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union announced that it is to fight a case in which three of its organisers who held a union meeting in Ga-Rankuwa township, outside Pretoria, were arrested by Bophuthatswana police.

Ga-Rankuwa is officially part of Bophuthatswana and the organisers — Mr Nelson Makau, Mr Terry Adler and Mr Martin Ntlabi — have been charged under that territory's Internal Security Act for allegedly holding an illegal gathering.

Guarantees

The union revealed yesterday that it has instructed its lawyers to argue that the law under which the three were arrested violates Bophuthatswana's Bill of Rights which guarantees freedom of association.

If the courts were to uphold this argument they would also uphold the right of unions to hold meetings and operate in the territory.

A union spokesman said yesterday that many workers in the Hercules industrial township — which was the scene of labour unrest last year — lived in Ga-Rankuwa and that the union therefore regarded the case as vital.

He said NAAWU was prepared to take its case to the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court and the South African Appeal Court, which hears appeals from the Bophuthatswana courts.

"Freedom"

"NAAWU has instructed attorneys to fight this case in the strongest possible way. At stake is NAAWU's right and ability to hold meetings for its membership without which no democratic union can function," the statement says.

"The union awaits the outcome of the case with interest for Bophuthatswana has a Bill of Rights guaranteeing freedom of association. We shall see whether this freedom extends to unions," it adds.

The three organisers have already appeared in court in Ga-Rankuwa and their next appearance is due in April.

Tswana row over SA mine laws

110

S. Times 6/2/83

By SAVVAS GEORGIADES

APARTHEID will still be enforced on mines in BophuthaTswana until the country gets round to changing South African laws

South Africa's Mines and Works Act, which regulates mining practices even on BophuthaTswana's Rustenburg Platinum Mine (RPM), is being redrafted by BophuthaTswana to remove all discriminatory clauses.

And the white Mine Workers' Union has vowed to see that segregation is enforced on South African-owned mines

Moves to integrate facilities last year at the world's largest platinum mine, RPM, were halted because of legal proceedings brought about by the white miners.

Objections

The mine was forced to halt integration because the miners' objections may give rise to prosecution pending the Attorney-General's decision

The verkrampte MWU warned that "high hell will break loose" if other mining houses attempted integration — even though they may soon have no legal right to see that racial segregation stays in force

A spokesman for the BophuthaTswana Government said that when the country gained its independence it inherited South African laws

"Any discriminatory laws must be changed but it is a long-term process

"The Mines and Works Act is being redrafted and has to be passed by our Parliament before the law is promulgated," the spokesman said.

The spokesman did not know of any BophuthaTswana regulations which prevented the integration of facilities such as change-rooms.

"As far as I know, the only law which calls for separate toilets is in respect of sexes and not colour," the spokesman said.

The most important concern of the BophuthaTswana Government is the certificate reservations which restrict blacks from doing certain types of work, such as blasting.

"We hope the law removing discrimination will be promulgated by the time the people we are training have obtained their certificates," the spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, the law should be passed "sometime this year".

A spokesman for Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (Johnnies), which owns RPM, said that although he could not comment on the integration of facilities, the company supported the move to remove discrimination.

"Our company has always been very enthusiastic to see the development of black workers and their progression up the hierarchical ladder," the spokesman said.

Defeated

He would not comment on the integration of facilities because the matter was before the Attorney-General.

About 25 percent of RPM is in BophuthaTswana but Johnnies wants to integrate the whole mine

Although MWU members were not affected by the change-room decision, they protested, claiming that they aimed to stop integration spreading to other mines.

The union complained to a mining inspector that the move contravened the South African Mines and Works Regulations.

The inspector said he had reported his findings to the mining engineer, who referred the matter to the public prosecutor

"Where a serious contravention has been made, the public prosecutor refers it to the Attorney-General who decides whether to prosecute," the mining inspector said.

Plans to allow senior black officials to live in a street occupied by whites at the Union Section of the mine were also defeated

"In a newsletter about three weeks ago, Johnnies proposed that blacks move into houses opposite whites," said MWU general secretary Arrie Paulus.

"The miners signed a petition opposing the move. If we had not started the petition, whites and blacks would be living together.

"If black mine labourers are integrated with white miners, high hell will break loose."

Agreement

Mr Paulus claimed that South African regulations were still in force in BophuthaTswana.

The Ministry of Mineral and Energy Affairs confirmed that all independent black states and homelands had taken over Mines and Works Regulations, which provided for segregated facilities.

But they were now drawing up their own regulations to exclude the apartheid provisions.

A spokesman for Johnnies said the plan to integrate the change-room at RPM's Weskop Shaft had been fully canvassed beforehand

"An agreement was forthcoming. Only after it was interpreted were objections raised," he said.

"We are still hoping that through continuing consultations an agreement will be reached."

Two miners die in rockfall

Sowetan 23/9/82

TWO BLACK workers were killed in a rockfall at Impala's Bafokeng South Mine in Bophuthatswana early on Tuesday morning.

The accident at the mine north of Rustenburg, occurred in the number four sub-incline shaft 526 metres below the surface.

A fall of ground above the ore-loading box front led to about 150 tons of broken ore pouring out of the ore-loading box, killing the two workers.

One was operating the loading box and the other was standing on a platform.

The bodies have not yet been recovered. — Sapa

Rockfall kills two miners

TWO workers were killed in a rockfall at Impala's Bafokeng South mine in Bophuthatswana early on Wednesday morning

The accident at the mine, north of Rustenburg occurred in the No 4 sub-incline shaft, 526m below the surface

A fall of ground above an ore loading box led to about 150 tons of broken ore pouring out of the, killing the two workers One was operating the loading box and the other was standing on a platform

The bodies have not yet been recovered — Sapa

Mangope ready to accept unions

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

BOPHUTHATSWANA is set to introduce a law granting recognition to trade unions and collective bargaining rights to black workers

A draft Industrial Conciliation Bill has been drawn up and will be laid before the Bophuthatswana National Assembly when it meets after the homeland's general election on October 19

Mr Rowan Cronje, former Rhodesian Minister of Manpower and Labour and now an advisor to Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope, played a key role in drafting the Bill

President Mangope has previously given his approval in principle to the establishment of trade unions in Bophuthatswana

His attitude is in marked contrast to that of other homeland leaders, who see trade unions as disruptive influences which discourage investment or threaten orderly government

"The Cabinet has approved the principle of an Industrial Conciliation Act which recognises and supports the concept of trade unions and provides for the training of trade unionists in their responsibilities," Mr Cronje said in an interview

Although he did not say so specifically, it seems likely that the draft Bill will be modelled on Rhodesia's Industrial Conciliation Act which, according to labour experts, also served as a model for South Africa's pre-Wiehahn Industrial Conciliation Act

Like the pending Bophuthatswana law, the Rhodesian one required trade unions to register to enjoy full bargaining rights under law. Registration rested on two requirements trade unions had to be representative and to keep their financial affairs in order

Mr Cronje said he did not expect the homeland's unions to become politicised in the same way some people believed South Africa's had.

"I see no possible reason why trade unions should be politicised in Bophuthatswana, in view of our constitution and its Declaration of Rights In Rhodesia, we never had politicisation of unions"

BMW intends to stay on in SA

SRW 29/10/82

BMW, the motor manufacturing company, had generated 10 000 jobs in South Africa and to disinvest would be disastrous, the chairman of the BMW board of management Mr E von Kuenheim said in Johannesburg this week

Mr von Kuenheim said that although the first objective of his company was to conduct its business successfully, the political climate of a country also had to be taken into consideration

"Today major industrial decisions always have political implications."

However, from BMW's point of view the original investment decision in 1979 did not go along with the politics of disinvestment, nor would it now

Over 10 years' BMW's activities in South Africa included

- More than 2 000 new positions had been created —mainly for blacks
- The motor plants were instrumental in introducing black people from rural areas into industrialised society.
- By eliminating race discrimination in the BMW factories, the company was contributing to changed attitudes and increased racial tolerance.
- By tying in with the Government policy of decentralisation, BMW was able to bring the benefits of technical training and the income generated by factory jobs to all corners of South Africa.

Mr von Kuenheim also announced the opening of the new BMW plant in Bophuthatswana — which will produce seats and upholstery for South African - made BMW cars

Workers appeal to Mangope

RDM 30/10/82

Labour Correspondent

WORKERS fired after a strike at the Brits company, B and S Engineering, have appealed to the Bophuthatswana Government to help them win reinstatement

Some of the 250 workers, who belong to the Metal and Allied Workers Union, met officials at the Bophuthatswana embassy in Pretoria yesterday.

The labour counsellor at the embassy, Mr J M Moeletsi, yesterday confirmed he had met the workers and said he had to contact B and S to discuss the issue

If he was not satisfied with the response, the Bophuthatswana Government might take the matter up with the Department of Foreign Affairs, he added

About 1 000 workers at the plant were fired after a strike over the dismissal of a colleague Two, including the MAWU chairman at the plant, have been charged under the Intimidation Act in connection with the strike

Management says it has returned to normal production and that it has taken back most of the workers

But, according to a MAWU spokesman, 250 workers, who included most of the skilled workers, had refused to return.

He said they had decided to approach the Bophuthatswana Government for help because most lived in the territory.

Rosslyn shrugs off recession

110

Industrial Week 30/11/82

By Dirk Botha

SHORT-TERM economic indicators show that the Rosslyn industrial area is coming through the current recession virtually unscathed.

Several large industrial concerns including Iscor have been forced to entrench staff in recent weeks due to world wide lack of demand for their products, but Rosslyn's work force has been steadily increasing in recent months.

According to figures released by the local Administration Board more than 22 000 blacks are currently registered as employees in the area.

The white work force is estimated at approximately 6 000 which means that nearly 250 000 people are dependant for their living on the area.

According to Danie Bresler general manager of Hugenot Porcelain and chairman of the Rosslyn Industrialists Association, the economic boom 5km from Botphuthatswana, Rosslyn provides industrialists with a variety of "border" incentives.

In the late 60's these incentives lured several several large manufacturing concerns to Rosslyn a phenomenon which provided the area with a

Rosslyn Extension Two.

Preliminary plans provide for 180 industrial stands covering an area of 257ha.

Considerable progress has been made towards proclamation of this township which is estimated to be worth R40-million in land value alone.

At current building costs this will result in a massive injection of private sector capital for industrial development in the next few years.

According to Cecil Dewing, Gencor's property manager the only reason why Rosslyn Extension Two has not yet been proclaimed is the problem encountered with the long term planning of two roads PWV - 7 and K - 6.

These roads, according to present planning will disect the industrial

Parking causes racial problems

110

LOST

LITTLE Darius Mabitsa was found wandering around the Johannesburg Railway Station by policemen who took him to the Orlando Home. He is about ten, and has sight problems. He says his mother is in Mofolo, Soweto, but he also has relatives in Brits. Anybody who can help is asked to phone Mrs Joyce Dlakavu at Johannesburg 836-5381 or see her at 52 Pritchard Street.

By ALINAH DUBE

TEMPERS flared this week when the United Breweries' weekly-paid black workers were refused permission to use parking facilities at the company's Ga-Rankuwa depot.

According to workers, trouble started when white employees started putting their names on some of the sheltered parking bays.

The black employees said a white man told them they were "kaffirs" and that facilities were only to be used by whites and monthly paid staffers.

"What surprised us most was that the company did not inform us officially that we, weekly paid workers, should stop using the facilities," said one of the workers. They said much as they knew there was reserved parking for management, they would not allow themselves to be discriminated against by members of the staff, who looked down upon them.

The SOWETAN was told the trouble was sparked off by the employers who put up their names on respective parking lots after shelters were erected. The area had been without shelters in the past.

"We never had these problems before. We welcomed the move by the company to have our cars protected but we also feel entitled to know when changes are made in policy," they said.

The workers said they were informed by a white worker that monthly staffers were paying for the parking and that preference had to be given to them. This, they said, was unfair, as arrangements could be made for them to also contribute "for the safety of our cars".

Attempts to get the management's side of the story was unsuccessful when a personnel manager, a Mr Maleka, said the matter was not worth reporting. He said he was not allowed to make Press statements and referred reporters to a general manager, whose name he would not disclose. Attempts to get hold of him were unsuccessful.

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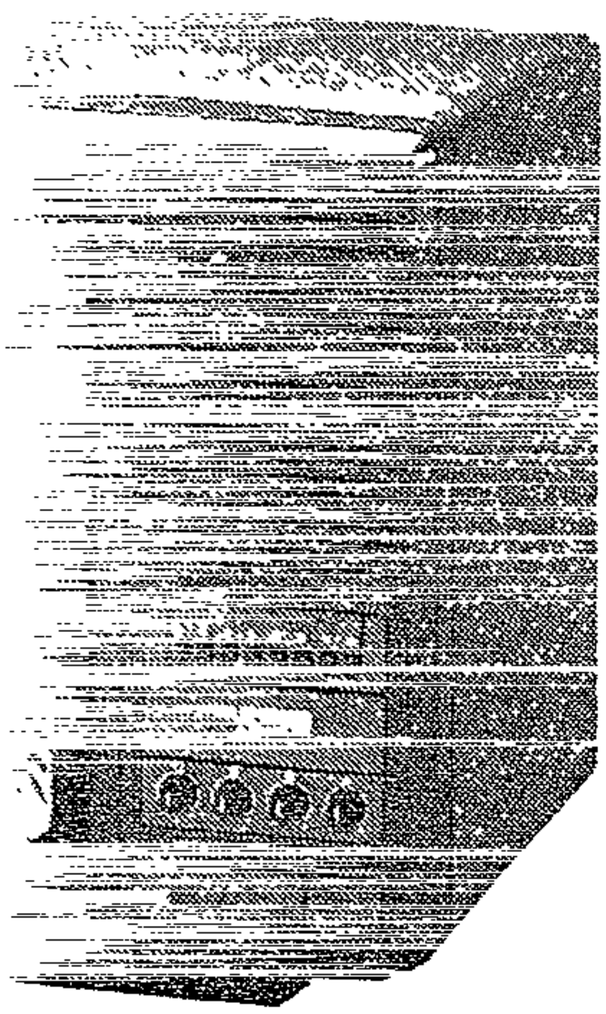

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TELEFUNKEN

Race row: SAB reacts

THE South African Breweries is investigating an incident in which its black and white staff were involved in a dispute over parking facilities at its Ga-Rankuwa plant earlier this month.

An SAB public relations manager, Mr Gary May, said yesterday a committee had been appointed to investigate the matter.

Misunderstanding at the depot arose after weekly-paid black workers were allegedly refused access to sheltered parking bays by their white colleagues.

One white is reported to have called the black workers "kaffirs" and told them that the facilities were only to be used by whites and monthly-paid staff

According to workers, white employees had placed their name-tags on some of the sheltered parking spaces to ensure that they had sole rights to use the facilities.

Mr May said that the white man, who had insulted the black staff, had not been traced.

"The company will take strong action against people insulting other workers," he added.

Mixing at mine brings protests

RDM 26/1/83

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A DECISION by mining house Johannesburg Consolidated Investments to integrate a junior officials' cloakroom at Rustenburg Platinum Mine "illegally" has been referred to the Attorney-General after complaints by the Mine Workers' Union, the union's president, Mr Cor de Jager, told its general council meeting yesterday

And the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T du Plessis, told the meeting the issue was "enjoying my full attention", but added it was also "sub judice".

It is believed that the cloakroom concerned is in BophuthaTswana, which has no laws prohibiting the integration of facilities

Mr De Jager's attack on JCI came during his presidential address to the annual meeting of the MWU's highest policy-making body in Johannesburg in which he claimed the mines were "slowly but surely forcing total integration down our throats and making a farce of apartheid"

He blamed Government labour policies for increased black worker strikes and repeated the MWU's insistence that only whites be entitled to blasting certificates — the passports to performing skilled mine work.

He also said training facilities at one mine were being integrated and alleged JCI was planning to allow black senior officials to live in a street occupied by whites at Union Section, another mine in BophuthaTswana

But a JCI spokesman said plans to integrate the street had been dropped after whites on the mine objected to it.

In his speech, Mr Du Plessis said miners shared a "great responsibility" to ensure the mines remained competitive in world markets

In what is seen as an appeal to the union to moderate wage demands and to accept greater black job advancement, he said that if costs were not controlled, the country could lose its position in world mineral markets

Mr du Plessis said there was a need for adaptations "because if your enemy uses new tactics you must do so too". The Government, he said, would not force changes on white miners.

Tswanas get labour deal

Bophuthatswana, most industrial of South Africa's nominally independent polities, will soon legalise black trade unions and charter its own industrial relations system. Political Editor PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

BOPHUTHATSWANA will strike out in a different direction from its sister "independent" territories of Transkei, Ciskei and Venda when it introduces a new law providing for the recognition of trade unions.

Due to be tabled in the Bophuthatswana National Assembly in May, the law is being drafted under the aegis of Mr Rowan Cronjé, former Rhodesian Minister of Manpower and now Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination in Bophuthatswana

Legalisation of trade unions in Bophuthatswana under Mr Cronjé's new deal will stand in marked contrast to the hostility adopted towards trade unions in Transkei, Ciskei and Venda, where trade unionism is seen as a form of Western "decadence" or, worse still, as incipient "subversion"

But, Mr Cronjé makes clear, trade unions in Bophuthatswana will function within a tightly controlled structure

A point repeatedly emphasised by Mr Cronjé is that South African unions will not be allowed to move into Bophuthatswana and organise workers there, irrespective of their general ideological outlook

Referring to the envisaged Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act he says "Once our legislation is passed no union or association outside our borders will be allowed to operate or function inside Bophuthatswana"

It will allow only Bophuthatswana-based unions to function and thus bar both the Rightwing Mine Workers' Union — which remains a force on mines which straddle the Bophuthatswanan-South African border — and South Africa's vigorously growing black-based unions

ROWAN CRONJE
Delicate issues

Bophuthatswana's Industrial Conciliation Act which is modelled largely on industrial relations law bequeathed by Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesia to Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe, will forbid all forms of race discrimination, including the obsolete clause in the South African Mines and Works Act which prevents blacks from holding blasting certificates.

Mr Cronjé insists there can be compromise on this question but chooses his words carefully

"We accept that it is a delicate issue. We will treat it accordingly .. It is something we will have to discuss But the one thing that our Act will forbid is any form of discrimination."

On the exclusion of South Africa's burgeoning black-based unions Mr Cronjé is again circumspect, but his message is clear.

"Whether people agree or not with Bophuthatswana's independence, fact is that it is an independent country Just as any independent state will not allow another country's trade unions to interfere, so we won't either."

Though he does not say so specifically, there is another reason for the decision to exclude South Africa's black-based unions anxiety that they will introduce "political" objectives and attitudes into Bophuthatswana.

"Trade unionism outside Bophuthatswana is pretty complex ... There are certain influences we would rather not accomodate in Bophuthatswana. Conditions under which trade unions will operate in Bophuthatswana differ from most countries in Southern Africa"

Pressed to be more specific, he replies "The moment I answer that, I antagonise someone . . But conditions in Bophuthatswana allow a trade union to concern itself with its proper function, which is to represent the interests of its members to the best of its ability"

He adds "There is no reason whatsoever in Bophuthatswana for a trade union to involve itself in political matters — because there is ample scope for people, of whatever political persuasion, to organise themselves into a political party and indulge in politics Our constitution guarantees that"

Mr Cronjé is too skilled a politician to say so outright but the inference is that the situation in South Africa has forced some black unions into the political arena and that their "political" outlook is best kept out of Bophuthatswana.

But whether Bophuthatswana will succeed to seal its border ideologically is doubtful, particularly as several parts of Bophuthatswana are adjacent to South African industrial areas

In these areas thousands of its citizens cross the border every day to work in South African factories and cities, where trade unions are free to organise them and influence their perception of the wider South African political situation

Mr Cronjé says "Those who work in South Africa will not be prevented from joining South African unions I will not try to stop them It is a South African problem"

Inside Bophuthatswana the pending Industrial Conciliation Act will rest on several underlying principles, the linch-pin of which is that it will create the legal machinery for unions and employer associations to "freely negotiate with as little government interference as possible."

Recognising the importance of unions as part of this bargaining process, the Bophuthatswana Government will encourage their emergence and even provide "experienced people to train them in their rights and responsibilities"

To conclude lawful agreements on behalf of workers, unions, like employer associations, will have to register with the government-established industrial registrar

But to register they will have to satisfy the registrar that they are representative of the trade within which they function To this end they will have to submit membership lists of fully paid-up members to the registrar

If the registrar concludes from these lists that a union is less representative than another claimant to registration, the registered union will be deregistered and official recognition will be conferred on the rival

From this it follows that the practice of "closed shop" — where workers in a particular trade or industry are forced to belong to a particular union — will be outlawed. Mr Cronjé describes "closed shop" as inimical to the principle of freedom of choice and association on which, he says, the law will be based

Bophuthatswana unions will, however, have to fulfil another criterion for registration They will have to submit audited financial statements to the registrar once a year If the registrar finds that membership fees are misappropriated the union faces deregistration

The smooth running of Bophuthatswana's proposed industrial relations system will depend further on two special institutions an industrial court and an industrial tribunal

The industrial court will serve as an appeal court in which decisions by the industrial registrar to deregister either unions or employer associations can be challenged

The industrial tribunal, which will be chaired by a judge or a person of equivalent standing, will settle disputes of interpretation over agreements made between unions and employers where these cannot be resolved through mediation or arbitration

Mr Cronjé is convinced that the new law provides a sound basis on which to construct healthy industrial relations, though he concedes much will depend on the "human factor".

He says. "We have a mechanism which will effectively eliminate a lockout or strike situation ... But in the end the secret of success in industrial relations is determined by human relations and attitudes."

Unions attack Tswana bid ban

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

AN IMPENDING law to prevent all South African trade unions from operating in Bophuthatswana has serious consequences for at least two emerging unions, unionists said yesterday.

And one unionist said this could bring workers in Bophuthatswana into conflict with the authorities.

One union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union, already has majority membership at a Bophuthatswana factory.

The other, Fosatu's National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, has been organising workers in Rosslyn, near Bophuthatswana.

A NAAWU spokesman said yesterday that one motor company, BMW, had a plant in Bophuthatswana and added that there were signs that other Rosslyn employers were contemplating opening plants across the border.

The Bophuthatswana move had "serious policy implications" for NAAWU, he said.

Mr Rowan Cronje, Minister of Manpower in Bophuthatswana, said in an interview reported yesterday that he planned an industrial Conciliation Act which would grant workers in Bophuthatswana limited union rights.

But, according to Mr Cronje, the law would bar South African-based unions from Bophuthatswana. He said, however, that workers living in the territory and working in South Africa would be allowed to join South African unions.

This affects Pretoria workers, many of whom live in the Ga-Rankuwa township, which is in Bophuthatswana.

Both NAAWU and the Metal and Allied Workers' Union have members in Bophuthatswana. A representative of the Food and Canning Workers' Union confirmed yesterday the union had recruited a worker majority at a bakery in Bophuthatswana.

It was owned by a major food company which, she said, appeared to be delaying a union recognition decision.

"Any move to bar us would be a problem. But workers there were organised by their fellow-workers, not union officials, and it is difficult to see how the authorities are going to stop this without creating conflict," she added.

A NAAWU spokesman said that, while the planned law seemed not to affect union members who worked in Pretoria, it posed a threat to its future organising plans.

"We would obviously want to organise the BMW plant in Bophuthatswana, as well as those employers who are planning to move there from Rosslyn," he said.

Sun City workers 'unhappy'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A DELEGATION of Sun City workers has seen President Lucas Mangope twice in the past four months to discuss their grievances, Mr Rowan Cronje, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination, said yesterday

The first meeting took place late last year shortly after Mr Cronje had been appointed Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination, and the second on Tuesday. Both took place at the request of a group of workers who have dubbed themselves the "Delegation of 21

At the time of the first meeting the workers' committee system at Sun City was not working effectively Mr Cronje said

After that he took up the matter and twice had "protracted discussions" with both workers and management at Sun City and "negotiated a new structure" for employee-employer relations at the hotel complex Elections were held for new worker committees Four "first-tier" worker committees were elected and then the four committees elected representatives to a "second-tier" central committee

"The elections were conducted and the votes counted in the fairest way It was decided that in future management would only deal with democratically elected leaders"

These committees then held regular meetings with management under an "independent chairman", Dr Jeremy Anderson of the Pilanesberg Game Reserve and cordial relations were established Only two members of the original "Delegation of 21 were elected to the new committees The "Delegation of 21", however, was still dissatisfied and had asked for the second meeting with President Mangope

Mr Cronje declined to comment on the outcome of that meeting, but it is understood that they failed to enlist President Mangope as an ally in their quarrel with Sun City's management

Mr Peter Bacon, Group General Manager of Southern Suns, which is a part owner of Sun City with the Bophuthatswana Government, said yesterday "As far as I am concerned staff management relations are of the highest order"

He added "Labour turnover is well below the industry average, which is pretty good considering that we employ 2 300 Tswana nationals at Sun City We are satisfied that management-staff relations are good We have a mechanism to ensure that differences are resolved"

Mr Bacon knew of the existence of the Delegation of 21 but had "no idea" of what their grievances were as he had not been present at the meetings with President Mangope.

He described Mr Cronje's assessment that the worker committee system was not functioning effectively at the time of the emergence of the Delegation of 21 last year as "fair comment"

LABOUR WEEK

By STEVE FRIEDMAN

Bophuthatswana gets off to dicey start

"INDEPENDENT" homelands are not famous for welcoming trade unions.

In addition to the threat to the power of their leaders which unions present, massive unemployment makes these "states" desperate to attract industry and they may see hostility to unions as a selling point to industrialists.

So the news that Bophuthatswana will introduce a law on unions similar to South Africa's means it will be the only homeland to sanction unionism.

And unions who have organised Pretoria workers who live in Bophuthatswana will be relieved to hear that these workers will not be affected by the new law.

Unionists have twice been arrested in Bophuthatswana for holding meetings of these workers.

But the law will bar South African unions from operating in Bophuthatswana.

At the moment, the practical effect of this will be limited. Only one factory in the territory -- a Premier Group bakery at which the Food and Canning Workers' Union has a majority - is organised.

But future implications could be serious. There are signs that some employers in the "border area" of Rosslyn may move to Bophuthatswana and that unions which are organising in Rosslyn would want to recruit workers there.

This means emerging unions will have to make some major policy compromises if they want to operate in the territory.

The law could cause conflict in these factories. It seems for example, that Premier would recognise FCWU at the bakery, but fears Bophuthatswana reaction.

And a Food and Canning unionist says its bakery was organised not by union officials but by workers themselves. There is little the authorities can do to stop this without actually causing conflict.

The law also seems set to repeat many features of local labour law opposed by black unions and even lags behind official South African thinking in, for one, its opposition to bargaining at individual factories.

And it is not clear if the new law will force unions to register.

It also poses a threat to the Rightwing Mine Workers' Union, which operates at platinum mines in the territory and would either have to abandon its members there or enrol them in a multiracial union.

As in South Africa these attempts to control unionism may well create more conflict than they eliminate.

Sun City accused of racism

Workers claim they'll stay put

SIX FORMER Sun City employees and their families have been given until today to leave their plush homes following a dispute with the management of the complex.

The evictions come after months of talks between the management and the six employees — who constituted a workers' representative committee — on alleged racial discrimination within the complex

The six are Ms Signe Molefe, Messrs Abe Ntlatleni (chairman), Ronald Maganu, William Maganu, Pixley Shabangu and Laban Sinosi. They have vowed to defy today's ultimatum to leave the houses, which are owned by the company

According to the six, trouble started after workers complained about racial discrimination at the entertainment complex. Black workers were paid less than whites who did the same job, they claimed

Their grievances included inferior training given to black staff, job reservation and retrenchment of black staff

"These grievances were discussed with the management at several meetings but nothing was done to remedy the situation. We then decided to present our grievances to President Lucas Mangope, who promised to look into the issue," Mr Ntlatleni told **The SOWETAN.**

Mr Ntlatleni said Mr Mangope's attitude changed when he was told that one of the workers had told Committee of Ten chairman Dr Nthato Motlana about workers' grievances at Sun City. As a result, they claimed, they were sacked from their jobs

The future in the homeland of the six and their families is not known Mr Ntlatleni is to meet President Mangope today to discuss the issue

Mr Peter Wagner, Sun City's regional manager, yesterday denied that racial discrimination existed in the complex

"These allegations are totally false. The Bophuthatswana Government is also not involved in the sackings," he said.

Sowetan 10/3/83 (110)

Sun City kicks out workers

FOUR of the seven Sun City employees who were fired this week moved out of their homes in the plush suburb of Mogwase, near Rustenburg, following a deadline set by the company for them to leave the houses.

By LEN KALANE

The other three employees and their families have refused to vacate the houses, which are owned by Sun City, saying management would have to physically evict them out of their homes.

There was tension on Tuesday this week —the D-day for the evictions — when the families waited for the company officials to arrive. But none arrived. Instead, the families' spokesman Mr Abe Ntlatleni received an urgent message that the head of the Bophuthatswana Government — under which the area falls — wanted to meet him. But Mr Ntlatleni refused to meet President Lucas Mangope.

The saga started after six of the sacked employees — who constituted a workers' representative committee — complained of racial discrimination at the entertainment complex According to the six, lack of response from the company resulted in them presenting their grievances to President Mangope.

An investigation was launched by the Bophuthatswana Government and the seven workers subsequently lost their jobs last week when, they claimed, President Mangope learnt that one of the workers had discussed the grievances with the Committee of Ten chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana

• **LATE FLASH. The three defiant families were evicted by Sun City officials from their home late yesterday afternoon. They have left the township and will today seek legal advice from a Johannesburg company of lawyers.**

DISGRUNTLED: Signe Molefe, one of the employees fired by Sun City, with her furniture. Pic ROBERT MAGWAZA

Kuruman Assembly centre speeds labour recruitment

19/3/83 S. Post 110

KURUMAN — An "assembly centre" was opened at Kuruman in the Northern Cape yesterday, where employers will be able to recruit labour in a "one-stop service".

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, said the R105 000 centre represented "the implementation of certain of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission, albeit in amended form".

Formerly, Dr Morrison said, the employers of the area had to follow a laborious route from one office to the other, often far apart, to get permission to recruit labourers, properly register them, pay the required fees and so on.

"Your system must be streamlined," Dr Morrison said.

Assembly centres on the borders of the national states and on the main traffic routes were examples of such streamlining.

The centre, which is on the border of Bophuthatswana, was concerned with "one of the more vital aspects of a free labour market, the geographic mobility of labour".

All the functions were now concentrated in one place, bringing together the work-seeker and the employer in a "one-stop service", Dr Morrison said.

Recruitment could be done in hours.

"Even the speedy issuing of Bophuthatswana identity documents and citizenship certificates can be arranged," the Minister said.

(110) Star 12/4/83

New TV service to have three languages

Own Correspondent

The South African Government has agreed to the proposed Bophuthatswana TV service broadcasting in three languages.

Mr Mmutle Amos Kgomongwe, chairman of the Bophuthatswana Government's special committee on radio and TV, said the agreement was reached at a high-level meeting between South African and Bophuthatswana Government officials last week.

"Now our new television service will be beamed into the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area in our three official languages: English, Afrikaans and Tswana," said Mr Kgomongwe.

He said members of his government's special committee on radio and TV would meet today to finalise details of the proposed TV service.

"We will release a statement later today."

The planned Bophuthatswana TV service would broadcast from Garankuwa , about 30 km north of Pretoria.

The Boputhatswana Government has set aside more than R30-million for the building of new television studios in the township.

Work on the new TV studios is expected to start mid-year.

The Bophuthatswana Government has set January 1 1984 as its operational target date.

The government will soon start with the training of staff for the proposed TV service.

Construction	279	1	280
Wholesale and retail trade	788		788
Government services	245	16	261
Domestic services	5 953	25	5 978
Other	1 631	4	1 635
Total	11 279	53	11 332

Swaziland	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	611	25	636
Mining and quarrying	10 843	-	10 843
Manufacturing	667	46	713
Construction	145	-	145
Wholesale and retail trade	152	22	174
Government services	155	22	177
Domestic services	73	577	650
Other	216	105	321
Total	10 862	797	13 659

Zambie	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	256	-	256
Mining and quarrying	42	-	42
Manufacturing	104		104
Construction	39		39
Wholesale and retail trade	65	1	66
Government services	37		37
Domestic services	117	2	119
Other	122	2	124
Total	782	5	787

Venda	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	9 573	3 361	12 934
Mining and quarrying	6 631	145	6 776
Manufacturing	14 067	1 610	15 667
Construction	8 658	113	8 771
Wholesale and retail trade	8 085	1 594	9 679
Government services	12 842	1 038	13 880
Domestic services	4 521	7 645	12 166
Other	7 372	2 078	9 450
Total	71 749	17 584	89 333

Other	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	497	16	513
Mining and quarrying	317		317
Manufacturing	396	53	449
Construction	599	1	600
Wholesale and retail trade	49	22	71
Government services	296	14	310
Domestic services	55	19	74
Other	168	10	178
Total	2 347	165	2 512

(1) (a)

South African Black Workers	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	323 991	95 024	419 018
Mining and quarrying	166 441	3 626	170 067
Manufacturing	505 739	108 149	613 888
Construction	308 973	5 179	314 152
Wholesale and retail trade	236 017	73 502	309 519
Government services	337 629	47 385	385 014
Domestic services	85 934	342 095	428 029
Other	147 960	50 212	198 172
Total	2 112 687	725 172	2 837 859

(b)

Foreign Black Workers	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	147 971	22 225	170 196
Mining and quarrying	668 003	3 378	470 381
Manufacturing	149 044	25 155	174 199
Construction	121 887	1 753	126 640
Wholesale and retail trade	78 241	25 499	103 740
Government services	119 257	19 151	138 408
Domestic services	34 867	154 570	189 437
Other	62 796	30 156	92 952
Total	1 185 066	280 887	1 465 953

(2) (a)

Transkei	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	52 445	6 468	589 913
Mining and quarrying	176 949	257	177 206
Manufacturing	59 883	6 655	66 538
Construction	61 639	968	62 607
Wholesale and retail trade	22 984	5 919	28 903
Government services	53 404	5 844	59 248
Domestic services	4 515	45 442	49 957
Other	19 290	4 476	23 766
Total	451 109	76 029	527 138

(b)

Bophuthatswana	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	71 360	11 554	82 914
Mining and quarrying	66 576	1 967	68 543
Manufacturing	66 607	16 360	82 967
Construction	45 454	651	46 105
Wholesale and retail trade	43 337	17 715	61 052
Government services	46 638	12 010	58 648
Domestic services	16 403	97 477	113 880
Other	30 347	22 754	53 101
Total	386 722	180 488	567 210

(3) (a) and (b)

Angola	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	45	2	47
Mining and quarrying	16	—	16
Manufacturing	14	—	14
Construction	10	—	10
Wholesale and retail trade	6	—	6
Government services	14	—	14

Domestic services	6	2	8
Other	5		5
Total	116	4	120

Botswana	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 188	458	1 646
Mining and quarrying	18 895	—	18 895
Manufacturing	1 369	46	1 415
Construction	864	2	866
Wholesale and retail trade	575	43	618
Government services	1 034	14	1 048
Domestic services	289	706	995
Other	715	64	779
Total	24 929	1 333	26 262

Lesotho	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 933	305	—
Mining and quarrying	119 146	8	119 154
Manufacturing	3 491	360	3 851
Construction	6 164	17	6 181
Wholesale and retail trade	1 110	178	1 288
Government services	3 799	186	3 985
Domestic services	97	1 912	2 009
Other	1 354	659	2 013
Total	137 094	3 625	140 719

Malawi	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	3 754	8	3 762
Mining and quarrying	16 968	1	16 969
Manufacturing	1 224	10	1 234
Construction	423	—	423
Wholesale and retail trade	712	3	715
Government services	582	2	584
Domestic services	2 080	641	2 721
Other	1 147	3	1 150
Total	26 890	668	27 558

Moçambique	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	4 950	27	4 977
Mining and quarrying	51 017	—	51 017
Manufacturing	801	9	810
Construction	613	—	613
Wholesale and retail trade	378	2	380
Government services	211	5	216
Domestic services	788	92	880
Other	429	1	430
Total	59 187	136	59 323

Zimbabwe	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	1 359	1	1 360
Mining and quarrying	603	—	603
Manufacturing	421	6	427

	1979	1980	1981	1982
UCT	9	15	8	18
WITS	7	9	10	15
Post-graduate Diplomas				
US	—	3	—	—
Diplomas				
Vona du Toit College for Occupational Therapy (TPA)*	19	20	15	2

*As from 1982 the course is being offered by the University of Pretoria.

(2) According to a manpower survey conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council, the number of vacancies in the public and private sectors during 1979 totalled 187. A more recent figure cannot be furnished. The results of a survey undertaken by the Directorate of Macro Education Policy of the Department of National Education should be available during the latter half of 1983.

(3) It is the responsibility of employer authorities to recruit students.

(4) No Bursaries are made available by the Commission for Administration, provincial administrations and universities.

(a) The number of bursaries made available, is as follows:

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Commission for Administration	5	7	9	16
Transvaal Provincial Administration	33	36	60	60
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State	8	8	10	10
Natal Provincial Administration	2	2	4	4
Cape Provincial Administration	22	26	24	25
Universities:				
UOFS	30	17	34	33
UCT	9	5	8	3
US	25	16	37	27
WITS	3	5	4	3
UP*	—			15

*As from 1982 only.

(b) The number of applications received for these bursaries is as follows:

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Commission for Administration	23	56	45	32
Transvaal Provincial Administration	56	50	110	105
Cape Provincial Administration (new applications only)	22	19	21	19

The annual number of applications received by the Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State is estimated at 30. The Natal Provincial Administration and the Universities of the Orange Free State, Stellenbosch, Cape Town and the Witwatersrand are not in a position to furnish the information. The University of Pretoria, which is offering the course as from 1982 received 15 applications.

(5) Bursaries are made available by the Commission for Administration in accordance with the needs of the Departments of National Education and Health and Welfare. The Transvaal Provincial Administration does not experience a need for more bursaries as the number of students in training is sufficient to provide for the need. The Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State is considering reducing the number of bursaries as the supply exceeds the demand. The Cape and Natal Provincial Administrations award bursaries in accordance with the availability of funds. The number of bursaries allocated by the universities concerned, is revised annually and awarded according to merit.

Juvenile rape

813. Mr P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

What are the latest available figures in respect of juvenile rape in (a) the Western Cape and (b) each province of the Republic with regard to the (i) number of (aa) cases heard, (bb) persons found guilty (cc) persons acquitted and (dd) second offenders and (ii)(aa) sentence in each case of those found guilty and (bb) first and subsequent sentences in the case of second offenders?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. The collecting thereof will be a time consuming task requiring additional staff.

110 Hansard

South African/foreign workers

Col. 1426 – 1432

842. Dr A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1982 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act;

(2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana;

(3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Charade to be built at Brits

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Editor

ALFA Romeo says the success of the imported Charade compact car on the South African market will mean more investment and employment in the domestic industry — not less, as some Eastern Cape car manufacturers have predicted.

Alfa is happy at the Government's support for the company's strategy of importing the Japanese Daihatsu Charade. Even with 100% import duty, it is competitively priced against SA-built compact models.

At R6 595, it undercuts the Volkswagen Golf (R6 750), the Datsun Pulsar (R6 870), the Renault 5 (R6 890), the Opel Kadett (R7 125) and the Ford Escort (R7 335).

The company has been shipping in 500 Charades a month since launching the car at this year's Rand Show.

It has sold every model sent to dealers — 563 were sold in its first month on the market and 565 in the second.

Domestic competitors have alleged that the car is being dumped in South Africa and, at its current price, it will ultimately cause job losses in the industry at a time of depressed demand.

But Alfa says the Charade has been such a success that it will be manufactured at the company's Brits plant from September this year.

If domestic competitors find the car's price too low for comfort, they should look at their own margins.

Support for Alfa's position has come from the Government in Parliament.

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Eli Louw, said the Charade could be helping in the fight against inflation.

Some SA cars in the same class could be marketed at much lower prices, and that manufacturers should increase their efforts to produce their cars more cheaply.

Mr Roger McCleery, marketing manager at Alfa's Brits plant, said "We're glad of the Government's support because we've stuck by the rule book all the way.

"Importing the Charade was a risk for us all along the line, and we were really worried in the early stages.

"There wasn't a market for such a car at the beginning of this year, and we could have looked pretty stupid bringing it in if nobody bought it.

"It's only since the car has found its sector of the market that other people have got clever and found something to complain about."

Mr McCleery said tools would arrive at the Brits plant from Japan in the next two weeks in preparation for production of the Charade.

"Pilot production starts in September. By October we should be near full production of 500 cars a month at Brits, and this output will increase from January 1984.

"This extra investment means more jobs for the Bophuthatswana-based work force we already use at Brits. We expect to need about 400 more workers."

Other motor manufacturers, particularly those based in the Eastern Cape, remain opposed to what they see as subsidised foreign undercutting of the vulnerable domestic motor market.

A spokesman for Uitenhage-based Volkswagen said: "Our concern is with the principle of importing a fully built-up small car.

"The precedent set by the Charade means that the way is open for importing small cars on a much larger scale than Alfa Romeo is doing. We see this as a loophole which can be exploited to a much greater extent than is being done.

"We are in the midst of a recession, and domestic unemployment should be uppermost in everybody's minds."

A spokesman for General Motors said that in spite of the Government's apparent support for competitive importing of small cars, there was no proof that this strategy would reduce car prices.

"Will it have an effect on inflation? Will it improve the efficiency of the local market? Importing small foreign cars might be so economical that it could do all kinds of things to the local industry. As yet, we don't know exactly what."

Other criticism of Charade imports is that it violates the spirit of the 100% import duty, which was intended to act as a barrier to foreign-built luxury cars as opposed to small cars.

But, as Mr McCleery said, Alfa has complied with the letter of all the legislation that the Government has laid down on local content.

Nurses complain about racist insults

By MONK NKOMO

NURSES at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital near Pretoria, who have been staging a food boycott since last Wednesday, are called "kaffir meide" by certain hospital officials, The SOWETAN was told yesterday.

Some of the more than 500 nurses including matrons and student nurses staying at the nurses home yesterday launched a scathing attack on the hospital authorities and accused them of "practising apartheid and baasskap" at the hospital.

The nurses also complained about the stale and sometimes rotten food and filthy conditions at the dining-hall which prompted them to launch the boycott.

Some of the nurses, who refused to have their names published for fear of reprisals, said: "The dining-hall is filthy and the tables are not dressed. The place is a health hazard."

Dr L van Heerden, chief superintendent for the hospital, yesterday said: "The nurses have reasons for being dissatisfied and we are battling hard to improve the conditions and to build a new dining-hall. I am not accusing them."

Dr van Heerden said he met the nurses yesterday morning and that they had agreed to end the boycott. The conditions in both the black and white dining-halls, he added, were the same.

Asked to comment on the claims by nurses that they were called "kaffir meide" by certain white officials, Dr van Heerden said: "I know nothing about that but we will launch an investigation."

Sowetan

Poison suspects

Sowetan 7/7/83 (182) (110) (186)

BY ALINAH DUBE

TWO employees of United Breweries in Ga-Rankuwa were yesterday rushed to the local hospital after suspected food poisoning.

Sources at the company said a man and a woman suffered severe stomach cramps and vomited after lunch Some workers had earlier complained about the meat served in the canteen having gone bad

The manager at the company, Mr A Joubert, confirmed that two of his employees were taken to hospital but stressed he did not believe it was food poisoning He said he did not know about any food complaints and declined to comment further

The workers yesterday decided to boycott the canteen

Sowetan 8/7/83 (118)

Another food poisoning case

Sowetan

A THIRD person has been taken ill because of alleged food poisoning in the United Brewerie's canteen in Ga-Rankuwa.

Two employees had to undergo treatment at the local hospital after suffering severe tummy cramps. Workers complained about the meat served in the canteen and were yesterday on a food boycott

One of the victims told The SOWETAN: "At first I thought I was suffering from a minor stomachache but became suspicious when another colleague who complained of the same symptoms started vomiting. I believe there was something wrong in the food we ate because we only experienced pains after lunch "

A white lady from the canteen company head offices in Pretoria said: "My company is not aware of complaints at any of our canteens," and then banged down the receiver.

Disease jabs for staff of luxury hotel

(110)

S. Express 17/7/83

By ANDREW DONALDSON

THE entire staff of the luxury Mmabatho Sun Hotel near Mafikeng in Bophuthatswana were innoculated against hepatitis last week, after five employees had contracted the infectious disease.

Four of the five were later declared free of contagion, a spokesman for nearby Victoria Hospital said.

Asked if he could confirm that an epidemic had been averted, the doctor — who wished to remain anonymous — replied. "Not yet People at the hotel are working at very close quarters and, at this stage, we can only take precautions."

Of the five, three were employed in the hotel's banquetting section, one handled reservations, and one worked in the casino

Southern Sun marketing director, Mr Jurgen Burmeister, said this week that since the innoculations no further cases had been reported.

He said Mafikeng medical authorities had assured him the diesease was "not that easy" to pass on.

For this reason, it was not necessary to contact guests staying at the hotel at the time the five employees contracted it

All possible precautions to ensure the safety of new guests had been taken in co-operation with the local medical authorities, he said

The hospital spokesman said the five employees had contracted the viral strain

This is commonly known as hepatitis A, which has a short infectious period.

Isolation of the sick person for a fortnight is considered adequate, but the infectious period can begin before hepatitis begins to manifest itself in a patient

Giant load on the move

THIS giant boiler drum is one of six delivered by Babcock Engineering Contractors near Vereeniging. The 180 t boiler drum, which has a 20 Mega Pascal design pressure at a temperature of 367° was made by Dorbyl Heavy Engineering at its Vecor Duncanville Works and is one of the largest pieces of equipment in the 618 w steam generating set. On completion the Lethabo Power Station will house six generating sets with a total capacity of 3 708 w enlarging Escom's national generating capacity by about 15%. The boiler drums, measuring some 25 m x 2 m diameter manufactured from BS 1501-271B material with a thickness of 150mm will be housed 75 m above ground level in the massive power station complex. The drum's more than 200 nozzles will be [illegible] to about 500 000 metres of tubing.

BEC a company in the Babcock Africa Group estimates it took about 34 000 man hours to make the drum.

Bop training centre started

AS part of the on going development of Bophuthatswana's manpower training infrastructure a R1-million contract has been awarded to Stocks Bophuthatswana for the erection of a new manpower development centre at Mmabatho.

The building will provide facilities for an extensive number of trades ranging from auto mechanics, electricians and building industry workers - male and female.

Emphasis is placed on pursuits that will make a contribution to the Bophuthatswana economy.

Steel

The manpower development centre complex itself will comprise 15 workshops and an administrative/service section of seven buildings.

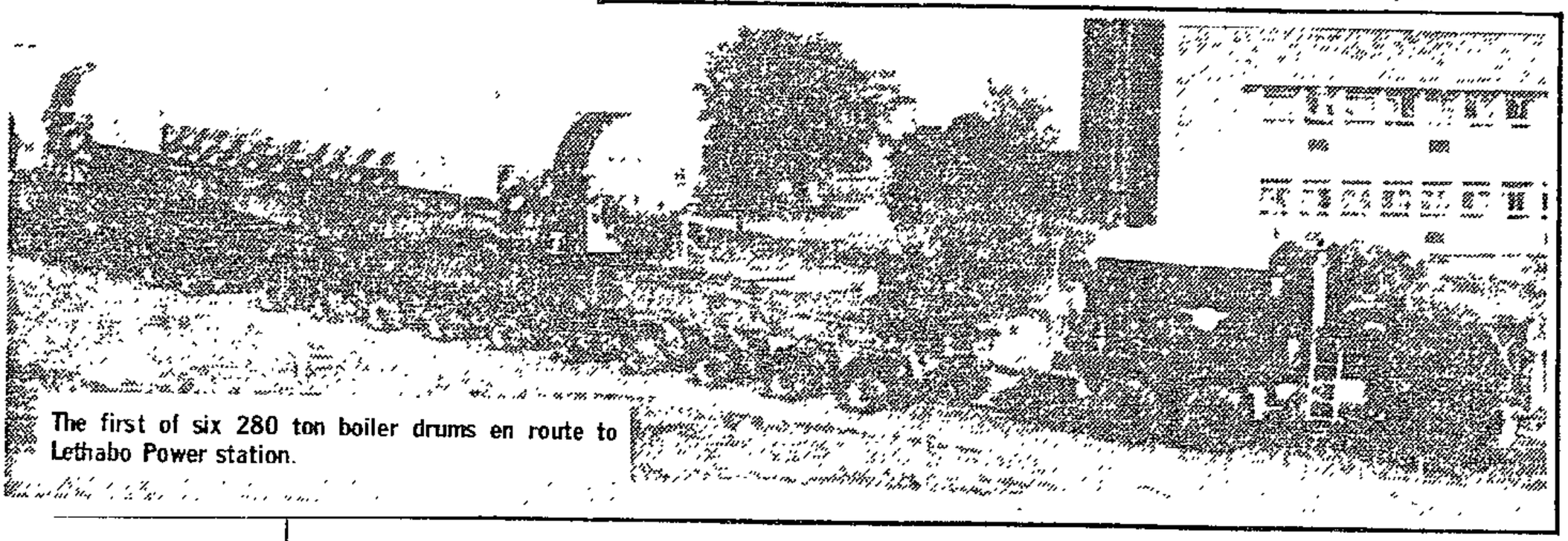
Work on the scheme is already well under way.

The workshops are being constructed in structural steel with brownbuilt and brick infill.

The two storey admin building will be of load bearing brickwork structures.

It will include two classrooms, a library multi purpose hall and separate kitchen facilities.

The intention is to complete the entire complex by November/December in time for the next academic year.



The first of six 280 ton boiler drums en route to Lethabo Power station.

. course in German [illegible] to meet the needs [illegible] employees of German companies in SA, has been set up by the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry.

The intensive two-week course, arranged through the Interman language school, is being monitored by an official of the German Embassy in Pretoria and successful students will be issued with a diploma by the chamber at the end of each course.

Further information from Barbara Schulz (011) [illegible]-7243

Toncoro future 'not so bleak'

DEMAND for bricks is running slightly ahead of this time last year, and the Tongaat Corogroup is hopeful of maintaining earnings in the year ending March 1984 in spite of a slump forecast last month.

Staff Reporter

In the year ended March, operating profit rose by 25% to R37,7-million.

Dividends totalling 34c a share were paid out of earnings of 78,7c a share.

Chairman Dick Kemp said: "Due to the level of demand for our products over the first three months of this financial year, influenced mainly by a strong residential market, the proposed level of production in this year is to be increased.

"By October, the rate of plant utilisation for clay and calcium silicate products will be about 95% instead of 93% anticipated earlier.

"Factories which can produce concrete bricks and blocks will be run at a lower level of capacity utilisation.

"Based on the current demand, overall unit sales in the 1983/84 financial year are now expected to be virtually the same as in the 1982/83 year.

"Accordingly, we are now hopeful that earnings per share will be similar to that of the 1982/83 year instead of the earlier view that earnings would not be maintained," said Kemp.

Kemp expressed caution on presenting a relatively optimistic forecast against a background of a general recession in the SA economy.

"The apparent bouyancy of the residential market has been described by the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research as 'uncharacteristic for this stage of the building cycle.

"The Bureau lists a number of factors which have been advanced for the relatively vigorous activity in this sector of the total building industry.

"These include the free availability of housing finance, the concomitant ability of the building societies to deal with a backlog of mortgage applications and a decline in mortgage rates.

Clearly this level of building activity should be maintained if the housing needs of the Republic are to be met."

...ster of Health ... M Marishane is ... of the Interior

grandchildren. The funeral service will be held tomorrow

...ather Mail

Bureau's forecast for today

...AL — Mainly cloudy and cooler over Eastern Transvaal ... or fog patches along the eastern escarpment. Partly cloudy ... warm over remainder of the area

...TE and CAPE north of the ORANGE — Cloudy in the ... in the morning with fog patches otherwise fine to partly ... warm with possibility of light showers over Gordonia

... of the ORANGE — Partly cloudy and mild but cloudy ... the southern and south-eastern parts with occasional ... isolated showers possible in north west

... — Cloudy and cool with occasional rain

... Fine to partly cloudy and hot with a possibility of isolated ... the extreme south west

...NA — Partly cloudy and mild to warm

...URES ARE CELSIUS MAXIMUMS EXPECTED FOR EACH CITY

...ally Mail ... Station

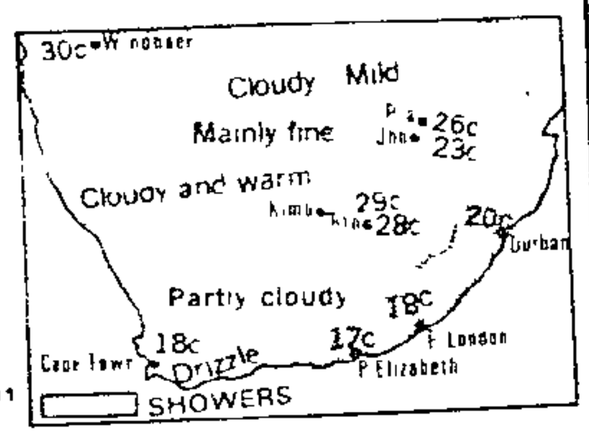
... 5, 198...

... 21h00 ... 18°C

... 20% 35% ... 28°C ... 11°C

... to 20h00

... 17h58 ... 06h11



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

	°C		°C		°C
...	29	Jan Smuts	26	Potchefstroom	30
...	17	Nelspruit	30	Pretoria	29
...	22	Pietersburg	27	Rustenburg	30
...	16	Port Elizabeth	16	Skukuza	31

...AFRICA: Hottest at 14h00 Phalaborwa 32°C Coldest at 08h00 ... and 3°C

...ROAL: Hottest at 14h00 Phalaborwa 32°C Coldest at 08h00 Piet ... °C

THE WORLD YESTERDAY

	Min °C	Max °C	Weather				
...	6	15	Clear	Los Angeles	21	30	Clear
...	20	32	Clear	Madrid	18	34	Clear
...	5	18	Cloudy	Miami	29	31	Clear
...	10	21	Clear	Montreal	18	22	Cloudy
Aires	8	17	Clear	Moscow	11	21	Rain
...	12	26	Clear	New York	25	33	Clear
...	25	25	Rain	Paris	11	20	Cloudy
...	18	26	Clear	Rio de Janeiro	19	26	Rain
...	21	36	Clear	Rome	15	28	Clear
...	14	19	Cloudy	San Francisco	17	22	Clear
				Stockholm	8	12	Cloudy
				Tokyo	[illegible]	25	Cloudy
				Toronto	17	25	Cloudy

...the Stanter was staying and ... the Anglican priest was

Woman held for killing

Mail Reporter

A SOWETO woman has been arrested following the death of a man in Zone 10 Meadowlands

Mr Stanley Mahlamvu 56 a senior teacher at the Jabulani High School was allegedly stabbed in the chest when he tried to intervene in a family row on Wednesday

He died on the way to Baragwanath Hospital

The woman is expected to appear in court soon

MATTER OF FACT

A REPORT in the Rand Daily Mail of August 31 was headlined "It's official — SAA food is awful", in reference to food at airports. Marriott International Services Ltd, a US company which handles the catering for international and domestic flights into and out of Jan Smuts, wishes to point out that it is in no way connected with the catering in the terminal

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays

If you have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail these can be taken up with the Mail Ombudsman, James McClurg, c/o the Editor's secretary.

Striking brewery workers 'resign'

Pretoria Bureau

THE management of the United Breweries near Ga Rankuwa, announced yesterday that 13 quality control staff members who downed tools because of a salary and wage dispute "had resigned" from the company and their resignations had been accepted The workers say they were fired

In a telex sent to the Rand Daily Mail, the management says the 13 broke off negotiations "and had refused to return to work until their demands regarding salaries and wages and certain conditions of employment had been met"

Despite requests from management that they return to work and continue negotiations the employees continued absence and "refusal to continue negotiations is clear indication that they have severed their contracts with the company"

In a statement released in Pretoria by the staff members yesterday it was stated that since October last year they had been promised an adjustment to suit the standard of living

The workers said they met the management last Friday and the same promises were made and on Tuesday, while waiting for the production manager for briefing about the issue, they were dismissed by the manager

...in the spokesman said ... the terms of Regulation ... and proper claims of all ... believe some of the legisla-

Anderson ...

Human rights concern ... Mugabe flies into Ire...

DUBLIN — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and three senior Ministers flew into Dublin yesterday

Mr Mugabe is en route to the United States where he will address the United Nations The Irish Prime Minister Mr Garret FitzGerald, met the delegation of Mr Mugabe his Foreign Minister, Mr W M Mangwende, the Minister of Finance Economic Planning and Development, Dr B T Chidzero, and the Minister for Planning and D... Dr F M N Shah

Bilateral talks centre on growi... links between t...

The visit com... of increasing ... human rights ... and Amnesty ... the human rig... tion, said it wo... meeting with ... wean delegatio... detention of s... force officers

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Gold Circle Me...

63 Barney Road, Benr...

Tel: 618-4100 (10

...ing company ...ongglomerates

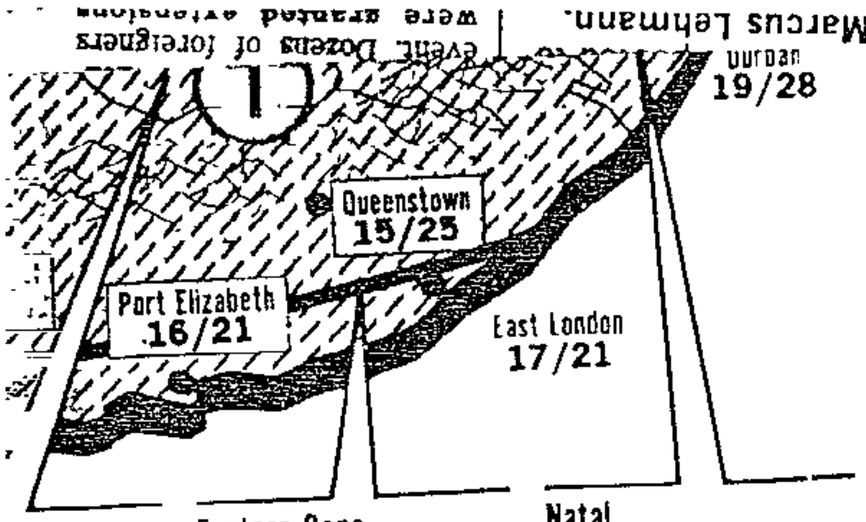
By JOHN MULCAHY

Competition Board has been or... to conduct an urgent investiga... into conglomerates and the con... ation of economic power in ...h Africa.

directive came from Dr Dawie de Villiers, ...er of Industries, Commerce and Tourism. ...ing in Port Elizabeth yesterday, the Minister ...e Competition Board would investigate the de... ...ity of additional ...

SIR GEOFFRE... Britain may ...

MR GEORGE ... 'Not the end ...



State
cloudy and
scattered

Eastern Cape
CLOUDY and cool with occasional light rain or showers

Natal
PARTLY cloudy and warm to hot with scattered thundershowers.

29°C
27°C
22°C
26°C
26°C
31°C
23°C

Jan Smuts Airport
Temperatures:
09h00 14h00 21h00
19°C 24°C 17°C
Humidity:
80% 50% 85%
Max temp: 24°C
Min temp: 12°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00: 7,7mm
Sunset today: 18h86
Sunrise tomorrow: 05h11

RAIN 24-48 hrs ago
Germiston 19, Hoedspruit 18, Irene 14, Jan Smuts 13, Joubert Park 22, Kroondal 18; Krugersdorp 14 Lydenburg 23, Lichtenburg 11, Messina 21, Nelspruit 21, Phalaborwa 13, Piet Retief 28· Potchefstroom 31, Pretoria 21, Thabazimbi 27· Tzaneen 14, Vereeniging 11, Warmbaths 12

RECAST FOR TRAVELLERS

CLOUDY and cloudy in the

Cape Town
FINE and warm

Port Elizabeth
PARTLY CLOUDY and mild with light rain clearing partially

CLOUDY and thundershowers

Kimberley
PARTLY CLOUDY and warm

Windhoek
FINE and hot

18/11/85 RDM

'Strike about nothing' ends

A "STRIKE about nothing" has ended peacefully at a knitwear factory at Hammanskraal, near Pretoria

The factory's general manager, Mr G Licker, said yesterday that the strike by 82 workers of the 850 employed there had now ended and everything was back to normal

The strike began on Monday last week and lasted until last Friday when the workers were reinstated with the exception of about 10 identified as ringleaders, he said

Mr Licker said that prior to the strike there had been discussions with workers about minor complaints and these had all been met

When they did strike, he had a meeting with them.

"There was nothing major. They made no specific demands for higher wages or allowances or anything. They did talk about what they considered to be preferential treatment given to workers in another section of the factory but we showed them they were mistaken

"We asked them to come back to work but when they did not return by the deadline we set, we told them they had dismissed themselves

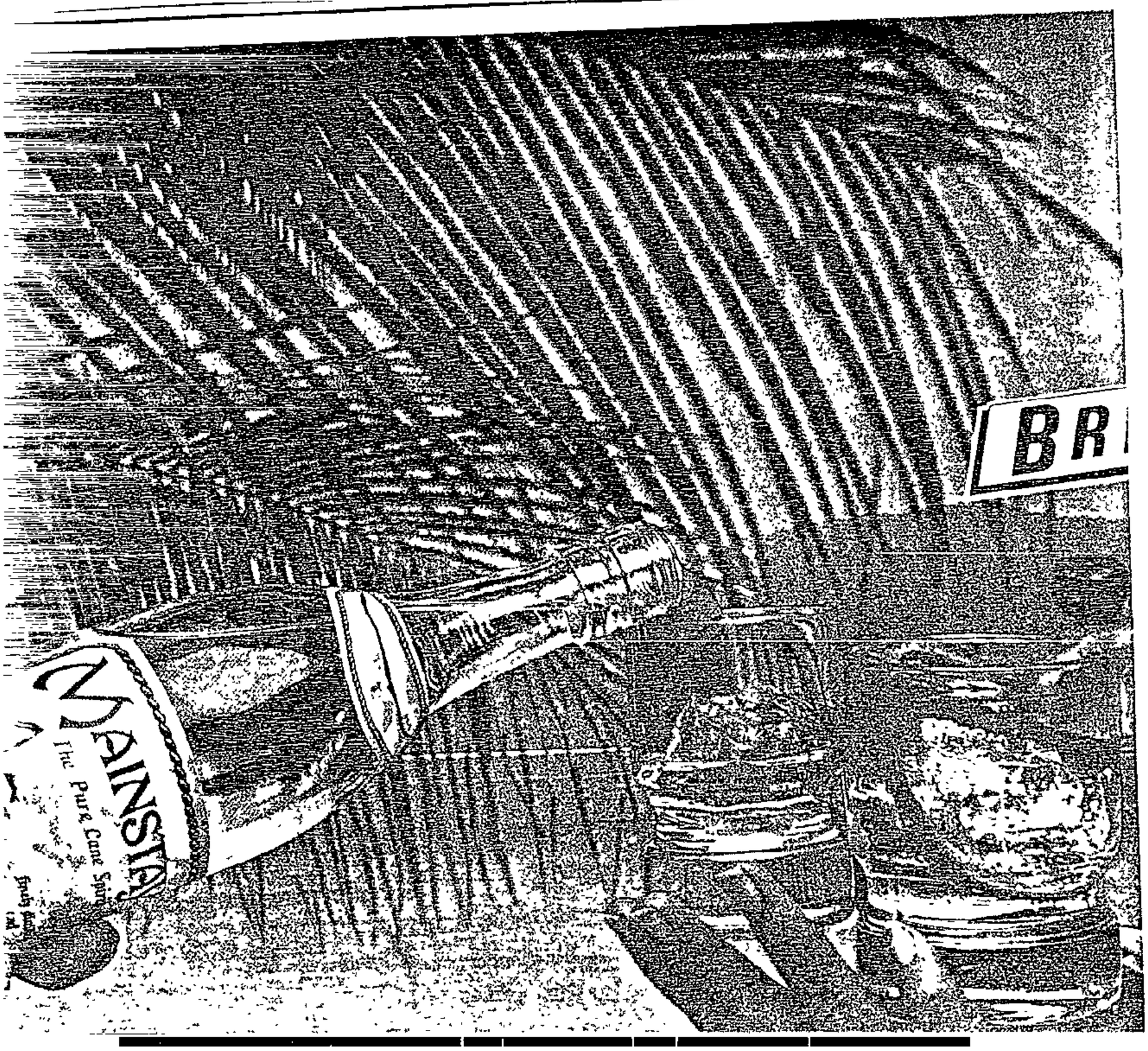
"I had another meeting with them the following day and it was only after that that I heard a trade union was involved

"Then I had a three-hour meeting with leaders of the union and at the end we both agreed that there were no differences between us.

"So I asked why was there a strike It was about nothing Everything is as it was before the strike."

It was also incorrectly reported last week that Mr Licker had rejected all their demands — Sapa.

READERS of SAAN publications — including the Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Times, Sunday Express and the Financial Mail — who experience home delivery problems can phone 710-2236 or 710-2237 to report their complaints. The circulation complaints telephone service is monitored from 6am onwards from Monday to Friday, and from 8am to 11am on Saturday and Sunday.



Homeland slams the door on SA unions

Star 21/11/84

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

In terms of labour legislation to be promulgated later this month the Bophutatswana Government has warned South African trade unions to keep out of the homeland.

The warning, which was contained in letters addressed to the unions now organising in the homeland, amounts to an effective ban.

The new Industrial Conciliation Act, due to go before the Bophutatswanan Parliament at the end of this month, provides that South African trade unions:

- May not hold meetings of workers who live in Bophutatswana but work in South Africa.
- May not operate in Bophutatswana.

The letter from the Bophutatswanan secretary of labour, Mr P G M Maleke, to the South African Allied Workers Union reads: "This is to inform you that neither SAAWU nor any other trade union or employers organisation of another country is permitted to operate in Bophutatswana.

"The Government of Bophutatswana appreciates the need for workers to enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining with employers to negotiate wages and conditions of service and the new Industrial Conciliation Act will legalise, for the first time, trade unions and employers associations in Bophutatswana.

"Closed shop agreements will not be permitted and workers will have freedom to join a trade union of their choice — or not to join a trade union at all."

Other requirements of the legislation are that trade unions must have their governing bodies in Bophutatswana and that no person may be appointed a union official unless he is normally employed in Bophutatswana.

Qeda Amabala
Acne and Pimple lotion
(Medicated)

City Press
SUNDAY ED
January 22, 1984
30c

C.P.

Saawu banned in Bop

... and all SA trade unions face the same fate

(145 H) (110)

CP Reporters

THE powerful South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) has been ordered to stop operating in Bophuthatswana — and all unions not based in Bop face the same ban.

The warning to stay out of the homeland was contained in a letter sent to Saawu secretary general Sam Kikine on Friday. Signed by the secretary of Manpower PGM Maleke it warned Saawu that it "would face the consequences" if the union continued to operate in the homeland.

This is the second homeland to outlaw Saawu. The union is currently fighting a court battle in Ciskei, where Saawu was banned last year.

The letter to Mr Kikine told him the Bop government was aware that Saawu organisers were operating in the homeland, and warned that it would soon be illegal for any union not based inside Bop to operate.

It said the Bop Government would introduce legislation to this effect by the end of the month.

The legislation will be included in a new Industrial Conciliation Act which will regulate the relationship between bosses and workers.

City Press understands similar letters are being sent to other unions operating inside Bop.

It is also understood that the new legislation will prohibit South African trade unions from holding meetings with workers who live in Bop but work in SA.

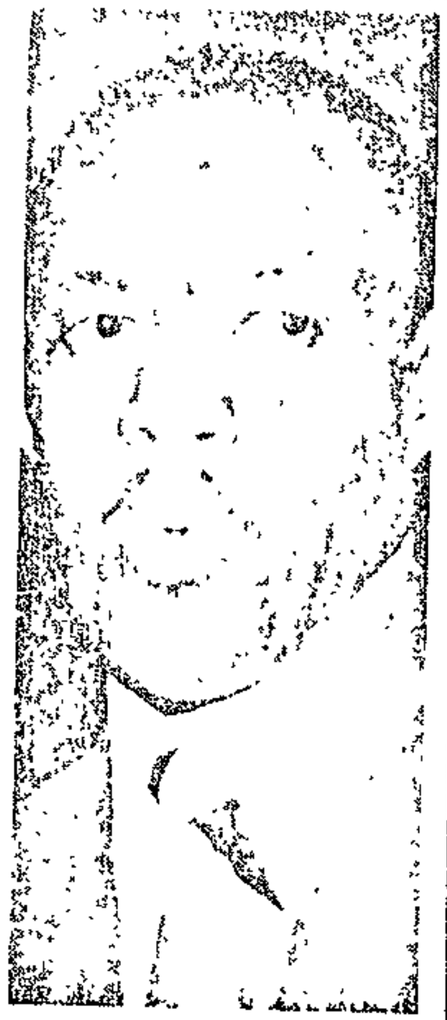
An angry Kikine lashed out at the ban yesterday saying the union would investigate the possibility of taking legal action.

He said Saawu had successfully fought many battles on behalf of workers in Bop and this had obviously angered both the Mangope government and employers.

Labour observers said the move was a clear case of another bantustan government trying to disorganise and divide workers by outlawing effective trade unions of the workers' choice.

The bantustan's intention seemed to be to create small, ineffective unions which could easily be manipulated.

According to a glossy Bop development brochure just published, prospective overseas investors in the homeland are advised that the Batswana people are "not militant and industrial strife is relatively unknown".



Pres Mangope . . . getting rid of SA unions.

Petrol bombs: Shell-shocked councillors ask . . .

C.P. 22/1/84

26/1/84

Outlawed union continues strike

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The strike at Union Carbide's Ucar mine in the Brits area of Bophuthatswana continued yesterday as worker representatives, management and homeland government officials held talks.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) says that the strike, which started on Monday and is said to involve almost 400 workers, is related to the Mangope Government's declaring the union's activities illegal in the homeland

While Union Carbide's industrial relations manager Mr C Robertson acknowledges that the move by the Bophuthatswana Government disrupted recognition talks with the union, he insists a pay dispute is at the heart of the strike, although no figures had been mentioned.

Bophuthatswana is about to enact its new Industrial Conciliation Act which provides for the establishment of homeland unions.

NUM has been advised that its activities in Bophuthatswana are "contrary to the law". Mr Robertson could not say whether the firm would face penalties if it were to recognise an outlawed NUM.

The role of the Bophuthatswana Department of Manpower in the present talks was "conciliatory and mediating", Mr Robertson said. "We understand that they are concerned that their citizens should not loose their jobs"

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of NUM, saw the outlawing of established unions as an attempt to install "government unions" in the homeland He was dubious about the sincerity of firms which claimed they were unwillingly bound by State restrictions. "We think they actually prefer to deal with unions which are kept under Government surveillance"

No end in Ucar mine workers dispute as strike enters third day

(110) RDM 26/1/84

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THE strike by about 390 workers at the Ucar mine in Bophuthatswana entered its third day yesterday

The action closely followed a directive informing South African unions operating in the territory that they were acting "contrary to the law"

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), said the strike was sparked by the Bophuthatswana directive, which was sent in the middle of recognition talks with the mine's owner, Union Carbide, an American multinational, as well as by wage demands

However, Mr Rowan Cronje, the territory's Minister of Manpower and Coordination, said yesterday that recognition of the NUM had never been an issue in the strike.

Mr Cronje said officials of his department had interviewed workers and mine management yesterday and had "established that recognition had never been an issue"

He denied that a sudden ban had been imposed on South African unions, saying that trade unionism had never been allowed in the territory "It's like in South Africa where until recently these unions were not allowed to operate," he said

He said the letter to the NUM had "politely" pointed out that their actions in the territory were contrary to the law "It's a pity these people adopt a belligerent attitude. We believe in industrial peace"

A new Industrial Conciliation Act — providing for the establishment of Bophuthatswana-based unions — is to be tabled in the territory's parliament next month

Mr Ramaphosa said if union recognition had not been an issue, then the NUM would not have met with Union Carbide

"Why did Mr Cronje write to us if the fact that the workers had joined the union and wanted recognition was not an issue?"

The company has confirmed that it met with the NUM twice to discuss recognition at Ucar Mr C Robertson, Union Carbide's industrial relations manager, told the Mail this week that the Bophuthatswana Government had contacted them during the strike to tell them not to deal with the NUM

The general manager of the mine, Mr H Enslin, said yesterday, however, that the strike was over wages and had nothing to do with union recognition

It was "coincidental" that the company had informed the workers of the Bophuthatswana Government's effective ban on the union last Friday

26/1/84

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SA union's strikers in Bop return

RDM 27/1/84

Mail Reporter

ABOUT 400 striking workers at the Ucar vanadium mine in Bophuthatswana decided to return to their jobs yesterday after meeting with the officials of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

The strike took place against the background of an effective ban on trade unions from South Africa operating in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, the general secretary of the NUM, said the workers had repeated their demand for trade union recognition, the recognition of their shop stewards committee in the interim and for a wage increase.

Spokesmen for the mine, owned by Union Carbide, were unavailable for comment.

UNIONS TO FIGHT BOP BAN?

110 City Press 29/1/84

CP Reporter

SEVERAL leading trade unions may take legal action to block the Bophuthatswana Government's labour law which aims to ban them from organising workers in the "homeland"

The Mangope government could be contravening its own Bill of Rights by trying to ban the unions.

Letters have been sent to the unions warning that the Bop Government will soon introduce legislation banning them.

And Professor John Dugard of the Wits University Centre for Applied Legal Studies said this week that the legislation had been "carefully drafted in an apparent attempt to circumvent the Bill of Rights".

In his view, it was "certainly questionable whether or not it is consistent with the Bill of Rights".

Among the unions told to stay out of Bophuthatswana are the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa).

The Bop Government has warned of "consequences" if the unions continue to operate in the homeland after the law comes into effect.

Bop will be the second homeland after Ciskei to ban Saawu.

It is understood that the new legislation will also ban South African trade unions from holding meetings with workers who live in "independent" Bop but work in South Africa.

...and no income either.

Legislative assembly for 18 hours

MDANTSANE BUSES/BUSES/BUSES/...

RAID O... BOYCOT... CHIE...

City Press 29

By BENITO PHILLIPS

THUGS tried unsuccessfully to petrol-bomb the home of Mdantsane Committee of 10 chairman Mzwandile Mampunye — and then left a pamphlet threatening to kill him and his secretary if the bus boycott was not called off.

Mr Mampunye told City Press a bottle of petrol had been thrown against the front door of his Zone Five home and was broken on the roof

He also found leaflets threatening that his assailants would return within two days to kill him and his family, as well as his committee secretary Newell Faku if the bus boycott is not discontinued.

Mr Mampunye said the authors of the leaflets said they were tired of walking and wanted to use the buses. They also said the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) officials did not care for others

Mr Mampunye said it was obvious that whoever tried to burn his house went about it in an "amateurish" way.

"Those responsible are definitely not workers. I think they are members of the ruling Ciskei Natonal Independance Party (CNIP) who are trying to intimidate us.

But, Mr Mampunye said, "even if they kill me it will not mean the end of ... — it ... kers ev... tinue th...

Mr ... this w... dise' a... gotiatio... committ... company ready ... like to ... tions.

In an... commute... Railways buses and this week cles pass... between Cambridge

Police ... Major W... confirmed ...

BUTI ON THE BOYCOTT—Page 4

Doctors despair

THE University of Natal's Medical School has accepted 123 new students — and squashed applications from 950.

The "losers" either have to go abroad to study or abandon their medical careers.

CARDO
...ain bottom ROUSERS

City Press

OFFICES

62 Eloff Street Extention
JOHANNESBURG

Please address all news items and tip offs to THE EDITOR. PHONE 836-0972

NOTE TO:-

ALERT

City Press 29/1/84

Priest is held with Ayco leader

AN ALEXANDRA priest is among the latest batch of people picked up by plainclothes police during dawn raids on their homes yesterday.

Rev A B Molelcki is the pastor at the local Methodist Church, the venue of bus boycott meetings which have been taking place over the last three weeks

His detention under the Criminal Procedures Act was confirmed by a police spokesperson, who ...

parently bee... for allowing t... meeting at the ...

A number ... boycott lea... been held sin... cott started t... ago.

A stateme... by the ACC ... arrests will not ... committee fro... on with its ...

Cut off in his prime

A MAN paid with his life ...

Rightwing miners bow to Tswana move on job laws

RDM 18/2/84

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Rightwing Mine Workers' Union has accepted it will be prevented from operating in mines in Bophuthatswana and that skilled mine work will be opened to black miners in the territory

This was disclosed to the Rand Daily Mail by Mr Rowan Cronje, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Labour and Manpower

The MWU — whose general secretary Mr Arrie Paulus, is a self-proclaimed champion of white workers — has fought a long rearguard battle to preserve the privileged position of white miners in the rich platinum mines

These are either on the Bophuthatswana-South Africa border or wholly in Bophuthatswana

But, Mr Cronje said, an accord has been reached between the Bophuthatswana authorities and the MWU on Bophuthatswana's pending new labour law, under which

- South African-based trade unions will be barred from operating in the territory.
- Racial discrimination will be prohibited in mining, industry and commerce.

To be known as the Industrial Conciliation Act, the proposed new law will be tabled in the Bophuthatswana National Assembly on February 27 and should be enacted by March

Three meetings were held with MWU leaders in the past year and after "amicable discussions" the union accepted the position, said Mr Cronje,

MR ROWAN CRONJE ... disclosures to the Mail

a former Minister of Labour in the Rhodesian Cabinet of Mr Ian Smith

The MWU is understood to have agreed to train black miners for skilled work in Bophuthatswana, including blasting

Blacks are barred from qualifying as blasters in South Africa under the Mines and Works Act

Bophuthatswana is the most mineral-rich and industrialised of South Africa's black "homelands".

Its mines employ between 25 000 and 30 000 miners

The decision to ban South Africa-based trade unions has aroused the ire of South Africa's emerging black unions, including the rapidly-growing National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) led by Mr Cyril Ramaphosa

The NUM is one of three emerging black unions to receive a letter from the Bophuthatswana authorities formally informing them they will not be allowed to operate in Bophuthatswana when the new law is passed

Mr Cronje defended the proposed banning of SA-based unions as consistent with international labour practice, arguing that no country would allow foreign-based unions to operate within its territory.

Whether black union leaders recognised the sovereignty of Bophuthatswana or not, it was a de facto state and would enforce its laws, Mr Cronje added

But he was quite willing to talk to South African black union leaders and explain the position to them, as he had done to Mr Arrie Paulus

He repudiated allegations that the Bophuthatswana authorities wished to exclude SA-based unions to ensure their control of small and fledgling local unions

If Bophuthatswana really wished to have a docile labour force, it would not introduce legislation providing specifically for recognition of trade unions but would leave the situation as it was, Mr Cronje said

South Africa's Labour Relations Act, which extends recognition to black unions does not apply in Bophuthatswana

110 □□□ RDM 20/2/84

ONE other piece of Bophuthatswana labour news makes interesting reading.

Mr Cronje has claimed that the rightwing Mine Workers' Union had agreed it would not operate in Bop after its new law is passed.

More startlingly, he claimed the MWU had agreed, not only that blacks would now have access to skilled jobs there, but that its members would train them.

MWU general secretary Mr Arrie Paulus has not reacted to these claims. If they are true, he has backed down dramatically.

The MWU has fought bitterly to protect the colour bar on the Bop mines near Rustenburg. It says members' jobs are at stake.

And the idea of miners from Rustenburg, one of the MWU's most conservative branches, training blacks is hard to absorb.

But perhaps miners there have now bowed to what they see as inevitable.

(110) □□□ RDM 20/2/84

NEXT month, Bophuthaswana's parliament will debate — and almost certainly pass — an Industrial Conciliation Act.

The law has caused a major row — because the territory is already enforcing its stipulation that

LABOUR WEEK

By STEPHEN FRIEDMAN

South African unions be barred there (though not, it seems, South African employers).

This has already caused one strike and more will be heard of it in future.

But even if emerging unions are allowed to operate in Bop, they will do so under heavy strictures.

The Bill is similar to South African law "proper" but more restrictive, its only advance being a closed shop ban.

It sets up industrial councils which it claims will allow free bargaining — but a Minister can overrule their agreements in some cases without any right of appeal.

If employers want a council but a union doesn't, the Minister makes sure there is one. He appoints a "statutory" council which has even less power than an ordinary one and simply appoints the employee members.

Legal strikes would be even more difficult than in SA's "white areas".

They can only be launched by a union on a council and then after the intervention of an industrial tribunal. Even then, there are other curbs.

The "free system" will give vast powers to the Minister of Manpower — at present former Rhodesian Minister Mr Rowan Cronje.

Whether this will be in practice an advance on Ciskei labour policies remains to be seen.

MWU gets Bophuthatswana nod

RDM 8/3/84 (110)

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THE all-white Mine Workers' Union (MWU) will be allowed to continue operating in Bophuthatswana despite the territory's ban on South African-based trade unions, according to the union's general secretary Mr Arrie Paulus.

And the MWU — an ultra-Rightwing union which is firmly opposed to any relaxation of the strict racial job reservation in force on South African mines — will consider training blacks for more skilled jobs on Bophuthatswana mines.

The bar on South African unions is contained in the new Industrial Conciliation Act, passed by the Bophuthatswana Parliament on Tuesday, which provides an official industrial relations structure for the territory.

While black South African unions have been banned completelly from the territory, the all-white MWU will still be allowed to operate in a semi-official capacity, according to Mr Paulus.

Mr Rowan Cronje, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Manpower and the architect of the labour Bill, told the Mail last month that the MWU had accepted it would be prevented from operating in the territory.

But Mr Paulus said yesterday that in terms of an arrangement worked out with the Bophuthatswana Government, white miners would not be prevented from joining or remaining members of the union.

The MWU would be allowed to represent its members in a "semi-official" capacity at hearings into contraventions of Mines and Works Act regulations or inquiries into mine accidents.

Mr Paulus said the union would continue to negotiate wages and working conditions with the two platinum giants, Rustenburg and Impala, who operate extensively in Bophuthatswana. The negotiations would take place at their head offices in Johannesburg.

He denied a statement by Mr Cronje that the union had agreed to train black mineworkers for skilled jobs.

"The ball is in the court of the two companies," he said. "If they want us to train blacks, they must approach us first. We have taken no definite decision yet. We will cross that bridge when we come to it."

Asked why they were prepared to consider training black mineworkers in Bophuthatswana while adopting an inflexible attitude on job reservation in South Africa, Mr Paulus said Bophuthatswana was a different country and that it had need of the MWU's expertise and know-how for training purposes.

(110) P. Dispatch 8/3/84

Paulus: MWU to stay in Bophuthatswana

JOHANNESBURG — The all-white Mine Workers' Union (MWU) will be allowed to continue operating in Bophuthatswana despite the territory's ban on South African-based trade unions, according to the union's general secretary, Mr Arrie Paulus.

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RDM 14/3/84 (110) (136) (143)

Bop mine apartheid to go by May

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THE Bophuthatswana Government has set a May target date for the abolition of all legal provisions protecting white miners.

Mr Rowan Cronje, the territory's Minister of Manpower, told the Mail yesterday that the Mines and Works Act, inherited from South Africa, is to be amended in May to scrap all racial discrimination.

The move comes as there are mounting calls on the South African Government to do away with job reservation in the mining industry, a change bitterly opposed by the all-white Mine Workers' Union (MWU).

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), warned yesterday that the union was preparing to mobilise its political muscle to have the legislation changed.

At present black mineworkers may not become "scheduled persons" — they cannot obtain certificates of competency to do skilled mining tasks.

The Bophuthatswana amendment opens the way for the first time for black mineworkers to gain blasting certificates.

While the MWU is a staunch defender of white job protection, its general secretary, Mr Arrie Paulus, has not ruled out the possibility that members could train blacks in Bophuthatswana to do skilled minework.

Mr Paulus told the Mail last week that the MWU had not yet agreed to train blacks. If approached, they would "cross that bridge" when they came to it.

Mr Ramaphosa said the fact that Mr Paulus was prepared to consider training black mineworkers in Bophuthatswana showed the MWU was motivated by political considerations and not purely the protection of white workers' jobs.

"If that is the case — and the MWU is using their political muscle and has the support of the Government to prevent a relaxation of the restrictions — then we too must use our political muscle to have the legislation changed.

"They are not opposed to black workers holding blasting certificates in Bophuthatswana, yet in South Africa they're opposed to it because they're worried about the job security of white workers.

"This makes the whole opposition of the MWU to the scrapping of job reservation ridiculous," he said

Whites can stick with MWU — Cronje

Mail Reporter

WHITE mineworkers can remain members of the Mine Workers' Union (MWU) in Bophuthatswana despite the territory's ban on South African trade unions, Mr Rowan Cronje, Bophuthatswana's Minister of Manpower, told the Mail yesterday.

Mr Cronje said a special case would be made of the MWU because it operated as a closed shop in South Africa. Workers who relinquished their membership while in Bophtuthatswana would have problems transferring back.

He denied reports that while emerging black unions had been banned in the territory, the MWU would still be allowed to operate.

"The MWU is banned as well," he said.

"If a man wishes to remain a member of the MWU he may do so, but it is a dormant membership as the union cannot represent its members, negotiate on their behalf or enter into agreements."

Replying to a claim by Mr Arrie Paulus, general secretary of the MWU, that the union would simply negotiate with company head offices in Johannesburg, Mr Cronje said: "Mr Paulus can negotiate with whom he pleases in Johannesburg, but the agreement will have no legal standing in Bophuthatswana.

"Only published agreements between registered employer organisations and registered trade unions will have legal standing."

Mr Cronje said if miners involved in accidents underground wished to call on expertise from outside — such as officials of the MWU — in an enquiry, they would be able to — "but the union cannot represent workers in an official or semi-official capacity."

Tswanas ban white only jobs on mines

Star 15/3/84

By Eugene Soldanha

The Bophuthatswana Parliament has passed a law which abolishes job reservation for white miners employed in the territory.

The new Industrial Conciliation Act, which scraps racial discrimination on the mines, had its third reading last week and will be implemented retrospectively to July 1 last year.

Mr Rowan Cronje, the territory's Minister of Manpower, said the Act was based on standards acceptable to the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The move means that black mineworkers — who previously could not hold certain jobs because they were prevented from gaining certificates to do skilled work — may now gain blasting certificates to do skilled mining work.

Mr Cronje said the exclusively white Mine Workers' Union (MWU) had accepted the new situation in a "constructive, amicable spirit".

But the secretary of the black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, has said the MWU's preparedness to train black miners showed its motives were "political, and not merely the protection of white miners' interests, as it wants everyone to believe".

NUM, which has called on the South African Government to scrap all job reservation in the mining industry, will not be able to organise black miners in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Cronje said membership of either union had no effect in Bophuthatswana.

□□□ KSM 19/3/84 (110)

THE Bophuthatswana Government clearly feels more kindly towards Rightwing white unions than independent black or non-racial ones.

It has banned South African unions from operating there, and Manpower Minister Mr Rowan Cronje claimed the Mine Workers' Union had agreed to cease operating on Bop mines.

This was contradicted by the union's general secretary, Mr Arrie Paulus.

Mr Cronje still claims the MWU is banned — but says white miners can stay MWU members and call MWU officials in to help them at safety inquiries.

The ban's one effect is that agreements between the MWU and employers will not have legal standing in Bop. But Mr Cronje adds that the MWU can negotiate with Bop mine employers in Johannesburg if it wishes.

The reason for the MWU's privileges, says Mr Cronje, is that it has a closed shop forcing workers to belong to it. Resigning while in Bop might "create problems" for union members if they were transferred to a mine outside it.

But why can't the miner simply rejoin the union when he leaves Bop?

And does this mean emerging unions can operate in Bop if they also force workers to belong to them?

RDM 7/4/84

Ban on unions under scrutiny

(110)

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S ban on South African-based unions operating in its territory is a contradiction of Pretoria's new decentralisation policy, according to an Institute of Race Relations report on the territory's new labour legislation.

The report, prepared by Ms Carole Cooper, an institute research assistant, says the new decentralisation policy regards "homelands" and nearby industrial areas in "white" South Africa as single economic regions.

Yet the new Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act, while allowing "foreign" South African firms to operate, prevents "foreign" unions from operating.

The report argues that one of Bophuthatswana's reasons for introducing the ban is to prevent unions that have been organised in the "white" areas from organising at sister plants in Bophuthatswana.

"Some managements in the area have expressed concern over the new requirements, particularly the requirement that they will have to conform to two different sets of labour law."

The report says the Act makes it almost impossible for legal strikes to occur and allows for compulsory arbitration in the majority of disputes.

Lengthy and complicated dispute procedures must be gone through before a union can serve notice that it is going to go on a legal strike.

Even then, the president of Bophuthatswana can effectively step in and prohibit the strike.

"A major difficulty with this negotiating procedure is its length," says the report.

Sats buys British

S-Times 8/4/84

By Angus Macmillan

SOUTH African manufacturers are smarting over the loss of a major slice of a government tender for tarpaulins for the railways (Sats) to British suppliers

A South African supplier has used imported material to whittle away the share of Lebowa-based manufacturers who may now have to lay off workers.

Of the tender for 12 500 tarpaulins for the SAR, a Liverpool company was awarded 3 500, and a Glasgow firm and a Port Elizabeth importer 1 500 each. Another tender for 160 000m of material went to British suppliers

Prices quoted by SA and foreign suppliers differed substantially. Whereas the Liverpool firm and the Scottish supplier quoted R290,98 and R341,44 respectively for a completed tarpaulin, SA quotes varied from R578,78 to R587,21.

A source in the industry says UK suppliers are dumping tarpaulins made from German materials. There is nothing wrong with the quality as the tarpaulins have to be approved by the SA Bureau of Standards.

National Tents & Sales and AECI's Sterkolite Plastics — both with factories in Lebowa — were each awarded orders for 2 500 tarpaulins. Another manufacturer won an order for 1 000

Industex of Port Elizabeth, which used imported material, came in with a price of R403,70 to win its 1 500 order. The Lebowa factories using SA materials could not come near this quote and were even further off the British quotes.

Bop strangles unions

The South African Institute of Race Relations has issued a topical briefing on Bophuthatswana's Industrial Conciliation Act. News Editor THAMI MAZWAI looks at this law in terms of the report by Carole Cooper, the Race Ralations researcher who compiled it after examining the Act.

IN March this year the Bophuthatswana parliament passed a law that barred unions based in South Africa from operating in the territory.

In comparison with the labour laws in a white South Africa the Bophuthatswana law is tougher.

The South African Institute of Race Relations has released a fact paper that describes the Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act.

In terms of the law there is tighter control of all unions in the territory than is presently done by South Africa's industrial laws and the act makes it near impossible for legal strikes.

Strikes

Like South Africa's laws, most emergency workers are ruled out of any industrial action to settle grievance with their employers. Author of the paper, Carole Cooper, states that: "Strikes are totally prohibited in essential services and during the currency of any agreement which deals with the issue in dispute."

Simpler put this after the determination has become binding.

The author of the Race Relations paper also points out that in Bophuthatswana, unlike South Africa, compulsory arbitration in most disputes is provided for, even if the parties involved in the dispute do not ask for this arbitration.

A legal strike becomes possible if one of the parties writes to the minister within 28 days of the dispute that it does not wish to be bound by the determination. This must be gazetted in 14 days. If more than 50 percent of the workers vote to strike then a legal strike may result.

But, the author points out, there is another obstacle to a legal strike. The president may, if he deems it in the public interest, before the 14 days have elapsed, declare the determination valid from a particular date. This would effectively prohibit a legal strike.

Difficulty

Comments the author of the article: "A major difficulty with the negotiating ... port from the Security Police denouncing the said organisation may easily disqualify an applicant.

Some of the requirements of interest to the registrar are the constitution, discrimination, procedures for collection of fees and the keeping of proper books. Another tough requirement is that annual financial statements must be submitted to the government auditor. In "white areas" such documents must be available for inspection.

Records

In addition to this unions must maintain registers of all members and records of membership dues paid and period affected. A list of members, including those in arrears, must be sent to the registrar.

This may appear innocuous, but will most against organising. After all many workers have accepted that union membership in the South African or homeland context can be equated to opposition to the Government.

Law

South African unions cannot operate in Bophuthatswana. They are barred by the law which states that the head office of the union must be in Bophuthatswana.

Another requirement is that no person may be an official of a union unless employed and performing his work in Bophuthatswana.

An inconsistency here is that many of Bophuthatswana's workers are in "white South Africa". These workers can be represented by a South African union in negotiations with management, but a subsidiary of the company in Bo- need to negotiate with a Bophuthatswana union.

Some of the long established unions that operated in Bophuthatswana have to cease operations. These include the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), The National Union of Mine Workers (Num) and the Commercial and Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (Ccawusa).

Limited

The white Mine Workers Union enjoys a limited dispensation to operate in the territory. This, despite the fact that it contravenes the country's requirement that there be no discrimination. This union does not accept black members. In other words a black country opposed to discrimination allows a union practising discrimination to operate. This is if one sees Bo- dependent country.

It is not clear what the Mine Workers Union can do and cannot do, but limited dispensation it does enjoy.

Another silver lining is the outlawing of closed shop agreements. In this regard the Act seems mature.

Fears

It also does not accept more than one union in any industry or area. The union with the marjority membership enjoys registration or recognition.

With the provision that application shall be by responsible people the situation gives rise to fears that the initial unions in the area shall be timid organisations, and this may result in unions that will try and play up to the establishment than concentrate on getting the best deal for its members.

Unhealthy

Also, it cannot be forgotten that Bophuthatswana has closed its eyes to the poor salaries paid by companies in the area, Babelegi as investigations have shown.

This alone is an unhealthy indication of the type of unions that could enjoy favouritism in official circles.

When the Government closed its eyes to Babelegi a government official said: "These companies are playing a vital role giving jobs to our people".

This attitude may still exist and companies in the territory are seen as Messiahs who have braved international opposition to operate in the area and thus need government support against militant unions. Such an attitude could also play in the hands of many South African companies in Bophuthatswana known for their of low salaries. They will enjoy protection.

Lauded

While Bophuthatswana has been lauded for its Bill of Rights, it must be pointed out that this particular law invades labour's basic human rights. This is evident in the manner in which the right to strike has been encapsulated by the authorities, and how these authorities actually regulate

union has an agreement with an employer, then the chances of that union ever going on strike are near nil.

Dispute

Most agreements worth the paper written on cover most areas that lead to strikes and once any of these areas is in dispute the union cannot go on strike. An agreement could thus sign away the worker's right to a strike!

Suppose the terms offered by an employer to settle a dispute are unacceptable, then the threat of a strike does not plague the employer to offer more acceptable terms, if the Bophuthatswana law is looked at closely.

The silver lining for the workers may be the mediator provided for and, an industrial tribunal having a judge or advocate with 10 years experience as chairman. But this remains to be seen.

The industrial tribunal to settle a dispute can make a determination which must be gazetted within 21 days. This determination becomes binding. As in white areas no strike is allowed during this process or

As experience in the 'white areas' has shown, a cumbersome conciliation process, rather than leading to a peaceful settlement of a dispute may add to worker frustration and even precipitate strikes.

Other clauses on the law give the government tight control over all unions or worker organisations.

The definition of organisations covered by the Act is very wide. It includes "any association of persons claiming to represent the interests of or act on behalf of workers or any group of workers, whether employed or unemployed." Virtually all organisations acting for workers could be included in this definition.

Discrimination

This means that even unregistered unions are covered by the Act. For registration the registrar must be satisfied that the applicant is a responsible body "capable of taking part in the negotiations of matters of mutual interest between employers and employees."

The word "responsible" does not give any criteria. It thus could mean that a re-

Invades basic rights

Bus drivers strike erupts

(110) P. Dispatch. 1/8/84

GARANKUWA — Police baton-charged 300 striking bus drivers at Erasmus near Garankuwa yesterday afternoon

A number of policemen and women were injured by stones thrown by the strikers, according to witnesses, who added that the strikers had the upper hand until police reinforcements arrived.

Several policemen suffered facial injuries when their car windows were smashed by stones.

The drivers were striking over the dismissal of two of their colleagues, who were later temporarily reinstated. — SAPA.

Police in clash with bus workers

PRETORIA — A clash between Bophuthatswana police and a group of striking Pitso transport workers left 12 people injured and several vehicles damaged.

The incident occurred outside the Pitso transport depot in Erasmus near Pretoria. A group of about 300 striking employees apparently tried to prevent other workers from continuing with their duties.

Police were called in. A source said a group of policemen were forced to retreat when bus drivers, workshop assistants and workers from other departments stoned them, damaging several police vans.

Bophuthatswana police allegedly charged the protesting workers. About 12 workers were treated at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital for minor injuries.

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana police said three workers had been arrested for holding an "illegal" meeting and obstructing police.

According to transport sources, the strike was apparently sparked by grievances over the dismissal of two bus drivers and over union recognition.

The sources said the transport company apparently had to make use of "all sorts of people" to drive bus commuters to Erasmus — a change-over point for passengers travelling into Pretoria — yesterday morning as most bus drivers were still on strike. — SAPA.

RDM 2/8/84

12 hurt in bus strike

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and MPHO KOBUE

MORE than 300 GaRankuwa bus drivers from the Pitso Transport Depot at Erasmus continued their strike in demand of the reinstatement of two dismissed colleagues yesterday.

Twelve workers were hurt and three arrested after the drivers were baton-charged by Bophuthatswana police on Tuesday.

The workers were also reported to be demanding the recognition of an unregistered trade union, outlawed in terms of Bophuthatswana's new labour laws.

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana police said three workers had been arrested for allegedly holding an "illegal" meeting and obstructing police.

Mr S T Prinsloo, managing director of Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings (BTH), said yesterday that bus trips were disrupted and the drivers on shift had to be replaced to convey passengers.

Mr Prinsloo said: "After all attempts by management to use the formal communication channels had failed, the company requested the Bophuthatswana police to assist.

"The staff staged an apparently pre-arranged walk-out from the company premises with no reason given. Information indicates that members of a little-known unregistered union were involved in the organisation of the walk-out.

"All employees involved not back at work at the normal starting time are deemed to have repudiated their work agreement.

"Re-engagement of applicants will be considered within a limited time. If any vacancies still exist after this action, the company will embark on a full scale recruiting and training campaign."

Sapa reports that, according to local sources, the transport company had to make use of "all sorts of people", to drive bus commuters to Erasmus.

Sowetan 2/8/84 (110)

BTH sacks striking drivers

ABOUT 300 striking workers at the Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings (BTH) depot in Erasmus, near Pretoria, were threatened with dismissal yesterday.

According to the managing director, Mr S T Prinsloo, police were called to the depot on Tuesday morning to disperse workers who were holding an unauthorised meeting on the company premises. The meeting, he said, could have been connected to the dismissal of two bus drivers.

Mr Prinsloo added that bus trips were disrupted and drivers on the shift had to be replaced to convey passengers to their destinations.

He said none of the workers had returned in the afternoon to continue work. "The shifts were covered by other BTH employees and transport continued as normal. All workers not back at work at the normal starting time are deemed to have terminated their work agreement. Re-engagements of applicants will be considered within a limited time and if any vacancies still exist after this action, the company will embark on a full scale recruiting and training campaign," Mr Prinsloo said.

Sources at the trouble-torn depot said they were baton-charged by Bophuthatswana police on Tuesday morning while they had gathered to discuss the expulsion of their two colleagues. They said the two were fired for allegedly being late for work.

BOP MINE LABOUR

Border conflict

Racial tension again appears to be building up in Bophuthatswana's mining industry with SA's conservative Mineworkers' Union (MWU) warning of possible "serious trouble" and that it might if no action is taken, ask its members to resign from Rustenburg area mines that fall inside Bophuthatswana

The union, whose members had trouble with the homeland's police in 1978, claims there have been irregularities by Bophuthatswana authorities in the handling of union members working in mines near Rustenburg

Writing in the latest issue of the union's magazine, *Die Mynwerker*, MWU general secretary Arrie Paulus outlines three cases in which he claims irregularities have occurred All concern disputes about the power of Bophuthatswana authorities to act in SA territory and all concern incidents involving black mineworkers

Bophuthatswana police confirm that an official complaint has been received from the MWU. However, they refuse to comment until an investigation has been completed.

Because Bophuthatswana is a patchwork territory, some mines, like Gencor's Impala group, fall within Bophuthatswana Others, like JCI's Rustenburg mine, are in SA.

Although details given by the MWU are vague, it seems the three incidents concern cases in which

- Bophuthatswana police travelled to the Frank shaft of Rustenburg Platinum mine which falls inside SA, to take the fingerprints of an MWU member charged with culpable homicide The miner refused to have his fingerprints taken but they were taken subsequently by the mine's security police When the man was tried in Bophuthatswana, the presiding magistrate indicated displeasure at the miner's refusal to have his prints taken by homeland police,
- A MWU member was charged with assault by Bophuthatswana police after a mine accident at the Frank shaft The miner was instructed to go to a police station in the homeland to have his fingerprints taken and a case was set down to be heard in a Bophuthatswana court However, on the trial day, he could not find anyone at either the court or the police station who knew anything about his case Subsequently he was told by a Bophuthatswana policeman that he had missed his court case, had been found guilty in absentia and fined R80, and
- Two men, whom Paulus intimates were Bophuthatswana policemen, questioned a MWU member living in SA and tried to search his home in a case concerning a missing battery.

Paulus also refers to Bophuthatswana police meting out "bad treatment" to MWU members in 1978 which led to President Lucas Mangope appointing a commission of inquiry

When the commission reported it stated that "such incidents arise primarily from clashes between individuals with conflicting interpretations of their role, status and interests in a relatively new social climate" It made a number of recommendations aiming at a minimising friction between the mine workers and the homeland police

Paulus writes "The commission's recommendations helped a lot and with a few exceptions we did not have much trouble — up to a few months ago Then things began to happen which caused a lot of bitterness."

He says "We object to our members, who with their knowledge and know-how fill the coffers of Bophuthatswana, being treated like criminals If necessary, we will ask our members to leave the mines at Rustenburg to earn their living in the Republic of South Africa"

'Insulted' workers threaten to quit mines

Mail Reporter

THE Rightwing Mine Workers' Union (MWU) has threatened to pull all their members out of the mines at Rustenburg following alleged insulting treatment of white miners at the hands of Bophuthatswana police.

An article in the union's mouthpiece, Die Mynwerker, lists three cases where white workers were allegedly insulted by Bophuthatswana police.

Both the Impala Platinum Mine and the Rustenburg Platinum Mine, which are dependent for their operations on thousands of skilled white miners, straddle the borders of South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

Mr Rowan Cronje, the territory's Minister of Manpower, said yesterday that Bophuthatswana would not be susceptible to threats.

"We will be very sad if the mine workers decide to leave, but we are a free country and anyone is free to come and go as he pleases."

Mr Cronje said the MWU had no standing in Bophuthatswana in terms of the country's new labour legislation which forbade South African-based trade unions to operate.

State scotched negotiations

Star 31/8/82

Last January, recognition negotiations between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and Union Carbide covering the Ucar Minerals Mine in Bophuthatswana were at an advanced stage, writes Carolyn Dempster.

What should have been a relatively simple recognition procedure was, however, replaced by uncertainty and industrial unrest.

This was because of the Bophuthatswana Government's hostility towards the NUM and other South African-based unions.

About 450 NUM members at the mine went on strike on January 23 and 24 over recognition

At the time, Union Carbide industrial relations manager Mr Cedric Robertson said the company was fully prepared to recognise and deal with the NUM.

But this was contrary to the policy of the Bophuthatswana authorities, who informed the NUM that it had "no standing nor would have any standing in the future in the homeland".

The company's efforts to secure a compromise between the union and the authorities failed.

When Bophuthatswana passed its Industrial Conciliation Act, the door to negotiations between companies in the territory and the NUM was firmly shut.

Mr Robertson said much confusion had arisen from the uncertainty.

"The situation is clear now and labour relations at the mine are good.

"There is no doubt that we have to comply with the Bophuthatswana legislation

"I don't think the NUM is very happy, but there is not much we can do about it."

Bophuthatswana workers have no place in the sun

Star 110 31/8/84

Underdevelopment and unemployment in South Africa's black homelands are problems which could trigger widespread social and political unrest if left unattended much longer, say the experts. In a recent series of articles in *Indicator South Africa*, published by the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at Natal University, they examined the prospects for development in these troubled areas.

In the third and final part of this series, ANDREW BEATTIE looks at some of the problems in this regard facing Bophuthatswana.

Within sight of the spectacular new government offices, shopping centres and residences in Mmabatho are clusters of tin shacks.

The shack-dwellers — many of whom commute several hours each day for wages of less than R20 a week, if they are lucky enough to have jobs — have seen Bophuthatswana Government revenues used to form a new indigenous elite.

If development has come to Bophuthatswana — as its government's mouthpieces claim — the bulk of the population has been unaffected.

Professor Karl Magyar, a former economic adviser to the government of Bophuthatswana, and now at the University of Durban-Westville, says there is a failure to implement, enforce, supervise and monitor developmental progress in the homelands. He points out that high growth rates — as claimed by Bophuthatswana — may be misleading

This is because only a fraction of the population accrues increases in wages or profits, and a large portion of the Gross Domestic Product goes to foreign shareholders.

BENEFIT

He writes that the bulk of development schemes in Bophuthatswana are aimed chiefly at reflecting an increase in GNP.

The Bophuthatswana Government is inclined towards investment in grandiose, high-profile public projects, says Professor Magyar.

He highlights the Sun City project as one of ing the masses directly. "This type of investment is aimed at the white South African spender in Bophuthatswana, and provides relatively few jobs for the labour force in menial staffing capacities."

While President Lucas Mangope gives frequent reassurances of his government's liberal intentions in allowing free enterprise to operate there, this has no relevance to the masses who have little chance of accumulating capital

Instead, argues Professor Magyar, what exists is State-capitalism, with the government taking on the function of the directorate of a corporation.

Reviewing the list of projects in which the government of Bophuthatswana is investing its funds, one finds the following a game lodge in Pilanesberg, an extension and possibility of a new hotel near Sun City; a hotel, casino and game reserve at Thaba Nchu; a new parliament building and government offices in Mmabatho; the establishment of Bop-TV; a new international airport; and a second hotel at Mmabatho, to mention a few.

Even if profitable, these schemes tie up funds that could be used for mass development, instead of merely creating a new black elite.

Professor Magyar pinpoints the lack of clarity on the position of permanent political ties between homelands and the South African Government as a major factor hindering economic development.

South African states Many observers find this difficult to understand in the light of his enthusiastic acceptance of complete independence in 1977.

Professor Magyar says these claims of a commitment to federation also do not coincide with the approach to economic development.

"The accommodation of federal forms requires different policies from those which seek to develop genuine self-sufficiency as in the case of independent countries. Federalism involves planning for a permanent relationship in the areas of employment, capital movement, aid, infrastructural extensions, fiscal policies, and overall policy co-ordination.

"Working towards independence calls for a reduction of these ties and for the more painful attempt to develop diversification and self-sufficiency at any cost," writes Professor Magyar.

STRATEGY

The result of this lack of clarity offers the economic planner a very weak base on which to formulate an appropriate strategy.

Bophuthatswana has the option of remaining an integral part of South Africa. The South African economy needs the labour available in the homelands and they in turn need the capital, managerial, technological and organisational leadership offered by South Africans.

The rhetoric of "inde-

Workers have no place in the sun

31/8/84

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The Bophuthatswana Government is inclined towards investment in grandiose, high-profile public projects, says Professor Magyar.

He highlights the Sun City project as one of those which focuses mainly on increasing GNP as against those which focus on benefiting the masses directly. "This type of investment is aimed at the white South African spender in Bophuthatswana, and provides relatively few jobs for the labour force in menial staffing capacities."

While President Lucas Mangope gives frequent reassurances of his government's liberal intentions in allowing free enterprise to operate there, this has no relevance to the masses who have little chance of accumulating capital.

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Professor Magyar pinpoints the lack of clarity on the position of permanent political ties between homelands and the South African Government as a major factor hindering economic development.

Recently, President Lucas Mangope again emphasised his commitment to a federation of South African states. Many observers find this difficult to understand in the light of his enthusiastic acceptance of complete independence in 1977.

Professor Magyar says these claims of a commitment to federation also do not coincide with the approach to economic development.

"The accommodation of federal forms requires different policies from those which seek to develop genuine self-sufficiency as in the case of independent countries. Federalism involves planning for a permanent relationship in the areas of employment, capital movement, aid, infrastructural extensions, fiscal policies, and overall policy co-ordination.

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The result of this lack of clarity offers the economic planner a very weak base on which to formulate an appropriate strategy.

Bophuthatswana has the option of remaining an integral part of South Africa. The South African economy needs the labour available in the homelands and they in turn need the capital, managerial, technological and organisational leadership offered by South Africans.

The rhetoric of "independence" imposes restrictions which in many ways limit the development of this region.

Sowetan 13/9/84

(110)

Bop workers in a big fix

JOB-SEEKERS in Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa, Bophuthatswana, are in fear of forfeiting their unemployment fund money estimated at hundreds of thousands of rands because of a new rule.

The rule states that they submit proof of the attempts they made to find new jobs before applications for their benefits can be processed by the local labour office.

Funds are obtained from these offices and have to be filled and stamped by four employers to prove that a particular job-seeker called at a company looking for employment. This is then submitted to the concerned officials to enable them to process documents to release the insurance money.

But more of the people interviewed told **The SOWETAN** that procedure of getting the forms signed by employers was so difficult that most of them ended up abandoning it halfway without receiving their unemployment money. They complained that they were barred from calling personally at factories in Rosslyn when looking for jobs and as a result they had difficulties in having their forms signed.

Afraid

"We have no alternative but to wait at labour offices for businessmen to come and tell the type pf people they want because we are afraid of being arrested in Rosslyn. But we still encounter problems because those who come to look for workers at these offices refuse to sign our papers," one said.

Others blamed authorities of having adopted that step to discourage people from claiming the money they were entitled to. The move, they said, would give the Government a reason to rip them of their hard-earned cash.

"Some of us struggled foı many years while companies we worked for deducted large sums of money from our meagre salaries. But today, we are jobless and are now refused the right to plough back from what we invested," workers said.

None of the officials of the Department of Manpower Utilisation in Bophuthatswana, could be reached for comment yesterday.

Bop workers say company exploited them

SCORES of employees at a furniture store at Babelegi, Hammanskraal in Bophuthatswana, this week claimed that besides being paid meagre wages they were also "harassed" and dismissed "at will".

And a large number of workers at the Pretoria furniture factory in Babelegi said they were unfairly retrenched recently without having been given notice or reasons for the action.

Workers interviewed this week said they were afraid to air their grievances to management. "We are also scared to complain publicly for fear of reprisals from the Bophuthatswana government", said the employees, who refused to have their names published.

The workers, most of whom stay in the plots nearby, claimed they were "exploited" and paid weekly wages of up to R12. Most of them said they had accepted the jobs in the Babelegi industrial area because the unemployment rate had soared and they could not get jobs anywhere outside Bophuthatswana.

Those interviewed said large numbers were retrenched last week without being compensated. "We were just told that we have been retrenched and that we must go home", the workers said.

The production manager at the Pretoria furniture company, Mr Mike Lubbe yesterday declined to comment and referred **The SOWETAN** to the managing director, Mr A Levison who was not available for comment.

HOMELANDS _ Bophuthatswana _ Labour

1985 _ 1987

RDM 1/2/85 (110)

Problems of a 'two country' mine

Mail Reporter

JOHANNESBURG Consolidated Investments' giant Rustenburg Platinum Mine, which straddles the border between South Africa and Bophuthatswana, has found itself torn between two diverging labour systems

The mine's anomalous situation came to the fore this week when it signed a recognition agreement with the black Federated Mining Union (FMU), which is based in South Africa.

The agreement covers the mine's approximately 4 500 black surface workers on the South African side of a border which zig zags arbitrarily past shafts and living quarters.

On the Bophuthatswana side, the FMU is banned in terms of the territory's Industrial Conciliation Act.

Four of Rustenburg's shafts are in South Africa, while two and the main administration buildings are in Bophuthatswana.

Underground, the workings weave back and forth across the border and signs have been put up to inform miners when they are entering or leaving Bophuthatswana.

Thus, while it has been relatively easy to establish which workers can belong to the FMU on the surface, no criterion has yet been established for those working underground.

RPM's consulting engineer, Mr Bruce Sutherland, said the company was waiting for the authorities to agree on whether the actual point of work or the location of the shaft where staff went down should determine whether a worker was in South Africa.

On the Bophuthatswana side, RPM has been approached for access rights by the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume), a union set up in the wake of the territory's new labour laws.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday,

UK firm 'is dodging unions'

4/4/85 110

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A MAJOR British textile company has been accused of closing its two Randfontein plants so that it can move to Bophuthatswana and avoid unionism.

The National Union of Textile Workers claims that the company, Coats Patons, will be able to pay workers in Bophuthatswana "a quarter" of what its workers earn now and will be able to take advantage of tough anti-union laws in the territory.

Unionists fear other companies will also begin moving to homelands, most of which oppose unions, to avoid unionism in the cities.

Attempts to obtain comment from the company have been unsuccessful, but it is understood that it denies that it is closing the plants to avoid the union and reduce its wage bill.

Union sources say the new Bophuthatswana operation will not be directly run by Coats Paton. But they add that the plant will be producing its products and allege that it has arranged that another company will run the plant so that it can avoid accusations that it is moving to the homeland.

A labour law passed by Bophuthatswana last year forbids all South African unions from operating in the territory and imposes tough controls on unions

'Racist remarks' spark probe at Hebron College

By MONK NKOMO

THE Bophuthatswana government has set up a commission of inquiry into the conduct of senior white officials at the Hebron College of Education who are said to frequently remark that "blacks could have a degree and it still means nothing".

Scores of pupils also claimed that their colleagues were deliberately failed at the end of last year and that they were subjected to remarks from certain white teachers such as "what do you think your Mangope will do to us?", "You said he is sympathetic, why don't you go to him for help — he will never pass you", and "hy is julle kaptein gaan kla by hom".

Angry students also lashed out at a senior white teacher, described as "autocratic" and who "bravely comes out to say he is not impressed by black people — after all they could have a degree and will still mean nothing". This, the students added, was an insult to blacks "especially when some of the white staff members can hardly say two English sentences correctly".

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Education, Mr L G Holele, yesterday confirmed that his department had launched an inquiry into the allegations. "We have received the complaints from the students. The commission of inquiry has already been sent to Hebron to investigate the matter," Mr Holele said.

Students interviewed also complained of racism and about the shortage of teaching staff and accused the authorities at the college of ignoring applications from black teachers. "No black man ever heads a department at this college other than a Tswana. But you have a white man who knows as little as the students, but heading a department," the students said.

Mr Holele yesterday said: "Presently, we cannot say if the allegations by the students are authentic or not. But we expect a complete report back on the matter either this week or next week."

Transkei travel documents

THE Transkei Consulate General's office in Johannesburg is to issue travel

present to help them.

All people who wish to pay taxes

Workers fired over Bop move

ABOUT 60 employees of Golden Era plastic company in Industria have been dismissed because they refused to be transferred to the company's new premises in Bophuthatswana.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

The workers, members of the Fosatu-affiliate Paper Wood and Allied Workers' Union, said they fear losing their citizenship, Section 10 (1) A rights, trade union facilities and that they will be used as "cheap labour" in Mogwase, 100 km south of Rustenburg.

They fear that they will be away from their families in Soweto and will be accommodated in expensive homes where they will be expected to pay high rents — the minimum they are expected to pay is R130 per month.

The workers also see the move as an attempt by the company to invest in Bophuthatswana following a visit to their Johannesburg plant by the territory's president, Lucas Mangope last month.

Attempts by The SOWETAN to reach a Mr K Chita, who is the general manager of the plastic and paper bag manufacturer, have been unsuccessful for the past three days.

Mr Chita was said to be in Rustenburg and later in Johannesburg, and his secretary has insisted that he is not available for comment.

The workers told The SOWETAN that before the Christmas holidays they were notified by their management that the company would move to Bophuthatswana and those who wished to come along could do so.

"We were also told if we did not want to move our services would be terminated," the workers said.

DISMISSED workers at Golden Era demand their money.

Migrant laws streamlined

110

B. Day 26/9/85

MIGRANT labourers from the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei) states will no longer have to travel "home" to renew their contracts from November 1.

This is one of the results of high-level discussions between SA and TBVC manpower ministers in Bophuthatswana's capital, Mmabatho, on Tuesday, according to a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday from the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf).

"The most significant aspect of the talks was a number of important decisions to streamline the administrative arrangements for the re-attestation of employment contracts.

"In terms of the multilateral understanding reached by the five governments, consular representatives of the TBVC states accredited in SA will as from November 1 be able to renew the service contracts of their citizens employed in the SA," the statement said.

This was provided the individuals concerned "are still working for the employers with whom their contracts were originally concluded", Secosaf added. — Sapa.

More platinum miners leave

and at Mineral Processes.

Workers went on strike over a variety of wage and work-related issues and the National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) said workers wanted NUM recognition.

The NUM said yesterday 27 workers had been shot with rubber bullets in violent clashes with mine security forces and that 26 had been admitted to the mine hospital.

The NUM said clashes resulted in the arrest of 48 workers at Wildebeestfon-

From page 1

tein North mine. They were handed over to the Bophuthutswana police and were due to appear in the Phokeng Regional Court today.

Impala Platinum's acting executive officer Gary Maude yesterday confirmed workers would appear in court today on charges of committing criminal offences.

20 000 miners dismissed

Cape Times 7/1/86

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG. — In the largest-ever mass dismissal by a South African corporation, Gencor yesterday fired 20 000 employees from its Impala Platinum Mine near Rustenburg in Bophuthatswana.

The jobs of a further 10 000 at the mine are also at stake if they do not return to work

The mass dismissals have shocked the South African labour movement. The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said it would decide on "strategic action".

The president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr Elijah Barayi, called on Gencor to reinstate the men immediately and said he would discuss "national action" with his executive.

'In breach of contracts'

The men were fired for striking over wages, working hours and other grievances

The acting chief executive of Impala, Mr Gary Maude, said yesterday that the dismissals followed "a warning to the workers to the effect that continued participation in an illegal strike would be in breach of their employment contracts"

They were fired from three mines — Wildebeestfontein North and South and Bafokeng South. Those from two other mines — Bafokeng North and Mineral Processes — have been given an ultimatum to return today. About 65 percent of the workers are from Bophuthatswana.

Mr Maude said they had attempted to negotiate with elected representatives but "you run into a point where they get completely unreasonable".

'Utmost shock' caused

Mr Maude denied that recognition of the NUM — which, as a South African union, is outlawed by Bophuthatswana labour law — had been raised as an issue by the workers.

The NUM claims it has substantial support on the mine. A statement by the NUM last night said the action had caused them "utmost shock" and that the decision was characteristic of "Gencor's despicable manner of dealing with workers' legitimate grievances.

"The fact that South African unions are prohibited by law from operating in Bophuthatswana has presented Gencor with a pretext to commit these atrocities with impunity".

The NUM statement said the main grievances were low wages, long working hours and a refusal by the company to allow the NUM to recruit on the mine.

Biggest mass axing in labour history

7/1/86 BUS DAY

20 000 mineworkers sacked by Gencor

110

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

IMPALA platinum mines yesterday dismissed 20 000 strikers in Bophuthatswana in one the biggest mass sackings in recent labour history.

The sacked workers were from three Gencor-controlled Impala mines — Wildebeest North, Wildebeestfontein South and Bafokeng South.

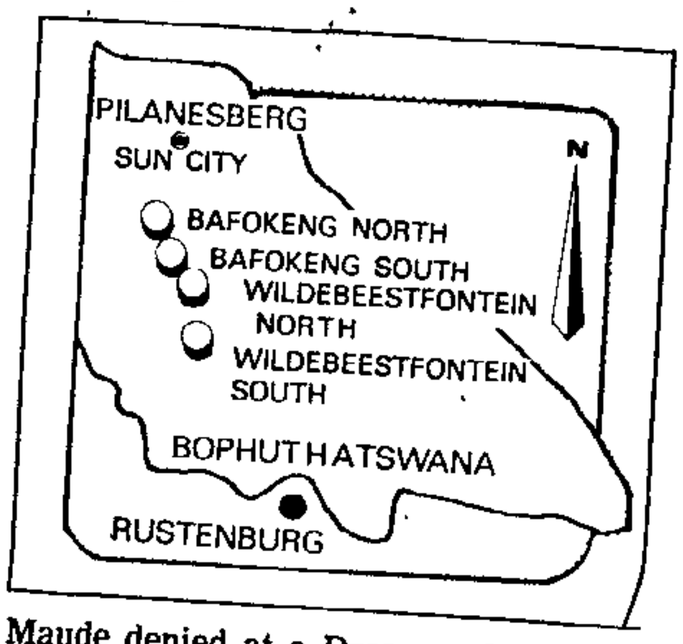
Ultimatums have been given to several thousand workers who have not returned to work at Bafokeng North mine and at Mineral Processes, a processing plant.

About 30 000 workers at the four mines and processing plant went on strike on New Year's Day over a variety of wage- and work-related issues. About 50% of the workers were back at work on January 2 and 3 but there has been an almost total stayaway since then.

A Gencor statement said the sackings came after a warning to workers that continued participation in an illegal strike would be in breach of their employment contracts and would result in dismissal.

Impala is the second-largest producer of platinum in the West.

Acting chief executive officer Gary Maude denied at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that management was planning to rehire the workers, 65% of whom were from Bophuthatswana.



He said Impala could get a new labour force because there were many unemployed in Bophuthatswana who had been trained on mines. Teba, the Chamber of Mines' recruiting body, had 400 000 applications for employment.

Maude said questions and grievances put by worker representatives in meetings with management had covered pay-related issues and employer-employee relationships.

Bophuthatswana manpower officials had assisted in talks with workers over grievances relating to death benefits, the Unemployment Insurance Fund and tax issues.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which claims a 50% membership at Impala, even though SA unions are barred from operating in Bophuthatswana, said last night the strike was over low wages, long working hours and management's refusal to give the NUM recruiting facilities.

THE 450 000-strong Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) has condemned the mass sackings of strikers at Impala Platinum mines and says it will meet to consider mass action to get workers reinstated.

Management says the NUM has only about 200 members at Impala and denies that worker demands during the strike included NUM recognition.

Management has an access agreement with the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume), but

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Biggest mass axing in SA labour history

BUS DAY 7/1/86

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this union was not involved in negotiations.

The NUM said last night that the decision to dismiss the workers was characteristic of Gencor's "despicable manner of dealing with workers' legitimate grievances".

It said the fact that Impala was situated in Bophuthatswana had presented Gencor with a pretext for refusing to deal with the NUM.

The union would decide on action to have the workers reinstated.

Maude said the effect of the strike on production was not minor, but would not be more specific.

He had said on Sunday night he expected workers to be back yesterday, saying most disputed issues had been resolved.

He admitted at the Press conference yesterday worker representatives had not said workers would be returning to work yesterday. But he had expected them to after personal talks with various workers and because the atmosphere had seemed normal on Sunday night.

He conceded that management was concerned about its communications with employees and wanted to improve them.

He said Gencor had taken the possibility of international reaction into account before dismissing the workers.

Impala management has claimed employee representatives were not prepared to get down to solid discussions. The NUM says management has been refusing to deal properly with elected worker representatives.

The mines are located in a 20km belt stretching from 10km south of Sun City to near Rustenburg on the Bophuthatswana side of the border.

ARGUS 8/1/86

All quiet at Gencor strike mines

JOHANNESBURG. — The situation at all four Gencor mines and minerals processes in Bophuthatswana — where 20 000 workers were dismissed this week following a strike — is peaceful, according to a Gencor statement.

"No person has been seriously injured by either security personnel or striking workers. Teargas and rubber bullets were used to disperse a crowd, but there were no serious injuries," the statement said.

UNDECIDED

The Bafokeng North mine and mineral processes had a "good turn-out to work today".

However, about 3 000 workers were apparently undecided whether to return to work.

About half the labour force had been paid off at the three mines, and most transported home — Sapa.

Gencor starts paying off 20 000 miners

SIPHO NGCOBO and
CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

THE Gencor-controlled Impala platinum mines in Bophuthatswana began paying off 20 000 miners yesterday amid unconfirmed reports that 19 workers had been taken to hospital after mine security had shot at them with rubber bullets.

Gencor said yesterday the dismissal of striking workers at three of its mines — Wildebeestfontein North, Wildebeestfontein South and Bafokeng South — was proceeding peacefully and orderly.

However, workers alleged considerable violence and their reports varied as to whether clashes with mine security at the three mines had taken place on Sunday or Monday.

Workers at the Bafokeng South mine yesterday said 19 workers had been seriously injured and taken to mine hospitals after clashes with mine security.

They said another 20 had been injured after mine security had used teargas, gun buts and batons in an attempt to force them to return to work.

Gencor said about 2 000 workers at the Bafokeng North mine and Mineral Processes had returned to work yesterday after receiving an ultimatum.

The workers had gone on strike over wages and working hours, among other grievances.

Worker representatives yesterday said Gencor had been informed of worker grievances before the strike began on January 1.

Bafokeng South mine was like a war zone yesterday as thousands of miners queued for paypackets and were escorted to nearly 100 buses by heavily-armed security personnel.

Platinum soars to $361,25 after Impala strike

From MARTIN HAYES

LONDON. — News that Impala Platinum had dismissed 20 000 workers, two thirds of its workforce, lifted prices in the platinum market here to highest levels since early July 1984.

The metal rose to $361,25 a troy ounce last night on speculative and fund buying, compared with an afternoon fix of $349,75.

Earlier in the day speculative selling in fairly active nervous conditions pared gains slightly, and platinum was fixed at $356,75, before renewed buying lifted prices over $361, dealers said

Premium

Since the beginning of the year, when the strike at Impala's four South African mines began, platinum has risen from just under $342.

Its premium over gold has similarly advanced.

Platinum is more vulnerable to supply disruptions, as South African output accounts for some 80 percent of total world non-communist production, dealers said.

By comparison, South Africa mines only around 60 percent of non-communist world gold output, and this metal consequently tends to react less to fears of supply difficulties than the more thinly-traded platinum market

Buoyed by strong platinum prices gold rose to the highest levels for six weeks yesterday afternoon, when the price touched a high around $331, before settling back slightly to the fix, dealers said

Activity quickened yesterday afternoon, after a generally quiet morning, with some commission house buying absorbing scale-up trade selling.

Prices also rose on the Nymex futures market on Monday, closing just below fresh contract highs.

Monitoring

Dealers said although most of the activity in London appears to have been speculative, industry-based business has risen over the last week.

Traders will be monitoring the Impala situation closely over the next few weeks to see if the dispute continues.

Impala is likely to be able to utilize its stocks in the short-term, and also hire experienced replacement labour, thus having little discernible effect on supply, they noted

However, should inventories decline significantly, further price gains will be prompted by fears of a supply shortage.

In New York, Comex gold futures stood at six-week highs on sympathetic buying from a strong platinum market, analysts said.

The key February gold delivery added $2,30 to $333 an ounce, the strongest level since November 27.

Buyers

Analysts said commission houses and fund traders were net buyers, with platinum soaring for the second day to new contract highs on worries over possible output losses resulting from the recent labour problems at South Africa's Impala Platinum mines. Dealer houses sold into the rally, they said.

● Silver bullion also moved higher yesterday afternoon, tracking the pattern of the other dominant precious metals. it rose to around 590c an ounce from a midday fix of 584,50c. — Reuter

Cape Times 9/1/86

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Gencor sacks another 3 000

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG — Gencor fired 3 000 more workers at its Impala Platinum mine in Bophuthatswana yesterday — bringing to 23 000 the total axed.

The workers, from Bafokeng North, were described by the company as having "voluntarily" decided to return to their homes after they failed to meet an ultimatum to return to work yesterday

At the Wildebeesfontein North section of Impala, mine security arrested 48 miners and handed them over to the Bophuthatswana authorities at Phokeng after teargas and rubber bullets were fired.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Marcel Golding, said 27 workers had been shot and 26 hospitalized.

The union believed the workers were arrested because they were suspected of being "activists".

Lieutenant-Colonel Dave George of the Bophuthatswana police confirmed that the men had been arrested by mine security.

The acting chief executive of Impala, Mr Gary Maude, said strikers surrounded a security vehicle and were dispersed by rubber bullets and teargas.

He said no serious injuries resulted though "two or three" workers had been hospitalized.

Mr Maude said that by mid-afternoon yesterday 14 000 out of the original 20 000 fired on Monday had left the mine

"The next step will be a decision to start employing again. I'm surprised how quickly we could properly discharge people," he said.

Tuesday, April 23, 1985 RDM

Union hits at 'loophole'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A CLASH is looming between the Metal and Allied Workers Union and employers at Ezakheni, one of the country's fastest-growing "decentralisation areas".

MAWU is recruiting workers at Ezakheni, near Ladysmith, but, like other areas in or near black "homelands" it is not covered by the Labour Relations Act and unions have no official bargaining rights there.

One firm, Mitco Tools, has refused to recognise MAWU and a Mitco spokesman said yesterday that other employers had also decided not to recognise unions.

This comes less than a fortnight after Bophutatswana police entered a MAWU gathering in Garankuwa, outside Pretoria, and ordered workers to stop the meeting. "South African" unions are banned in Bophutatswana.

Unionists fear companies are increasingly moving to "decentralisation areas" in or near homelands where unions have no official rights and wages are far lower than in the cities. MAWU recently accused companies of moving to these areas "to escape worker organisation".

Ezakheni is not yet part of KwaZulu, but because it is sited on land owned by the Government's SA Bantu Trust, it is not covered by labour law. MAWU says employers have set wages there at R23 a week.

It says it recently approached Mitco for recognition, but that the company said it would not deal with it anyway "because its workers are happy and the liaison committee works well".

A MAWU statement said this was "the sort of nonsense which was propagated by employers in 1975", and a union spokesman said he feared Mitco's attitude would be followed by other employers.

PLATINUM 110 ARGUS 9/1/86

Dismissals: Labour law discrepancy blamed

The dismissal of 20 000 striking miners in Bophuthatswana has sent shock waves through the international platinum market. SHERYL RAINE looks at some of the issues underlying the strike.

THE strike by 30 000 black miners at the Gencor-controlled Impala Platinum mines in Bophuthatswana has shattered expectations in the mining sector that the platinum industry would be left largely unscathed by labour unrest which has recently troubled gold and coal mines in South Africa.

Predictions by some financial advisers that Impala would remain protected by Bophuthatswana's labour laws and safe from disruptions in production for at least two years while the government-approved Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume) became established, have proved to be unfounded.

Scratch the surface of the strike debacle and a host of issues tumble to the fore.

Firstly, and what many observers believe is at the root of the trouble, is the discrepancy which exists between labour legislation in South Africa and that in the homelands.

Research has shown that without exception workers in the homelands are subject to more repressive labour legislation than in South Africa and that the Wiehahn reforms have largely failed to trickle over the borders into the national and independent states.

Labour unrest, however, *is* trickling over the borders, as this week's dispute seems to indicate.

In Bophuthatswana, the Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act of 1984 governs collective bargaining, places a ban on "foreign" unions from South Africa and lays down a strike procedure which legal experts believe effectively blocks legal strikes.

Despite the fact that it is a "foreign" union which is not registered in Bophuthatswana, the National Union of Mineworkers claims considerable support at Impala and says workers have been approaching the union for membership.

The NUM contends that the Impala dispute centred not only on wages and working conditions, but on "a denial of workers' rights to join a union of their choice."

Mineworkers prepare to go home after the dismissal of 20 000 workers at the Impala platinum mines in Bophuthatswana

"Any question of registering in Bophuthatswana is unacceptable to the NUM because of our rejection of the homeland system. We believe Bophuthatswana is part of South Africa," said the spokesman.

"In future a large proportion of Bophuthatswana citizens will be employed and that will change the whole complexion of the situation on the mine."

In keeping with the "one industry, one union" policy of the Congress of SA Trade Unions, to which the NUM is affiliated, the union wants to represent all miners in South Africa, and that includes the homelands.

The NUM has accused companies which operate in the homelands of using their laws as a shield of protection against workers legitimate grievances.

The strike at Impala started on January 1, coinciding with the week in which a recruitment drive was to have started by Bonume. The union has as yet, very few, if any members at Impala, but has the blessing of the homeland government.

This raises a dilemma for Impala and reflects the dilemma of all companies which operate in Bophuthatswana or any other homeland.

Mr Gary Maude, acting chief executive of Impala Platinum, explained his company's position.

"The company would like to work with a union representative of its workers and which operates within the law. Bonume and the NUM are the two union possibilities at present," he said.

"There is a legal compulsion on an employer in Bophuthatswana to deal with any union which is registered. It is not a question of recognition.

"Bonume is in the process of becoming a registered union. It has already completed the first step in the process."

Mr Maude was optimistic at the prospect of labour peace in future at Impala.

"After dismissing so many workers we are going to have to get workers back to the mine. Our policy is to give jobs to local people. The problem in the past has been finding enough experienced workers locally."

3 000 more miners leave

BUS DAY 9/11/86

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

A FURTHER 3 000 striking workers at Impala Platinum in Bophuthatswana are leaving the mining complex, bringing to 23 000 the number of employment contracts cancelled since Monday.

A Gencor statement said the 3 000 striking workers at Impala's Bafokeng North mine had decided to leave after making their own choice as to whether they wanted to return to work or go home.

Impala Platinum fired 20 000 striking workers from Bafokeng South, Wildebeestfontein North and Wildebeestfontein South mines on Monday and 13 800 were reported to have left by yesterday.

Impala also gave ultimatums to some of the 10 000 workers at Bafokeng North mine and Mineral Processes, who refused to go to work.

Gencor said about 7 000 had returned to work yesterday and that work was proceeding on all Bafokeng North shafts

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improve communication systems with employees. The strike has reinforced this view, although he believes Impala is no worse than other mines in this respect.

The NUM spokesman says the union is considering its next move in discussions with members at other Gencor mines. He says the possibility of "solidarity action" cannot be ruled out, and it is likely the NUM will ask for support from fellow-affiliates of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) after these discussions. ■

BLACK SCHOOLS CRISIS

Short-term resolution

The crisis that threatened the re-opening of black schools for the 1986 academic year may well have been resolved. Schools *will* open on Wednesday, January 8, as officially scheduled. However, the registration period is to be extended until January 28 — the date preferred by the black community.

As the *FM* went to press, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen took cognisance of a memorandum submitted to him by the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee (SPCC) the previous day (and just a day before the scheduled opening) thus defusing — for the time being, at any rate — a confrontation.

The next crunch point looks set to come after the first term, when the SPCC and students will meet to review progress on a list of demands contained in the memorandum.

Confusion regarding the re-opening of black schools this year arose when the national conference convened by SPCC at the University of the Witwatersrand on December 27, resolved that the schools' opening be postponed to January 28, 20 days later than the scheduled opening day.

The national conference, held after a three-man SPCC delegation had met with representatives of the banned African National Congress (ANC) in Lusaka, also resolved that black pupils should return to school. But it laid down conditions which government has to meet if pupils were to remain at their desks for the duration of the school year.

Although it is understood the ANC did not want to interfere with what the community was doing, it supported moves to get pupils back to school.

Because of the continued unrest, some black pupils have lost two to three years of their schooling and some fear that another year of school boycotts would be disastrous.

Before government officials received the SPCC memorandum on its proposed start of the academic year and its conditions on Monday this week, they insisted the schools would be re-opened as scheduled.

However, DET's chief liaison officer, Job Schoeman. repudiated newspaper reports that the department had "rejected outright" the proposals by the national conference. After receiving the memorandum, Schoeman said on television that there could be a postponement of the schools' re-opening. However, he stressed that a decision could only be taken by the Minister. But he warned: "Parents must remember the school year has 200 days and if there are delays, pupils will suffer."

Schoeman also explained that 7 500 schools would be opening for the year. A total of 1,8m pupils — an increase of between 60 000 and 70 000 over last year's roll — were expected to turn up. Only 49,3% of the 67 000 black pupils who wrote matric last year passed and, of these, 12,5% gained matric exemptions, qualifying for university entrance. (In 1984, 83 000 wrote exams). "About 10 000 matric pupils, who either did not write or failed to complete the examination because of intimidation, will write the May-June examinations," says Schoeman.

He also says students who may experience difficulties in finding accommodation in their schools this year will be assisted at the more than 600 adult education centres run by the department.

Viljoen

The conditions laid down by the national conference for pupils to return to school this year include: The release of student leaders; establishment of free, democratically elected SRCs; the lifting of the State of Emergency; and the removal of the SADF from the townships. SPCC executive member, Isaac Mogase, says the memorandum delivered to the department contains the conditions laid down by the national conference. A meeting similar to the conference will be held in March to consider the government's response and to review the situation.

Bishop Desmond Tutu reportedly told the conference that pupils should end the school boycott and return to school but only if government heeded the conditions laid down by the national conference. He also threatened to campaign for economic sanctions against SA if government failed to meet the black community's demands. ■

MINE LABOUR

Bop showdown

The term "mass dismissal" has assumed a new meaning in the South African industrial relations lexicon following the firing this week of 20 000 black miners at the Gencor-controlled Impala Platinum mine complex in Bophuthatswana.

The sheer weight of the numbers involved makes this the biggest mass dismissal in recent labour history — exceeding by far the dismissals at Sasol's Secunda complex in 1984 and at Anglo American's Vaal Reefs mine last year.

The strike, over taxes and unemployment insurance, remuneration matters and a variety of other grievances, started on New Year's day and involved almost the entire 30 000-strong black workforce. Some 65% of the workers are Tswana citizens, while the remainder come from all over southern Africa. On Monday, management dismissed 20 000 workers who had failed to return to their posts at the Wildebeestfontein North and South mines and the Bafokeng South mine. On Tuesday most workers at Bafokeng North and at the Mineral Processes plant responded to a management ultimatum to return to work Management has announced it will not rehire the dismissed strikers.

Impala's acting chief executive officer, Gary Maude, told a press conference on Monday that the decision to dismiss was taken after warnings to strikers that the illegal strike was in breach of their employment contracts, and after "repeated, unfruitful attempts" to hold discussions with striker representatives. He said workers made no attempt to convey their grievances to management before the strike began.

The dispute is complicated by the fact that Bophuthatswana's Industrial Conciliation Act bars "foreign unions," including South African-based ones, from operating in the territory. Nevertheless, the South African National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has been active at Impala for some time and claims support among some sections of the workforce. The Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume) is not recognised on the mines.

The NUM's version of events differs substantially from management's. A union spokesman says workers first raised their grievances on December 23, and that management refused to consider them. The NUM has released a list of about 20 demands it says were made at the time, including one asking for access rights for NUM officials and office facilities for the union at the mine. The spokesman accuses Gencor of "hiding behind Bophuthatswana's labour legislation" and promoting the small Bonume to avoid dealing with the NUM.

Impala disputes the NUM's claims saying it believes the union has no more than a few hundred members at the mines. It says the question of recognition of the NUM was never raised as an issue by the strikers. Maude tells the *FM*, though, that management discussed a list of grievances with a works council late last month.

According to Maude, the company has been aware for some time of the need to

FM 10/1/86

48 miners charged

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG — A total of 48 mineworkers dismissed from the Impala Platinum mine this week were released on R100 bail yesterday when they appeared in the Mogwassie Regional Court on charges of public violence

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office said he was unable to disclose the charges, but a spokesman for the Bophuthatswana police said they were appearing for public violence.

The workers appear again on February 10.

They are among the 23 000 men dismissed from Impala this week, and were arrested after clashes between workers and mine security at the Wildebeesfontein North hostel.

The entire workforce at three sections of the mine — Wildebeesfontein North and South, and Bafokeng South — were sacked along with 3 000 workers from Bafokeng North.

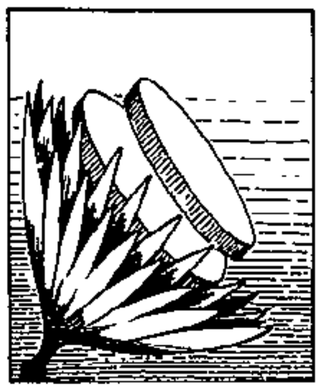
More than 90 buses stood empty at the mine yesterday, destinations chalked on their front windscreens, some sending workers as far afield as Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho and Transkei.

There was a heavy security presence on the still-tense mine as men carried out their few possessions.

Journalists found at one of the hostels were threatened with arrest for trespassing and were accompanied out of the mine by mine police.

DIAGONAL STREET

A currency punt



The collapse of the rand saw some spectacular benefits for companies with dollar-denominated foreign revenues, particularly in the mining sector. It also looks very much as if 1986 will see the market turning up or down with the fortunes of the local currency — meaning a continued link to the political progress or otherwise of the country.

Alice in Wonderland, looking at Diagonal Street in 1985, would have thought it looked curiouser and curiouser.

Savage recession, a stagnant dollar gold price, the national debt crisis, declining political confidence, record interest rates, government overspending and a plunge in corporate profits in the industrial sector did not halt the JSE's inexorable advance to record highs. The overall index closed at the year-end within stalking distance of its all-time record of 1 351,7 (reached a month previously), and finished the year 35% higher than at the start of 1985.

Alice's anomaly is explained by the falling rand. For the market, 1985 was the year of the Botharand, and the currency's collapse after mid-year made rand-sensitive stocks the investment of the year. A soaring rand gold price placed gold shares on prospective earnings and dividend yields not seen since the dollar gold price boom of 1979-1980, while the reimposition of the financial rand on September 1 helped curb foreign selling and support prices.

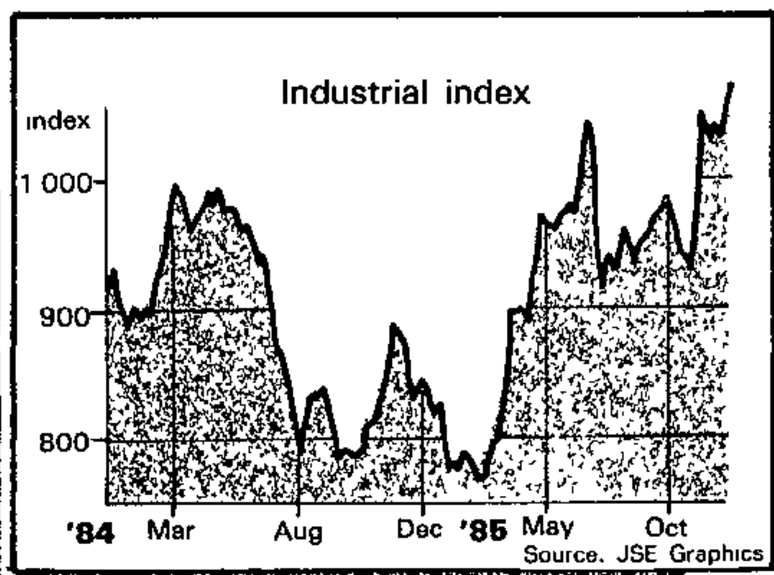
The all-golds index soared 56% from 819,4 to 1 277,1 between late July and late November, before easing in December. At the gold market's high point in November, a mere five gold shares had failed to rise by more than 50% off their yearly low. The good cheer extended to all export and rand-sensitive stocks, however, with De Beers, Lydenburg Platinum, Gefco and Msauli more than doubling in price in 1985. Among mining houses, Anglovaal doubled and Anglo American at the year-end stood 90% higher than its yearly low. Charter rose 216%, Freddev 207%, Minorco 145%, and New Central Wits 205%.

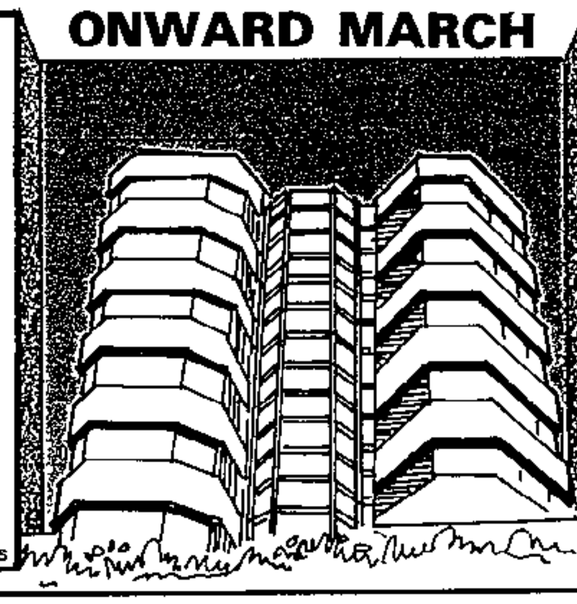
The rand also played a major part in the other main market feature of 1985: the spate of rights issues. Companies such as Tedelex, Kanhym, Rex Trueform and Farm-Ag sought to repair balance sheets hit by forex losses on off-shore loans. Others such as Sappi, Kirsh Trading, Premier, Asseng, Pepkor and Fedvolks resorted to rights issues in order to reduce their crippling interest burden.

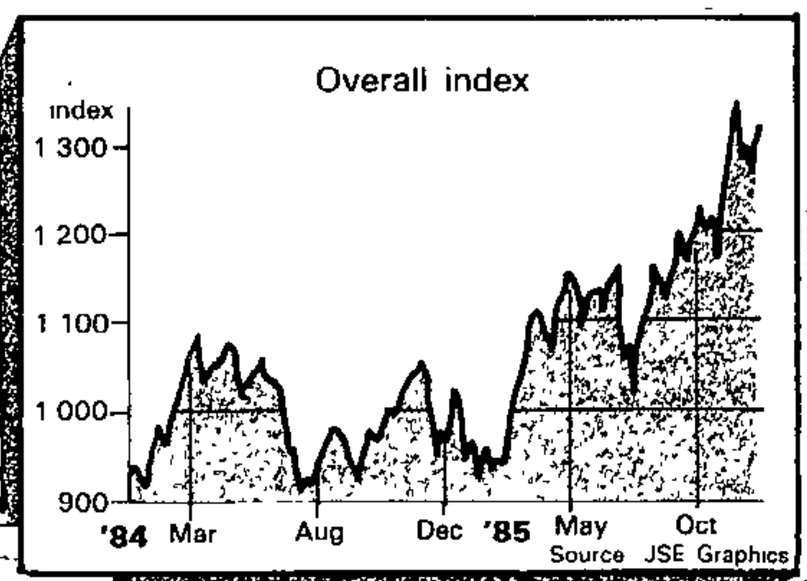
Stanbic and Barclays held rights issues to reduce the stake of their British parents to below 50%, and to bolster capital reserves. Barclays' R254m issue was the largest of the year. JSE president Hugh Boonzaier noted in his retirement address that R3,1 billion was raised on the JSE in 1985. Of this, 35 rights issues accounted for R1,8 billion and 11 new issues for R1,3 billion.

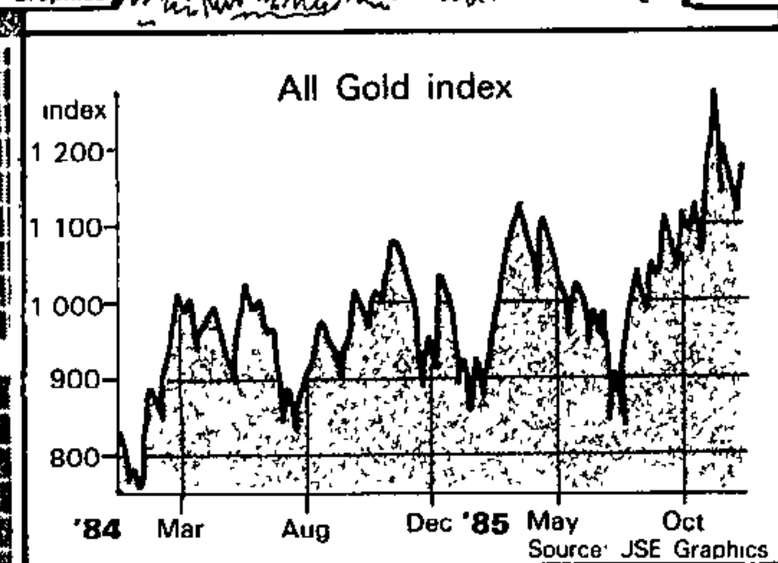
Many rights issues were related to the traditional objective of acquiring capital for expansion, or were linked to new flotations. The largest listing was that of Southern Life, part of a trend of life assurer listings that will continue in 1986 with the flotations of Legal

ONWARD MARCH









Mass sackings: it's grimmer in Bop

How does a company get away with sacking all its workers? Gencor succeeded this week with the help of Bophuthatswana's labour legislation, far harsher even than South Africa's. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports

THERE is one question to ask about Gencor's mass dismissal of 23 000 Impala Platinum mineworkers this week and that is: How was it possible?

A sacked 32-year-old underground locomotive driver thought about this question for about 12 seconds before answering:

"Management does not have sympathy for people. They don't listen to what we have to say. They regard us as animals. That is why it is possible for them to do this."

The acting chief executive of Impala, Gary Maude, responded to the same question at a press conference this week by saying: "You run into a point where they get completely unreasonable. The alternative is to get rid of the whole labour force and replace them. There is a condition of massive unemployment in the country and that encourages us to take this kind of action."

National Union of Mineworkers press officer Marcel Golding, answering the same question but in a different sense, said: "Gencor used Bophuthatswana legislation — which makes workers powerless against their atrocious wages and living and working conditions — as a shield."

All three aspects — Gencor's heavy-handed approach to industrial relations; chronic unemployment; and Bophuthatswana's labour laws — appear to have facilitated the sackings and have been highlighted by the sackings.

But while Gencor and unemployment are perennial problems which crop up frequently in disputes on the mines, the Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act has lent an added edge to this dispute.

The Impala dismissals are a cruel reminder that the homelands policy not only strips people of their South African citizenship but of their rights as workers.

Under Bophuthatswana law, workers are denied freedom of association — the right to join the union of their choice — and the ability to challenge unfair labour practices in the industrial court.

These are rights now upheld in law for workers in South Africa.

Thus, there can be no repeat of last year when Gencor emerged from its encounter with the NUM at Marievale with a bloody nose and an industrial court demand that they reinstate the workforce they sacked.

It is crucial to note that historically the NUM started organising on the mines before this legislation was introduced in 1984. In fact, workers went on strike at a Union Carbide vanadium mine in Bophuthatswana in January, 1984, demanding to be represented by the union of their choice — the NUM.

There is certainly reason to suspect that the outlawing of unions with head offices in South Africa was done to keep out more militant unions.

These could provide both a political challenge as well as make wage demands which would lessen the attraction of the homeland to investors.

Certainly, Gencor has accepted the situation without raising too much of a fuss or going out of its way to assist the NUM.

This is unlike one leading retail company, which has extended its wage agreement with Ccawusa to include its depots in Bop — and the position of the all-white Mine Workers Union, which has not been barred from representing its members at both Impala and Rustenburg Platinum.

On being approached by the NUM in November last year for access to the mine for recruiting purposes, Impala's general manager J G Cockburn, said:

"As your trade union does not comply with these (Bophuthatswana) requirements, I am not in a position to enter into discussions with you regarding access or any other matter."

Which is a pity, because it might have helped Gencor with the "communication problems", to which they ascribe the strike, to have a representative union around.

Even still, worker organisation was surprisingly strong, as more than 23 000 workers struck for almost a week, setting clear demands mainly revolving around wages and working conditions.

Impala denied that the issue of the NUM had been raised, but workers produced lists of demands which they said were forwarded to management right at the beginning of the strike, demanding that the NUM be given an office at the mine.

For the union, the dismissals represent an almost insurmountable challenge — how to represent mineworkers when your organisation is banned.

And it could be the first trial of strength for the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) — due to hold an urgent executive meeting to discuss the issue

Cosatu pledged at its inaugural congress to organise in the homelands, despite the restrictions and the hostility of nearly all of the Bantustan governments to trade unions.

It will be difficult to avoid fighting an issue which at once involves a recalcitrant employer, the issue of mass dismissals and the denial of rights to workers as a result of the Bantustan policy.

Impala to begin recruiting miners

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

MOST of the 20 000 workers fired from Impala Platinum in Bophuthatswana this week have been discharged and management is to begin recruiting new workers within the next two days, says Impala's acting EO, Gary Maude.

This follows a strike by Impala's total workforce of 30 000 on New Year's Day over wage and working conditions.

A police spokesman said 48 Impala mineworkers appeared in the Mogwase Regional Court in Bophuthatswana yesterday on a variety of charges.

He said their case had been postponed to February 10. They had not been granted bail and all were being detained at the Mogwase police station.

Maude said he believed the workers were facing criminal charges relating to incidents which resulted in 32 Impala workers being admitted to hospital.

He denied National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) reports that 26 workers had been taken to hospital after clashes with mine security.

Impala replacing fired miners

STAR 13/1/86 (110)

The replacement of the more than 20 000 mineworkers fired from Impala Platinum mines in Bophuthatswana last week is progressing "satisfactorily", the company said today, despite a local miners' union threat to apply for a reinstatement court order on behalf of the fired workers.

Impala's acting chief executive, Mr Gary Maude, said the recruitment of new workers was going according to plan. He would not say how many of the dismissed workers had already been taken back.

Mr Maude said the new workers had to have the necessary qualifications and exprience.

About 20 000 miners were dismissed from the Impala mines after going on strike from January 1 over grievances which, according to the National Union of Mineworkers, included bad working conditions and low wages.

Impala said an additional 3 000 workers subsequently resigned from their jobs.

The union threatened at the weekend to take legal action against the company to reinstate the dismissed workers.

Bus DAY 9/1/86 (110)

Collision course not our intention — Gencor boss

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

IMPALA Platinum in Bophuthatswana is presently in the centre of a storm following the largest-ever mass sacking of 20 000 striking workers from the company's mines, in which Gencor has a major interest. *Business Day* interviews Gencor's executive mining director Johan Fritz on the company's labour policy.

Gencor has been criticised for handling industrial relations problems with heavy handedness. Some describe Gencor as the mining house with the most hardline labour policy. What is your response to this?

Fritz: I do not believe this perception is correct The National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) reportedly said the dismissal of workers at Impala Platinum was "characteristic of Gencor's despicable manner" of dealing with workers' grievances. But anybody who believes this is uninformed.

We have a fundamental interest in our employees, find their problems important and give them important consideration.

If one is to have a sense of security and a feeling of belonging, you want to know exactly where you stand. We believe we are just and fair and do not vacillate unnecessarily. It is my experience with people I've worked with that they appreciate a clear position.

Gencor has the top safety and productivity record in the industry and could not have achieved this with unmotivated workers who've been handled heavy handedly.

We also have a large number of long service employees and believe our turnover situation in black labour is lower than in the industry generally.

We have always had a principle of placing our people within the Gencor group in the event of changes and an example is the fact that we did not put anyone on the road following the closure of our Beisa Mine in the Free State.

I say we have not been hardline. We've been firm and definite, but this hardline perception probably arose when we did not change our position after deadlocking with the NUM in the Chamber of Mines negotiations last year. We stood by what we had decided on because we thought our offer was fair and reasonable.

We see our responsibility as having direct communication with our own employees, but if a union can assist in this we welcome it. We recognise unions at an early stage even when they have as little as 33% to 40% representativeness in certain categories.

The NUM claims Gencor has set itself on a collision course with the union and is trying to teach the union that strike action will consistently result in dismissals. Is this justified?

This claim is definitely not true. We have not set ourselves on a collision course with the union and have no intention of union bashing. We want to act in the best interest of our customers, shareholders and employees and welcome unions as a means of improving communication with workers.

What is Gencor's attitude towards Bophuthatswana legislation which effectively prevents freedom of association by prohibiting SA unions from operating there?

And what is Gencor's response to news of proposed Bophuthatswana legislation which will prevent more than one union organising mineworkers in the territory?

We are operating in an independent state. This would be the same as operating in Brazil, Australia or elsewhere and our attitude is to act responsibly in the host country, whatever their laws should be

☐ GENCOR'S Johan Fritz talking to Claire Pickard-Cambridge

Strike action will not consistently result in dismissal. Dismissal will only result if circumstances are appropriate.

If we are invited to comment on these laws we do so.

Have you been invited to comment on these laws in Bophuthatswana?

We've had the opportunity to comment on various laws, but I would not like to elaborate on this. We are not involved in government decisions.

Does Gencor believe an entirely new labour force will necessarily be less militant than workers who have just been sacked?

I do not believe this. If I refer this to the case at Impala Platinum the problem is not one of worker militance but of very definite intimidation. Intimidation was so strong that our own employees were disappointed in our ability to protect them.

But I don't want to comment on Impala Platinum because although Gencor has a major interest in it we see Impala as an independent unit with its own spokesman.

Does Gencor believe that dismissing and rehiring workers is often a useful tactic to break a stalemate, or that workers eventually regard dismissal threats less seriously if they believe they will be rehired?

Gencor would not use such a tactic.

We consider every situation on its merits. But, I'm sure people will not take warnings seriously if they expect to be rehired. I am not a game-playing person. We make well thought-out moves, are sincere and honest and make decisions after thorough deliberation.

Gencor was found guilty of an unfair labour practice when it fired legally striking workers under specific circumstances at Marievale last year. Has this led Gencor to consider amending any of its labour policies?

We do not agree with the finding and have taken the Marievale matter under review with the Supreme Court. It has not led us to believe we need to change our labour policies. This does not mean we are cast in concrete and do not realise things are changing in SA. It means we must look at ourselves more critically and if we can find anything which can be regarded as unfair we'll address the problem.

A wide gap existed between Gencor's wage levels and labour policies and those of Anglo American, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI) and Rand Mines after last year's annual wage negotiations. Does Gencor wish to move closer to these mining houses on those issues in future?

SA has a shortage of skilled people and an oversupply of the unskilled Gencor has a steep wage curve to encourage people to try and climb up the ladder. We have a large training programme for this purpose. While our unskilled workers are on rates below the top payers in the industry, our more skilled workers are practically in line with them It would be far easier if we were to be closer to the three mining houses. We are relatively close to other houses and usually act in unison with them through the Chamber of Mines.

I believe our present wage gap is largely due to the 11th hour decision by these three mining houses to improve their offers during last year's wage negotiations, while we stuck to our guns

We are probably the most widely based mining house in the country and are involved in many different industries which are competitive in world markets We can not make a wage decision outside these realities.

Is Gencor more concerned about the effect of its actions on the local and international community in the present delicate political and economic situation in SA?

Yes, we are more sensitive now and everyone should be, but this cannot be at the expense of our basic principles.

110 14/1/86 BUS DAY

SA and homelands' labour laws clash

Business Day labour reporter CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE looks at topical issues in a weekly round-up of events on the labour front.

THE dismissal of 20 000 workers by Impala Platinum in Bophuthatswana has drawn attention to the daunting tangle of different labour laws which apply to SA and the 10 homeland states.

The strike highlighted the fact that 'foreign' or SA unions are banned from operating in Bophuthatswana, a provision which seems to clash with the freedom of association guaranteed in the homeland's Bill of Rights.

The Wiehahn reforms in 1979, allowing greater worker freedom of association and granting blacks access to centralised bargaining arrangements, mostly by-passed the homelands.

As a result homelands are characterised by more stringent labour controls where minimum wage levels and the SA government's recent improvements to health and safety labour laws do not apply.

Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation Acts do not extend to five of the homelands and in some, including Transkei, Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa, there is no legal provision for trade unions.

Impala management argues that there is little point in dealing with the National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) if it is barred from operating in Bophuthatswana.

Unions in this and other instances respond by accusing companies of hiding behind the less-enlightened labour practices of homeland governments.

Impala management also emphasises that the recent strike was illegal, a fact which leads labour lawyers to point out that Bophuthatswana's Industrial Conciliation Act effectively blocks legal strikes.

Dispute procedures in Bophuthatswana can take months to work through because, after deadlock, disputes must be referred to an industrial tribunal.

If the union disagrees with the tribunal's decision it informs the Manpower Minister. The President can declare the determination final and, if he does not, the union may only hold a strike ballot 42 days after the determination has been published.

Another restriction for unions in Bophuthatswana is that, unlike in SA, they have no access to a conciliation board if they are unregistered.

Corporations with head offices in SA are also affected by the maze of labour laws when they have to use different dispute machinery and recognition procedures with unions in various homelands.

Labour lawyer Fink Haysom says limited industrialisation in most homelands has softened the potential chaos of differential labour legislation.

Clearly the most recent strike has indicated that homelands are unlikely to remain havens for strike-free investments and that their more primitive collective bargaining procedures could be a continuous problem in future.

Call to snub Sun City

SOWETAN Reporter

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions is to launch a boycott of the Sun City complex in Bophuthatswana in an attempt to force Gencor to reinstate 20 000 miners fired during a strike this month.

This resolution was taken by Cosatu members in the Transvaal at a meeting in Germiston at the weekend.

The meeting expressed concern over the dismissed workers and contended that Sun City was supporting the Bophuthatswana Government of President Lucas Mangope, which has barred South African trade unions from operating in the territory.

Sun International's deputy managing director, Mr K Rosebear, said news of the intended boycott had come as a surprise.

He said that it was difficult to comment further at this stage.

However, delegates at the Cosatu meeting have fully supported the boycott.

Bop kids boycott classes

SOWETAN Reporter

THOUSANDS of schoolchildren in Bophuthatswana are boycotting lessons in protest against recent detentions and alleged harassment by the Bophuthatswana police.

The Mabopane area is the hardest hit where primary and high school pupils have been out of classes since last week's official reopening of schools in the homeland. A small number which has been reporting for classes at primary schools return home as early as 9am.

In Ga-Rankuwa pupils were yesterday morning sent home after classes were disrupted at high schools.

The boycott of schools in Mabopane follows a spate of unrest in the township recently. The decision not to go to school is said to have been a form of protest against recent detentions, shootings and the alleged harassment by the police.

A mother who asked not to be named said her two sons were not going to school because they were afraid of the continued arrests in the township.

Mr M Z Mamabolo, a director for Administration Services for the Bophuthatswana Ministry of Education, would not comment on the matter. He said: "We do not like having our internal problems talked about in newspapers."

Sowetan 21/1/86

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Sowetan 21/1/86

ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

Representatives of the EPG met Tambo in Lusaka, Mandela in Pollsmoor prison and Botha in Cape Town.

Reports from London at the weekend indicated that Commonwealth sources were optimistic that "talks-about-talks" between the ANC and government may begin soon.

The EPG is due to report to a special committee of Commonwealth heads of State before June on whether or not to tighten up on sanctions against SA. The group was established after the Commonwealth heads of State conference in the Bahamas last year. Its main function is to seek ways to help resolve SA's political logjam.

It is co-chaired by a former Australian PM, Malcolm Fraser, a former Nigerian military leader, Olusegun Obasanjo, and a World Council of Churches president, Nita Barrow. The group kept a remarkably low profile on its South African tour in accordance with a decision taken in London that it would make no public statements during its investigation.

The visit to Mandela, which has still not been officially confirmed by either side, was seen as a key to setting up contacts between the ANC and government. ■

FIN MAIL 21/3/86

THE UNREST

The homelands burn

The political unrest in SA has now taken hold in certain homeland areas as well. Riotous opposition has, over the past 18 months, been centred mainly in the urban black communities of SA; but in recent weeks serious unrest incidents have also occurred in homeland rural villages and commuter settlements.

Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope has publicly described the unrest as a "challenge" to his authority and leadership. A challenge which, he said, he accepted, warning his people that "we are at war" and urging "every man" to "stand up and fight back."

In a recent fighting speech at Ga-Rankuwa, an area particulary hard hit by unrest, he strongly implied that "his" people should form vigilante groups. Mangope singled out the United Democratic Front (UDF) as being responsible for the unrest, which he said was spilling over from SA. Other Bophuthatswana areas under fire are Mabopane and Winterveld. The neighbouring Soshanguve commuter settlement near Pretoria has also been affected. Mangope urged: "Do not be afraid of anyone. Stand firm, united and fearless."

Mangope, the only homeland leader to have introduced a Bill of Rights, has imposed restrictions on all political activities in the Odi and Moretele districts. The restrictions apply to activities which "endanger the lives and property of the people and government." In terms of the restrictions no funerals or meetings "aimed at causing unrest" will be allowed.

His call for the people to stand up and fight seems to have been interpreted with gusto by the Bophuthatswana police and army. Scores of inhabitants — young and old, men and women — especially at Ga-Rankuwa, Mabopane and Winterveld have revealed appalling weals on their backs, claiming they had been brutally assaulted by police.

The unrest appears to have reached crisis point in these areas. Inhabitants claim police brutality in the region is directed mainly at members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), the Roman Catholic Church, and schoolchildren. Supported by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Pretoria, George Daniels, some inhabitants have successfully applied to the Mmabatho Supreme Court for the release of Mawu member Jerry Moropa and youths Edwin Matseka and Lazarus Mandlazi. Affidavits and medical reports were recently submitted to the Mmbatho Supreme Court, which granted an interim order restraining the police from detaining or assaulting anyone.

The application has also resulted in a charge of contempt of court being laid against President Mangope, since he had initially ignored the order to release the three men. His case comes up on May 26 when a final decison on the application is also to be heard.

In Lebowa, at least eight youths — seven at Motetema near Groblersdal, and one at Apel in Sekhukhuniland — have died in three separate unrest-related incidents. The seven were shot dead by Lebowa police this month. A member of the Sekhukhuniland Youth Congress, Solomon Moletse, died when youths clashed with villagers at Apel early last month. The boy's death has resulted in a student boycott of classes at most high schools at Phasha, Nchabeleng, Masha, Mohlaletse and Mphanama villages in Sekhukhuniland. Also, students have attacked government property — farming implements, tractors and vehicles. Lebowa Chief Minister, Cedric Phatudi, was not available for comment as the *FM* went to press.

Phatudi himself was attacked by students while travelling in his official car in Seshego a fortnight ago. He sought refuge at a local garage. At the village of Marulaneng, officially known as Leeufontein, in the Nebo region of Lebowa, rioting students burnt Chief Maskop Ratlhagane's kraal early this month. In an apparent move to stamp out the schools protests, the Lebowa government closed boarding facilities at most high schools this year and so effectively barred hundreds of pupils from the urban areas from local schools.

Boarding schools were told to admit only day scholars, which meant only children who lived in the villages could register for schooling. However, violent unrest has continued in the area.

Earlier this month, in Bophuthatswana, the home of Chief Monnamere Moiloa of Dinokana — a Bophuthatswana MP — was rocked by an explosion. Moiloa, a former policeman, suspected that either a bomb had been planted alongside his house and timed or a grenade had been thrown at it. ■

FIN MAIL 21/3/86

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Court casts the die

The Industrial Court has delivered its full judgment in the reinstatement case against Pinetown company Natal Die Casting (NDC). The company was ordered to reinstate permanently over 100 legal strikers dismissed last year.

When the court's reinstatement order was handed down in early February, NDC quickly announced that it would take the case on review to the Supreme Court. The workers would not be reinstated until this process was complete, said NDC. Now that the reasons are available, NDC must have even greater motivation, for the Industrial Court makes some highly critical observations about its conduct in the dispute.

The strike occurred on May 1 last year after drawn-out negotiations with the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu). It was called over the NDC's refusal to bargain in good faith over production and long-service bonuses and a travel allowance. The court ruled that NDC committed unfair labour practices by dismissing the workers; and refusing, or failing, to negotiate in good faith with Mawu before and after the strike.

The court found that while the evidence presented by most of the witnesses was acceptable, NDC MD Graham Wilson did not make a favourable impression. "His whole attitude and appearance was one of insincerity," it said.

Further, said the court, Mawu had not breached the provisions on strike balloting set out in the Labour Relations Act, as alleged by NDC. The strike was therefore legal.

According to the court, NDC had agreed in principle to implement a productivity bonus. But, while "purporting to negotiate," it "merely went through the motions without any real intent to arrive at an agreement." Certain conditions imposed by the company were "so unreasonable that it could scarcely be said that they were made in the genuine belief that they would result in agreement." For example, a proposed production target set by NDC exceeded anything that had been achieved between August 1980 and February 1984. NDC also refused to furnish a Mawu-appointed accountant with realistic financial information.

Dealing with whether the company was justified in sacking the workers or not, the court referred to the well-known case between the Council of Mining Unions and the Chamber of Mines. This held that dismissals could, in certain circumstances, constitute an unfair labour practice even if sackings are lawful.

What carried most weight with the court

Continued on page 62

Order granted against police

C.T. 12/5/86

From THELMA TUCH

JOHANNESBURG. — The Supreme Court in Bophuthatswana has ordered the Garankuwa police to stop detaining and assaulting people — in particular members of the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) and the Roman Catholic Church.

It also ordered the release of three detainees arrested on Thursday last week and set a return date for a contempt of court order brought against the Minister of Law and Order — President Lucas Mangope — and the Commissioner of Police in Bophuthatswana.

In the main action, allegations of an unbridled campaign of terror by Garankuwa police against schoolchildren, trade union supporters and Catholic Church members were presented to court

An interim order was granted putting a stop to further Garankuwa police detentions until May 26 when the Minister of Law and Order and top Garankuwa police officials are to state their case. That day the contempt of court case will also be heard.

Senior counsel is asking that President Mangope and the Commissioner of Police be put in jail following the Garankuwa police's blatant disregard of a Supreme Court habeas corpus order.

The order — granted on Saturday — authorized attorney Mr Peter Harris to see three of his clients in police custody. All were applicants in the main action seeking an interdict to stop Garankuwa police arresting and assaulting people.

However, despite the habeas corpus order, both Mr Harris and advocate Mr Martin Luitingh were refused access to their clients. Instead they were detained for about an hour, Mr Harris said on Sunday.

Meanwhile the court ordered that the three detainees — Mawu member Mr Jerry Moropa, Mr Edwin Matseke and Mr Lazarus Mandlazi — be set free. Minutes after their release, however, Mr Moropa was rearrested and is expected to appear in Odi Magistrate's Court in Bophuthatswana on charges of obstructing justice.

W/E ARGUS 27/9/86

110

'Twsana plant plan angers unionists

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — British trade unionists are angry that platinum refining plants in Britain and South Africa are to be closed and the work switched to a new plant in Bophuthatswana — where union activities are restricted.

Mr Eddie Marsh, a divisional officer of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said the move was "abhorrent".

Mr Tony Whiteley, a divisional officer for the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), said British unions would be "very sympathetic and supportive' of their colleagues in South African trade unions who were opposing the move.

Both unions have members working at the British plant at Royston, Hertfordshire, run by Johnson Matthey and Rustenburg Platinum.

About 100 British workers have already lost their jobs there — although there were no redundancies.

"Our argument is that in making changes the two companies at Royston should make sure the workers who previously carried out these functions in Britain should also have a continued opportunity of employment.

Workers angry

EMPLOYEES of Bophuthatswana Transport Investments are up in arms about management's refusal to recognise the Transport and Allied Workers' Union as their representative body.

In an interview, workers claimed that they were being forced to join certain committees which have been appointed by the company. They said such committees worked hand in hand with a management and failed to satisfy their needs.

24/09/86 (110) Sowetan

Squatters offered terms to buy sites

(110) 4/9/86. STAR

By Mudini Maivha

The Soweto Council has given squatters at Fred Clarke, near Nancefield, the opportunity to buy sites on terms.

The housing director, Miss D Kevin, said the decision was reached after representation by the residents committee and a subsequent investigation by the council and the Government. She said the residents had asked the council to build them houses because they could not buy the sites.

Several sites have been reserved for squatters at Fred Clarke, said Miss Kevin.

The council is selling the sites at about R2 300. Residents will pay a deposit of R430, and R23,06 a month for 30 years. Alternatively they can pay a R50 deposit, and R30 a month for five years, and thereafter pay R23,06 a month for the balance.

The squatters will have to inform the council whether they want to buy the sites at the terms offered, or go to core houses in Zola and Phiri.

W/E MAIL 8/11/86

LABOUR AFFAIRS

DICK USHER

Pullouts: Spanner in the works

THE withdrawals of two multinationals from South Africa has become the source of intense union dissatisfaction and put their role under the spotlight.

GM's "pullout" led to a strike by several thousand workers in Port Elizabeth, while a withdrawal of a different nature has upset relations at Matthey Rustenburg Refinery (MRR) at Wadeville.

The GM workers demanded that they receive severance pay, the repayment of all benefit contributions, the right to appoint two directors and full disclosure of the new comapany's plans.

Their demands were supported by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), to which the union chiefly involved, the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu), is affiliated.

Cosatu said that GM had enjoyed 60 years of good business in "the land of apartheid and made huge profits from the sweat of South African workers".

It supported Naawu's demand that companies should give "timeous notice of their intention to withdraw" and that the terms of withdrawal should be fully negotiated with workers.

The pattern has been set, and it is unlikely that any other multinationals which withdraw from South Africa will escape without similar demands from workers and unions.

MRR's withdrawal is a horse of a slightly different colour.

The company is closing two platinum refineries — Wadeville and Royston in England — and moving operations to Bophuthatswana.

The Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU), also a Cosatu affiliate, sees this as an example of attempted "union bashing".

Bophuthatswana — which it calls a "union-free zone" — has labour legislation which forbids "foreign" unions from operating there. This includes South African unions.

CWIU says the move is nothing more than a thinly-disguised move away from the influence of unions and the protection they afford workers under South African legislation.

MRR says this is nonsense and that all 400 workers at Wadeville will get jobs at the new refinery as it does not want to lose their expertise.

'Strikers detained'

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 200 striking Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings (BTH) workers were detained this week, according to the Transport and Allied Workers' Union.

A BTH spokesman said about 300 drivers and maintenance staff stayed away from work on Wednesday. Tawu said more than 2 000 were on strike.

The company, which claims there have been attempts to intimidate drivers, has begun employing new drivers and technical staff. — Sapa

Thousands stranded as bus drivers strike

Sowetan 19/2/87

THOUSANDS of commuters were stranded in Pretoria and neighbouring areas over the past two days when scores of bus drivers employed by Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings stayed away from work in protest against the company's refusal to recognise their union.

A BTH spokesman yesterday confirmed the stayaway by its employees, saying contigency plans had been made to ensure that thousands of daily commuters were transported to workplaces throughout the Bophuthatswana and Pretoria areas.

The BTH bus drivers involved in the work stoppage demand recognition of their union, the Transport and Allied Workers' Union (Tawu).

A Tawu spokesman told the *Sowetan* that the company had steadfastly refused to grant the union recognition, "despite the fact that a number of the company's employees have joined our union".

To Page 3

VALID FROM 19TH FEBRUARY TO 21ST FEBRUARY

Bus strike

From Page 1

Tawu officials and BTH management were locked in a meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

A BTH spokesman, Mr Slater Rawlins, said: "Although relief drivers had been arranged, passengers from GaSeabe, Winterveldt and Mabopane areas probably experience difficulties in reaching their destinations on time".

Arrangements had been made with the South African Transport Services to transport BTH passengers from Winterveldt and Mabopane to Pretoria suburbs by train, said the company spokesman.

The work stoppage at BTH started on Monday when the company's maintenance staff stayed away from work. The bus company has blamed "foreign South African unions for disrupting" the homeland's transport.

Trade unions are banned from operating in the homeland.

BTH management has indicated that it is not prepared to contravene the homeland's law prohibiting unions from operating there. On the other hand, Tawu has accused the company of unfair labour practice for refusing to recognise the union.

"Many of our union members employed by BTH live in South Africa and in addition the bus company is operating in this country as well," a Tawu spokesman said.

Bop transport strike into fourth day, no end in sight

By Zenaide Vendeiro, Transport Reporter

The strike by bus drivers and other workers at Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings enters its fourth day today with no end in sight.

They are striking for a recognition agreement between the company and the Transport and Allied Workers' Union (Tawu).

Tawu officials approached BTH yesterday, but were told the company was unable to negotiate with the union as it had no legal status in the homeland. This was confirmed by BTH.

In statements issued yesterday, BTH claimed that there had been intimidation of drivers while Tawu alleged harassment and detention of workers on strike.

Tawu says . . .

The union said six worker leaders had been detained — two from Pitso, three from Batswana Gare and one from Botlhaba — and, as a result, many workers had left their homes in fear of harassment by police.

There had also appeared to be an attempt by the South African Police to frustrate workers' attempts to hold meetings in the Pretoria area.

On Wednesday, the union said, police locked out workers from the Empire Cinema in Marabastad and later locked out workers from the Laudium Hotel, where close to 1 000 workers had gathered.

Workers claimed they were transported in vans from the hotel to Bophuthatswana areas, where they were addressed by management.

Tawu said that, in a clear attempt to divide drivers from the technical staff, management persisted in calling on drivers to return to work while ignoring other members of staff.

Management had engaged white personnel to drive buses, it added.

"Workers have seen through this and they remain resolved to persist in the unity and quest for recognition of their democratic trade union and not a management-sponsored union," Tawu said.

BTH says . . .

BTH said officials had been informed that "unknown parties" made specific threats to employees.

Certain drivers were also threatened by colleagues and minibus operators, the company said.

"In more than one instance, firearms were used as an intimidation instrument."

BTH had been approached by Tawu officials, who were told that in terms of Bophuthatswana's industrial relations legislation, the company could not negotiate with foreign unions.

"They were informed that no *de jure* or *de facto* recognition can be granted by the company and that they should therefore approach the appropriate authorities in Bophuthatswana."

The company said the unlawful stay-away involved about 25 percent of drivers and that it had had a limited effect on regular commuter services.

Relief drivers had been used and arrangements had been made with SA Transport Services to transport by rail to Rosslyn and Pretoria.

Management expressed its sincere appreciation to BTH passengers for their patience and co-operation "during this difficult period".

WEEKLY M. 10/1/86 110

Sacked Bop miners start long trek home

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

MORE than 90 buses stood empty yesterday at the Impala Platinum Mine in Bophuthatswana, destinations chalked on their front windscreens, as drivers waited to load the last of several thousand workers sacked from the mine at the weekend.

There was a mood of gloom in the near-empty hostels — the evacuation operation started on Tuesday — as men carried their few possessions out in bundles and tatty suitcases.

The mine was crawling with police with teargas cannisters strapped to their belts. A green Toyota truck adapted into an armoured vehicle, a miniature Casspir with gunholes in the back, cruised up and down.

Meanwhile, nearly 50 miners were released on R100 bail yesterday afternoon, days after being detained by mine security and handed over to the Bophuthatswana authorities.

They were among the 23 000 workers dismissed from the mine after taking strike action over a number of issues, including wages, working conditions and the right to join a union of their choice.

The entire workforce at three sections of the mine — Wildebeesfontein North and South, and Bafokeng South — was sacked, along with 3 000 workers from Bafokeng North.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) claimed those detained were mostly "victimised activists".

A representative of the prosecutor's office at the Mogwassie Regional Court said yesterday he did not know what the workers had been charged with but that their case had been remanded to February 10.

Worker leaders interviewed this week claimed they had been "chased" from the mine with teargas, rubber bullets and dogs.

The NUM said 27 workers had been injured in clashes with mine police, but management has denied the figure is so high.

Yesterday the last of the workers were on their way back to the homelands and neighbouring states. Some were bound for destinations as far afield as Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho and the Transkei.

Workers tied their belongings to the roofs of the buses and gathered in groups to have last chats with their colleagues before setting off on the long trek home.

Mini-van taxi operators appear to have made a small fortune out of the dismissals — plying the small villages of Bophuthatswana, returning local workers to their homes.

Surprisingly, there was no bitterness among the workers approached. Their mood was rather sombre — and they were unbowed by the dismissal, insisting that they had done the only thing they could in the circumstances.

A party of journalists found at one of the hostels was threatened with arrest for trespassing and was accompanied off the premises by mine police.

The mine policeman standing at the entrance to the hostel at Bafokeng South was coordinating the buses for the various ethnic groups — a massive task.

● See story, page 5

Bus drivers sacked

ABOUT 80 Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings drivers have already been dismissed and another is detained under Bophuthatswana security laws following last week's strike.

A spokesman for the Transport and Allied Workers' Union (Tawu), Mr Esau Rankholo, said yesterday that the workers were issued with letters terminating their services by management at the Ipeleng and Thari depots.

Some of them, he added, have been given leave to appeal against the company's decision.

Mr Lucas Kekana, a driver at the Temba depot, was arrested by the Bophuthatswana police while on duty on February 18.

Colonel David George, Press liaison officer for the police in the homeland, could not be reached for comment. A telex has since been sent to his office to confirm Mr Kekana's detention.

Fear

Mr Rankholo accused BTH of causing divisions among Tawu members.

"The trade union is aware of management's plans to send the organisation into disarray. We have a group of workers who were forced to return to their respective posts while the strike was on, some have been dismissed while others are being given a condition to appeal against their dismissal," he said.

He said those who have been given an option to make representations to management refused to do so for fear of reprisals.

Mr Slater Rawlins, BTH's public manager, said it was possible that a number of workers could have been dismissed. He said the strikers were investigated individually and each was treated on merit.

Freed unionist is fired

18/3/87 SOWETAN (110)

By ALINAH DUBE

A TRANSPORT and Allied Workers' Union member, who was released from detention last week, has been fired by Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings where he worked as a driver.

Mr Lucas Kekana told the *Sowetan* yesterday that he was dismissed from work three days after he was released from a Bophuthatswana jail.

He said the official of the Botlhaba-Tswana depot accused him of having deliberately stayed away from work.

Mr Kekana was arrested during a strike at BTH.

The trade union's attempt to appeal against his dismissal have been unsuccessful because BTH does not recognise Tawu.

Mr Johann Stegman, BTH public relations manager, said about 66 drivers did not report for duty after the strike.

He said BTH then decided to dismiss them.

The official said Mr Kekana was expected to have reported for duty immediately after his release.

• Officials of the Media Workers' Association of SA were yesterday barred from addressing a lunch-hour meeting of members at the SABC in Pretoria.

Mwasa's southern Transvaal chairman, Mr Sam Mabe, said he received the message from the SABC's labour relations adviser, Mr Isaac Tait. Permission for the meeting was granted to union officials last week.

Mr Tait told the *Sowetan* he was not allowed to speak to the Press. The media liaison officer, Mr V Visagie, said management at the corporation had said it was negotiating with Mwasa.

Mr Mabe slammed the corporation saying it was using "dirty tactics" at a time when the union needed to consult with its members.

"The action confirms our suspicions that the SABC has a lot to hide about pending retrenchment of its black employees," said Mr Mabe.

HOMELANDS – BOPHUTHATSWANA – LABOUR

1985 – 1990

Strike over June 16 firing

At least 350 workers at the Martilon Textured Yarns factory in Babelegi, Bophuthatswana, went on strike after a colleague was dimissed for observing the June 16 stayaway. (110)

The general secretary of the National Workers Union of South Africa, Mr Nolo Mokalapa, said union members downed tools on Tuesday last week in solidarity with the secretary of the shop-stewards' committee, Mr Herman Matsuinyane, who was fired. Star 25/6/85

Mr Mokalapa said management had agreed before June 16 to recognise the day as a paid public holiday.

A management spokesman said he could not comment at this stage.

B/Day 26/9/87

BNDC creates jobs for 38 000

110

WHEN the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation took over from the Corporation of Economic Development in 1977, the organisation had created work for 8 500 people. Today the figure tops 38 000.

In 1977, Bophuthatswana had 81 factories — today it has more than 300. BNDC managing director Johan Maree says: The BNDC is entirely self-sufficient and is proud of what has been achieved so far.

The BNDC's funds are from shareholders — R272 million (68%) and long-term loans of R127 million (32%), including R31m from foreign loans. A further R144m was loaned by the DBSA for infrastructural and factory developments at Hammanskraal, Ga-Rankuwa, Mogwase, and Selosesha.

The organisation is placing a high priority on small business development and training traders and small industrialists. Says senior general manager Gill Maleka: "We have allocated R1m to establish a business and management centre at the University of Bophuthatswana."

In 1983, the BNDC established a company called Yabeng to buy shares in Bophuthatswana companies to give Bophuthatswana citizens a chance to participate in their country's growth.

Yabeng was listed on the JSE in August 1988 with 14-million shares at a price of 90c. Today, 48,8-million shares at a price of around 240c.

Tawu scores again

(108) 110) Sowetan 9/11/88

By LEN MASEKO

THE Transport and Allied Workers Union has concluded a recognition agreement with Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings — the third such agreement to be entered into by the union in the homelands.

Tawu official Mr Salome Mashigo said almost all agreements negotiated by the union in the homelands — which generally outlaw trade union activity — were accompanied by "detentions, harassment and mass dismissals".

BTH management and union officials signed the recognition agreement on Tuesday last week.

The agreement between the two parties follows a protracted battle by the union to gain recognition at BTH. Last year, the entire workforce downed tools demanding recognition of their union.

About 200 Tawu members employed by the bus company were detained later and released shortly thereafter.

A similar drama preceded the signing of a recognition agreement between Lebowa Transport Holdings and Tawu. About 500 Tawu members downed tools at the company's depots in the Northern Transvaal in June last year, demanding — among other things — recognition of the union.

Tawu is also recognised by the Ciskei Transport Corporation.

Spot checks to detect subsidised wage fraud

110

Star 21/6/89

By Charles Guild and Helen Grange

Spot audits are being sprung on subsidised industries after allegations by workers that some employers are paying wages far less than the subsidy paid by the Board for the Decentralisation of Industry.

The board, which offers industrial entrepreneurs a subsidy of up to R105 a month for each employee, is tightening its supervision of companies, especially in the independent national states.

Mr Pine Pienaar, a director of the board, warned that any industrialist caught contravening rules would be prosecuted.

Ways had been found for a company to pay a worker less than R105 a month, then to claim the full subsidy.

It had been claimed that in some cases workers signed the wage register before the amount had been filled in.

Anger over poor pay is widespread in Thaba'Nchu, Bophuthatswana.

Employees in one factory said they received only R18,82 a week for five nine-hour days.

Employees at a Taiwanese-run factory said they were paid about R35 for two weeks' work. They were reluctant to complain because employment in the area was scarce.

Mr Pienaar said: "It must be remembered that while there are a few companies contravening the rules, there are thousands of good worker-conscious companies which provide great opportunities for people in the independent states."

Mr J R Masisi, the Bophuthatswana consular representative for the Free State and Thaba'Nchu, said that employers were asked two years ago to rectify low wage scales.

First Draft

Sowetan 27/7/87

Strike over R60 wage

110

ABOUT 400 workers at Gomma Gomma, a major furniture factory now situated in Garankuwa, Bophuthatswana went on strike yesterday over wage demandS.

A spokesman for the workers, who include women, said they downed tools in protest against management's failure to increase their salaries as promised three months ago.

The spokesman said their average weekly pay was R60 - "far less than what the company paid its employees in Johannesburg before they trekked to the homeland", the spokesman for the workers said.

Mr M Delport, a director of the company yesterday confirmed that there was a strike but said he did not know the reason for this action. "The workers just walked out of the premises this morning".

Delport declined to comment about the "meagre wages" being paid out to the workers. "We did pay them increases" said Delport.

he workers yesterday dismissed as " lies" claims by Delport that he did give them an increase.

Sunbop earnings up 67%

CAPE TIMES 14/8/89

110

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Sunbop has turned in a 67% rise in earnings and dividends for the year to June, surpassing the 55% growth shown at the halfway stage.

Earnings a share reached 105,6c and a final dividend of 46c is to be paid giving a total distribution of 78,5c (47c) for the year.

All units continued to contribute strongly and turnover climbed 43% to R499m.

A rise in occupancy saw operating margins widen from 29% to 32% lifting operating profit 56% to R159,2m.

Hefty interest earnings of R18,1m boosted pre-tax profit 69% to R173,6m leaving after-tax earnings of R114,5m.

The shares which have been rising strongly since July, gained 25c on Friday to reach a new high of R15 and the results have not disappointed.

The balance sheet shows healthy gearing with interest bearing debt to shareholders funds at 14%, an improvement from the 19% of the previous year.

Strong liquiditity is also shown in interest cover which has moved from 33% to 47%.

The recent openings of the Naledi Sun and Taung Sun will ensure continued growth in earnings.

Provided trading conditions do not deteriorate in the coming year, directors believe the group will achieve a reasonable growth in earnings, although at a more moderate rate.

● Sol Kerzner has resigned his position as director and CE of Royale Resorts Holdings (Royale).

He has decided to head up a new international leisure consultancy group which has concluded an agreement in principle with Royale in terms of which Kerzner will be involved in conceptualising and planning new resort and entertainment projects for Sun International (Bophuthatswana) (Sunbop).

Kerzner will therefore not stand for re-election as chairman of Sunbop but will remain on the board as a director of the company.

Govt's attempts to promote mining fall terribly short — JCI

Business Day Reporter 110

GOVERNMENT's actions to promote the SA mining industry fall seriously short of what could and should be done, says JCI chairman Murray Hofmeyr in his 1989 review.

He says government should abolish the retrogressive policy of ring-fencing, which, in the shortsighted pursuit of revenue for the fiscus, inhibits the expansion of many existing mining operations and the development of many new mining ventures.

"In addition, it should introduce legislation that would enable the mining houses to perform more readily their traditional catalytic role of selling off a portion of their investments in mature mining enterprises and ploughing back the proceeds into new mining ventures, whose risk they are uniquely equipped to bear.

"The present tax dispensation imposes penal taxes on the profits arising from any such realisations, with the unfortunate and, indeed, unacceptable consequence that such investment remains frozen, instead of being turned over to finance new enterprises."

Hofmeyr says: "Government's reluctance to accommodate such tax reforms reflects its continued commitment to policies that, over an extended period, have proved to be an obstacle to satisfactory economic growth and development.

"Instead of encouraging the expansion of the private sector, in which the disciplines of the market yield their maximum benefits in the allocation and use of scarce resources, the government has promoted the expansion of the public sector with serious internal and external consequences.

"Whereas the government's share of the total expenditure on gross domestic product was around 16% in the 1950s and early 1960s, it subsequently increased and by the first quarter of 1989 was no less than 32%."

Further, Hofmeyr says the result of government's expenditure has been increased taxation requirements. Ways to broaden the taxation base had had to be found. B/Day 27/9/89

ministers. A radio report said Mr Mwinyi would name the rest of his new cabinet tomorrow.

CAN Times 15/3/90

Court restrains strikers

110

MMABATHO. — The Supreme Court here yesterday granted a temporary interdict against striking workers at the University of Bophuthatswana, restraining them from disrupting activities on the campus, inciting other staff to down tools or causing any damage to the university's assets.

Deep crisis brews for Bop govt

South 15/3-21/3/90

110

By MONO BADELA

A WEEK after bloody protests swept through the streets of Bophuthatswana, the homeland government is locked into a deepening crisis.

In a move seen to be an attempt to crack down on all protest, President Lucas Mangope's government on Wednesday extended a partial state of emergency to cover the entire territory and barred journalists from entering the beseiged homeland.

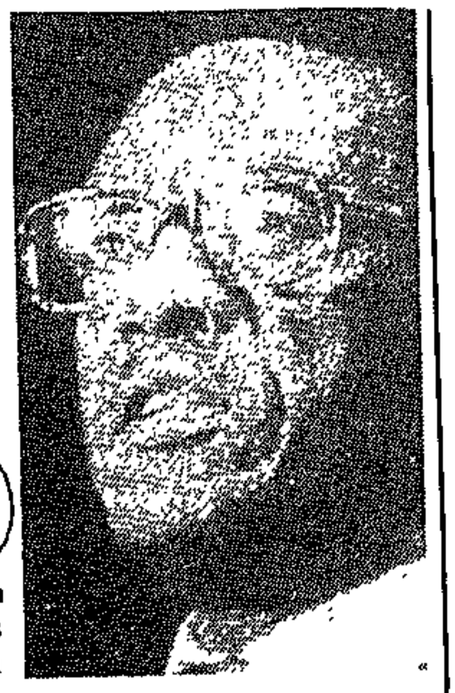
This followed a 100 percent stay away from work by residents of strife-torn Ga-Rankuwa the same day.

No schooling is presently taking place in the territory.

The University of Bophuthatswana closed on Tuesday for a fortnight after lecturers and students boycotted lectures in solidarity with striking non-academic staff who were fired for taking part in a four-day strike.

Two Uni-Bop lecturers are reported to have been detained.

Scores of other activists are also said to have been detained in the past few days by security forces who have been carrying out door-to-door mopping up operations.



Lucas Mangope: regime under seige

Unrest swept through the Ga-Rankuwa township west of Pretoria last week, leaving at least eight dead and more than 500 injured.

NO DEPOSIT - EASY TERMS

110

Magistrates and prosecutor arrested

By ALINAH DUBE

TWO magistrates and a prosecutor were detained yesterday after striking Bophuthatswana Justice Department workers invaded GaRankuwa police station to turn themselves in.

Those detained were magistrates Mr Thabo Raborifi and Mr Jacob Malefetse and regional court prosecutor, Mr Patrick Huma.

Warrants

The entire Justice Department staff of GaRankuwa Magistrate's Court had earlier decided to challenge security police to execute warrants of arrests under the State of Emergency.

A plain-clothes policeman called out the three men's names. He ordered others out.

The incident followed sit-in strikes by workers demanding a living wage.

Mr Huma told the crowd that presenting themselves for arrest was a form of protest.

Police did not say under which law the three were being held.

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S 4283

Bop sacks 50 striking court workers

By ALINAH DUBE

ABOUT 50 striking Bophuthatswana Justice Department employees were yesterday dismissed after they had ignored an ultimatum to return to their posts.

The workers - comprising magistrates, prosecutors, clerks and cleaners - said they became aware of the government's intention to sack them when they arrived at the the Garankuwa Magistrate's Court yesterday to continue they week-long sit-in strike.

They are striking in support of demands for better pay.

Yesterday's action was the latest in a series of incidents following the detentions of magistrates Mr Thabo Raborifi and Mr Jacob Malefetse and regional prosecutor Mr Patrick Huma on Sunday.

They were detained under emergency regulations after striking workers had invaded the Garankuwa police station to turn themselves in. The three were selected from the crowd.

According to sources, chief magistrate Mr R C Greyling yesterday instructed workers to either return to their posts by 8.30am - or leave the premises.

"When workers told him they would not go on duty without their detained colleagues, Greyling said the three were dismissed last week with the approval of president Lucas Mangope. He said he was in possession of letters dismissing them," the sources said.

Workers were allegedly ordered out of the court premises after they ignored Greyling's ultimatum and were told they were considered to have dismissed themselves by refusing to go on duty.

Asked to comment on the dismissals Greyling said: "The people were given a choice to continue with their work or leave the premises. They left. That is all I can say."

Sowetan 20/3/90

110

Varsity staffers held in swoop

21/3/90

110

FIVE executive members of the University of Bophuthatswana Staff Association, including two lecturers, were arrested this week, in what is seen as Government crackdown following upheavals at the institution.

The five are Mr Mandla Magwetjana, a computer programmer, Mr Paul Daphney, a lecturer in Development Studies, Mr Andrew Matheba, a lecturer in political Science, Mrs Jane Matsomala and Miss Lilian Bingo, a senior secretary in the department of management.

The university was closed last week and is to re-open next Monday.

TAWU planning weekend talks

THE Transport and Allied Workers Union (Tawu) will be holding a general meeting on Sunday for its members at Bophutatswana Transport Holdings to discuss a contentious company pension scheme, a union spokesman said yesterday. Sowetan 28/3/90

The meeting starts at 10am at St Peter's Church, Hammanskraal.

The Bophutatswana National Pension Fund has drawn criticism from workers who reject being paid pension benefits in terms of two separate pension funds.

The demand is for a single provident fund, the spokesman said.

Tawu represents more than 5 000 BTH employees at six depots in the homeland.

SOWETAN Friday March 30 1990

Bop magistrates held after strike are freed

TWO Garankuwa magistrates and a prosecutor who were detained for their part in a sit-in strike have been released.

Magistrates Mr Thabo Raborifi and Mr Jacob Malefetse and prosecutor Mr Patrick Huma were released on Wednesday - the eve for an application for their release - after spending 11 days in solitary confinement.

By ALINAH DUBE

They were detained on March 18 after the entire Bophuthatswana Justice Department staff, who were striking for better pay, went to the Garankuwa police station to turn themselves in.

Speaking to reporters during a Press conference at the Lawyers for Human Rights offices in Pretoria yesterday, the three said they were released without being charged.

They said in a statement: "We wish to denounce in no uncertain terms our recent detention. It followed a lawful action by which we made a legitimate demand for an increase in our salaries.

"We therefore regard our action as a pure labour dispute which only needed negotiations between the government and the civil servants. It did not warrant any police action.

"We call on the Bophuthatswana government to release all emergency detainees and talk to authentic leaders of the people."

Hospital services disrupted by strike

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

A NUMBER of essential services at Garankuwa hospital, horth of Pretoria, were disrupted yesterday when more than 3 000 workers downed tools in protest against alleged racism and poor working conditions.

An hour-long protest was staged by the catering, cleaning, messengers and switchboard staff.

Some medical staff also supported the strike which began at 7am.

After a meeting which was followed by a march around the hospital premises, a workers' delegation handed a petition to the hospital superintendent, Dr Louis van Heerden.

A hospital spokesman confirmed that some services were 'slightly disrupted' by the hour-long strike.

He said workers alleged that some superiors were intimidating black staffers.

The spokesman said some of the demands were vague and specific incidents were required before investigations could be made.

Workers demanded an immediate removal of two white employees whom they allege were "racists".

The workers later resolved to resume work after authorities undertook to respond to the grievances by Monday.

Breakfast for patients was served hours late and other patients who came early for treatment at the hospital returned home.

Ben Vosloo

D taine magistrates set free

30

4/4/90

By VUSI GUNENE

TW agistrates and a regi ecutor, who spent 10 days tion in Bophuthatswana, leased this week after the threatened to file a supreme terdict.

The three, members of the department of Justice in Garankuwa were released on Wednesday morning without being charged.

Magistrates Thabo Raborifi and Jacob Malefetsa and prosecutor Patrick Huma were detained on March 18 after they handed themselves to the police following their demand for salary increases.

Yesterday, when the three reported for duty, Chief Magistrate AC Greyling handed a letter of suspension to Malefetse "pending enquiry into misconduct".

Greyling also told Raborifi and Huma to report to his office today to receive similar suspension letters. A representative of the Department of Justice confirmed yesterday that similar letters had been written to Raborifi and Huma.

All three will lose their earnings while investigations are underway.

(110)

According to the three, the entire staff of the Department of Justice at Garankuwa magistrate's offices, including ordinary workers, embarked on a two day sit-in on March 12 and 13 to support a demand for a 50 percent salary increase.

"For the past five years civil servants under this department had not received any salary increases and we had petitioned the Department of Justice in Mafikeng demanding the increase. We followed all legal procedures, as we are not unionised," said Huma.

●To PAGE 2

Detained magistrates go free

W/Mail 30/3 - 4/4/90

(110)

●From Page 1

Minister of Justice Godfrey Mothibe, who said he had made all efforts to secure their increase from the Public Service Commission (PSC) — but was told that the Department of Justice was not a priority.

"We then made the effort to contact the minister again. He told us that dealing with the Public Service Commission was like knocking one's head on the wall," Huma said.

Huma told the *Weekly Mail* that the PSC offered a 20 percent increase, which the staff rejected.

●Meanwhile three other emergency detainees are still being held in solitary confinement.

They are Stephen Moatse, John Mosupye — members of the opposition National Seopasengwe Party — and the Reverend Peter Moatshe, a field worker of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

Also held is ex-Robben Island prisoner Peter Magano who is held at Zone 5 police station in Garankuwa.

The newly formed Mafikeng Detainees' Support Committee said in a statement this week that a about 20 children were assaulted while in detention and have since been treated by doctors

Stayaway planned in Bop

(110)

South 3/5 — 7/5/90

From PETER AUF DER HEYDE

THE African National Congress has called for a nationwide stayaway throughout Bophutatswana from Friday, May 3.

Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing said his party, the Progressive People's Party and the ANC called for the stayaway because Bophutatswana President Lucas Mangope had "declared war on his people".

Malebane-Metsing, who is also an ANC member, fled the territory two years ago after a coup led by him was crushed by South African troops.

He said Mangope had brutally reacted to the people's demands that he resign by imprisoning many residents.

"Most residents of Bophutatswana — even those who commute to neighbouring South African towns — will be staying home."

The stayaway would be indefinite and would continue until the demands of the people were met.

"We call for the immediate release of those who are in prison, the unbanning of the People's Progressive Party and Mangope's resignation," Malebane-Metsing said.

He confirmed that the call for the stayaway had come from both the ANC and PPP within Bophutatswana.

ANC internal leader, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, said he could not comment on the issue as the headquarters in Lusaka responded to such matters.

A spokesperson for the ANC said he had no further information, but that there was no reason not to believe Malebane-Metsing. — *ECNA*

Bop strikers take UK firm close to closure

S/Times 6/5/90 (110)

By Jeremy Brooks

LONDON — Strikes and intimidation at a Bophuthatswana factory have brought a British businessman close to bankruptcy.

Brian Parnaby, 58, has been importing steel reinforcing from a Babalegi plant for three years. He says he has had no shipments for a month and customers are turning to more reliable suppliers.

Mr Parnaby estimates that unless promised containers arrive soon, his Cumbria company, Swanmark, will cease trading in the products within three months.

Competition

"Over three years I have managed, despite stiff competition from EEC and Far East companies, to build up a healthy business. It was difficult breaking into the field because there is always someone ready to offer a lower price. It was a sweat — but I managed it.

"In 1990 I hoped to improve profits and eventually make enough to retire.

"Now I have to tell building contractors I can't keep my commitments. My suppliers in Babalegi tell me their workforce has been intimidated by ANC and UDF elements.

"On one occasion when I called, the managing director himself answered the phone. He was the only one in the factory. The factory has tried using whites, but they were a dead loss.

"Time and again I have been told the containers were about to be shipped — the journey to Britain takes three weeks. I have told customers their orders were on their way.

"Then I hear that it's all off again."

Mr Parnaby says he is bitter about the euphoria surrounding the release of Nelson Mandela, and the ANC vice-president's visit to Britain.

Wages at the factory have recently been increased by 20% and working conditions, such as eating facilities, improved, he says.

"Despite this, the withdrawal of labour continues. I am told the foreman himself was warned that action would be taken against his family if he appeared at work."

Cornered

Mr Parnaby says he has always been open about the origin of his supplies.

"I could have concealed the fact that they came from South Africa, but once people catch you out they suspect you of lying about prices and everything else.

"I decided to be honest.

"Now when people deal with me they know they have me in a corner — and I have to reduce any profit even more."

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ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 403 VAN 1990

TRANSVAALSE PROVINSIALE ADMINISTRASIE

TAK GESONDHEIDSDIENSTE

AANSTELLING VAN KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE STAKING BY DIE GA-RANKUWA-HOSPITAAL

Die Administrateur gee hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (1) van die Ordonnansie op Kommissies van Ondersoek, 1960 (Ordonnansie No. 9 van 1960) (hierna die Ordonnansie genoem), kennis dat hy—

(1) 'n kommissie kragtens artikel 2 (1) van die Ordonnansie benoem het—

(a) om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor—

(i) die oorsake en gevolge van die staking wat tussen 4 en 12 April 1990 by die Ga-Rankuwa-hospitaal plaasgevind het;

(ii) die vraag of enige persoon of organisasie strafregtelik aanspreeklik gehou kan word op grond van sy organisering van, of deelname aan, genoemde staking; en

(iii) die vraag of enige kind of ander pasiënt by genoemde hospitaal as gevolg van genoemde staking dood is, en of enige persoon of organisasie vir sodanige dood strafregtelik aanspreeklik gehou kan word; en

(b) om aanbevelings te doen oor welke maatreëls getref kan word om soortgelyke stakings en die gevolge daarvan in die toekoms te voorkom;

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 403 OF 1990

TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH SERVICES BRANCH

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE STRIKE AT GA-RANKUWA HOSPITAL

The Administrator hereby publishes notice in terms of section 2 (1) of the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1960 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1960) (hereafter referred to as the Ordinance), that he has—

(1) in terms of section 2 (1) of the Ordinance, appointed a Commission to—

(a) to inquire into and to report on—

(i) the causes and consequences of the strike that took place at the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital between 4 and 12 April 1990;

(ii) the question whether any person or organisation can be held criminally liable on the ground of his organising of, or participation in, the said strike; and

(iii) the question whether any child or other patient at the said hospital died as a result of the said strike, and whether any person or organisation can be held criminally liable for such death; and

(b) to make recommendations about which measures can be taken to prevent similar strikes and the consequences thereof in the future;

sentence. ... also given a three-year suspended

Star Trib 4/5/90 110

Strike probe head named

PRETORIA. — A commission of inquiry investigating the recent GaRankuwa Hospital strike during which 20 newborn babies allegedly died will be headed by retired Appeal Court judge Mr P M Cillie.

Inquiry (110)

THE commission of inquiry into the causes and consequences of the strike at Garankuwa Hospital earlier this year starts in Pretoria today.

It will be held in the council chamber, 5th floor of the Clin-Path Building, Medunsa.

Sowetan 28/5/90

Hospital probe postponed

110

THE Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the causes and consequences of last month's Garankuwa Hospital strike was postponed to June 13 at Medunsa yesterday.

The proceedings, chaired by Mr Justice Cillie, assisted by advocate H de W Botha and Professor R Lipschitz, are taking place in a chamber in the Clin Path building.

Sowetan 29/5/90

Advocate DJ Heyns is leading evidence while the Transvaal Provincial Administration is being represented by Mr JK Wessels, SC.

Asking for a postponement, Mr RJ Tucker, said intensive consultations were still to take place with union members and other witnesses.

Strike at Garankuwa hospital 'baffled' authorities

Sowetan 15/6/90

110

GARANKUWA Hospital management had "no idea" that workers were planning to down tools, the Commission of Inquiry into strike action at the hospital heard yesterday.

The commission, chaired by Mr Justice P M Cillie, is investigating the causes and consequences of the strike, during which demonstrating general assistants disrupted essential services from April 4 to April 11.

The commission is also investigating allegations that 23 premature babies died as a result of the strike.

The temporary chief medical superintendent at the hospital, Dr L van Heerden, said that while he was aware of "disatisfaction" among workers, the eight day strike took him "completely by surprise".

He thought although no offical complaints regarding the conduct of the deputy-director, administration, Mr A J Boshoff were recieved he had heard of two official complaints concerning the behaviour of another official Mr H Swanepoel.

He said management was aware of the demonstration planned by the workers on March 29, the same day the Garankuwa Hospital Workers' Committee handed management a list of grievances, however, at no time was serious strike action anticipated.

The list described the two officials as "racists who continued to harass, victimise and even intimidate workers" and demanded their removal.

Management scheduled a report back meeting with the committee regarding the list on April 4 at 9am.

However, the strike began earlier that day.

Legal representative for the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union, advocate G Josman, said yesterday the majority of workers at the hospital had little or no idea what their conditions of employment were.

He said, however, the workers at the hospital "percieved" a racial discrimination in their working conditions

SOWETAN Thursd

Garankuwa hospital management probed

Reaction to workers' grievances queried

Sowetan 21/6/90

110

LEGAL representatives for the strikers involved in a eight-day labour dispute at Garankuwa hospital in April yesterday questioned the way hospital management reacted to workers' grievances.

A document submitted by Mr G Josman and Mr L Nowosenetz to the Commission of Inquiry investigating the causes and consequences of the strike said it was important to ascertain whether management had acted impartially and rationally.

The two men are appearing on behalf of the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu).

The document questioned the involvement of Mr A J Boshoff - then deputy director administration at the hospital - in much of the investigations into workers' grievances.

Boshoff's conduct and that of another hospital official, Mr H Swanepoel, was a major cause for complaints among the workers.

They were described in a list of workers grievances handed to management prior to the strike as "racists" who victimised their subordinates.

The list demanded the two officials be removed from their duties from the hospital.

Neahwu's legal representatives have questioned whether the head of management at the hospital Dr L van Heerden "showed an inability or a reluctance to assert his authority in relation to Boshoff."

They have also queried why initial inquiries by the Transvaal Provincial Administration's (TPA) head office regarding the grievances were directed to Boshoff. This, they claimed, cast doubt on the impartiality of the management's handling of the strike.

The commission has previosuly heard evidence that the TPA's refusal to dismiss the two officials sparked a full-scale strike.

Proceeding

Bop mine workers face slow death threat

Sowetan 28/6/90 (110)

By MOKGADI PELA

WORKERS employed at a vanadium mine in Bophuthatswana could be facing a slow but certain death.

The company, Vametco Minerals, was formerly a subsidiary of Union Carbide Corporation whose plant in Bhopal, India, caused the world's worst gas disaster.

More than 3 000 people died in the tragedy which occurred in 1984

Vanadium is an element used in the strengthening of steel and doctors say the inhalation of its particles over a long period could cause recurrent bouts of bronchitis and emphysema (irreversable dilation of air sacks).

This latter condition could compromise the exchange of oxygen and carbon-dioxide, thereby causing a slow but certain death.

At a meeting held at Medunsa University, about 200 workers, all members of the National Workers Union of South Africa (Nawusa), said another common problem due to the extraction of vanadium was short breath and lack of appetite.

They complained that the company, Vanadium Mineral Co-operation (Vametco), did not provide them with protective clothing. The company insists it is providing protective clothing.

According to the International Occupational Health and Safety guidelines, workers should be given pre-employment medical examinations to ensure that persons suffering from chronic respiratory diseases are not exposed to vanadium products.

Exposed workers should receive regular examinations. Those working in high risk areas should wear adequate respiratory protective equipment. That includes a full-face mask and eye protection.

However, Nawusa said its members were not provided with such equipment, despite several requests for the company to supply them with such facilities.

The company insists it is providing protective clothing.

Earlier last week the managing director of Vametco, Mr H Enslin conceded that vanadium was dangerous to health. He did not say to what degree or what health precautions were being taken at the plant

At the Medunsa meeting Nawusa members also called for the recognition of their union; the end to job discrimination; the clarification of job description; the reduction of the grading system; the dissolution of the company-appointed workers' councils; the recognition of May 1, June 16 and September 12 as paid public holidays.

Another point of contention was the Workman's Compensation Act which they claimed was not applied in a satisfactory manner.

A Nawusa member, Mr Boikie Modisagae, who was hit by a front-end loader 10 years ago, has been struggling to get compensation from Vametco for injuries sustained during the scope and course of his duties, they added.

According to enquires by *Sowetan*, Vametco was formerly known as Ucar Minerals, a subsidiary of the US-based Union Carbide company.

A spokesperson at the American Chamber of Commerce declined to disclose when the the company changed its name or for what reason.

According to Nawusa, the firm moved to Bophuthatswana after the world's worst gas disaster which killed more than 3 000 people in India in 1984 and changed the name to Vametco.

Nawusa also claimed that the company moved to the homeland to avoid the Labour Relations Act.

Enslin has rejected claims that the company went to Bophuthatswana to avoid the Act, saying they moved to in 1977 before the LRA was drafted.

He said if there were problems at the company, his door was always open for discussions.

He said he would ensure that the company provided workers with a proper job description.

He said the question of recognising Nawusa would depend on the laws of "the country".

Company rejects allegations

By MOKGADI PELA

THE Vametco Minerals Corporation has denied allegations that it did not provide its employees with adequate safety measures at the vanadium extracting mine.

Last week the National Workers' Union of South Africa claimed its members at the Bophuthatswana-based plant could be facing slow death because of constantly inhaling vanadium particles.

Nawusa said the inhalation of vanadium particles over a long period could cause recurrent bouts of bronchitis and emphysema (irreversible dilation of air sacks).

Vametco managing director Mr H Enslin refuted the allegation, saying vanadium was not dangerous to health.

He cited studies in the United States on workers who had been "exposed to vanadium over long periods but never suffered permanent damage to their respiratory system".

Enslin denied Nawusa's allegations that Vametco did not provide workers with protective clothing. Sowetan 31/7/90

He said workers were given dust masks and respirators while the wearing of eye protecters was mandatory.

"Nawusa's claim that we moved to Bophuthatswana after the Bophal gas disaster which killed more than 3 000 people in 1984 are also untrue," Enslin said.

Strikers detained

BOPHUTHATSWANA police yesterday confirmed the detention of 55 striking workers at the OK Bazaars store in Garankuwa.

Liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police Colonel David George said the employees were being held under emergency regulations for allegedly holding an illegal meeting at the store.

A spokesman for the South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union said 75 of the striking members at the Garankuwa OK store were arrested at about 2pm last Thursday.

He said the union's lawyers had been briefed. Strikers were at Garankuwa, Loate, Bethanie and Jericho police stations.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE:

Shirley Renee Gunn, 35, was arrested on June 25 with her 16 month-old baby while holidaying with her family at Victoria West in the Karoo. She was detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Gunn was born in Cape Town and attended the Springfield Convent school in the Cape. In 1980 she completed a Diploma in Social Work at the University of Cape Town and in 1982 graduated with her Honours in Social Science. W/Mail

In August 1985 she was detained under section 29 and was subsequently released without being charged.

She worked as a social worker at Nicro and later as an organiser in the clothing workers union, in Cape Town. 13/7 – 16/7/90

Gunn was also active in community organisations campaigning against homelessness in the Houtbay Action Committee and serving in the Churches urban planning committee.

DETENTION STATISTICS:

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT DETENTIONS:

The Human Rights Commission has recorded 112 section 29 detentions since January 1, 1990. This includes detainees who at one time or another during 1990 have been in detention under section 29. Some of them have been charged and are awaiting trial, some have died in detention or have been released without being charged. W/Mail 13/7 – 16/7/90

Others are still being held. There are 79 people presently held under section 29 and two under section 31.

Since Friday July 6, 1990, 10 people have been detained under section 29. They are all suspects in the spate of bombings which have occurred since April 12, 1990.

HOMELANDS:

There are currently 81 people being held in Bophuthatswana under the State of Emergency.

13/7 – 16/7/90 W/Mail 13/7 – 16/7/90

STATE OF REPRESSION: BOPHUTHATSWANA:

According to the South African Catering and Allied Workers Union, 75 workers were detained at the Garankuwa OK store last Thursday. The Bophuthatswana Police have only confirmed the detentions of 55 workers.

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL:

Human rights attorney JB Sebanyoni was detained on June 28, 1990 in Kwandebele.

His lawyer was told he was being held under the Criminal Procedures Act. However, Sebanyoni's consultation with his lawyer the investigating officer decided to place Sebanyoni under section 29 of the ISA. He was then forced to end the consultation. This took place in the presence of two magistrates and a senior public prosecutor. Since then nobody has been allowed to see Sebonyani. W/Mail 13/7 – 16/7/90

Sebonyani was an instructing attorney in the Delmas 3 trial and was also representing people arrested for the current consumer boycott in Bronkorspruit. He also received death threats from the "Wit Wolwe". W/Mail 13/7 – 16/7/90

BOOKS UNBANNED:

What I Did was Right by Abram Fischer

Apartheid by Nelson Mandela

Fifty Fighting Years by A. Lerumo

Clarion call to all Opponents of Apartheid (African National Congress, Lusaka)

The African Condition by Ali A Mazrui

Revolutionary Pressures in Africa by Claude Ake

Forced Labour in Colonial Africa by AT Nzula, II Potekhin and AZ Ausmanovich

Soweto Oder Der Aufstand Der Vorstadte by Gisela Albrecht

Where White is the Colour, Where Black is the Number by Wopko Jensma

Race and Class Vol20(1), 1978 (Institute of Race Relations, London)

W/Mail 13/7 – 16/7/90

PUBLICATIONS BANNED FOR DISTRIBUTION:

Fulton County by James Goldman

Jake Logan No 90 Cheyenne Bloodbath; Bloody Trail to Texas and *The Comanche's Woman* (all by Jake Logan)

Demon Shield by Bruce King

Jenny by Ruth Shirley

Charges against 68 withdrawn

CHARGES of intimidation and unlawful gathering against 68 Bophuthatswana workers were withdrawn yesterday, but seven of the workers would appear in court in August charged with malicious damage to property, Garankuwa lawyer Mr Jake Maseka said yesterday. Sowetan 31/7/90

Sixty-eight workers were arrested by Bophuthatswana police this month in connection with a strike at Garankuwa OK Bazaars, according to Maseka.

The strike was apparently connected with the South African Cartering and Allied Workers Union-inspired nationwide strike this month.

Maseka, however, said that seven of the 68 workers would appear in the Garankuwa Magistrates' Court in August charged with malicious damage to property.

He did not give details of the charges. (110)

Maseka also said the chairman of the Nokaneng Civic Association, Mr Obed Ndala, had been detained under emergency regulations by Bophuthatswana police.

Ndala and a member of the civic association, Mr Charles Phora, were recently released from detention.

Workers rally

Sowetan 13/9/90

A WORKERS' rally is to be held at Medunsa near Garankuwa on Sunday.

The rally has been organised by the Anti-Bophuthatswana Co-ordinating Committee (ABCC) and takes place at Medunsa Hall at 1 pm.

A spokesman for the organisation said speakers would come from the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the ABCC.

The rally is aimed at encouraging workers in Bophuthatswana to belong to trade unions or to form their own.

The spokesman said Bophuthatswana residents were free to join any union of their choice.

was sentenced to eight years' jail in 1981.

Cape Times 14/9/90 (110)

Union workers 'detained'

JOHANNESBURG. — Another three members of the National Workers' Union of SA were allegedly detained by Bophuthatswana police yesterday, bringing the number of detentions to four since the labour strike started at Vametco.

Bop police swoop on unionists

110

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

PROMINENT union officials in the Odi region of Bophuthatswana have gone into hiding following a police crackdown on their homes and the detention of six high-ranking union members last week.

Four members of the National Union of South Africa were arrested by the Bophuthatswana police at Vametco Mineral Co-operation plant near Mothutlung township, Brits, while two others were detained over the weekend.

Sowetan 25/9/90

Strike

Union official Mr Tsheko Ngalo and three shop stewards, Mr Rachid Mohammed, Mr Lazarus Mogase and Mr Willy Mahlavane are on hunger strike at the Odi maximum prison in Garankuwa.

The two shop stewards detained on Friday and Sunday are Mr Elias Kgatitswe and Mr Phillip Mabomela.

Garankuwa demo planned

PLANNED mass action by Bophuthatswana civic and political organisations will take place in Garankuwa on Saturday.

A spokesman for the organisers announced in Pretoria yesterday that there will be a stayaway and residents from Garankuwa, Mabopane, Klipgat and neighbouring areas will march to the Rosslyn Police Station where they will present a petition detailing their grievances.

The petition, to be received on behalf of State President Mr FW de Klerk, is meant to register the people's protest against the homeland system.- *Sowetan Reporter.*

Sowetan 4/10/90

110

Cosatu to put heat on Bop employers

110

Sowetan 4/10/90

By ALINAH DUBE

A PROGRAMME of action aimed at pressuring employers in Bophuthatswana to recognise trade unions was launched by the Congress of South African Trade Unions in Pretoria yesterday.

The programme comes as a result of the Bophuthatswana government's long-standing policy of denying employees the right to join trade unions.

Announcing Cosatu's plan yesterday, Mr Donsie Khumalo, the organisation's regional secretary for the northern Transvaal, said the homeland authorities had until Sunday to either respond to their request for a meeting or show willingness to negotiate.

''The pseudo-independence (of Bophuthatswana) has brought about greater conflict, violence against our people under the state of emergency, homelessness and hardship.

''Companies are relocating to Bophuthatswana to escape dealing with trade unions,'' Khumalo said.

He attacked industrialists in areas such as Babelegi for paying starvation wages and denying workers the right to join unions of their choice.

A decision on when the pressure campaign on employers will begin is to be taken at a rally at Medunsa Stadium on Sunday morning.

Cosatu plans one-week Bop stayaway protest

By DREW FORREST W/Mail 5/10 - 11/10/90

THE Congress of SA Trade Unions is planning a one-week stayaway in Bophuthatswana, followed by sustained selective industrial action, in protest against the homeland's labour laws.

Cosatu regional secretary Donsie Khumalo also said the federation would seek a meeting with South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha to demand that central government subsidies to Bophuthatswana be stopped. Marches on the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria were also planned.

Cosatu members nationwide would be asked to withdraw their savings from First National and Standard banks, in protest against the banks' refusal to deal with Cosatu unions in the homeland.

In terms of the Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act, only unions registered and with their head-offices in the homeland may operate there. Many companies were refusing to deal with Cosatu unions on the grounds that they were "foreign", Khumalo said.

The Act also makes strikes more difficult than in South Africa — among other things, it gives the government a discretion to veto strike action. No Industrial Court is provided for.

110

But, she warns, there will be strict reg- pipeline. Drab graveyards are out. "We want aesthetic features which will

Crossing Mangope can get you fired

By PHIL MOLEFE W/Mail 12/10 - 18/10/90

OPPPOSING President Lucas Mangope's rule or being a member of the African National Congress could cost you your job in Bophuthatswana.

The homeland's controversial Security Clearance Act, in terms of which a public servant can be summarily dismissed for opposing the government, has given Mangope wide powers to clamp down on anyone who crosses his path.

Four women employed by the Department of Health and Social Welfare, who were accused of being members of the ANC, were dismissed last Monday, apparently under instructions from Mangope.

When asked if the dismissal was ordered by Mangope, Bophuthatswana's Health Minister Dr Nat Kgaole said: "If people are being dismissed under that Act, it would appear so." (110)

The four are Botho Mahla, a lecturer at the Bophuthatswana College of Nursing; Iris Motlhabane, a matron at Taung Hospital — both members of the ANC; Esther Seremane, a social worker, and Tebogo Morake, a nursing sister at a hospital in Mafikeng.

Two of the dismissed women this week challenged their dismissal in the Mmabatho Supreme Court. Argument will be heard on Thursday.

The Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum (Maref) demonstrated outside Bophelong Hospital this week, holding placards and posters demanding the reinstatement of dismissed workers. According to the chairman of the Mafikeng ANC branch, Dr David Green, uniformed Bop police stopped the demonstration and tore up placards.

Cape Times (110)
13/10/80

Cosatu calls Bop stayaway

PRETORIA. — Cosatu's members and affiliates will embark on a one-day stayaway in Bophuthatswana on November 12, the organisation announced here yesterday.

The stayaway marks the beginning of the action Cosatu threatened would take place if Bophuthatswana employers continued to refuse to recognise Cosatu and its affiliates.

● A UDF spokesman said there was still widespread government and police oppression in Bophuthatswana. — Sapa

Star 110
13/10/80

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PRETORIA. — Cosatu's members and affiliates will embark on a one-day stayaway in Bophuthatswana on November 12, the organisation announced here yesterday.

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● A UDF spokesman said there was still widespread government and police oppression in Bophuthatswana. — Sapa

Mangope is braced for trade union onslaught

By MANDLA TYALA

THE stage is set for a major confrontation in Bophuthatswana as ANC-aligned trade unions seek to assert themselves against the authority of President Lucas Mangope.

The issue is recognition.

Cosatu, South Africa's largest trade union federation, sees Bophuthatswana as an apartheid creation.

It refuses to recognise the homeland as independent and seeks to organise workers there as it does elsewhere.

Mr Mangope's government, on the other hand, has put its foot down. It has ruled that Cosatu is a "foreign" trade union and as such has no *"locus standi"* in Bophuthatswana.

S/Times 4/10/90

Stayaway

The tension has been heightened by Cosatu's stated objective of helping to bring about the re-integration of all homelands into South Africa, a stance Mr Mangope's government does not take kindly to.

The battle lines were drawn on Friday when Cosatu announced the launch of a programme of disruptive industrial action.

The federation called on its members and affiliates to embark on a one-day stayaway in Bophuthatswana on November 12.

Threatening to "inflict heavy economic damage", Cosatu spokesman Dousie Khumalo said the stayaway was "the beginning of actions Cosatu will take to force Bophuthatswana employers to recognise our trade unions".

110

Cosatu also plans to:

- Organise consumer actions in December to apply more pressure. This would include a consumer boycott of all businesses in Bophuthatswana.
- Seek a meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha to discuss the national budget allocation to homelands and to arrange protest marches against the department for the allocation.

Bophuthatswana's Manpower Minister, the Rev Simon Seodi, has warned that any strikes called by Cosatu will be illegal.

He has told workers who are planning to take part that they will place their jobs in jeopardy.

In a recent statement, Mr Seodi said Bophuthatswana's Industrial Conciliation Act of 1984 gave the homeland's workers the right to form trade unions and to organise themselves. But Director of Information Lefutso Mogajane said he did not know of any Bophuthatswana-based trade unions.

Mr Khumalo said Bophuthatswana's Labour Relations Act classified Cosatu as a "foreign trade union" and did not allow it any organisation or bargaining rights.

Hundreds of workers had been fired for joining Cosatu and most companies, including two major banks, refused even to discuss the question of their employees joining Cosatu affiliates.

Cosatu's push for a foothold in Bophuthatswana comes in the wake of successes in other homelands.

After intensified union action, the new governments in Transkei and Ciskei have taken a sympathetic position towards Cosatu.

Row with Bop looms

Sowetan 15/10/90

A MAJOR confrontation is looming between the Bophuthatswana government and Cosatu over the stayaway called by the trade union federation in the homeland, writes **MATSHUBE MFOLOE.**

(110)

The protest action is part of a campaign by Cosatu affiliates to force the homeland's authorities to allow their unions to operate there. South African-based unions are banned from operating in Bophuthatswana.

The unions are demanding recognition at more than 100 companies which have relocated in the homeland.

The stayaway is on November 12.

Top Azapo men to speak

TWO prominent members of the Azanian Peoples Organisation, Mr Lybon Mabasa and Mr Nkosi Molala, will address a workers rally at Garankuwa Stadium on Sunday. Sowetan 19/10/90

The aim of the rally, which will coincide with the commemoration of the banning of 19 Black Consciousness formations on October 19 1977, is to galvanise support for Vametco workers who have been on strike for the past two months. (110)

Stayaway threat over Bop actions

Sowetan 17/10/90

110

The United Democratic Front and the Winterveldt branch of the African National Congress yesterday threatened to embark on "intensified mass action" in the face of continuing alleged police harassment, detentions and the existance of the state of emergency in Bophuthatswana.

A spokesman of the ANC Winterveldt branch, who did not wish to be named for fear of reprisal, said President Lucas Mangope was using "banditary tactics" to silence opposition in Bophuthatswana in which Winterveldt falls.

The ANC called for a mass stayaway in honour of one of their members, Mr Morgan Mtshewene, who allegedly died during police action in the area on October 5. Mtshewene will be buried on October 24, the day of the stayaway.

About 42 people had also been detained during the "police raids" said the spokesman.

"The Winterveldt ANC branch stongly condemns these actions and we wish to reiterate our stand that the Bophuthatswana Government is the product of apartheid. As such we call for the reincorporation of Bophuthatswana into South Africa."

The ANC also demanded the release of all political prisoners, the lifting of the state of emergency and a referundum to be held to "test the aspirations of the people".

The spokesman called on ANC members to intensify the struggle against Bophuthatswana Government.

The UDF condemened the killing of Mr Mtshewene, saying President Mangope's government had no respect for law.

"We urge the people in Winterveldt and Pretoria to intensify the struggle for the reincorporation of Boputhatswana into South Africa," said a UDF spokesman.

A Bophuthatswana police spokesman said he could not immediately comment on the matter but would do so later. - *Sapa*

More jobs on the line for opposing Mangope's rule

Ulimar 19/10 - 25/10/90

By PHIL MOLEFE

FIVE more Bophuthatswana employees, opposed to President Lucas Mangope's rule, are under threat of losing their jobs in terms of the homeland's controversial Security Clearance Act.

All are University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) staff members and are also members of the executive committee of the local African National Congress.

Under the provisions of the Act a public servant can be summarily dismissed "in the interests of public safety, national security and the maintenance of law and order", giving Mangope wide powers to clamp down on his opponents.

The five believed to be under threat of dismissal are Job Mokgoro, Mandla Magwetyana, Jane Matsomela, Paul Daphne and Thaka Sebcka.

Two weeks ago Mangope ordered the dismissal of three nurses and one social worker in the department of health, acting according to the provisions of the Act. Two of the dismissed workers have filed a civil claim, demanding reinstatement, in the Mmabatho Supreme Court.

Mokgoro said a meeting of the university council executive was held at Mmabatho last Monday where the possibility of the dismissals was discussed. A document was tabled at that meeting dealing with the possibility of dismissing staff on the basis of their political affiliation.

The following day, he said, a meeting between certain members of the council executive — including rector Professor Setshedi, and the Bophuthatswana cabinet — took place at government offices.

The Union of Democratic University Staff Association (Udusa) has threatened an academic boycott of Unibo if any of its members are dismissed for political reasons. (110)

On Wednesday Udusa-Unibo members met the university management to discuss pending dismissals. Mokgoro said management denied dismissals had been discussed with the cabinet. Management had agreed to allow free political activity by staff members and that they would resist implementation of the Act but could not guarantee job security.

B/Day 6/11/90

Bophuthatswana job losses

(110)

THOUSANDS of people in Bophuthatswana will lose their jobs when the Thusano Foundation, formed to create jobs in rural areas, is liquidated today.

About 10 225 permanent staff members and labourers will lose their jobs when the foundation is disbanded, following the appointment of a commission of inquiry into irregularities in the running of the foundation. Its findings have not yet been published.

LABOUR

Mass stayaway planned to get repeal of Bop law

W/Mail 9/11 - 15/11/90

(110)

By DREW FORREST

COSATU, the UDF and community organisations are to link arms in a potentially massive stayaway next Monday targeted at Bophuthatswana's labour policies.

Part of Cosatu's push for acceptable labour law in the homelands, the action reaches beyond Bophuthatswana itself.

A joint statement by Cosatu, the UDF and the anti-Bophuthatswana Coordinating Committee — an umbrella body of community bodies — said it would also cover Pretoria, Brits and Rustenburg.

Central to the stayaway, the first salvo in a planned campaign, is a demand for the repeal of the Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act. This bans unions with head offices outside the homeland.

"Political" demands include the reincorporation of Bophuthatswana into South Africa, the lifting of the homeland's state of emergency, the repeal of security laws, the withdrawal of security forces from townships and villages and free political activity and expression.

In a message to the homeland workforce this week, Bophuthatswana Manpower Minister Simon Seodi said Cosatu was a "foreign" organisation misleading workers with "false pretences and promises".

By heeding the stayaway, a "political tactic", workers risked their jobs, he said. Seodi and other ministers have reportedly visited factories to warn workers against the protest action.

Seodi's secretary, Herbert Moloantoa, told *The Weekly Mail* that Cosatu was linked to the ANC, whose goal was to destabilise Bophuthatswana. "If anarchy is created, the government will have to react."

● Gazankulu has passed a labour statute based on current South African law, including controversial 1988 amendments, and has asked President FW de Klerk to promulgate it, Cosatu's Donsie Khumalo has revealed.

Cosatu made the "horrifying" discovery in talks with Gazankulu Internal Affairs Minister CJ Hlaniki, he said.

Cosatu had urged Gazankulu to request a delay in the promulgation of its statute, and negotiate changes. Further talks are planned.

Azapo march to put focus on Vametco

Sowetan 12/11/90

THE Azanian People's Organisation yesterday said it supports the planned march by Nawusa to Vametco in Mothutlong, near Britz in Bophuthatswana, today.

The march is scheduled to start at 8am at Garankuwa Zone 16 shopping centre.

The march is meant to highlight Vametco's insensitivity to the plight of over 400 of its workers who have been on strike since September 3.

The workers are in dispute with the company over wage demands and adequate health and safety measures.

Vametco is a subsidiary of Union Carbide, the US company which fell into disrepute after a disaster in India.

The company was subsequently found guilty of negligence which caused death of more than 3 000 people and disfigurement of tens of thousands of Indians.

Vametco in South Africa has been accused of using union bashing tactics.

At the beginning of the strike, Bophuthatswana police detained four union men at the company's request.

Stayaway call heeded.

Sowetan 13/11/90

(110)

By MONK NKOMO and MATSHUBE MFOLOE

HUNDREDS of thousands of people in the Pretoria and Bophuthatswana area stayed away from work yesterday in protest against Bophuthatswana's Security and Labour Laws.

The stayaway call was jointly made by the Northern Transvaal Region of the UDF and Cosatu.

Incidents of violence reported by the police yesterday included the petrol bomb attack on the house of Atteridgeville's mayor, Mr Justus Tshungu and the local township manager, Mr Drums Masete.

Masete said two petrol bombs were thrown into the house while he was asleep at about 10pm on Sunday. Curtains, ceiling, a video recorder, a TV and a decoder were extensively damaged. No damage was caused at Tshungu's house.

Areas affected by the one day stayaway included Mamelodi, Soshanguve, Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele.

Taxis did not operate and only a few buses were seen on the road in Mabopane. Those who wanted to go to work were stranded due to the lack of transport.

Roadblocks were set up in townships entrances and police in casspirs and vans patrolled the streets in Atteridgeville. A police helicopter monitored the situation from the air.

Most companies reported that almost their entire black workforce had not reported for duty and said they were going to apply the no work, no pay rule.

Mr Johan Jooste, Marketing Manager of Boerstra Bakery in Pretoria West, said they were seriously affected by the stayaway and no deliveries of bread were made in the city and the townships yesterday.

Most shops in the townships were closed. Large numbers of school children reported for classes as the stayaway did not affect them as well as health workers and journalists.

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Manpower, Mr Simon Seodi, warned that workers who stayed away from work would be viewed as having participated in an illegal strike.

Other incidents of violence in Atteridgeville which was declared an unrest area at the weekend, included a petrol bomb attack on the shop of former councillor, Mr Jerry Phiri. His house was petrol bombed on Saturday night.

Police Liaison Officer, Major Ray Herald yesterday said a white policeman received 30 stitches on the head at the HF Verwoerd Hospital after being attacked.

Meanwhile two members of the Azania People's organisatio were arrested b Bophuthitswana police f allegedly participating i an illegal march. Th march was in solidarit with striking workers Vametco in Mothutlung near Brits, yesterday. Th two are Mr Pako Moise and Mr Simon Sibiya.

10 000 lose jobs in Bop

Cape Times 14/11/90

110

MAFIKENG. — More than 10 000 people lost their jobs in Bophuthatswana yesterday when a drought-relief organisation was wound up.

The liquidation of Thusano Foundation, financed by the homeland government and South Africa, follows a probe ordered by homeland leader Mr Lucas Mangope.

An estimated 10 225 people were affected. — Sapa

Under pressure but Mangope is still defiant

W/Mail 16/11 - 22/11/90 (110)

Bophuthatswana leader Lucas Mangope has two choices:to stay and fight or to recognise the growing support for the African National Congress and sit down and talk
He has done neither.

By MARK GEVISSER

LUCAS MANGOPE may have finally joined the ranks of Lennox Sebe and the Matanzimas. On Monday, in the midst of a stayaway, the Bophuthatswana leader trumped up charges of an assassination attempt, ordered a clampdown that has resulted in over 50 detentions, and left for Germany on a "diplomatic mission".

Confused cabinet ministers have been left to clean up the mess. This includes the order to hang a prisoner on death row on Tuesday without granting an appeal — even though the homeland has declared a moratorium on the death penalty while a Legal Commission reviews it.

Mangope has rejected the advice of South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, who has been trying behind the scenes to set up a meeting between the homeland leader and Nelson Mandela. At Mandela's request, the South African government asked Mangope last week to agree to a meeting that would work towards ending the State of Emergency, ensuring freedom of expression, unbanning political parties and scrapping the homeland's Internal Security Act.

In a message to Mangope via the South African ambassador to Bophuthatswana, Botha said Mandela's requests were reasonable and followed "the same line as the Groote Schuur Minute and the Pretoria Minute".

Mangope responded that Botha should "arrange as a matter of urgency" such a meeting — but not until Mandela committed in writing that the ANC did not have a policy to render Bophuthatswana ungovernable, and that it was not attempting to overthrow the government of Bophuthatswana "by unconstitutional means".

The secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions' Northern Transvaal regional, Donsie Khumalo, admits that one of the purposes of Monday's stayaway was "to discourage foreign investors by showing that we do have the power to make Bophuthatswana ungovernable". However, the ANC has consistently claimed that it is only using above-ground, constitutional means to realise its aim of reincorporating Bophuthatswana into South Africa. These means include the establishment of ANC branches, which is legal, since the ANC is not banned in the homeland.

The ANC has also countered with a long list of accusations against the Mangope regime, including claims that Bophuthatswana authorities deny ANC branches the right to hold meetings, break up meetings, attack ANC supporters and detain them.

These charges have been made regularly by the ANC, and were repeated, with examples, in a statement on Monday. In a remarkable two-step, Mangope appeared to be opening the doors to negotiation, and then nipped any such possibility in the bud by announcing an assassination attempt, detaining dozens of ANC activists, and forcing many more into hiding.

The government of Bophuthatswana has been unable to substantiate the assassination accusation with any evidence. "Of course we cannot give the evidence to the press," said Police Department Colonel David George, "we would be relinquishing privileged information and compromising our case when we bring it to court."

And in a media blitz on Bop-TV, the government repeatedly claims that it is acting "in the interests of democracy" and that it is "certain elements" of the ANC that are being subversive. While Education Minister Clement Schuine emphasised, after Mangope's departure, that the ANC was still legal in Bophutatswana and the clampdown's purpose was not to squash opposition, it is clear that Mangope sees any ANC organisation as a threat to his life. In his speech on Monday he said "the ANC has been founding branch organisations in Bophutatswana which are supporting all these (subversive) actions".

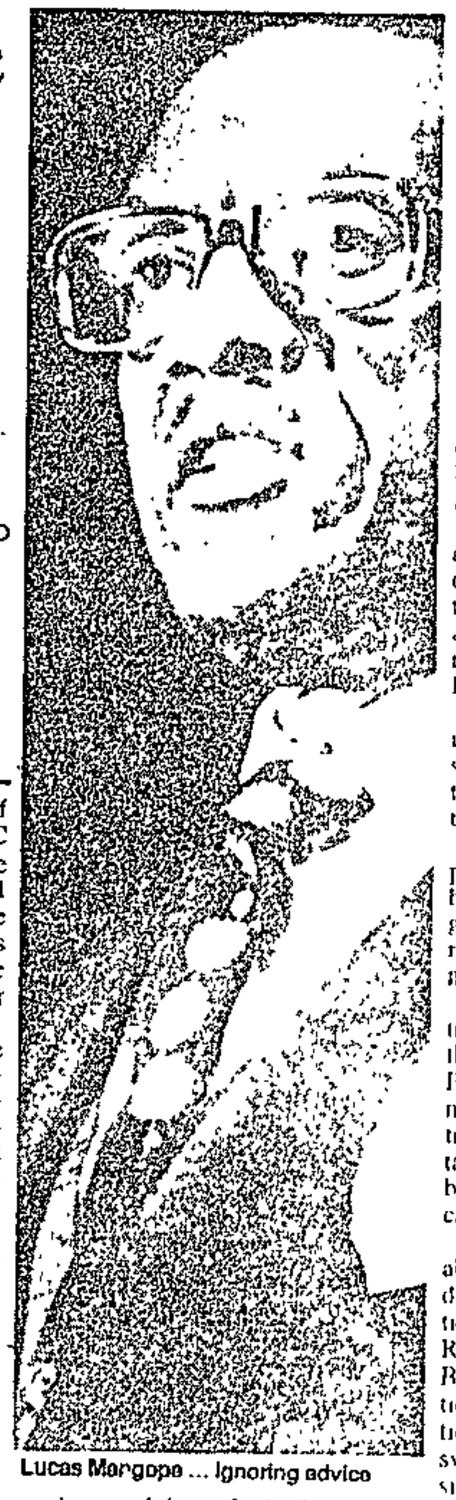
Mangope is right: even if there was not an assassination attempt, the formation of a progressive grassroots network in Bophuthatswana must lead to the homeland leader's decline. And, according to Bophuthatswana legislation, such an agenda is by definition subversive.

Where does this leave the liberation movement? Michael Molefe, convenor of the ANC Bophuthaswana Consultative Forum (which is composed of representatives of the ANC's branches in the homeland) said the strategy evolved on a Monday meeting between the forum and members of the ANC's national executive committee, including secretary-general Alfred Nzo. "Our first aim is to address the narrow issue of repression. We have agreed that ANC leaders will not meet Mangope until the State of Emergency has been repealed and political meetings no longer require official permission. Then, once there is freedom of political association, we can have high-level talks about larger issues like a referendum."

With this decision, the ANC has made a shift in policy by defining reincorporation as a long term, rather than an urgent goal, it is acknowledging the reality of Bophuthatswana: the homeland exists, and before it can be done away with, the safety and freedom of its subjects must be guaranteed.

The ANC is also re-emphasising its willingness to negotiate with a regime that does have real power. Meanwhile, progressive forces will continue to precipitate change by wielding the stick of mass action. Monday's stayaway was the first strike in a national campaign being mounted by Cosatu. Having initiated Monday's stayaway, the federation is very much at the forefront of applying pressure on Bophuthatswana.

One of the principal demands of the stayaway was the repeal of the homeland's Industrial Conciliation Act, which forbids "foreign" unions from operating within Bophuthatswana and outlaws any strike action. In preparation for the stayaway, the homeland's Department of Manpower attempted a counter-offensive last week, on one hand imploring employers to forbid the stayaway and on the other threatening workers with loss of jobs, hunger and legal retribution.



Lucas Mangope ... ignoring advice

Thinly veiled threats against employers were made at meetings called by Bophuthatswana police: all businesses in Thaba 'Nchu were required, for example, to attend a meeting at which a Major AJF Boetpi said that "because of the current security situation within our borders, we will be paying particular attention to the industrialists' role vis-a-vis Cosatu, the ANC, and the Pan-Africanist Congress".

Minister of Manpower Simon Seodi said in a pamphlet: "I would like to make our workers aware that the impending Cosatu-driven stayaway is nothing else but a political tactic used by Cosatu which puts jobs of workers of this country in jeopardy". Telling workers that they will be fired if they stay away, it ends with the plea, "Please think before you leap! Do not heed foreign organisations who do not operate in your interest!"

The stayaway was successful and, more significantly, not one worker has been laid off: faced with the ire of the authorities on one hand and the threat of industrial instability on the other, business chose to respect the stayaway.

Cosatu will follow through with an agenda including a consumer boycott of businesses owned by members of the Bophuthatswana government, and a campaign to get South African businesses to withdraw from the homeland.

"Sanctions were successful in moving South Africa towards change," said Khumalo, "so we must assume they would be successful in Bophuthatswana too."

Pressure to apply sanctions will be placed not only on industry but on the homeland's lifeline: the South African government which gives millions of rands a year towards Bophuthatswana's development.

The news of this week's 50 detentions has already been splashed across the world press, a sobering counter to President F W de Klerk's rising international currency. And even if Botha is trying, behind the scenes, to arrange talks between Mangope and the ANC, both he and the president remain publically silent.

"If the De Klerk regime is serious about transforming this society into a democracy," said Brian Currin, national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, "it must take action against Bophuthatswana." Currin's organisation has called for government sanctions of the homeland. "Bophuthatswana is proving to be a thorn in the side of change, a hurdle to successful negotiations."

● Lawyer are working to get the 50 detainees freed.

In Mafikeng, an urgent application has been made for the release of three detainees who are ill. One of them, Mangel Panchia, a diabetic, was released last night. But Laura Taylor, who has an acute case of Myalgic Encephalo-myelitis, is still in detention.

"They might not have their family doctors," said Colonel David George, "but they are getting medical care."

Bop arrests slammed

BY MATSHUBE MFOLOE

MEASURES empowering the State to detain people for indefinite periods without trial was contrary to the basic principles of human rights.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bophuthatswana, Professor Melato Malope, was reacting to the detention of some academic staff by the authorities this week.

Appealing to the state to either charge or release Unibo employees and other detainees, Malope dismissed claims that the university had connived with security police to crackdown on academic staff who were Union of Democratic University Staff Association or ANC members.

Udasa claimed that police had requested Unibo management to provide photographs of particular staff members who had since gone into hiding.

The crackdown has netted more than 48 activists who are held under the state of emergency.

An undisclosed number of lecturers and university staff who are supporters and members of the ANC were rounded on campus and security police allegedly raided and camped at the residences of some lecturers.

Malope said Udasa's claim was untrue but conceded that police had from time to time been in the campus but "it was not within the power of Unibo authorities to exclude them".

"They have not entered the premises with the encouragement or approval of the management and I am able to state that no assistance has been afforded them (police) in the pursuit of their aims," he said.

Malope said: "No member of the management assisted in identifying the persons police wished to interview or detain."

"Those members of staff who have been detained will be presumed innocent unless and until the contrary is proved in a court of law," he said.

Malope warned that salaries would be suspended in respect of members of staff who have absented themselves without leave, pending investigation of their absence

Bop sanctions call

THE Congress of SA Trade Unions Northern Transvaal region on Saturday called on the SA Government to impose sanctions on Bophuthatswana to pressurise it to meet the federation's demands.

Government should withhold budgeted allocations for development in the homeland, said spokesman Mr Donsie Khumalo.

He said Cosatu was not prepared to ease pressure on the homeland government unless certain conditions were met.

Bophuthatswana must release all political prisoners and detainees, allow free political activity, repeal labour legislation and allow Cosatu affiliates to operate in the homeland.

Khumalo said Cosatu echoed the ANC's response to Bophuthatswana's announcement it would consider joining the negotiation process and may test calls for reincorporation through a referendum.

The ANC said on Friday the homeland government should first cease repression, release prisoners and allow free political activity.

"If there is repression, the voice of the people cannot be heard, which would nullify any referendum," said spokesperson Gill Marcus.

Cosatu intended to launch a series of general stayaways early in the new year to back their demands, Khumalo said. - Sapa

Star 19/11/90

(110)

Bop businessmen trapped in middle of govt-labour conflict

W/Mail 23/11 – 29/11/90

By MARK GEVISSER (110)

INDUSTRY in Bophuthatswana is finding itself caught more and more between the rock of Cosatu militancy and the hard place of legislation that forbids the federation to organise in the homeland. On the one hand, Cosatu threatens to destabilise industrial relations if the repression continues; on the other, the Bophuthatswana authorities are demanding hard-line action against any employees who strike or stay away.

Last week's highly successful Cosatu stayaway proved two points: firstly, that Cosatu has mass support among Bophuthatswana's workers, and secondly, that employers are not prepared to enforce the homeland's laws if it means threatening shopfloor peace.

It is clear that Cosatu is going to be around long after the Republic of Bophuthatswana has dissipated into the Western Transvaal dust, and employers drew cognisance of this fact when they fired not one worker after the stayaway, even though Bophuthatswana labelled it an "illegal strike".

And one of the major reasons why South Africa has begun to facilitate talks between the ANC and the Bophuthatswana government is because of the numerous requests received by jumpy businessmen in the homeland who fear that the current instability will affect productivity.

Cosatu's principal demand is the repeal of the Industrial Conciliation Act, which forbids "foreign" trade unions from organising in Bophuthatswana.

This, says Wally Walters, Technical Director of Tswana Steel and President of the Babelegi (outside Hammanskraal) Industrial Association, is something that has the widespread approval of most employers. "For a workable system, one needs clear and solid relations with a union. And the present legislation makes it almost impossible for a legal trade union to develop."

Particularly vulnerable are those companies that also work within South Africa, and have contracts with Cosatu-affiliated unions. OK Bazaars, for example, has an informal undertaking with its Bop subsidiaries to apply the same wage scale and benefits package inside the homeland as outside.

But, said OK labour consultant Gavin Brown, "a delicate situation arose when some of our shops went on strike within the homeland. The Bophuthatswana authorities were agitating for OK to fire the striking workers, and it took heavy persuasion to make them see how detrimental this would be."

Brown admitted it would be easier "if we could have one contract for all our subsidiaries", but he insists "we do not intend to join Cosatu's campaign for the repeal of the Industrial Conciliation Act. For as long as the Bophuthatswana government is in power, we have to respect its sovereignity".

The predominant attitude among industry seems to be, says Walters, that "this is not a workplace issue. We are sitting in the middle of a conflict that is not our making".

Nevertheless, the conflict is affecting them. And Cosatu feels they are not doing enough by simply adhering to a "no work, no pay" response or making informal agreements of the OK type.

"Industry is in a perfect position to facilitate change in Bophuthatswana," said Donsie Khumalo, Cosatu's Northern Transvaal Regional Secretary. "We will be putting more and more pressure on employers to become involved." Cosatu is planning further stayaways, and, if the current negotiations between the ANC and the homeland bear no fruit, it will mount a major campaign within South Africa as well.

Ex-detainees sue Minister for R110 000

28/11/90

Sowetan 28/11/90

By MONK NKOMO

FIVE trade unionists detained by the Bophuthatswana police two months ago and later released without being charged are claiming R110 000 in damages from the homeland's Minister of Law and Order.

The five are among the 300 workers fired by Vametco, a vanadium producing company in Mothotlung near Brits on September 12.

The workers, all members of the National Workers Union of South Africa, had gone on strike over wages.

They are Mr Rashid Mohamed, Mr Lucas Mohlabane, Mr Emias Kgatitswe, Mr Lazarus Mogase, all shop stewards, and union organiser Mr Tshepo Ngalo.

Their attorney, Mr Cyril Morolo, confirmed yesterday that a letter of demand had been sent to the Minister, demanding a total R110 000 in damages.

The five were allegedly arrested at their homes and near Vametco between September 12 and 31. They were detained for more than a week and were released without being charged.

110

Dispute

Morolo said they were detained during a labour dispute with their employers. He said Bophuthatswana's Emergency Regulation 3 (2) (a) did not allow police to detain people for more than seven days.

Vametco's managing director, Mr Hein Enslin, said the company, with headquarters in the United States, had operated in Bophuthatswana despite the fact that the US Government did not recognise the homeland.

"We had no option. We started operating in Bophuthatswana before it became independent," he said.

He denied allegations by dismissed workers that the company had closed its plant in South Africa to exploit employees in Bophuthatswana.

R189-m Sun deal sets a record

Sowetan 6/12/90

110

By ALI MPHAKI

SUN International has awarded a Bophuthatswana company a R189-m deal - southern Africa's largest current single building contract - for the construction of the 350 bedroom, ultra-luxury, Palace Hotel at Sun City.

The deal with Stocks Pty Ltd, is a component of a massive four-phase development at Sun City with a total construction value of around R300-m.

"Certainly this is the most exciting project ever tackled by one group," said Mr Bart Dorrenstein, group managing director of Stocks.

Jobs

The first phase will employ 2 500 people who between them will use 10 million bricks, 35 000 cubic metres of concrete and 240 000 square metres of plaster.

All four phases of the development have to be finished by December 1 1992 when the first guests are scheduled to check into the Palace Hotel.

"The project comes a time when the economy is in a downward phase and unemployment is rife. This development will create employment for a number of contractors and sub-contractors who ordinarily would be exposed to the downturn in our industry," said Dene Murphy, Sun International's director of development.

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Threat to Bop civil servants

(110)

Sowetan 14/12/90

By IKE MOTSAPI

SEVERAL public servants in Bophuthatswana face losing their jobs or being detained for taking part in activities which their government regards as subversive.

This emerged in a secret document signed by Bophutatswana commissioner of police Major-General PJ Seleke for the attention of the government's public service.

The document, dated October 12 1990, is headed: "Persons of possible security interest: Bophutatswana civil servants."

Attached to the document is a letter advising the secretary for the public service commission that a Minister of the homeland's government had told the Cabinet that the Public Service Act should be amended to empower him to dismiss public servants without the PSC's recommendation.

The letter is signed by the secretary for justice, Mr MJ Gopane.

The document itself contains a list of the names of public servants and what they had allegedly done since ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela was released.

The document says: "This letter serves to place on record activities of some civil servants in Bophuthatswana since the release of Mr Nelson Mandela."

It cites as an example of "crimes" committed by civil servants a Mr Ernest Mokoto, who works in the department of posts and telecommunications remarked on April 4 that the Bophuthatswana government was an extension of apartheid and that it had no leader.

Seleke adds: "It has come to the attention of this department that some civil servants are not loyal to the present government and the disturbing factor is that most are senior officials in respective departments."

Pic in paper a nightmare for Marcus

(110)

Sowetan 14/12/90.

THE joy of appearing on the front page of a newspaper turned into a nightmare for a Garankuwa man who was detained by Bophuthatswana police and has now been dismissed from his job.

Mr Marcus Lebea (29) was part of a crowd that demonstrated at Garankuwa on March 7 against Bophuthatswana independence.

The next day his picture appeared in a newspaper with his hands raised in the air in apparent joy.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

An employee at the Pioneer Plastic where he had organised workers to join a trade union, Lebea basked in the glory of his new-found fame until November 19 when Bophuthatswana security police came knocking in the middle of the night.

On his release seven days later he went to see Dr Gomolemo Mokae in Garankuwa who treated him.

"When I went back to work I was told that I had been fired and should report back on Friday December 7 for my dues," he said.

He added that he was convinced that his trade union activities and the newspaper picture had led to his dismissal.

But the director of Pioneer Plastics, Mr J Hartel, denied the allegations and said Lebea was dismissed because he had not reported for work for two weeks.

"We are aware that he appeared in the newspapers but we did not have anything to do with his detention by the police. There is a state of emergency here and police are doing their job."

HOMELANDS – Bophutha-Tswana – LABOUR

1991 – 1992

Unibo head lambasts Bop government

Sowetan 18/1/91

110

IN an unprecedented move, University of Bophuthatswana vice-chancellor Prof M R Malope yesterday lambasted the homeland's government for serving a deportation order on lecturer Mr Paul Daphne.

Malope's statement is a direct contrast to his earlier views that he was not in a position to oppose government action, because authorities worldwide were entitled to review the continued

SA Press Association

presence of expatriates in their respective countries.

His apparent change of heart came shortly before the possible boycott of present supplementary Unibo examinations by local and foreign academics protesting against Daphne's deportation.

Fear

Malope said: "The University condemns in the strongest terms the continued use of these arbitrary powers by Government."

In a separate statement attached to that from Malope, the Unibo branch of the Union of Democratic University Staff Association said they noted the vice-chancellor's latest statement, but expressed fear over the consequences of the government's action against Daphne, which they said was likely to have serious and long-term implications on the university.

Bop lecturer set to defy ruling

Sowetan 21/1/91

110

A TOP academic at the University of Bophuthatswana is expected to report for work today in defiance of deportation orders served on him by the homeland's government in December last year.

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

Mr Paul Daphne, a lecturer at Unibo and member of the Union of Democratic University Staff Association, was, together with Dr David Green, chairman of the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum, ordered to leave the homeland by January 1 because their "actions were not conducive to public interest".

Daphne and Green last week vowed to return to Mmabatho and said they were determined to resume their duties.

If the two men return to the homeland they could be arrested for defying the deportation orders.

The *Sowetan* was told that the homeland government has issued warrants of arrest for the two men. Police were not available for comment yesterday.

A week ago, the two men petitioned the State President FW de Klerk, to intervene and stop repression in the homeland.

Patriotic

In a letter to De Klerk, Daphne and Green said they were "patriotic South Africans" and hoped their work in Bophuthatswana would contribute to the development of the country.

They said president Lucas Mangope's actions "might delay or derail the process of negotiations" in the country.

Encouraged by the Government's reform initiatives, Daphne and Green cited their deportation orders as the latest pattern of "severe repression by the Mangope government".

Meanwhile, the Unibo Staff Association has called on the government to revoke its decision regarding Daphne.

Storm brews at hospital

A STORM is brewing at Gazankulu's Khensani Hospital in Giyani because the homeland's Department of Health has issued a circular telling health workers to speak only English when at work.

The circular was issued by director of heath services, Dr FR Maluleke.

All health workers were ordered to sign the circular.

Nurses believe the decision was taken to appease a foreign doctor who had complained that a doctor and some nurses who were telling jokes in Shangaan may have been doing so at his expense.

Dr Maluleke refused to comment.

24/2/91 C/Press (110)

A job that is a deadly hazard

Sowetan 27/2/91

110

By MOKGADI PELA

INDEFATIGABLE and resilient are words that describe 360 workers striking for union recognition and improved safety regulations in a dangerous industry in Bophuthatswana.

The workers at Vametco near Brits - all members of the National Workers Union of South Africa (Nawusa) - work in hazardous conditions as a result of coming into contact with vanadium, which they extract.

Vanadium is a mineral used to strengthen iron ore and in manufacturing tools like spanners, hammers and pliers.

At a meeting in Oukasie, the workers told the *Sowetan* that 75 percent of them suffered from chronic bronchitis and several confessed that their sex lives had also been affected by contact with the mineral.

Contact with vanadium affects the body and causes chest pains, chronic bronchitis and conjuctivitis.

Repeated irritation of the lungs by vanadium leads to a compromise of their diffusing capacity - their ability to allow an exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen.

Consequently, carbon dioxide builds up in the blood, resulting in the blue colouration of the tongue, called cyanosis.

Because of the carbon dioxide buildup in the blood, any moderate exertion like walking up stairs proves uncomfortable for the sufferer and he gets breathless.

If the irritation continues, chronic bronchitis develops into chronic obstructive airways disease (COAD), an irreversible condition which makes the sufferer a lung cripple.

His tongue becomes blue, his legs swell and he experiences extreme breathlessness.

The 360 Vametco workers went on strike demanding an independent medical evaluation of their working environment and wage.

They claim the company is hiding behind the Bophuthatswana government's lax attitude to proper health and safety measures in industry, particularly risky industries like vanadium extraction.

Among the workers' original grievances were their demands for management to recognise Nawusa and that the company should provide them with "proper protective clothing against vanadium dust".

Vametco managing director, Mr Hein Enslin, has in the past refuted union allegations that it did not provide workers with adequate safety equipment.

He has also denied that vanadium is dangerous to workers' health.

To push their point further, the workers staged a sit-in at the United States Embassy in Pretoria last year saying that Vametco was an American concern.

In a message of support to Vametco workers at the meeting, Mr Maisela Kekana, a shop-steward of the Black Allied Mining Construction Workers' Union (Bamcwu) at Hippo Quarries - which extracts deadly silica dust - said the struggle for a healthy working environment had to be intensified.

"Your company and mine are environmental hazards.

"Neighbouring communities face the danger of death because of pollution of the air, water and the environment.

"That is why the Bhopal gas disaster killed 2 500 people in India.

"We must ensure that it does not happen here," Kekana added.

School crisis looms, Sadtu

(110)

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

THE South African Democratic Teachers Union in Bushbuckridge has warned there may be a complete breakdown of schooling in the area if the Gazankulu Education Department continues to harass its members. Sowetan 18/3/91

Mr Azaph Nxumalo, the branch publicity secretary, said Sadtu members were angered by the harassment of three senior executive members.

The three are Mr Percy Mashele, principal of Eric Nxumalo High School, Mr Lucas Mthimkhulu, principal of Manyakatane High School and Mr Freddy Mathebula, a teacher at Langa High School.

He said they had been charged with misconduct by the department and were accused of inciting teachers to reject and dump workbooks during a protest march in August last year.

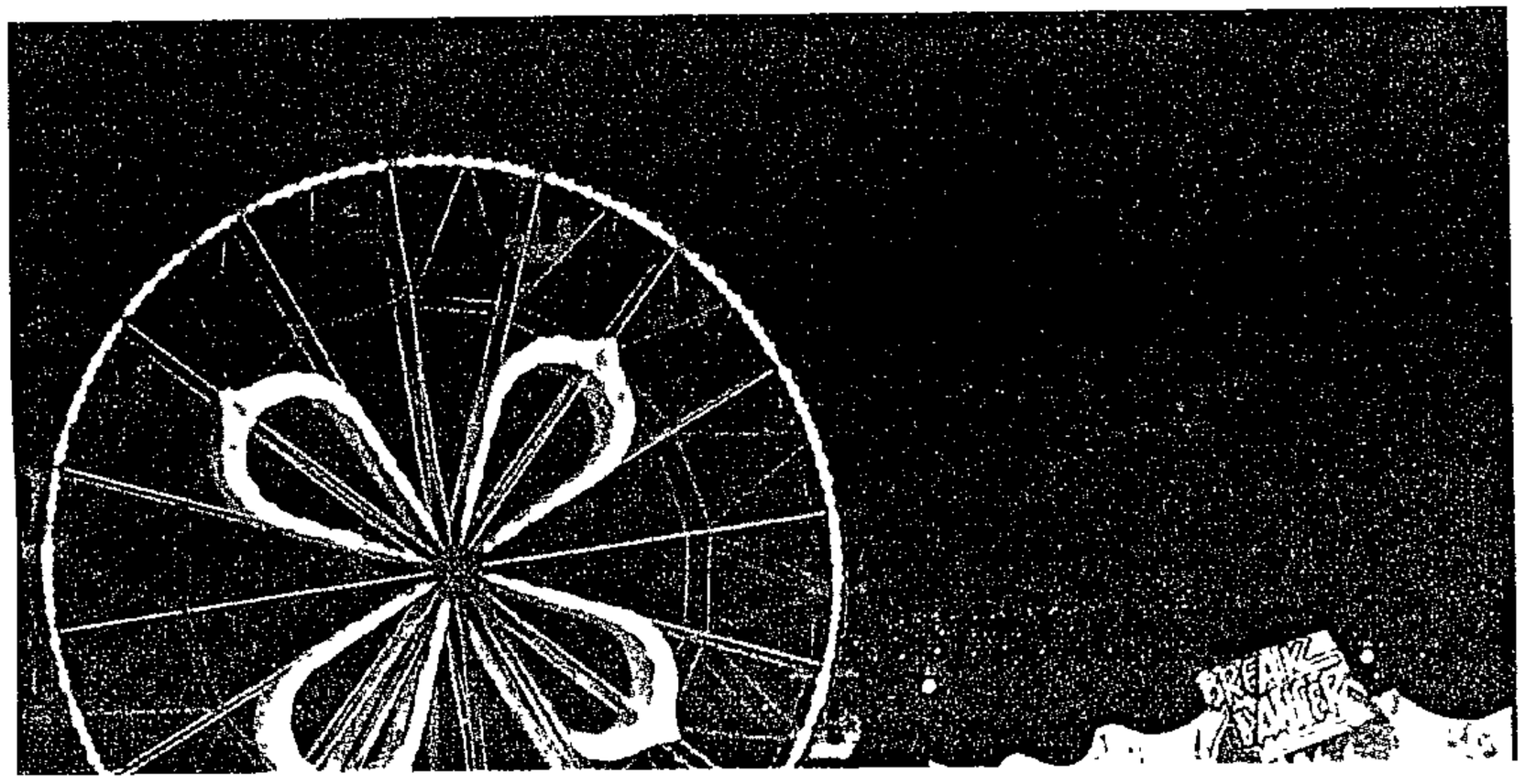
Nxumalo said last week the department appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the allegations against the three. Mashele was found guilty even though the entire staff at his school refused to testify against him, he said.

He said: "His staff has threatened not to teach should any action be taken against him (Mashele)".

Cosatu to meet Mangope

Sowetan 3/4/91.

(110)



THE Bophuthatswana Cabinet is expected to meet a Congress of South African Trade Unions delegation on April 12 to discuss the possible recognition of the federation in the homeland.

This was disclosed by Chief Lucas Mangope's personal secretary, Mr Joseph Jack. However, he would not divulge details of the planned talks.

Cosatu northern Transvaal chairman Mr Phil Bokaba said yesterday the talks had been initiated on the personal instructions of Mangope.

It was claimed at a public meeting two weeks ago that Standard Bank had also played a role in initiating the meeting, which is the first of its kind in the homeland.

Mangope has up until now refused to allow "foreign" trade unions to operate in the homeland.

Boycott

Bokaba told a Sharpeville Day commemoration service in Pretoria that the Cabinet, if not Mangope himself, was persuaded by Standard Bank to consider such a meeting.

He said the bank was a principal creditor of the homeland and so had been asked to initiate the meeting "or face boycott action".

Standard Bank deputy managing director Mr DR Busse said yesterday that the institution did request such a meeting but declined to comment on the boycott action threat.

Busse denied the bank was currently a creditor of the government of Bophuthatswana.

But he refused to confirm or deny Bokaba's allegations that the bank had granted personal loans to Mangope and members of his Cabinet. - *Sapa*.

Take action over scabs, says union

SDuefan 11/4/91

110

THE National Workers Union of South Africa has called on blacks around Pretoria to identify and isolate scab labourers employed at the strike-hit Vanadium Metal Corporation in Bophuthatswana.

A spokesman for the union, Mr Tseko Ngalo, told a Press briefing on Tuesday that the scab workers should be isolated because they had "taken striking workers' jobs".

More than 360 Vametco workers have been on strike since last year over demands for better wages and healthy working conditions.

Dr Gomolemo Mokae, a medical practitioner and senior member of the Azanian Peoples Organisation, said workers at Vametco, which is based at Mothotlung township, Bophuthatswana, were often exposed to potential health risks.

Vametco was a sister company to the Union Carbide factory of Bophal, India, which suffered a horrific explosion several years ago, he said.

Ngalo said Vametco workers were exposed to the same dangers that were faced by workers at the Bophal plant.

One of the striking workers, Mr Johannes Mokoena, displayed burn marks on his right foot. He claimed he was injured by chemicals at Vametco.

The US Government also came under fire for using a technicality to avoid assisting the striking workers. - *Sapa*.

Cops out to break boycott - groups

Sowetan 12/4/91

(110)

COMMUNITY organisations and Cosatu in the Odi region have alleged there is collusion between South African and Bophuthatswana police in an attempt to break the week-long bus boycott.

Civic organisations, ANC branches and Cosatu alleged in a statement that both police forces manned roadblocks at entrances to townships and villages, which caused delays for commuters on their way to work.

An SAP spokesman denied yesterday police had acted against bus boycotters, saying it was a "Bophuthatswana affair".

The boycott follows a fare increase by Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings.

A spokesman for the residents said passengers had been forced out of minibus taxis and private cars.

"We felt that there was a need to form a Transport Crisis Co-ordinating Committee to monitor the boycott and to negotiate with employers and the bus company for the lowering of fares," he said.

His committee would seek a meeting with the Bophuthatswana police.

Bophuthatswana police yesterday dismissed claims that they were impounding minibus taxis as untrue.

A BTH spokesman said yesterday the situation was "very much the same". - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Only 43 to die, says Minister

DE KLERK

SUPREME courts in the Cape had sentenced to death 43 of the 531 people convicted of murder since the reformed capital punishment measures were introduced on July 27 last year, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has said.

He was replying to a question in Parliament by Mr Dave Dalling of the Democratic Party.

When he opened Parliament on February 2 last year, President FW de Klerk suspended all executions pending Parliament accepting the Criminal Procedures Amendment Act.

This came into effect on July 27. It did away with the compulsory death sentence.

Cosatu is still barred in Bop

Sowetan 22/4/91

110

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions and its affiliates are still not allowed to operate in Bophuthatswana despite a meeting between the federation and the homeland government's to discuss the issue.

"We advise everyone concerned that the status quo on the operation of foreign trade unions in Bophuthatswana remains unchanged. Such operations are still illegal," Minister of manpower Mr S Seodi said in a statement on Friday.

During Wednesday's meeting the two parties "jointly committed themselves to comply with the principle of freedom of association as incorporated in Bophuthatswana's declaration of fundamental rights, and to ensure that no new labour legislation or amendments to the existing labour laws will be introduced without consulting all the interested parties.

"But Bophuthatswana has always observed these stipulations," the statement said.

Cosatu had requested the meeting to discuss industrial relations.

Spokesmen for the trade union federation were not available for comment. - *Sapa.*

BTH to sack 600

(110)

By ALINAH DUBE

BOPHUTHATSWANA Transport Holdings is to retrench 600 workers as a result of the three-week-old bus boycott.

The company announced that retrenchments were considered a last resort and that 200 buses would also be withdrawn. Sowetan 22/4/91

The boycott of BTH buses by thousands of commuters travelling between Garankuwa, Hammanskraal, Mabopane and the surrounding areas of Bophuthatswana and Pretoria was launched on April 1 following bus fare increases.

Although BTH said it would continue to run a service in all its operational routes, the changes would affect travel patterns of passengers.

600 bus workers lose jobs

By ELIAS MALULEKE (110)

MORE than 600 workers at the Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings bus company lost their jobs this week as a result of a month-long boycott.

The BTH said the retrenched workers lost their jobs when some routes were phased out.

The boycott began on April 1 over a 20 percent fare hike. C/Press 28/4/91.

When the boycott started the BTH assured workers that their jobs would not be affected. However, some workers were given unpaid leave in the hope that the boycott would end in a matter of days.

The BTH employs more than 6 500 black workers as drivers, administrative clerks and labourers.

Workers challenge bus boycott

Sowetan 18/4/91

(110)

By ALINAH DUBE

WORKERS at factories in Rosslyn, near Pretoria, could lose their jobs because of the two-week-old boycott of Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings buses.

The workers, who travel to Rosslyn from areas as far as Maboloka and Klipgat, told *Sowetan* yesterday that they were unable to reach work on time because of transport problems.

Most said they had already been warned for arriving late.

Much as they were aware of the implications of the increased fares, workers said they were not consulted when the decision to boycott the buses was taken.

They said the organisers of the boycott did not offer alternative means of affordable transport.

"Travelling to work by taxi has become a burden to us. We are expected to pay R20 a day, whereas a weekly bus ticket costs R25.

"Our family lives are also affected by the fact that we lose time in long queues at Erasmus rank," a worker said.

They said they would not sit by and lose their jobs because they feared the "faceless people" who did not come out into the open to address their problems.

Workers said they had to protect themselves against intimidation.

Meanwhile, parents have also expressed concern about the cost of transport to get children to school.

Some domestic workers said it was impossible for them to meet their families' daily travel expenses.

Union slams fake letter

By IKE MOTSAPI

3/5/91

FAKE pamphlets have been issued in the letterheads of the Transport and General Workers Union urging striking Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings workers to return to work.

The union's information officer, Ms Kelly Forrest, said the TGWU was shocked to discover the fake pamphlets.

The pamphlet claims workers "want to continue working and fending for our families like everybody else".

Objective

"Having noted these facts the TGWU finds itself shrouded in clouds of uncertainty about the ultimate objective of the current bus boycott as more than 3 500 of its members may loose their jobs."

Forrest called on the striking workers and the residents to ignore the call as it did not come from the union.

Meanwhile, Azapo has condemned the actions of certain media which it said tried to undermine the Odi residents' boycott of BTH buses.

Bop hostage terror for Cosatu leader

CPress 5/5/91 (110)

CP Reporter

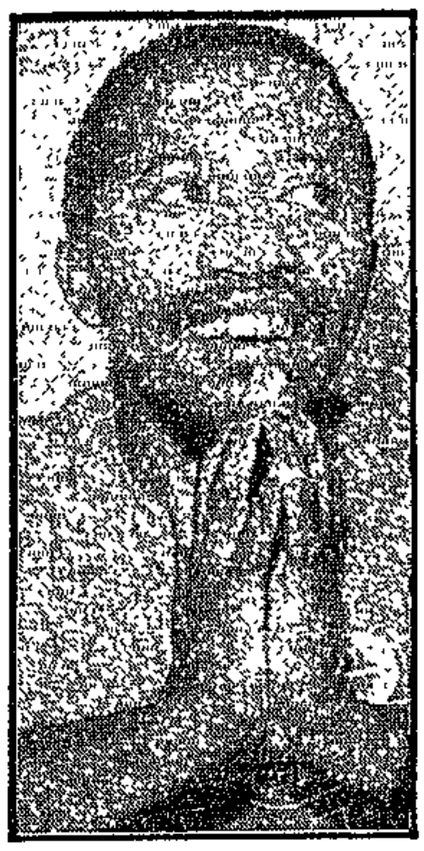
A SENIOR Cosatu official and ANC activist held hostage in his Bophuthatswana house last Sunday by unknown white men believes he is on a "death squad" hit list.

Ruby Moropane, national education officer of the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu), told *City Press* he believed his life was saved by local "comrades" who saw the white men's vehicle outside his Mabopane home and raised the alarm.

According to Moropane, he was relaxing at home last Sunday evening when he heard a noise outside his house.

"When I opened my door to investigate eight white men stormed into the house and pointed their guns at me.

"They told me and my girlfriend (Mmapitso Makgamatho) to lie on the floor. My brother Lawrence, who was sleeping, was also ordered to join us," Moropane said.



Ruby Moropane ... in fear of 'death squads'.

He said the men then ransacked the house, demanding to know where the "AK-47's" were.

"We overheard them saying they would have to "switch off the lights" before leaving. I felt certain they meant to shoot us and leave under cover of darkness," he said.

Moropane said he was asked if he was a member of the ANC, and when he replied he was a high-ranking Cosatu official, his answer was related over a two-way radio set.

"Fortunately for us, while the search was going on neighbours became suspicious.

"The comrades sent two little girls to the house pretending they were looking for us – just to make the men aware they were being watched," he said.

Neighbours wrote down the registration of the car as the group fled the house.

"When I reported the incident to the Bop police they said they did not recruit whites," Moropane said.

Nehawu national executive committee member Vusi Nhlapo said the incident was confirmation that a "sinister squad was on the loose".

Baby deaths probe over

Strikes in hospitals have always been an emotive and highly charged issue. Now, after a series of lengthy hearings, a commission of inquiry will report its findings on the deaths of babies at GaRankuwa hospital during a strike by staff. The commission will also consider whether there was any criminal responsibility. By PAT SCHWARTZ.

Star 6/5/91 (110)

COULD the deaths of any or all of 23 babies in the neonatal ward at GaRankuwa Hospital in April 1990 be attributed to the eight-day strike which was taking place at the time?

This is one of the questions which members of a commission of inquiry headed by Mr Justice P M Cillie will answer when they deliver their report to the Administrator of the Transvaal after a series of lengthy hearings which began last June.

Other questions they have been called on to consider are why the strike occurred and whether there is any criminal responsibility.

In the months since the commission began, the commissioners have heard evidence from hospital workers, members of the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu), who had begun canvassing for members at the hospital, from nurses, doctors, hospital officials, including superintendent Dr Louis van Heerden, and from labour experts, including Professor Nic Wiehahn and Medunsa's Professor Werner Coertze.

Evidence was led about the reasons for the strike, the conduct of the strikers, the behaviour of the police and conditions at the hospital during the strike, as well as on the question of whether the strikers could be held responsible for the babies' deaths.

Ripples from the commission's decision will spread far beyond GaRankuwa Hospital.

The industrial and human relations issues on which the commissioners have been asked to make findings could have an impact upon the perennial question of the morality of strikes by public service workers, especially those involved in emergency services.

At the same time they bring to the fore the necessity for the establishment of effective grievance procedures.

One of the major problems to emerge during the hearings was the allegedly inadequate grievance procedures in the Transvaal Provincial Administration and what was attacked by the workers as an antiquated attitude towards workers' rights and the recognition of unions.

Nehawu representatives contend that the strike at GaRankuwa was sparked by growing worker resentment of some members of the predominantly white management, whom they accuse of racism, harassment and intimidation.

Evidence was led and hotly disputed that it was the actions of two specific senior hospital officials which caused offence and it was the lack of response to a demand for their removal, or at least suspension pending an inquiry, which finally prompted the non-medical workforce to stop work.

The nursing staff joined the strike only when, five days after it started, police were called in, strikers were chased through hospital wards, and a nurse was bitten by a police dog.

What about the infant victims? Without the help of post-mortem results (because of the strike, only one post-mortem was performed), the three medical experts differed widely on the possible causes of the deaths, although they agreed that 10 of the babies would not have survived even had there been no strike.

In two other cases, none of the doctors attributed the deaths to strike-related factors.

And the rest? Did seven babies die as a result of the administration of a batch of the same contaminated drip fluid which killed more than 25 in private and provincial hospitals in the Transvaal that April?

To the parents of the dead babies, the conclusions reached by Mr Justice Cillie and his fellow commissioners (H de Wet Botha, an advocate, and Professor R Lipschitz of Baragwanath Hospital) will make little difference. To future patients in State-run hospitals they could mean everything.

Nehawu itself has stated its belief that industrial action in the health services should be used only as a last resort.

Whatever the findings of the commission, whatever has been learnt, one thing is clear: the events at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital cannot be allowed to be repeated. □

Employees' group speculates in SA

8/5/91 B/Day (110)

Reports by
PETER GALLI

SEFELANA Employee Benefits Organisation (SEBO), which administers Bophuthatswana's five main employee benefit funds, is set to enter the SA property scene.

It has already made three acquisitions in the PWV area and Mmabatho-based SEBO's property services division plans to almost double its R340m property portfolio during the next year.

"We have steadily been building up a sizeable portfolio in Bophuthatswana with a book value of R340m over the past five years, and are now set to expand into SA to balance our risk profile and make full use of investment opportunities," GM Arnold Prosch said.

SEBO has a strong management team to handle the envisaged portfolio growth. "In line with our investment strategy, investments outside Bophuthatswana will be selectively undertaken and will probably be centred in the PWV area."

Refurbished

The organisation has bought a new 4 336m² twin-block office building in Sandton's Wierda Valley from Murray & Roberts, which has also entered into a five-year head lease with SEBO.

Two adjacent buildings at the corner of President and Kruis streets in the Johannesburg CBD were also recently acquired. These buildings will be refurbished by Time Properties and will provide about 3 300m² of retail and office space and 140 parking bays.

The cost of this project is estimated at R18,3m and Time Holdings will enter into a head lease agreement.

A third acquisition was of a 2 195m² site on Fredman Drive in Sandton, which was acquired for R2,8m.

SEBO intends to develop the site into A-grade office accommodation, and is negotiating with a prospective tenant.

Its property investment portfolio consists of shopping centres (49% of net income), office buildings (23%), leasebacks (17%), industrial units (3%) and residential units (8%).

The organisation's single biggest property is the 48 000m² Megacity shopping complex in Mmabatho.

"We are also achieving rental levels on a par with those in SA for comparable shopping centres, with the result that our yields are extremely competitive as our land values are substantially lower than those in the metropolitan areas of SA," Prosch said.

With the bulk of the investment in shopping centres in Bophuthatswana, initial yields were low because certain major SA retailers had to be lured into the centres with very lenient lease terms.

"However, with improved turnovers and better shopping centre management, the net income on that portion of the portfolio is showing strong growth. Net income growth for the property portfolio in the last year was in excess of 25%, with the return on investment based on net income and capital growth comparable with that elsewhere," Prosch said.

SEBO has total assets of R1,64bn, with the board hoping to see the investment in property rise to 30% of total assets by April next year so that it can balance its less profitable investments under its social responsibility programme with prudent investments.

"New social responsibility developments in the pipeline include two medical clinics at Tlhabane and Mabopane at a cost of R21m and R20m respectively, a hotel school in Mmabatho of R14m, a teachers' training college of R45m in Thaba'Nchu, and a R37m recording studio," said Prosch.

Support Vametco strikers, says Mokae

Sowetan 27/5/91

By MOKGADI PELA

AN Azapo official has called for the community to support striking workers at Vametco, a vanadium-extracting plant near Brits which exposes its workers to serious health risks.

Dr Gomolemo Mokae was addressing about 2 000 mourners in Garankuwa at the funeral of National Workers Union of South Africa member Ahimus Seeletsi who was killed in a car accident last week.

He said Azapo constantly received complaints from workers that they suffered chest pains and listlessness as a result of contact with the mineral.

Vametco workers, on strike since September last year, demand the recognition of Nausa and to be provided with protective clothing in line with internationally accepted standards.

Mokae said the black community should support the Vametco workers in their plight.

He praised Seeletsi for "refusing to collaborate with management".

"Anti-collaborationism is a valued principle of the black consciousness movement. For us Ramodike, Mangope and Holomisa are the same because we know they have sinned against our people," he said.

"However, a lot of Judases are still working at Vametco and refuse to identify themselves with the 400 Nausa members on strike."

LABOUR BRIEFS

Cosatu to hold talks with Bop ministers

W/Mail 7/6-13/6/91 (110)

■ The Congress of South African Trade Unions is to meet the Bophuthatswana cabinet this week to seek clarity on the recent "agreement" between Cosatu and the homeland on union rights.

Cosatu understands the deal, in which Bop pledged itself to international standards on freedom of association and movement, as implying acceptance of its right to organise in the homeland. Recent public statements by homeland officials suggest otherwise.

South African unions may not operate in Bop in terms of its labour legislation.

This week Cosatu put the agreement to the test by sending organisers to Bop's Babelegi industrial area. Stop-order claims were lodged at various companies and further negotiations were planned, said Cosatu's Donsie Khumalo.

Although Bop police spokesman Colonel David George described the organising drive as "obviously illegal", no police action was taken.

8 000 mineworkers on strike in Bop

Sowetan 18/7/91

ALMOST the entire workforce of 8 000 at Impala's Bafokeng South platinum mine in Bophuthatswana went on strike yesterday, owners Genmin reported.

Impala's three other mines in the territory - Bafokeng North, Wildebeestfontein South and Wildebeestfontein North - as well as the Mineral Processes plant, have not been affected.

"Almost 100 percent of the 8 000 workforce at Impala's Bafokeng South platinum mine went on strike this morning," Genmin said in a statement yesterday.

"Management says that this strike seems to originate from the fact that disciplinary action was being taken against an employee who has allegedly been involved in acts of intimidation.

"Management has invited employee representatives to come and discuss their grievances," Genmin said.

According to a spokesman at the mine, there had been no incidents of violence since the strike began.

He also confirmed that a policy of no work, no pay would be followed by the company.

"The managing director of Impala, Mr Michael McMahon, has assured Impala's clients that the strike has not, as yet, had an effect on the availability of refined platinum or other metals."

On July 4, more than 90 percent of the workforce at Bafokeng South went on a one-day strike because of a lower than expected average wage increase of 10 percent, announced three days earlier, the statement added. - *Sapa*.

Impala strike nudges platinum up

THEO RAWANA

ALMOST all 8 000 workers at Impala's Bafokeng South platinum mine in Bophuthatswana went on strike yesterday.

News of the strike buoyed the platinum market with platinum futures rising slightly in early New York trading, Reuter reports.

An analyst on the trading floor said because only one mine was involved the metal did not rise much. "Once platinum stalled the locals quickly liquidated for profits," he said. B/Day 18/7/91

Mine owner Genmin said the strike was in protest against disciplinary action taken against a colleague.

Impala's three other mines in Bophuthatswana — Bafokeng North, Wildebeestfontein South and Wildebeestfontein North — as well as the mineral processes plant, were not affected, Genmin said.

An Impala spokesman said the company was holding talks with worker representatives because the NUM was not registered in Bophuthatswana.

NUM media officer Jerry Majatladi said most of the 55 000 workers on Bophuthatswana's Impala mines were NUM followers, but the company was exploiting the fact that the union was not recognised by the Bophuthatswana government.

He confirmed that the workers were

☐ To Page 2

Impala

B/Day 18/7/91

☐ From Page 1

dissatisfied with alleged harassment by mine management.

"They were particularly dissatisfied with one worker being forcefully removed from the hostel to be detained by mine security. They feel that workers should be given a fair hearing," he added.

The Genmin statement said: "Management says that this strike seems to originate from the fact that disciplinary action was being taken against an employee who has allegedly been involved in acts of intimidation.

"Management has invited employee representatives to come and discuss their grievances."

A mine spokesman said there had been no incidents of violence. A no-work, no-pay policy would be followed by the company.

Impala MD Michael McMahon has assured Impala's clients that the strike had not, as yet, had an effect on the availability of refined platinum or other metals.

On July 4, more than 90% of the workforce at Bafokeng South went on a one-day strike over a wage increase.

Teargas fired in clashes on mine

B/Day 19/7/91 (110)

THEO RAWANA

CLASHES erupted yesterday between striking miners and mine security during the second day of a strike at Impala's Bafokeng South platinum mine in Bophuthatswana.

Mine owner Genmin said the conflict began when two vehicles belonging to hostel dwellers were burned and an attempt was made to burn one of the mine's administration buildings.

Mine security officials used teargas when a crowd of workers surrounded the burning building, refusing a fire brigade access to it.

Mine management said they requested the crowd to disperse several times before using teargas.

NUM media officer Jerry Matlajadi said yesterday: "For management to use force under circumstances where 8 000 workers are engaged in action is provocative.

"We appeal to management to exercise self-restraint in this matter."

Genmin said employee representatives had said they were on strike because of disciplinary action taken against an employee who was alleged to have been involved in acts of intimidation during a previous strike at the mine on July 4.

"In an attempt to resolve the issue, management offered to review the decision, but employee representatives demanded that the employee in question be reinstated immediately."

The company said the workers were split into two camps; some wanted to go back to work while others wanted to continue the strike.

Management said discussions with employee representatives were continuing.

Implats MD Michael McMahon said the effect of the strike on production would only become apparent in six to eight weeks time because of the long refining process.

Bafokeng South produces between 20% and 25% of Impala's platinum group metals.

☐ WILSON ZWANE reports Transnet and the SA Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (Sarhwu) will meet today in a third round of their annual wage negotiations, Sarhwu spokesman Vanguard Mkosana said yesterday.

Mkosana said his union wouldpush for a minimum wage of R1 500 for the lowest-paid workers and a 40% increase for other workers.

☐ Sapa reports that the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union said members had embarked on a sit-in at Southern Sun's Twin City head office in Sandton over the retrenchment of 200 Gold Reef City workers in the wake of the sale of the complex to a syndicate about six weeks ago.

Group MD Ron Stringfellow denied there was a sit-in. He said about 30 workers had gathered in his office "to discuss the situation at Gold Reef City".

☐ The Food and Allied Workers' Union has agreed to end a week-long strike by more than 2 500 workers at a Beacon Sweets factory and two depots, the company confirmed yesterday.

Bop platinum miners on strike

Almost the entire 8 000-strong workforce of Impala Platinum's Bafokeng South platinum mine in Bophuthatswana went on strike on Wednesday, Genmin has reported. (110)

The company said the strike seemed to have been sparked by disciplinary action against a worker "involved in acts of intimidation". A no work, no pay policy would be followed and workers had been asked to send representatives to discuss their grievances.

On July 4, more than 90 percent of the mine's workforce staged a one-day strike because of a lower-than-expected pay rise of 10 percent.

Star 1997-07-25

Violence erupts at strike-hit mine

Sowetan 19/7/91. (110)

VIOLENCE erupted at Impala's Bafokeng South platinum mine yesterday morning where 8 000 workers are still on strike, according to Genmin, owners of the mine.

Two vehicles belonging to mine hostel dwellers were burned yesterday and an attempt was made to burn one of the administration buildings at the mine.

Mine security officials used teargas when a crowd of workers surrounded the burning building, refusing a fire brigade access to the building.

Mine management said they had asked the crowd to disperse several times before using the teargas.

Genmin said employee representatives informed management they were on strike because of disciplinary action taken against an employee who was allegedly involved in acts of intimidation during a previous strike at the mine on July 4.

Demand

In an attempt to resolve the issue, management offered to review the decision but employee representatives demanded that the employee in question be reinstated immediately.

Employees are split into two camps, with some wanting to go back while others want to continue the strike, the company said.

Management said discussions with employee representatives were continuing and that additional security personnel had been called in to protect employees against intimidation and also to protect mine property.

Bafokeng South produces between 20 and 25 percent of Impala Platinum Group's metals. - *Sapa.*

CT 19/7/91

Mine's security men teargas Bop strikers

(110)

CLASHES erupted yesterday between striking miners and mine security officials during the second day of a strike at Impala's Bafokeng South platinum mine in Bophuthatswana.

Mine owners Genmin said the conflict began when two vehicles belonging to hostel-dwellers were burned and an attempt was made to burn an administration building.

Security officials at the mine used teargas when a crowd of workers surrounded the burning building, refusing a fire brigade access to it.

Mine management said they requested the crowd to disperse several times before using teargas.

National Union of Minerworkers press officer Mr Jerry Matlajadi said yesterday: "For management to use force under circumstances where 8 000 workers are engaged in action is provocative.

"We appeal to management to exercise restraint in this matter."

According to Genmin, employee representatives said they were on strike because of disciplinary action against an employee alleged to have been involved in intimidation during a previous strike at the mine on July 4.

"In an attempt to resolve the issue, management offered to review the decision, but employee representatives demanded that the employee in question be reinstated immediately."

In other unrest incidents:

- The home of Duduza mayor Mr Gibe Maloi was petrol-bombed on Wednesday night, East Rand police said.
- Fighting in Natal midlands' townships has spread to Swayimane, near Wartburg, where three people have died and three homes were attacked this week. — Sapa

300 workers down tools at hospital

(110) Sowetan 2/8/91.

By ALINAH DUBE and IKE MOTSAPI

ABOUT 300 general workers at Garankuwa Hospital downed tools yesterday amid allegations of maladministration in the personnel and salary departments.

The workers said the decision to go on strike was reached at a meeting on Wednesday. They said it was likely that the nursing staff would also join the strike.

The workers, who are all members of the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union, are demanding the dismissal of a Mr P Motshwene and the reshuffling of staff in the personnel and salary departments.

Motshwene, a personnel officer, is accused of placing people he dislikes in "unfavourable positions." It is also alleged that he favours certain individuals at the expense of others.

The superitendent of the hospital, Dr JJ Crous, yesterday confirmed the work stoppage.

He agreed that workers were unhappy about the two departments and the personnel officer. He said the matter was being discussed with worker representatives.

At Leratong Hospital in Krugersdorp, a strike by more than 1 000 workers was averted this week after an urgent meeting between the hospital's management and worker representatives was convened.

The two parties agreed that workers should return while a solution to their problems was being sought.

Ms Malcine Meyer, public relations officer of the Transvaal Provincial Administration in Pretoria, yesterday confirmed the strike had been resolved. She said the TPA would look into the workers' grievances.

Hospital staff go on strike

(110)

GARANKUWA Hospital authorities are trying to resolve a dispute between two groups of employees, writes **ALINAH DUBE.**

The superintendent of the hospital, Dr JJ Crous, said the personnel and salaries staff went on a work stoppage after allegations of irregularities in their departments. They wanted these allegations to be proved or that they be cleared.

Sowetan 6/8/91

False reasons

Trouble started last week when about 300 workers downed tools in protest against alleged corruption in both the personnel and salaries departments. They called for the reshuffling of both sections and the dismissal of a personnel officer.

In reaction to these demands, the staff in the departments accused of corruption staged a work stoppage and blamed "some individuals" who have personal differences with them of having given false reasons for the strike.

Saccawu call over killing

110

Sowetan 12/8/91

THE South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union yesterday claimed that Pleasure Foods should pay R15 000 towards a special investigation into the death of Stella Mabale near Phokeng on the night of July 6.

By SELLO MOTLHABAKWE

Saccawu spokesman Mr Allan Horwitz said the demand directed at Pleasure Foods - the holding company for several fast food outlets - emanates from the mysterious death of Miss Stella Mabale of Phokeng, Bophuthatswana, at the hands of unknown attackers on July 6. He said the union has also demanded the reinstatement of 12 employees dismissed for attending Mabale's funeral service the following weekend.

A spokesman for Pleasure Foods in Johannesburg could not be reached for comment at the time of going to press.

Mabale (27), a waitress at Milky Lane fast foods in Rustenburg, was found dead in the early hours of last Sunday morning by Bophuthatswana police. The spokesman said: "She had apparently been raped and bludgeoned on the skull with a blunt object by her assailants."

He said she had earlier been dropped at robots on the outskirts of town by her employer, Mr Roberto Vernandos, instead of at her home as usual. "Her corpse was positively identified by one of her colleagues, who later was dismissed along with 11 others for having attended her funeral the following weekend."

Bophuthatswana police spokesman Warrant officer I Moabi confirmed the incident but could not confirm whether Mabale had been raped. No one has been arrested and investigations are continuing, he said.

Miners hit out with half-days

Star 17/8/91

SOME 30 000 employees are involved in industrial action at three of Impala's four platinum mines in Bophuthatswana.

According to a statement released yesterday by General Mining, the employees at Impala Platinum's mineral processes plants at Wildebeestfontein North, Wildebeestfontein South and Bafokeng North mines began working half-days on Thursday.

Impala's other mine, Bafokeng South, has not been affected by the industrial action.

The statement said management was consulting with worker representatives, and it appeared that the industrial action was related to wage negotiations which had been in progress since the beginning of last month.

No incidents of violence had occurred but the situation was tense, the statement said. Work at certain shafts had been stopped because of the potential for violent conflict.

Production from underground has been affected. About 75 percent of Impala's production comes from the affected mines. —Sapa.

Eight killed in mine battle

(110)

EIGHT miners died in a battle between strikers and non-strikers at an Impala Platinum mine in Bophuthatswana this weekend. S/Times 18/8/91

Bophuthatswana police and mine security guards threw a cordon around the Wildebeestfontein North mine yesterday as workers met to discuss the unrest.

A Genmin spokesman said the fight was between miners striking over pay and those who did not want to take part.

80 hostages freed after mine clash

(110)

Sowetan 19/8/91

By IKE MOTSAPI

EIGHTY people held hostage by miners in Bophuthatswana have been freed, a National Union of Mineworkers official said yesterday.

Mr David Madibotse, an official of the Rustenburg, Bophuthatswana branch of NUM, said the 80 miners were freed about 6.30pm on Saturday after negotiations between the concerned parties.

He said trouble started at the Wildebeestfontein North mine in Rustenburg on Friday when a group of about 100 vigilantes, allegedly hired by management to break a go-slow strike, clashed with NUM members who had been holding a meeting.

The situation became chaotic when NUM members captured 80 vigilantes. Nine people died during the fracas. The dead were miners and part of the group of vigilantes, according to Madibotse.

Some of the captured vigilantes were taken to the NUM offices, where they were questioned.

Colonel John Eysterhuizen, liaison officer for the Western Transvaal police, said the matter was not reported to them.

NUM publicity officer Mr Jerry Majatladi yesterday accused the mine management of being responsible for "all what happened at the mine".

He claimed the mine management bussed a group of vigilantes to attack the striking miners.

Majatladi said that about 18 000 miners staged a sit-in on Thursday at the mine stadium after management refused to take action against a white employee who knocked down two black colleagues with his car.

Another black miner was shot dead at point-blank range by a white colleague and again nothing was done.

Management spokesman Mr Laing Geldenhuys denied that management had instigated the clash.

9 killed as workers clash

Star 19/8/91.

Pretoria Bureau (110)

At least nine people were killed in clashes at the weekend between two groups of workers at a hostel at Impala Platinum's Wildebeesfontein North mine in Bophuthatswana.

Unofficial sources put the death toll at 20, but the liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police, Colonel David George, put it at nine.

Colonel George said at least 51 workers' huts were destroyed by fire during four hours of fighting on Friday evening.

The names of the dead would be released as soon as their next of kin had been informed.

He said management and representatives of the employees met on Saturday and were due to meet again today to try to find a solution to the dispute.

Attempts to reach management for comment were unsuccessful, but sources claimed the fighting was apparently the result of industrial action taken on Thursday.

Tension as miners return to work

Star 21/8/91 (10)

Tension grew at the Wildebeesfontein South and North mines in Bophuthatswana yesterday as workers returned to work but refused to work full shifts.

A spokesman for Impala Platinum Mines near Rustenburg said full shifts were worked only at a processing plant and two mines.

The workers embarked on industrial action last week

Nine people were killed on Friday in clashes between supporters of the industrial action to work half-days and those opposed to the decision. — Pretoria Bureau.

Mines closed after clashes

MATTHEW CURTIN and VERA VON LIERES

IMPALA Platinum has shut down its Wildeheestfontein South and North platinum mines in Bophuthatswana until further notice, a Genmin spokesman said yesterday. B/Day 23/8/91 (110)

He said the decision was taken because of the tense situation at the mines where eight mineworkers died in violent clashes last week. About 16 000 workers continued with a go-slow on Wednesday at the two mines which are responsible for almost half of Impala's platinum production — more than 1-million ounces in 1990.

Impala MD Mike McMahon said yesterday the company's mines lacked adequate union structures. This problem was at the heart of industrial relations at the mines.

McMahon said he was uncomfortable if workers were not represented by a union. "I would welcome the NUM on my mines."

NUM general secretary Marcel Golding said earlier this week the critical issue in the Impala dispute was the question of the union's recognition in Bophuthatswana.

The homeland government lifted its ban on SA trade union activity within its borders in April. In June the Bophuthatswana cabinet and representatives and Cosatu's northern Transvaal branch reached agreement on a formal working relationship.

The parties said they had agreed all

☐ To Page 2

Mines shut

B/Day 23/8/91 (110)

☐ From Page 1

trade union activity in the homeland would be conducted in compliance with the homeland's labour laws.

NUM spokesman Jerry Majatladi said yesterday union president James Motlatsi addressed Impala's 40 000 workers on Wednesday on the need for unity to give negotiations on the union's legal recognition in Bophuthatswana a chance.

The Genmin spokesman said it was feared that workers' lives were at risk "as some employees at these operations were apparently still supporting the industrial action despite a decision taken by employee committees to break it off".

Majatladi said the union was "highly critical" of Impala's unilateral decision to close the shafts.

The Genmin spokesman said management also had reason to believe that workers supporting industrial action would stage an underground sit-in yesterday

Normal shifts were still being worked at the mineral processes plant and at the Bafokeng North and South mines and consultations between management and employee representatives regarding wage issues and violence were continuing.

Bop mines closed

110

Sowetan 23/8/91

IMPALA'S Wildebeestfontein South and North platinum mines in Bophuthatswana have been closed until further notice, Genmin said yesterday.

It said the decision was taken because of the situation on the mines.

"It was feared that the lives of employees will be endangered as some were apparently still supporting the industrial action despite a decision taken by employee committees to break it off."

Consultations between management and employee representatives regarding wages and violence were being continued.

Last week, three people were killed when rival groups clashed over the industrial action.- *Sapa*.

School boycott bad for pupils - Molosiwa

110

THE boycott of schools in Itsoseng, Bophuthatswana, would be detrimental to the pupils in the long run, the homeland's Secretary for the Department of Education, Mr Shippard Molosiwa, has warned. Sowetan 28/8/91

He said the boycotts started after three teachers were dismissed and three others suspended.

Three teachers in the Ditsobola circuit were suspended on August 20, pending the outcome of court cases against them.

"It is standard procedure in any department to suspend employees who have to appear in court, until the court verdict is known," Molosiwa said.

Three other teachers were dismissed for the same reason. Their position was viewed in a serious light as they were either in temporary positions or on probation, he said.

A delegation of parents petitioned Mr Johannes Tlhagale, governor of the Ditsobola region, that he ask for the reinstatement of the teachers until December - so the children could return to school. - *Sapa*

Bop govt putting 'guns before pens'

W/Mail 30/8-5/9/91. (110)

The Bophuthatswana government wants control of teachers and schools, not education, claim pupils in the homeland.

By PORTIA MAURICE

PUPILS took to the streets in the Bophuthatswana town of Itsoseng in protest over the dismissal of teachers, while in other parts of the homeland the government was accused of "putting guns before pens".

Five teachers have been fired or suspended in Itsoseng in terms of Bophuthatswana's Security Clearance Act, which bars civil servants from belonging to extra-parliamentary political organisations. Four of the teachers are members of the African National Congress local branch executive.

Meanwhile, sources interviewed by *The Weekly Mail* — all of whom did not want to be named for fear of victimisation — accused President Lucas Mangope's government, buttressed by its security forces, of controlling the school.

"The agenda is not education: it is control of teachers to control their students," said a priest, himself an former teacher. "Mangope knows that while he has a hold on the schools, the Bop flag will keep on flying. If not, the students will burn it down."

Membership of the Bophuthatswana Teachers' Association (BTA) is compulsory, but teachers say it does not defend their rights.

"Once a teacher, always a BTA member," some retort cynically.

Their demand is for freedom of association but other organisations, such as the South African Democratic Teachers' Union, are not allowed to operate in the "independent" homeland.

Pupils in the township of Tlhabane, near Rustenberg, say teachers often call in military intelligence to deal with them. "If we want to raise a problem, our teachers threaten us with the police," said one matriculant.

Teachers, on the other hand, claim they cannot provide proper education because of bureaucratic demands. They have to give monthly tests in each subject, and present "scheme books" twice a week, recording "what you are going to teach, how you will do it and which aids you will use. To survive being axed, some teachers just forge the tests," said one who was fired for her political involvement last year.

"Children are not taught to have independent minds, and teachers lose dedication in this system," she said. "Yours is just to please the status quo."

And conditions in the schools are bad. At one township school there was only one typewriter for a staff of 35, and at another the only exercise books were in the library. In the villages, pupils learn under trees — in stark contrast with the lavish International School in Mafikeng for the children of expatriates and government ministers.

Student cadet training at Bophuthatswana military bases is common, although voluntary, sources say. "We did lots of physical training, and learnt about ranks in the military and who is in government," said a Standard Nine pupil who had tested the ground. Students are issued with a certificate after a year's training, which gives them access to "any job you want".

Last year, members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force allegedly came to invite teachers to a "function" at the Pilanesberg military base.

"When they got there, they found they wanted to train them as cadets so they could pass on the skills to students," a high school teacher with five years' experience told *The Weekly Mail*. "To me, the use of students in this way is tantamount to child abuse," he said.

Most school bureaucracies, the sources said, support the ruling Democratic Party. "Nobody has his own mind," said the teacher. "People in high positions have to promote the government's interests. It doesn't matter whether it's unfair or unjust, they just do it. They continue in their positions despite the nepotism and corruption because they are supported by people who love money, position and power."

Pupils claim those who do not obey the authorities are victimised, and they tell numerous anecdotes about their resistance. In one case, a student at the Tlhabane College of Education was allegedly barred from writing an exam paper because he was wearing an African National Congress T-shirt. The principals — "the eyes of the government" — write a big red "DC" (which means 'don't come') on reports if students break regulations, they say.

Pupil Representative Councils, with vetted constitutions and meeting agendas, are the only legitimate vehicles through which to voice discontent.

Where possible, the students and teachers complain, curricula are designed to glorify the homeland and instil a nationalist consciousness contrary to their desire for re-incorporation into South Africa.

"In our geography textbook they refer to tiny villages as cities — trying to make it seem our homeland is bigger and better than all the others," said a Standard Nine pupil.

History is confusing. "In the classroom you are in South Africa, but when you step out you are in Bop," said the high school teacher.

The school system has three exit points for external exams, which some allege encourages dropping out: junior school is from Sub A to Standard Four, middle school from Standard Five to Seven, and high school up to matric. Sources said a new subject called "civics", introduced in middle school for the first time this year, was "pure indoctrination in Bop ideology". Pupils are taught about district governors and cabinet ministers and "how bad South African extra-parliamentary organisations are".

Afrikaans is compulsory from Standard One to matric, along with Setswana and English. Pupils say it's easy to pass though: "It was simple, like bread and peanuts. We were all happy after writing Afrikaans because we were sure we had passed it. They just push you through."

Bophuthatswana director of education Noah Lukubu had not yet responded to the allegations by the time of going to press.

Smooth Swiss skills for homeland hotel school

Malcolm Fothergill

CONSTRUCTION has begun on a R17-million hotel and tourism school that will offer an internationally recognised diploma from the Belvoirpark Hotel School in Zurich, regarded as one of the best in the world.

The school, taking shape on a site south of the Mmbatho Sun Hotel in Bophuthatswana, has been designed to the specifications of the lecturers in Zurich.

It will be open to students from throughout southern Africa. The minimum requirement will be a matric certificate or outstanding service in the hospitality industry. Star 31/8/91

Gil Maleka, chief executive of the Bophuthatswana Tourism Council, says no hotel school now operating in southern Africa comes close to the standards of Belvoirpark. The first 48 students will start their three-year course next April.

Jurg P Vontobel, director of the Belvoirpark school, says the emphasis at Mmabatho will be on the practical side of managing hotels rather than on theory.

A small hotel attached to the school will offer 12 double bedrooms of five-star standard and will be run by students. Tests will be run under supervision from Belvoirpark. Five Belvoirpark graduates will do the teaching.

● For information, write to Mr Maleka at Box 4488, Mmabatho, 8681.

LOOKING AHEAD: Belvoirpark director Jurg P Vontobel (left) discusses plans for the school with architect Dieter Maresch and the Bophuthatswana Tourism Council's Gil Maleka.

Fired teacher to keep up his fight with homeland

Star 12/9/91

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

110

ANC member George Madoda plans to take on the might of the Bophuthatswana government — and the young schoolteacher is determined to continue his battle in spite of his deportation from the territory this month.

Staying at Klerksdorp since he was deported in terms of the country's Aliens and Travellers Control Act, Mr Madoda (24) has instituted charges against the country's Minister of Internal Affairs.

Fired

He also plans to ask for help from the ANC's department of international relations and the South African Government's Department of Foreign Affairs to return to Bophuthatswana.

Mr Madoda is not the first ANC supporter in the country to have landed himself in hot water with President Lucas Mangope's government. Recently, two other schoolteachers were fired and three suspended as a result of their political activities.

Four of the five were members of the ANC's Itsoseng branch executive.

Mr Madoda's trouble with the Bophuthatswana authorities started last year when he was students' representative council chairman of Taung College near Vryburg.

He says the security forces started monitoring his activities because he had taken part in students' celebrations after the release of ANC president Nelson Mandela from jail, and took up "bread and butter issues such as bad food" with the college authorities.

A paid-up ANC member for the last two years, he was detained this year after the Atamelang branch of the organisation — in the town where he taught — requested permission to hold a mass rally.

Mr Madoda, whose brother is an instructor at the Bophuthatswana Police College in Mafikeng, promptly sued the government after his release. The case is still pending.

Asked why he did not resettle in South Africa permanently, Mr Madoda said: "My family is there (Bophuthatswana) and they can't afford to move to South Africa. Ironically, my family was the victim of a forced removal in 1977, when I was in Std 3, from Delareyville to Bop.

Confirmed

"I know I can get in serious trouble with Mangope's government, but my family counts a lot."

A spokesman for Bophuthatswana's department of information confirmed that Mr Madoda had been dismissed by the education authorities on August 20, and had been deported by the department of internal affairs.

Bop kicks out tutor for ANC links — claim

110

By IKE MOTSAPI

A TEACHER has fled Bophuthatswana after he was told to leave the homeland by the local Department of Internal Affairs.

Sowetan 12/9/91

Mr George Olehile Madoda, whose family was forcefully reincorporated into Bophuthatswana in 1977, said the reason for being "thrown out" is "because of my involvement with the ANC."

Madoda was sacked from his teaching post at Phatsima High School in Atamelang on August 20.

Last week officials from the Bophuthatswana Department of Internal Affairs visited him at his house in Atamelang Township, Ditsobotla (Lichtenburg), and served him with a notice ordering him to leave the homeland by September 6 1991.

Victimised

Mr Lephutse Mogajane, an official in the Bophuthatswana Ministry of Information, said Madoda was not a resident of the homeland.

Madoda however said this was not true.

He said: "The reason I am being thrown out of Bophuthatswana is because I have joined the ANC.

"It is well known that ANC members have been victimised and harassed. What surprised me is that my family came to Bophuthatswana during forced removals in 1978.

"I had to leave my family behind because I feared being kidnapped and maybe killed," he said.

The ANC had condemned the action against Madoda.

Bop workers to picket Pretoria

Sowetan 18/9/91

(110)

SAPA

THE Congress of SA Trade Unions has called on workers in Babelegi, Bophuthatswana, to stay away from work on September 23 for a "massive picket" at the Union Buildings.

Cosatu's Northern Transvaal regional secretary, Mr Donsie Khumalo, said the planned action was to back demands that the South African Government stop funding the Bophuthatswana government.

It will also be a protest against the homeland's labour legislation, which provides for penalties on companies dealing with trade unions.

Khumalo called on Bophuthatswana workers to boycott a meeting that is to be addressed by the homeland's Minister of Manpower on September 19.

He said the Bophuthatswana government had breached an agreement that would have enabled Cosatu to operate in the homeland.

Khumalo said Cosatu was experiencing communications problems with industrialists and mine operators in the homeland, and warned: "If employers refuse to accede to our demands we will make sure we close down those factories." - *Sapa.*

Bop workers to march in Pretoria

w/mail 20/9-26/9/91: (110)

By FERIAL HAFFAJEE

THOUSANDS of Congress of South African Trade Unions supporters from the industrial area of Babalegi in Bophuthatswana are expected to converge on the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Monday to demand that the government stop funding the Bophuthatswana government.

Cosatu also called on the workers to boycott a speech by the Bop Manpower Minister Steven Seodi scheduled for yesterday. It was widely expected that Seodi would try to dissuade workers from joining Monday's action.

This action is the culmination of months of acrimony between Cosatu and the Bophuthatswana government over Cosatu's demands for organising rights in the homeland.

In terms of Bop's Industrial Conciliation Act, "foreign" unions may not operate in the homeland.

Cosatu seemed to have clinched an agreement with Bophuthatswana in June, which the federation read as granting it organising rights. Bop later denied the deal implied this.

Cosatu northern Transvaal secretary Donsie Khumalo charged this week that management at some Babelegi firms were "hiding behind" Bop's restrictive labour law.

Hundreds in stayaway

HUNDREDS of Cosatu supporters from the Babelegi industrial area in Bophuthatswana picketed the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday, protesting against SA's association with the homeland government. (110)

The workers, who heeded a Cosatu stayaway call, said they also wanted Bophuthatswana to recognise the union federation.

B/Day 24/9/91

Strike brings beer production to a halt

Sowetan 27/9/91

110

By ALINAH DUBE

PRODUCTION has come to a standstill at the United Breweries in Garankuwa following a strike by members of the Food and Allied Workers Union.

The decision to down tools was taken after the dismissal of eight labourers last week, according to workers. The eight were allegedly fired for taking part in a go-slow strike.

Mr RW Childs, human resources director for South African Breweries, said the strike was unprocedural and the company was negotiating with the workers to leave the premises.

"The agreement between the compnay and Fawu provides for arbitration and we condemn the strike because it is unprocedural. However, negotiations are going on with Fawu and worker representatives," Childs said.

There has been no production and deliveries have also been stalled since Tuesday. The company has also closed all facilities, including the canteen and clinic.

In circulars distributed among weekly paid workers, the UB warned strikers that they would not be allowed on company premises until they give an undertaking that they will abide with their conditions of employment.

"Employees are hereby warned that management may decide to sue employees for losses that the company suffers as a consequence of this industrial action," a statement said.

Bop soldiers controlling Impala's mines – NUM

W/M Mail 27/9 - 3/10/91 (110)

By FERIAL HAFFAJEE

WORKERS at Impala Platinum mines in Bophuthatswana allege that mine management is using the Bophuthatswana Defence Force to crack down on industrial action.

They point to a sophisticated defence force camp situated a stone's throw from the mines as evidence of this collaboration.

Earlier this month, mineworker Ezekial Seganeno was shot dead after a verbal confrontation with Bop soldiers, just a metre from mine property. A week later, workers were teargassed and beaten by soldiers at the funeral of Abel Lenyekwane who had died in a mine accident.

In the same week Donald Moabi, 24, chairman of the mines action committee, was beaten by military police in the nearby township of Thlabane. He alleges that they followed him to Thlabane, pulled him from the taxi he was travelling in and beat him with R4 rifles. Another vehicle, with a registration plate of the Bophuthatswana Health Services, aided the military police to create an enclosure in which Moabi was beaten.

Moabi was told by his colleagues that the defence force had come to look for him at the hostel and "sell-outs" had told the police where he lived. Bystanders stoned the police and in the ensuing fracas, Moabi fled. He had just been discharged from the mine hospital when *The Weekly Mail* spoke to him.

The Weekly Mail also saw a car which had been shot at by soldiers. The car belongs to a mine marshal who was driving when it was shot at.

Workers allege that soldiers have easy access to mine property. "They are always around when workers gather," said Moabi.

He recalled the work stoppage on September 4 where the army was present and a meeting in August, addressed by National Union of Mineworkers president James Motlatsi, at which the defence force surrounded the stadium with Hippos and monitored the proceedings by helicopter.

The killing of Seganeno is cloaked in controversy. Workers say the defence force arrived at Impala Platinum's Wildebeest North mine on September 9 with Hippos and Casspirs. They entered the hostel, says NUM, and behaved in a very threatening way. During an argument, a soldier fired and shot Seganeno, killing him.

Implats management and the Bop Defence Force allege that the soldiers came to empty their rubbish at a nearby dump and then became involved in a confrontation with the workers.

Implats management said this week that Seganano had not been killed on mine premises and the company therefore bore no liability for his death.

But NUM press officer Jerry Matjaladi said: "As mine management they have a responsibility to the miners."

Implats communications officer Laing Geldenhuys said Genmin only leased the land and thus had no authority to deny anyone access to the mine.

Matjaladi said a defence force base so near to a mine and open access to a mine by soldiers "was ludicruous and unheard of anywhere in the world".

Implats also denies allegations that the defence force is used in instances of industrial action. But workers interviewed this week are adamant that the base, just 800m from the mine where Seganeno was killed, was established mainly "to deal with the mines".

They point out that there is a police station in Phokeng, just 7km away.

The miners also experience problems at border gates when they go home. At Lehurutse gate, if workers are identified as being from Impala Platinum mines, they are often beaten, harassed and told "you are a comrade, you curse Mangope and you are involved in anti-Bophuthatswana activity".

Impala Platinum's 45 000 workers are indeed mounting the most concerted opposition to the Bophuthatswana government. They spearhead the Congress of South African Trade Unions' anti-Bophuthatswana campaign aimed at curtailing South African government support of the Bop regime and eventually re-incorporating the homeland into South Africa.

Workers at the mines will soon table the demand with Implats that they no longer want to pay Bophuthatswana's taxes and want to be covered by South African labour legislation. And NUM believes that Implats' management encourages the Bop defence force because it is wary of the foothold which the union is gaining on the mines.

Miners occupy Genmin offices

W/Mail 27/9 - 3/10/91 (110)

By FERIAL HAFFAJEE

MINERS from Impala Platinum mines in Bophuthatswana, near Rustenburg, this week occupied the central Johannesburg offices of Genmin over demands linked to protracted industrial conflict at the mining operation.

They are all members of the negotiating team which is informally aligned to the National Union of Mineworkers.

Their occupation highlighted the demands for the speedy implementation of a wage agreement which will bring to an end almost two months of industrial strife at the four platinum mines.

The agreement, which is on the brink of being clinched, includes a wage increase in the region of 15 to 17,9 percent and will be based on the June 1991 minimum scales.

If full production is maintained for the next three months, workers will receive an additional 0,58c a shift increase in January 1992.

Other conditions attached to the increase are that there will be no illegal industrial action during this period, no interference with mine management and no interference with other employees.

Other facets of the agreement are that negotiations on bonuses will start during March and April 1992 and that workers will work extra time on request, at normal rates, to make up for lost production.

One of the most serious problems at the mine was management's implementation of wage increases prior to the conclusion of pay talks. Management has agreed to a one-off payment backdated to July 1 this year.

Although the National Union of Mineworkers has no organising rights in the homeland, strike action forced management's hand in setting up wage negotiation with a negotiating committee consisting of Num supporters.

The NUM has succeeded in negotiating increases between R35 and R128 higher than the wages negotiated for miners by the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees.

Early next week, the miners negotiating team will table a set of demands with Implats management.

The most important of these is the demand for organising rights and access facilities to be granted to the NUM.

Workers are also demanding the removal of the Bophuthatswana military camp near Implats.

Other work-related demands are production bonuses for underground workers, study leave, maternity leave, sick leave, study leave, a company medical scheme, mass meeting facilities.

Bop bill upsets labour

(110)

S/Times 29/9/91.

By CHARLENE SMITH

A CONFRONTATION is looming in Bophuthatswana between employers, unions and the government, after the introduction of a bill which will fine employers whose workers join unions.

A number of employers have asked Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha to intervene and have complained to the Bophuthatswana government.

The law is in contravention of an April agreement between Bophuthatswana and Cosatu which recognised the "freedom of movement for organisers and officials" among freedoms outlined in Bophuthatswana's Declaration of Fundamental Rights.

The April 17 agreement also stipulated that "no new labour legislation and no amendments to existing legislation be introduced without prior consultation with interested parties".

Cosatu and major employer bodies in Bophuthatswana claim they were not consulted on the new Industrial Relations Bill, which was put before parliament in September.

The bill has not yet become law and Bophuthatswana government officials failed to respond to Sunday Times requests for comment.

Mr Titi Ntengene, regional organiser for the National Union of Mineworkers in Rustenburg, said a general strike was possible if the bill became law.

Mr Donsi Khumalo, Cosatu organiser for the northern Transvaal, including Bophuthatswana, said Cosatu was actively recruiting workers in Bophuthatswana.

Employers the Sunday Times spoke to were disturbed by the looming confrontation between unions and the government.

(110) CT 30/9/91

11 killed in clashes at mine

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Eleven people died and 26 were injured in violent clashes between miners at Impala Platinum's Bafokeng North mine in Bophuthatswana at the weekend.

A spokesman for Genmin, owner of the mine, said yesterday that the clashes on Saturday were between different ethnic groups and were not related to a wage settlement reached between the mine and employee representatives last week, in terms of which workers will get an average 16% increase backdated to July.

Impala shut down its Wildebeestfontein South and North platinum mines, also in Bophuthatswana, at the end of last month after eight mineworkers died in clashes.

Genmin said at the time that it was feared workers' lives were at risk "as some employees at these operations were apparently still supporting the industrial action despite a decision taken by employee committees to break it off".

At the beginning of this month, Impala shut down Bafokeng North following a deadlock in annual wage negotiations and said there had been threats and intimidation by some workers underground.

Earlier this month 19 people died at another Genmin mine, Winkelhaak near Evander.

● Sapa reports that according to the daily police report, a police vehicle was stoned in Aston, near Worcester, and a shot was fired at an army patrol vehicle in Khayelitsha.

Two men were injured by stone-throwers in Katlehong, Germiston, and several shots were fired at a home in Ndlaleni, Richmond, Natal.

Two men were seriously injured when a gunman opened fire on homes while leaving a funeral with others mourners in Reagile, Koster.

A man was hacked and stabbed to death at Umgababa, Natal, by eight assailants and six people were wounded in a separate AK47 rifle attack, police said.

11 killed in mine clash

(110)

ELEVEN people have died and 26 have been injured in violent clashes at Impala Platinum's Bafokeng North mine in Bophuthatswana at the weekend, General Mining Corporation said yesterday.

The violence broke out on Saturday night at a hostel.

A mine spokesman said: "These incidents of violence are not linked to the wage settlement reached between management and the employee representative committee on September 25.

Sowetan 30/9/91

"According to the agreement, employees will get an average increase of 16 percent backdated to July 1991."

The situation at the mine has been described as quiet but tense.

Court orders eviction of strikers

Sowetan 30/9/91.

110

By ALINAH DUBE

UNITED Breweries have succeeded in their application for an interdict to evict employees staging a sit-in since Tuesday at the company's Garankuwa plant.

The order enabling the deputy sheriff to remove strikers from the company's premises should they refuse to leave was issued in the Mmabatho Supreme Court and served on the workers on Saturday.

Workers are also prohibited from entering the company's premises at any time "save for the purpose of working in the normal execution of their duties as employees of the brewery".

Protest

"The respondents are also restrained from harassing or in any way interfering with employees of the applicant or any person involved in or connected with the conduct of the applicant's business operations or any other person entering or leaving the premises," the order read.

Workers are protesting the dismissal of eight colleagues.

They were fired after a go-slow strike by members of the Food and Allied Workers Union.

A spokesman for the strikers said it was unfair the eight were dismissed for taking part in action which affected everybody in the plant.

11 slain as miners battle in Bop

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

(110) Star 30/9/91

Violent clashes at Impala Platinum's Bafokeng mine in Bophuthatswana on Saturday left 11 miners dead and 26 injured.

Fighting broke out at the Bofokeng North hostel between 5 and 7 pm, General Mining Corporation (Genmin) spokesman Laing Geldenhuys said yesterday.

He said the fighting was "definitely ethnically based. It had nothing to do with wage negotiations or any other industrial action."

The clashes were thought to have been between Sotho and Tswana miners, but it was difficult to be certain, said Mr Geldenhuys,

He said the majority of the victims had been set alight.

Most of the injured were being treated at the mine hospital. Two people were in critical condition, five were serious and the rest were satisfactory.

Mr Geldenhuys said the mine was still tense, but quiet, yesterday.

Although not apparently related to industrial action, the latest violence came after months of disputes. A settlement was finally reached between Impala Platinum management and the employee representative committee on Wednesday.

According to the agreement, employees will get an average increase of 16 percent backdated to July.

Homeland puts new law on hold

B/Day 1/10/91 (110)

VERA VON LIERES

PRESSURE from SA companies and SA government intervention had persuaded Bophuthatswana to put on hold the implementation of new "repressive" labour legislation, Cosatu regional secretary Donsie Khumalo said yesterday.

The labour legislation, which would penalise employers recognising SA unions, was due to be implemented two weeks ago, Khumalo said.

An employer source, who declined to be identified because of the "sensitivity" of the situation, said yesterday discussions with the Bophuthatswana government were in progress.

The homeland's present labour law bars "SA-based" unions from operating in Bophuthatswana. However, Cosatu unions, particuarly the NUM, have been gaining a significant foothold. The NUM claims well over 20 000 members on platinum mines in Bophuthatswana, most of them recently signed-up members.

Khumalo said failure to persuade the Bophuthatswana government to amend the legislation led to Cosatu confronting the main employers in the homeland directly. After meeting Cosatu, employers contacted the SA Foreign Affairs Department to express their reservations about the law.

Employers involved are understood to include Genmin, JCI, Sun International and Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings.

Khumalo said he believed pressure from

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Homeland

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the SA government contributed to blocking, at least temporarily, the implementation of the law.

He said the federation was seeking a multilateral conference, involving Cosatu, employers and the SA and Bophuthatswana governments "to hammer out a solution to the crisis".

Khumalo said the Bophuthatswana government had reneged on an agreement reached earlier this year that trade unions would be allowed to operate freely in th homeland. The parties met in June to clar fy the position and homeland officials moved away from the agreement by saying union activity had to be conducted in accordance with the homeland's laws.

Bophuthatswana government spokesmen said they were unable to comment yesterday.

Bop marches to its own drummer

W/Mail 4/10 – 10/10/91.

(110)

Efforts to bring Bophuthatswana labour law into line with that in South Africa appear to have been set back by the homeland's new labour relations Act.

By DREW FORREST

BOPHUTHATSWANA has passed and gazetted a new labour relations Act which retains — and in some cases intensifies — controversial clamps on South African trade unions.

Contrary to press reports, the legislation has not been shelved. Bop's Manpower Secretary, Herbert Moloantoa, confirmed this week that the Industrial Relations Act of 1991 would take full effect "as soon as possible", once regulations and infrastructure had been put in place and proclaimed by the Manpower Department.

The Act, which repeals the Bop Industrial Conciliation Act of 1984, was passed on September 6 and gazetted a week later.

It represents a major setback for the Congress of South African Trade Unions' drive for organising rights in the territory. Earlier this year, the Bop Cabinet Committee and Cosatu reached an agreement which the federation read as allowing it to operate freely in the homeland.

This week Cosatu northern Transvaal secretary Donsie Khumalo complained that the Bop government had breached an undertaking in the agreement to consult Cosatu on any planned labour legislation. Neither unions nor employers had been informed of plans to legislate, he said.

He claimed that following the passage of the new Act, Bop employers — who are caught between the upper and nether millstones of Cosatu and homeland labour law — had petitioned South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha to intervene.

Talks between Botha, South African Manpower Minister Eli Louw and Bop leaders were in the pipeline, he said.

Moloantoa told *The Weekly Mail* that the legislation was the climax of a process started in 1989, when President Lucas Mangope asked all interested parties to make submissions on changes to existing law.

The new Act was "proactive, rather than merely conciliatory", he said, in that it aimed to defuse conflict before it got out of hand. A key change was the codification of unfair labour practices in the legislation.

President Lucas Mangope ... asked for submissions on changes to existing law

Inspection of the new law, a copy of which has been acquired by *The Weekly Mail*, reveals that it:

- Requires unions to register within three months of the commencement of the Act. Registration will only be granted to unions with head offices in Bop, officials employed in Bop and which are not under the "direct or indirect control" of non-Bop unions, federations or political parties.

  Anyone working for a union which fails to comply faces a fine of R7 500.
- Makes it an offence for employers to deduct dues on behalf of South African unions active in Bop. Employers who breach this clause face a R5 000 fine.
- Bans unions from affiliating to political parties or using their money to promote political organisations.
- Empowers the manpower minister to gazette bans on financial contributions by any organisation or person to a union or its officials.
- Excludes public servants.

Some of the new provisions appear fairly innocuous. These include the establishment of a National Industrial Relations Council, similar in concept to South Africa's National Manpower Commission, to investigate and make recommendations on labour matters, and a judicial committee under the council, which will function somewhat like an industrial court.

Bopping until the unions drop...

W/Mail 11/10 - 17/10/91

The leaders of Bophuthatswana are worried men, as recently enacted labour legislation makes abundantly clear. DREW FORREST reports

THE growing insecurity of Bophuthatswana's satraps — highlighted by the recent detention of Black Sash protesters — is harshly emphasised by their most recent sortie into the labour law arena.

Bophuthatswana officials tout the Industrial Relations Act (IRA) of 1991 as a "proactive" law, designed to shoot trouble before it gets out of hand. What they really mean is that it intensifies state control over the labour field.

Passed and gazetted in September, and now awaiting proclamation by the Manpower Department, the law repeals the controversial Industrial Conciliation Act of 1984, which outlaws "foreign" (that is, South African-based) trade unions.

But far from relaxing controls and bringing the legislative framework more closely in line with South Africa — the trend in almost every other homeland — the Act tightens the screws on the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and companies willing to deal with its affiliates.

It also reverses the more conciliatory line Bophuthatswana seemed to be moving towards, after the launch of a Cosatu campaign marked by a damaging stayaway last November which brought both Bophuthatswana and Pretoria industry to a standstill.

At talks with a Bophuthatswana cabinet committee early this year, Cosatu appeared to have clinched a deal granting it organising rights and pledging the homeland to consultation on labour law changes. The Bophuthatswana government later denied this was its intention.

Among its provisions are:

- A requirement that all unions register within three months of the commencement of the Act. Registration will be refused worker bodies "under the direct or indirect control" of "foreign" unions, federations or political parties, or which have "governing bodies" or leaders based outside the homeland.
- A ban on the deduction of union dues on behalf of South African unions active in Bophuthatswana. Employers who flout this face a R5 000 fine.

Through a "National Industrial Relations Council" and a "Judicial Committee" operating under it — both manned by government appointees — the state acquires sweeping powers to interfere in labour matters.

After an inquiry, the judicial committee can strike out any provision in a union constitution, suspend registration or wind up a union. It can also interdict any strike "not in the national interest".

Smaller Bophuthatswana companies may welcome the new law: as Bophuthatswana-based unions have proved themselves notoriously tame, it effectively seeks to create a union-free zone. In a statement last week, Bophuthatswana claimed most employers had "actively praised and pledged their support" to the IRA, and that only "a minority" of firms were dissatisfied with it.

This "minority" includes such small fry as South African Breweries, AECI, Pilkington Shaterprufe and Rustenburg Platinum Mines — all South African-based and with long-standing relationships with Cosatu unions in South Africa. They fear being caught between the rock of Cosatu unionism and the hard place of the IRA.

Sources say ongoing employer representations on the Act, which now seek an eleventh-hour stay of execution, were initially met with threats of deportation against managers who refused to implement it.

There is also the ever-present danger of "cross-border" sympathy action in protest against the new law. This week Cosatu's northern Transvaal regional secretary, Donsie Khumalo, warned that Cosatu was poised to deny Bophuthatswana companies markets by "blacking" their products in South Africa.

Employers are also understood to have communicated their concerns to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs — and the government response suggests a shift in attitude since PW Botha ordered the SADF to roll back the 1988 Bophuthatswana coup.

Anxious that unrest over the IRA may threaten the constitutional process and undermine its credibility overseas — it realises that the outside world draws no distinction between Bophuthatswana and South Africa proper — the cabinet asked National Manpower Commission chairman Frans Barker to investigate. Barker is known to have held talks with Bophuthatswana cabinet ministers, and the government officials have also contacted and gathered information from Cosatu.

Cosatu believes that the direct intervention of Foreign Affairs minister Pik Botha has secured the shelving of the Act pending discussions.

Other well-paced sources confirm this, but say Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope signed the legislation despite a pledge to hold it back pending further discussion. "The Bophuthatswana cabinet is incredibly sensitive about the homeland's independence and suggestions that Pretoria is calling the shots," said one insider.

Why is Bophuthatswana so glaringly out of step with broader trends? Some observers blame hard-line ex-Rhodesians in the cabinet and civil service, notably Rowan Cronje, who holds the defence portfolio and sits in Bophuthatswana's national security council. Their concern, charges Cosatu's Khumalo, is "the protection of their jobs and pensions" after the earlier career setback of Zimbabwean independence. The other alleged "super-hawk" is manpower minister Rev Steven Seodi.

There can be little doubt that Cosatu organising successes and protracted unrest at Impala Platinum put the wind up Bophuthatswana leaders. Manpower secretary Herbert Moloantoa is known to believe that ANC marshals took charge at Implats, intimidating workers to join Cosatu and establishing arms caches in the mine hostels.

The shift to a harder line appears to flow principally from fears about Bophuthatswana's future in the run-up to constitutional negotiations. Cosatu is clearly seen as a stalking-horse for the ANC, bent on weakening the homeland's negotiating hand through destabilisation.

The IRA reflects such paranoia about the use of trade union power for political ends. Among a plethora of restrictions, it provides that:

- No person convicted of a security offence carrying a jail sentence of more than three months can work as a union office-bearer or official.
- Unions may not affiliate to or use their money to promote political organisations, or constitutionally require members to pay a "political subscription". They are also banned from paying affiliation fees to federations which financially support political bodies.
- Unions may not promote political organisations by allowing them the use of their "services, equipment or facilities".
- Unions may not contribute to or receive money from any organisation banned under Bophuthatswana's Internal Security Act or other security law.

Comically, the IRA follows up these Draconian clamps by stating that they should not be read as hampering unionists "in the enjoyment of the fundamental rights and freedoms ... as contemplated by Chapter 2 of the Republic of Bophuthatswana Constitution Act of 1977".

Star 17/10/91.

Lecturers get the boot from Bop

(110)

Two British lecturers on contract with Bophuthatswana's Department of Education were deported from the homeland yesterday for "persistent undisciplined behaviour".

Dr Sakowics Librowski and Dr Michael Rigby left for the United Kingdom on Tuesday, according to a statement from the homeland's information department. The two had been lecturing Bophuthatswana teachers at Mmabatho's in-service education college for about a year.

Genmin closes mine after strike

THEO RAWANA

GENMIN closed its Bophuthatswana-based Wildebeestfontein North platinum mine indefinitely yesterday as 16 000 mineworkers went on strike at two of the company's mines. (110)

The company said the 16 000 workers — 95% of the workforce — at Wildebeestfontein North and Wildebeestfontein South were involved in industrial action

Yesterday there was no production at the two mines, which account for 50% of Impala's platinum output in Bophuthatswana. B/Day 17/10/91

Impala's three other operations in the homeland, the Mineral Processes plant, Bafokeng North mine and Bafokeng South mine, had not been affected by the strike.

Genmin said the industrial action began on Tuesday afternoon with an underground sit-in by 7 000 Wildebeestfontein North mineworkers who prevented some supervisors from leaving the underground areas. "After consultations with employee representatives and several appeals by management, employees began to come to surface at 9pm on Tuesday," management said.

The company said worker representatives told management the industrial action was linked to the dismissal of an employee last week.

NUM spokesman Jerry Majatladi could not be reached for comment at the time of going to press

The decision to close Wildebeestfontein North was taken because the industrial action had created unsafe working conditions and resulted in loss of production.

Employees at Wildebeestfontein South returned to work yesterday after discussions between employee representatives, Genmin said.

Impala may close mine shafts permanently

B/Day 18/10/91

MATTHEW CURTIN and THEO RAWANA

IMPALA Platinum is considering closing down one or more shafts permanently at its Wildebeestfontein North mine in Bophuthatswana, as the combination of labour unrest and weak platinum prices have threatened the mine's profitability.

Chairman Brian Gilbertson said yesterday recent disruptions had been "extremely costly", with a serious deterioration in the efficiency of operations.

Mine owner Genmin announced the closure until further notice of the mine on Wednesday following a strike which began with an underground sit-in at Wildebeestfontein North mine on Tuesday and built up to a stayaway by 16 000 workers at the mine and at Wildebeestfontein South.

Impala shares closed 25c down yesterday at R53,50 on the JSE against the trend of generally stronger platinum board.

The NUM said yesterday it suspected Impala intended to close the Wildebeestfontein North mine permanently, using this week's strike as an excuse.

NUM media spokesman Jerry Majatladi said that worker representatives held talks with Impala yesterday afternoon, but management would not move on its stand to close the mine.

"They said they were prepared to close it for 14 days, but we doubt their sincerity. We suspect that they intend to close the mine permanently and dismiss the 7 000 workers who went on strike," Majatladi said.

Gilbertson said this week's disruption in which striking workers prevented colleagues from returning to the surface was of grave concern.

Mine investigation

MANAGEMENT at Impala Platinum's Wildebeestfontein North mine, in Bophuthatswana, has launched an investigation into circumstances surrounding the industrial action which led to the mine's closure last week.

Spokesman Laing Geldenhuys said yesterday mine management took exception to illegal industrial action, intimidation and the prevention of people from surfacing at the end of a shift.

B/Day 23/10/91

Rumours surround Bop inquiry

Star 26/10/91

GREAT speculation is rippling through Bophuthatswana's social circles after President Lucas Mangope's appointment of a commission to probe the affairs of the homeland's all-powerful parastatal provident fund.

In a statement last week, the government tersely said: "The State President announced an inquiry into the affairs of the Sefalana Employee Benefits Organisation (Sebo) and the five funds under its administration."

(110) (109)

Sebo supervisory committee chairman Hough Smith yesterday confirmed that many rumours were doing the rounds, especially in Mmabatho. He said he personally did not believe that the inquiry, headed by a Supreme Court judge, would open a major can of worms.

"There are terrible rumours doing the rounds. There is one irregularity or two but, take it from me, no large amounts are involved," said Mr Smith.

Investigations have established that the speculation centres around a highly placed Sebo official whom Mr Smith said had gone on leave.

A well-informed Bophuthatswana government source admitted privately that the investigations focused on this official. — Sapa.

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Refugee miners without a hope

By TSHIDI THINANE

BEHIND every 600g of gold produced daily by Klein Letaba mine in Gazankulu, there is a hard-labouring Mozambican refugee, struggling to keep his family alive.

More than 80 percent of employees at Klein Letaba are refugees who have been accommodated by the Gazankulu government. There are no strict employment requirements except that a person from the age of 16 with a minimum of Std 3 is eligible.

Workers are made to push 800 kg of ore heaped on tractors, for distances ranging from 15 m to 100 m. In spite of this, no prior medical examination is required before employment.

Unlike most mines which provide locomotives for travelling from the surface to underground, at Klein Letaba the depths are reached by a slippery and primitive staircase.

Efforts are being made to build a new rail line for locomotives.

The predominant use of refugee labour, according to some "senior" employees, is due to the mine's small profit margin. Wages are therefore low and fail to attract the local Gazankulu population. C/Press 27/10/91.

"The plight of refugees offers them no alternatives as far as employment is concerned," said one employee.

The salary varies from R100 to R220 a month, a sum too little to afford the employees a decent living.

Refugee Jeremiah Mahoni earns R100 a month. The money has to be distributed among his wife and eight children for food, education and clothing. Jeremiah left Mozambique in 1987 after losing a herd of 200 cattle as a result of Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) attacks.

"I was left with no place to stay after my property was destroyed by the rebels. I kept moving from one village to the next due to attacks.

"It was after the seventh incursion that I decided to follow thousands of my people who escaped to South Africa," he said.

Julius Chauke has been working at Klein Letaba since January 1990.

Asked why he left Mozambique in 1985, Julius said: "I was forced to flee after witnessing the death of my younger brother and grandson when Renamo shot them. In the midst of the whole ordeal I managed to escape from the scene."

With sadness etched on his face, he tells how he went back to his home after a few days and found it desolate. "I lost 50 goats and five cows which I think were stolen by the rebels," he added.

He also lost his job as a water delivery truck driver for a Mozambican municipality, where he earned 100 meticais (R2) a month. He now earns R220 a month. "Although the salary has multiplied from what I previously earned, it is far too little to cover the needs of my two wives and five children."

The refugee mineworkers have been allocated a site 1 km away from the mines in Mapuve village, where they live with their families.

Medical costs are a huge monthly expenditure. This refugees attribute to lack of proper sanitation and unhygienic water. Chronic diarrhoea is a menace among children.

The workers also claim to have been admitted to hospital on several occasions due to mine injuries.

Miners have to pay medical fees from wages because there is no medical subsidy from the mines. Neither is there assistance from Medecins Sans Frontieres to employed refugees or those who prove to have income by any means.

Attempts to get comment from mine officials were unsuccessful.

DESPERATE CYCLE ... A refugee camp in Gazankulu. Most have lost their worldy goods after Renamo attacks in Mozambique, and are now forced by poverty to work for appalling wages in a primitive gold mine. ■ Pic: BLACK IMAGE SYNDICATE

(110)

(110) ARG 28/10/91

Miners gassed and arrested

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Impala Wildebeestfontein platinum mine in Bophuthatswana is seething with tension after hundreds of workers were teargassed, arrested and dismissed.

"Workers were loaded into vehicles at gunpoint," said a union spokesman.

The Genmin-owned mine which employs about 9 000 workers was shut down by management on October 16 following a sit-in against the dismissal of a worker.

Impala mine tense after teargassing, dismissals

By Shareen Singh (110) Star 28/10/91

The situation at Impala Wildebeestfontein platinum mine in Bophuthatswana was tense last night after hundreds of workers were teargassed on Saturday and many arrested by mine security and then dismissed.

"Workers were loaded into vehicles at gunpoint by mine security and Bophuthatswana police," a spokesman for the workers alleged.

About a 1 000 more were expected to be dismissed, he said.

Pamphlets were handed to the workers saying they were being dismissed following a disciplinary hearing "conducted in their absence". They were found guilty of taking part in a sit-in, it was alleged.

The Genmin-owned mine, which employs about 9 000 workers, was shut down on October 16 after a sit-in protest against a worker's dismissal. Management called a disciplinary hearing to ascertain who took part in the sit-in and whether there was any intimidation of white workers.

Management and worker representatives agreed on Friday that the mine would be reopened, but when workers from one of the shafts reported for work, they were arrested and dismissed, the spokesman said.

Genmin spokesman Laing Geldenhuys said 76 workers were dismissed for taking part in the sit-in. Some had attended a disciplinary hearing.

Mine security was forced to use teargas to disperse workers who had thrown stones, he said.

Unrest stops work at mines

(110)

CT 29/10/91

JOHANNESBURG. — Production at all four of Impala Platinum's mines in Bophuthatswana has been stopped following unrest at two of them early yesterday morning, Genmin confirmed.

Several buildings and vehicles were set alight at the Bafokeng South hostel.

The general manager of Bafokeng North, Mr Robby Drummond, was hospitalised after he was assaulted early yesterday, a company spokesman said.

He said the incidents were believed to be linked to the dismissal of 76 Wildebeestfontein North miners at the weekend following disciplinary hearings related to a sit-in at the mine on October 15, when supervisory personnel were prevented from leaving the underground areas.

Genmin has confirmed that security officers fired rubber bullets and teargas at miners yesterday.

National Union of Mineworkers and Genmin spokesmen both said the situation at the Wildebeestfontein North and Bafokeng North plants was "extremely tense" last night but differed on the exact circumstances of the violence.

Genmin and the NUM both confirmed that production at all four Impala Platinum mines and the mineral processes plant had stopped. — Sapa

Unrest at Bop mines

(110)

UNREST has broken out at Impala Platinum's Wildebeestfontein North and Bafokeng North mines in Bophuthatswana and production has been stopped, Genmin announced yesterday. Sowetan

One of Impala's general managers had been hospitalised after he was assaulted when violence broke early yesterday. Several buildings were also set alight at the Bafokeng South hostel, Genmin said. 29/10/91

The company said the incidents were believed to be linked to the dismissal of 76 Wildebeestfontein North miners at the weekend. They were dismissed following disciplinary hearings related to a sit-in at the mine on October 15, when supervisory staff were prevented from leaving the underground areas.

Genmin said production at Impala's Wildebeestfontein South And Bafokeng South and the Mineral Processes Plant was continuing. - *Sapa*

ANC women to stand trial

Sowetan 29/10/91.

THE trial of Mrs Winnie Mandela and 15 other ANC Women's League members who are facing charges of obstruction will resume in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today.

The charges arose out of demonstrations by ANCWL members in Johannesburg on May 22 to launch a campaign for the release of political prisoners.

The campaign followed a countrywide fast in solidarity with political prisoners who were on hunger strike.

On that day, Mrs Mandela was arrested twice - first after leading a demonstration at the intersection of Market and Rissik streets and later when a group protested outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Others were arrested when more than 200 women demonstrated outside John Vorster Square for the release of Mrs Mandela's group. - *Sapa.*

16 000 on strike at Impala Platinum mines

B/Day 29/10/91 (110)

THEO RAWANA and MATTHEW CURTIN

A STRIKE by about 16 000 mineworkers brought Impala Platinum's Wildebeestfontein North and Bafokeng North mines to a standstill yesterday, halting more than half of the group's platinum production.

Labour unrest knocked production at Impala's two other mines and affected its mineral processing plant Impala produced 1,1-million oz of platinum in the year to end-June 1991, more than 25% of world mine production.

The acute industrial unrest which has hit production for more than three months has forced Impala to buy metal to meet its supply contracts.

Impala shares fell 25c to R54 on the JSE yesterday, against a trend of a firmer platinum board.

Despite market speculation that interruptions to Impala's platinum production would bolster weak platinum prices, the metal veered back below the $360-mark yesterday, finally closing in London at $359,50, down $4,50 from Friday.

Mine owners Genmin said yesterday several buildings and vehicles were set alight at the Bafokeng South hostel and Bafokeng North GM Robby Drummond was in hospital after being assaulted early in the morning.

Production at Wildebeestfontein South, Bafokeng South and the mineral processes plant had been affected as a result of high absenteeism in unrest which began early yesterday, Genmin said in a statement.

The situation was tense at Impala Platinum's hostel with widespread intimidation among the workforce.

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Impala

B/Day 29/10/91 (110)

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Management cancelled a meeting with worker representatives scheduled for the yesterday afternoon, saying it would be held today in all probability, NUM media spokesman Jerry Majatladi said.

Majatladi said mine security police had used teargas and arrested about 70 people and taken them off mine premises.

Genmin spokesman Laing Geldenhuys said about 16 000 employees were involved in the strike, but Majatladi said the figure was between 15 000 and 20 000 because three other plants were involved besides the original two.

Geldenhuys said the latest labour unrest was in reaction to the dismissal — as disciplinary action — of 76 Wildebeestfontein employees as a sequel to labour action at the mines on October 15.

Majatladi said miners were demanding the recognition of the NUM, an end to racial discrimination and an average 25,6% wage increase.

Impala mines strike is over

Sowetan 31/10/91

Sowetan Correspondent

(110)

WORKERS at Impala Platinum mines in Bophuthatswana ended their strike yesterday after management agreed that 76 miners could appeal against their dismissal, said Genmin spokesman Mr Laing Geldenhuys.

The work stoppage at Wildebeesfontein North and Bafokeng North mines was accompanied by violence in which several buildings and vehicles were burnt and mine general manager Mr Robbie Drummond was taken to hospital after being assaulted, said Geldenhuys.

National Union of Mineworkers spokesman Mr Jerry Majatladi said one of the demands was recognition of NUM at Bophuthatswana mines.

Geldenhuys said "some" of the representatives involved in negotiations had been NUM members.

One result of discussions with management was agreement to work towards scrapping the ruling that Government permission was needed to hold meetings at the mines, Majatladi said.

Strike by 35 000 cripples Impala

(110)

VERA VON LIERES and MATTHEW CURTIN

BETWEEN 35 000 and 40 000 workers at Impala Platinum Mines in Bophuthatswana went on strike yesterday, forcing production at all four mines to a halt.

NUM acting general secretary Marcel Golding told a news briefing yesterday 40 000 workers at Impala's five divisions went on strike after Bophuthatswana authorities' recent detention of at least 13 union shop stewards under the homeland's Internal Security Act. B/Day 12/11/91

Golding said workers were also striking because management had backtracked on several agreements on dispute handling.

A Genmin spokesman said 35 000 out of 42 000 workers joined the strike. Genmin did not give details of lost production.

The strike is the latest in a series of stoppages since industrial action sparked by a wage dispute last June.

The NUM said it was willing to negotiate with management to seek a resolution to the dispute and had suggested private arbitration. Golding said 368 workers had been dismissed recently at Rustenburg Platinum Mine, many of them key shaft stewards of the union. There was a concerted effort to remove NUM leaders in the area.

The Genmin spokesman said almost all employees at Bafokeng South, Wildebeestfontein North and South mines and about 60% of the Bafokeng North Mine's workforce were on strike. Employees at the

☐ To Page 2

Impala

B/Day 12/11/91

(110)

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mineral processes plant were working normally.

The spokesman said striking workers had not yet made formal demands, but said their grievances appeared to be related to the dismissal of 220 employees at Wildebeestfontein North last month. Dismissals arose from a sit-in at the mine in October. The situation at the mine was calm but tense, the spokesman said.

Reuter reports Impala MD Michael McMahon said he understood the arrests were made in pursuit of inquiries into "criminal activities" such as arson, related to unrest last month.

Yesterday 40 000 miners gathered at the Impala Stadium in Bophuthatswana. The NUM said police were patrolling the area and arresting workers and there was a strong security presence near the stadium and on the mines.

Golding said there was "a general clampdown" on NUM leadership in the area, to break down the union's morale and get rid of union leadership.

Platinum prices barely reacted to the news of disrupted production at Impala's mines, with platinum fixed in London yesterday afternoon only 75c higher than Friday's close at $359,75. It closed at $359 yesterday.

One analyst said yesterday that despite the prospect that Impala would produce at only 70% capacity overall in 1991/92, the resultant cut in platinum supply was too small to offset current oversupply of about 300 000 ounces, necessary to boost prices. Impala shares weakened slightly to close 60c down on the day at R49, but the sluggish prices pushed most platinum stocks lower. Only JCI's Lebowa Platinum and Potgietersrust Platinums rose against the trend, ending the day 5c and 15c up at 220c and 590c, respectively.

Strikes hit mines as leaders held

By Mike Siluma

Production ground to a halt at Genmin's Impala platinum mining complex in Bophuthatswana yesterday when between 30 000 and 40 000 workers downed tools in protest against the arrest of at least 25 worker leaders by homeland police.

At the same time about 150 workers staged a sit-in at mine owners Genmin's head office in Johannesburg, demanding that management act to secure the release of those held.

A Genmin spokesman said mines where production had ceased were Bafokeng South, which employs 11 800 workers, and Wildebeestfontein North and South, with staff complements of 11 100 and 8 700.

In addition, only 40 percent of Bafokeng North's 11 600 employees had reported for work. The mineral processing plant was unaffected. Star 12/11/91

But National Union of Mineworkers secretary-general Marcel Golding said more than 40 000 workers were on strike, including those employed at the mining complex's mineral processing facility.

Information in the union's possession was that some of those held had been assaulted in detention and that many shaft stewards had gone into hiding to avoid being arrested.

Mr Golding said an additional factor in the strike was management's use of Bophuthatswana's "repressive" labour legislation as an excuse not to deal with the NUM, which, he said, had the majority support among Impala employees.

On demands that management should do something to secure the release of those arrested, a Genmin spokesman said it was a police matter.

6 000 miners mediate

(110)

Sowetan 12/11/91

THE District Commissioner of Police in Rustenburg, Colonel Piet Henning, said about 6 000 Bophuthatswana miners who had gathered at a taxi rank on Sunday night had left by yesterday.

Henning said the miners were taken by bus to the Impala Stadium in Bophuthatswana for negotiations between them and the managements of the three mines of the Impala group. No incidents were reported.

He said workers' dissatisfaction arose from problems with the managements of Wildebees, Bafokeng and Impala mines over wage disputes and the arrest of workers accused of murder and arson after fighting at Wildebees Mine. - *Sapa.*

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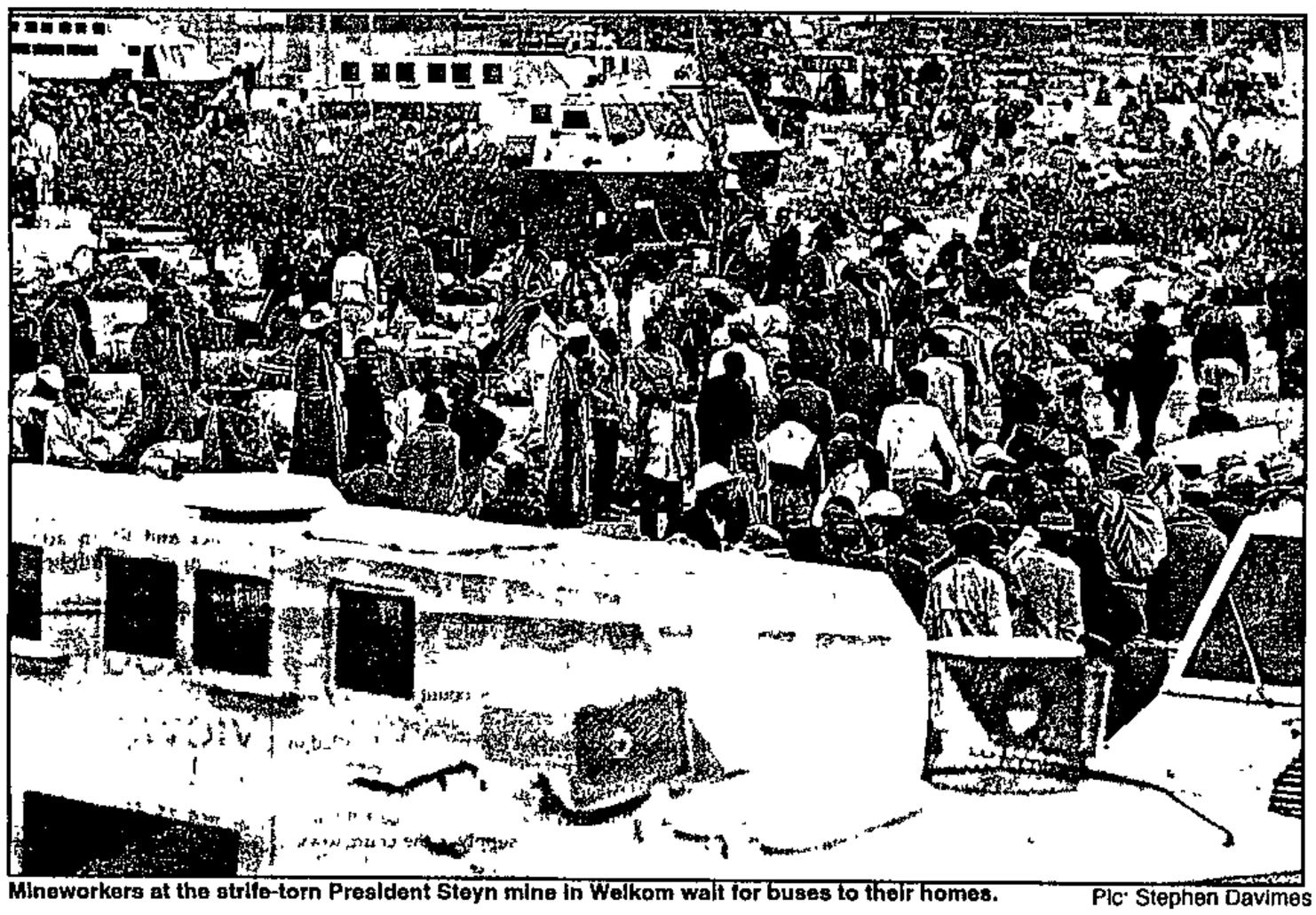


Mineworkers at the strife-torn President Steyn mine in Welkom wait for buses to their homes. Pic: Stephen Davimes

Mines turmoil

Sowetan 12/11/91.

●4 000 bussed home
●40 000 on strike

110

THE National Union of Mineworkers yesterday blamed a "third force" and agents provocateur for the violence at President Steyn Gold Mine in Welkom in which 71 miners have died since last weekend.

At least 4 000 workers have been bussed home in an attempt to defuse the violence.

Meanwhile, 40 000 miners have downed tools on platinum mines in Bophuthatswana, according to the NUM

A union spokesman said among the dead were workers not employed at the mine - a factor that "raises concern for us"

Reports said 30 more peoplediedon Sunday and yesterday morning.

Head of Anglo American's gold division Mr Clem Sunter,confirmed at another media briefing that one of the dead and one of those injured were not mine employees

Sunter said about 4 000 workers at the No 4 Shaft had been temporarily bussed home.

By MOKGADI PELA and Sapa

NUM acting general secretary Mr Marcel Golding said mine management was responsible for the security of its workers

Anglo said it accepted responsibility for the security of its workers and "all we can say is that it was an abnormal situation and we are extremely sorry"

Head injuries

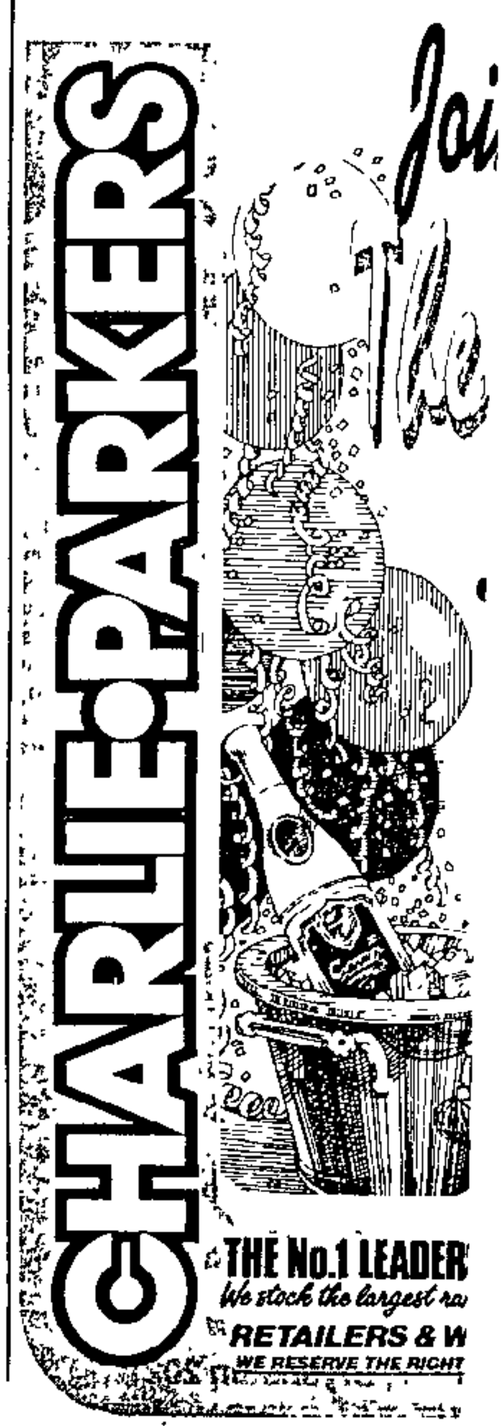
Sowetan staffer in Welkom, **Ike Motsapi**, reports that mine paramedics discovered a partly decomposed body of a man last night and were expected to find more bodies

The superintendent at the Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital said 90 people had been admitted He said most had head injuries inflicted with pangas or assegais

Meanwhile, thousands of workers at Impala Platinum Mines in the Rustenburg area went on strike early yesterday following the detention of 13 NUM shop stewards

Almost all the employees at Bafokeng South, Wildebeesfontein North and Wildebeesfontein South mines and about 60 percent of the Bafokeng North Mine's workers are on strike

50 000 without Water - Page 2



35 000 platinum miners on strike

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Production halted at Genmin's Impala platinum mining complex in Bophuthatswana as between 30 000 and 40 000 workers downed tools in protest against the arrest of at least 25 worker leaders.

And 150 workers staged a sit-in at mine-owner Genmin's head office in Johannesburg, demanding the release of those held.

The mines where production has stopped are Bafokeng South (11 800 workers) and Wildesbeestfontein North and South (11 100 and 8 700 respectively). (110) ARG 19/11/91

Impala strike tests homeland policy

SA managers deported over union pacts

B/Day 13/11/91

(110)

MATTHEW CURTIN

THE government of President Lucas Mangope had recently deported senior SA officials of companies that agreed to recognise SA unions in Bophuthatswana, highly placed sources said yesterday.

However, Mangope was now turning a "blind eye" to the recognition of Cosatu affiliates, they said.

Among the victims of the deportation orders have been managers at AECI, BMW, Pick 'n Pay and Premier Milling. Some of the deportation orders, issued last year, were subsequently cancelled.

This emerged yesterday as the fight over the recognition of the NUM at Impala Platinum's operations in the homeland continued.

A strike by the majority of the 50 000-strong workforce moved into its second day, the latest development in more than three months of sporadic labour unrest.

Cosatu northern Transvaal regional secretary Donsie Khumalo said affiliates of the trade union federation were recognised by employers in the homeland, including AECI, BMW, Pepstores, Pick 'n Pay, Premier Milling and United Breweries.

Unions recognised by these companies were the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU), the National Union of Metal Workers (Numsa), the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) and the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu).

Khumalo said that at the end of last year, the homeland government served deportation orders on managers from these companies, eventually deporting middle management staff from Pick 'n Pay and Premier Milling. Company sources yesterday confirmed both the serving of the orders and the deportations.

Khumalo said in terms of the old labour legislation in Bophuthatswana there were no legal barriers to companies recognising SA unions, although the government had exerted considerable pressure on managers not to do so.

Latest legislation promulgated by the Bophuthatswana parliament prohibits companies from recognising SA-based unions, while strengthening existing curbs on such unions' activities in the homeland.

Khumalo said the current dispute at Impala would prove to be the homeland government's Achilles heel.

Impala MD Mike McMahon said his company was "simply a commercial organisation trying to survive in the middle of a political battle".

Asked if there were fundamental labour relations problems at Impala's mines, McMahon said the dispute was "political", and was not unprecedented in the homeland. He said Impala was caught between the NUM, which was fighting for one principle, and the Bophuthatswana government defending another.

☐ To Page 2

Deported

B/Day 13/11/91

(110)

☐ From Page 1

A Bophuthatswana government spokesman said last night that official comment on labour relations in the homeland would be available only today.

AECI director Bokkie Botha said a dispute over wages and other issues at the chemical group's plant in Bophuthatswana earlier this year had been resolved after negotiations with a trade union.

McMahon said there were "interesting" lessons to be learned from the AECI experience and Impala was studying the incident. However, he said the stakes at Impala were much higher as the platinum mines were the biggest employers and largest taxpayers in the homeland.

VERA VON LIERES reports that Genmin spokesman Tom Ferreira said the majority of employees at the Bafokeng South and Wildebeestfontein North and South mines were still on strike yesterday morning, with about 30% of staff reporting for the morning shift at Bafokeng North. Production had not been interrupted at the mineral processes plant. Overall, the company was losing about 90% production a day, he said.

The situation at the mines was tense but calm and there was no violence except isolated incidents of stone-throwing.

Mangope 'deports businessmen for links with unions'

(110) CT 13/11/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government of President Lucas Mangope had recently deported senior South African officials of companies that agreed to recognise SA unions in Bophuthatswana, highly placed sources said yesterday.

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Pressure

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Mangope 'halted expulsions'

MATTHEW CURTIN and VERA VON LIERES

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope intervened personally to stop the deportation of senior officials of SA companies from Bophuthatswana earlier this year, a spokesman for the homeland's internal affairs department said yesterday.

He said the deportation orders had nothing to do with alleged sympathies of those companies for SA-based trade unions.

Bophuthatswana manpower department officials were not available for comment yesterday on the NUM's prolonged battle for recognition at Impala Platinum's mines. Other companies have recognised several SA-based unions at plants in the homeland, a practice at odds with new homeland labour legislation.

Impala Platinum operations in Bophuthatswana are expected to be back in full production by tomorrow after a two-day strike this week involving about 35 000 workers.

This follows more than three months of sporadic labour unrest which cost Impala more than R85m in lost production.

Bokkie Botha, chairman of SA employer federation Saccola and Sacob labour relations subcommittee head, is understood to have spent yesterday in Mmabatho in talks with the homeland government. He could not be contacted for comment.

Seifsa spokesman Hendrik van den Heefer said yesterday Seifsa had not received reports from member companies that they had been affected by deportation orders in Bophuthatswana. However it was hard for companies to deal with differing labour dispensations in the independent

☐ To Page 2

Mangope

B/Day 14/11/91

☐ From Page 1

and self-governing homelands, he added.

Highly placed SA company and union sources said on Tuesday companies that had recognised Cosatu affiliates had been the victims of the deportation orders Managers from Premier Milling and Pick 'n Pay had been expelled from the homeland, they said, while talks between the government and management had forestalled the deportation of staff from other companies, including AECI.

The Bophuthatswana government spokesman said deportation orders had been served on a number of people at the start of the year "after routine inspections disclosed that neither the companies involved, nor the individuals concerned had made any attempt to apply for work permits in the country".

He said: "This was an offence and was treated according to normal procedures laid down for such a matter, but President Mangope personally intervened and the deportation orders were cancelled."

Impala MD Michael McMahon said yesterday management had not agreed to further "debate" on the recent dismissal of 226 workers at Wildebeestfontein mine. He said the company agreed to "human rights assistance" in terms of providing the NUM with information on people arrested at the mine by police.

NUM acting general secretary Marcel Golding said yesterday the union was attempting to secure the release of 18 detained NUM officials.

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Mangope 'in bid to stop deportations'

(110)

CT 14/11/91

Own Correspondent

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Recognition at the heart of Implats dispute

W/mail 15/11 – 21/11/91. (110)

By DREW FORREST

IMPALA PLATINUM has lost two weeks' production since July this year as a result of repeated labour dissidence at the Bophuthatswana-based operation, Genmin revealed this week.

At the time of writing, this week's strike — involving 35 000 workers at the four mines — appeared to be winding down. Genmin reported that 80 percent of black employees had reported for work at Bafokeng North and Wildebeest North and South, although the stayaway remained total at Bafokeng South.

But the pattern of unrest is bound to continue. The underlying issue is the recognition of the National Union of Mineworkers, which management says Bophuthatswana labour law prevents it from granting.

Other demands flow from a Bop crackdown on the NUM and previous unrest. Workers are calling for the reinstatement of 255 strikers dismissed on October 14 and not reinstated on appeal. They are also protesting against the detention of 14 workers last week under Bophuthatswana's Internal Security Act.

At a press conference this week, the NUM said it had organised 30 000 of the 42 000 Impala workers and had won de facto recognition through a workers' committee controlled by its members.

There are clear signs that the Congress of South African Trade Unions is using Implats as a battering ram to break Bop's resistance to South African unions. The trouble at the mining operation erupted shortly after the breakdown of talks between Cosatu and a Bop Cabinet committee. Cosatu regional secretary Donsie Khumalo has warned that the federation aims to make the legislation unworkable by intensifying its organising drive in the homeland.

Genmin is among a group of large companies — also including South African Breweries and AECI — known to have been holding talks with the Bop authorities on the newly promulgated Industrial Relations Act, which tightens clamps on foreign unions and Bop companies dealing with them. The Act has yet to be implemented.

On the recognition issue, Genmin's Tom Ferreira said the company believed the NUM should take the first step by applying to the Bop government for a dispensation. As the appeals procedure had been exhausted, Impala regarded the disputed dismissals as a closed issue, he said.

●Eighty-two workers at Gengold's Buffelsfontein gold mine were arrested "for their participation in (last week's) general strike", the NUM has said in a statement.

Sapa reports that the miners appeared in the Klerksdorp Magistrate's Court this week on charges of intimidation.

NUM Bop victory: 17 released

By DAN DHLAMINI and THEMBA KHUMALO

THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) this week scored a major victory against Bophuthatswana authorities, when the homeland's Supreme Court judge ordered the immediate release from detention of 17 of its members. (WNews 17/11/91)

The Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police have been ordered to pay costs.

More than 100 Impala Platinum shaft stewards were arrested following the October 15 underground sit-in against the dismissal of one of their colleagues.

Eighty-one more workers are still in detention.

Although the strike by 40 000 miners at the Rustenburg Platinum Mines has been resolved, animosity between the Bop authorities and the NUM is far from over. (110)

Miners have been caught in the middle of a tug-of-war between the two parties.

The ongoing cold war between NUM and Bop authorities resurfaced more viciously two weeks ago, at the time of the VAT stayaway, when Bop police detained the 100 shaft stewards.

According to union sources and independent observers, the success of the stayaway in the region incensed Bop authorities.

Acting NUM general-secretary, Marcel Golding, said his union's membership at Bop mines was well over 80 percent and growing by the day.

Political comment and newsbills by K Sibiya, headlines and subediting by S James, both of 2 Herb Street, Johannesburg.

Mine's malaise linked to Bop's problems

Star 18/11/91

Impala platinum mines, which recently suffered another labour disruption, is unlikely to normalise its labour relations until the Bophuthatswana authorities or the National Union of Mineworkers backs down on the contentious issue of the territory's sovereignty, writes MIKE SILUMA.

THE STRIKE which has crippled operations at Bophuthatswana's Impala platinum mines — involving between 35 000 and 40 000 workers — serves as a reminder that, despite the homeland government's swift suppression of open dissent, opposition to President Lucas Mangope's authority is far from defeated.

After months of resistance to the idea in the face of mounting agitation, Mr Mangope's government has released 27 of the 100 political prisoners. But at least 23 of those still in captivity remain on hunger strike, demanding their freedom.

In addition, Mr Mangope is involved in a long-running legal dispute over the chieftancy of the Bafokeng tribe, on whose land most of Impala's lease area is situated.

It is, however, the turmoil at the Impala mines, which, by thrusting workers to the cutting edge of anti-government action and placing Impala management in a cleft stick, has provided the most poignant indication that the suppression of opposition will not succeed — or that it can only do so at great cost to the Bophuthatswana government and Impala.

Although the initial disturbances at the mining complex north of Rustenburg related to wage and disciplinary issues, indications are that their root cause was Impala's lack of effective industrial relations mechanisms to resolve conflict.

Central to this is management's reluctance to recognise the National Union of Mineworkers for fear of violating the territory's labour laws, tightened recently to keep South African-based trade unions out.

This has led to a farcical situation where Impala has negotiated wages and other shop-floor issues with a workers' committee whose followers are NUM members, and which is openly linked to NUM head office.

Impala spokesman Tom Ferreira would only say that the company's understanding was that the NUM intended to "legalise its position in Bophuthatswana". "Until the NUM does so, our hands are tied. If the NUM applied for registration in Bophuthatswana and it was refused, we might consider doing something about it," he said.

The NUM sees the matter differently. Acting general-secretary Marcel Golding said: "The reality is that Bophuthatswana is a homeland, recognised only by South Africa as an independent country. That should be clear to Impala. Management must say if it accepts the balkanisation of South Africa.

"The NUM represents the majority of workers at Impala, and management is living in a fool's paradise if it thinks it can continue avoiding dealing with the NUM for long.'

What should be of particular concern to Impala management is that their mines are unlikely to enjoy peaceful industrial relations with their employees without the problem's political basis being sorted out.

The question of recognition has now become enmeshed with the demand for the reincorporation of all the homelands into South Africa, endorsed by the Patriotic Front conference last month. Add to this the fact that most of Impala's employees come from the Bafokeng area — a hotbed of anti-Mangope activity — and it becomes clear that Impala will soon have to ask itself whether fence-sitting on the issue will be worth the cost in the long run. □

Released detainees still on the run

Sowetan 19/11/91

SEVERAL recently released Bophuthatswana detainees are reported to be on the run, fearing possible re-detention, the National Union of Mineworkers charged yesterday.

NUM spokesman Mr Jerry Majatladi said Friday's Mmabatho Supreme Court order for the release of about 17 Impala Platinum Mines employees was "not the end of the matter".

Miners

He said many of the miners feared the homeland's police would use other clauses in the security legislation to take them back into custody.

He said the ex-detainees claimed they had been tortured while in custody. The victims had reportedly been taken to medical doctors to obtain affidavits, and were expected to lay charges of assault against the police.

"We do not see the Supreme Court order as ultimate victory," he said, "because there is an ongoing onslaught against those miners constituting our structures."

Comment from the homeland authorities was not immediately forthcoming. - *Sapa*

Bop adds 35% to defence budget

B/Day 22/11/91

LINDEN BIRNS

BOPHUTHATSWANA has increased its defence budget by 35% or R34,5m this year.

The homeland's defence force will now have a total of R132m to spend, according to a recent Bophuthatswana government publication.

The defence budget represents about 4,5% of the homeland's public spending. By comparison, the SADF's share of SA's Budget fell from 13,5% last year to 11% this year.

Bophuthatswana's parliament approved the increase because it felt "the money is well spent ... and is used to buy national security and a future for our nation", the defence force's publication Nkwe said.

During the past year Bophuthatswana spent more than R55m on building military bases and other defence-linked construction projects.

Last Saturday the new R8,5m Bafokeng base — close to Impala Platinum's mines — was opened. Another base at Odi, near Winterveld, is still under construction.

Chief of staff for communication operations Col Ludwig Schulze denied that the location of the Bafokeng base was related to mine unrest.

A third base near Thaba Nchu, costing R4,5m, is near completion and will be opened this month. A fourth, R8m base, at Taung, is planned.

Schulze declined to state the Bophuthatswana Defence Force's (BDF) personnel strength but said it was less than 5 000 and ideally suited for the tasks it had to perform.

The BDF, he said, had reduced its reliance on the SADF for training and logistical support and was fulfilling more of these functions itself.

Although troops are given standard basic training in military discipline and infantry weapons handling, the focus of BDF activities were on humanitarian aid, he said.

Bophuthatswana Air Force chief Brig Tinus Janse van Rensburg said the nature of BDF ground activity dictated to a large extent the BAF's role. For this reason the BAF had built up a small but formidable fleet of helicopters, two-seater trainers and very short take-off and landing (VSTOL) transporter aircraft.

A large percentage of BAF operations were in a community support role, such as casualty evacuations, airlifting supplies and search-and-rescue operations during natural disasters such as floods.

The BAF will move from Mafikeng to its R9m base at the Mmabatho International Airport once construction has been completed next year.

Transvaal Supreme Court judge Mr Justice P J van der Walt was yesterday named as SA's first ombudsman by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee. The post involves investigating complaints lodged against public officials — especially in matters involving public funds. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

NUM man alleges Mangope 'bribe'

B/Day 22/11/91

WILSON ZWANE

BOPHUTHATSWANA President Lucas Mangope ordered the arrest of an NUM official after "bribe" of R20 000 for information on union activities at Impala Platinum (Implats) mines had been turned down, it was claimed this week.

Isaac Mayoyo, a senior NUM shop steward at Implats' Bafokeng North Mine, said in Johannesburg this week Mangope asked him at a meeting earlier this month to inform on the union.

"I refused to become a spy. After my refusal, Mangope seized my book of life and ordered the police to arrest me and charge me with (...) the murder of 13 miners at Bafokeng North Mine and sabotage of businesses owned by Bophuthatswana MPs at Bafokeng South," he said.

A Bophuthatswana information department spokesman dismissed the allegation of the bribe as "naive propaganda" but did not rule out the possibility a meeting took place.

Mayoyo said he and another NUM shop steward at Implats Bafokeng North Mine fled the homeland after his release last Thursday.

Charges of assault would be laid against the Bophuthatswana security police, Mayoyo said, adding he was considering taking action against Bafokeng North manpower manager Tommy Coetsee for handing him over to the security police.

NUM media officer Jerry Majatladi said Genmin was aligning itself with Bophuthatswana authorities in repressing democratic trade unions in the homeland.

Implats owner Genmin yesterday denied Mayoyo was handed over to the Bophuthatswana police by mine management.

Genmin spokesman Deanna Ireland said: "After Bafokeng North GM Robbie Drummond had been assaulted by miners on October 28, the matter was reported to the Bophuthatswana police for investigation. Mayoyo was informed of the development and he indicated he was prepared to assist the police in their investigations."

Unions barred from Bop

(110)

Sowetan 22/11/91

SOUTH African trade unions had no right to operate and recruit members in Bophuthatswana, the homeland's minister of justice, Mr Godfrey Mothibe, said this week.

In an address to the annual general meeting of the Garankuwa Industrialists Association, he said unions or worker organisations which involved themselves with politics rather than trade unionism could expect to fall foul of the law in Bophuthatswana.

It was his government's duty to ensure law and order so as to create a climate in which the territory's economy could thrive.

"Job creation is of paramount importance to my government. And in the process of job creation, industrialists need to be helped to settle with the assurance that they can pursue profitable activities with minimum interference and maximum support," Mothibe said.

- *Sapa*

Mangope tried to bribe me — unionist

(110)

By PAUL STOBER

A KEY union official alleged this week that Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope personally offered him a bribe of R20 000 to spy for him. Isaac Mayoyo said when he refused to do so, he was brutally tortured. W/Mail 22/11-28/11/91.

Mayoyo is a key figure in the rapid growth of the National Union of Mineworkers at the Impala Platinum Mines (Implats) complex. Taxes from the mine are the lifeblood of the homeland.

In a sworn statement Mayoyo said: "On November 7 I was handed over to the Bophuthatswana security police by Tommy Coetzee, the manager of manpower at Impala." He said he had gone to Coetzee to represent a worker who faced disciplinary action; instead, he found two security policemen who were instructed by Coetzee to arrest him.

Mayoyo alleged he was taken to the Phokeng police station, where he was told several criminal charges would be laid against him, including the murder of 13 miners killed during faction fighting at the Bafokeng North Mine, a part of the Implats complex.

Mayoyo said he was later taken to Mangope's office in a private car by four security policemen, including Security Branch detective Shuffel Seemisi. "There we found the president in the company of Law and Order Minister Nchimane Sekgwe and two other cabinet ministers whose names I cannot remember."

Mayoyo said Mangope questioned him about a boycott of three shops owned by members of the Bophuthatswana parliament at Luka, a village near the mine. The shops had been boycotted since late August because of complaints by workers about how they were treated in the shops.

"He instructed me to go back to my committee and tell them he wanted the boycott discontinued within two weeks. When I told him I could not do that, he threatened to instruct the security police to lock me up and proceed with the charges."

Mangope then conferred privately with his ministers and came back with his alleged bribe, Mayoyo said. "He offered me R20 000 if I would become a loyal informer of the Bophuthatswana police about the activities of NUM, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the African National Congress and the Bafokeng Tribe Action Committee.

"I would also have to inform him on the movements of Rocky Malebane-Metsing, leader of the 1988 coup in the homeland and a member of the ANC national executive.

Isaac Mayoyo

Photo: WILLIAM MATLALA

"When I refused the bribe or to be his informer, Mangope became aggressive and accused me of trying to overthrow his government by bringing NUM, Cosatu and the ANC into his country. He then ordered that my personal documents be confiscated and that I should be locked up."

Mayoyo told *The Weekly Mail* that the next morning he was taken to the old Phokeng police station, "where the torture equipment is kept".

He described how his head was covered with a bag and he was pushed into a bath of water. He said that eight security police, including Seemise, beat him with batons and that a 30cm baton was pushed up his anus "until it lifted my intestines". He was then put on a machine "like a merry-go-round and spun until I was dizzy".

Despite his agreeing to identify a colleague who had been detained the same day and writing two pages about why he had joined the union, the police continued torturing him, he said. "As they beat me, they kept on saying I must spy for them."

Mayoyo was detained until last Thursday, when an application was made on his behalf by the NUM and his detention was declared illegal by the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court. He was released with 17 others, at least 10 of whom allege that they were tortured while detained.

Mayoyo said he intends laying charges against the Bophuthatswana police and Coetzee.

No one at Mangope's office was available to comment on the allegations as all senior staff members were in Thaba 'Nchu attending the funeral of a minister's wife.

Impala's labour troubles remain

(110)

B/Day 30/12/91

MATTHEW CURTIN

LABOUR unrest at Impala Platinum's mines in Bophuthatswana has dominated labour relations in the SA platinum industry in 1991.

But the spate of disruptions to production at Impala's four mines has had its own logic, and other mines in the group and those in the JCI fold have been spared any unrest of note in the year.

Genmin human resources senior manager David Grunewald said at the weekend that industrial relations at Impala had "their own peculiar chemistry", inextricably linked to politics in the homeland.

He said the situation was one over which management had no control, in the same way as employers were powerless in the face of stayaways in SA. Political awareness was growing in Bophuthatswana, but the evolution of labour relations in the homeland had not kept pace with change in SA.

He noted that the mines were in the Phokeng area of the homeland, and the resident Bafokeng tribe had a long standing enmity with the government of Lucas Mangope.

New labour legislation, passed by the homeland parliament, but yet to be implemented, precludes employers from recognising SA-based unions such as the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). Industrial action, nominally over pay, increases and protests at dismissals at the mine by workers representing NUM has taken place in context of the union's and Cosatu's drive for government, and thereby employers, to recognise SA unions.

Impala MD Mike McMahon said the mines had lost more than two weeks production in 1991. That amounted to about R85m in lost platinum group metal and nickel revenue, or 43 000 ounces in lost platinum production.

He said that this month industrial relations had improved at the mines, but were not back to normal, with above average absenteeism about 1% of the 50 000 strong workforce.

In contrast, industrial relations on Rustenburg Platinum's mines have been good this year, with no reports of the unrest at Impala spilling over to the neighbouring operations.

A Rusplat spokesman said at the weekend that the company had "taken note of the developments which apparently led to the disruptions at Impala, but we have no indication that similar developments may transpire at Rustenburg".

He attributed Rusplat's good record to "sound human relations practices", made up of good communication between all staff and training programmes such as a "know your company course".

Last year, Lebowa Platinum (Leplat) bore the brunt of labour unrest in the sector, twice dismissing workers organised by the NUM at its Atok mine, and then replacing them with a smaller contract labour force.

It is understood the mine is behind schedule in reaching its current 70 000-ton-a-month production target, as management has had to recruit and train new workers. A Leplat spokesman said they were continuously reviewing their contract labour policy.

One analyst said at the weekend that Leplat reached the 70 000 ton target in November, but would be hard pressed to sustain it as working costs were soaring.

NUM acting general secretary Marcel Golding was unavailable for comment at the weekend.

Talks continue as mine strike ends

DIRK HARTFORD

THE strike by 11 000 workers at Impala Platinum's Bafokeng North mine and mineral processes plant ended at the weekend.

Management and worker representatives agreed to call on strikers to return to work while appeal procedures against the dismissal of 1 800 employees continued.

The workers were dismissed after an overnight sit-in a week ago.

Although the NUM was not involved in negotiations because it is not recognised in Bophuthatswana, the majority of workers and their representatives are NUM members, the union said. B/Day 14/1/92

Meanwhile, the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) said yesterday 250 workers from Lascon Lighting Industries in Johannesburg had returned to work after striking last Friday against short-time measures.

Another 350 workers at Girlock SA went on strike — also in Johannesburg — yesterday in an attempt to stop retrenchments, Numsa said. The company and union will meet today.

In the catering industry, the strike at Kentucky Fried Chicken branches is nearly a month old

Taiwan prepares to end curbs on gold exports

B/Day 14/1/92

MATTHEW CURTIN

TAIWAN is to lift its 43-year ban on gold exports, a move which could turn the island into one of Asia's major gold trading centres and boost gold demand and prices.

Reuter reports that the Taiwan Monetary Affairs Bureau said at the weekend the cabinet had in principle agreed to remove the ban, paving the way for free trading in gold for the first since the nationalist government moved to Taiwan in 1949.

"The move is a first step towards a free gold market," said Leon Shen, director of the bureau's international banking division.

An SA Chamber of Mines spokesman said yesterday the gold mining industry welcomed any development providing stimulus to the gold trade.

He said gold had retained its attraction as a store of value far better in the Far East than in the West. Jewellery demand was also strong in the region. However, it was difficult to predict what impact Taiwan's move would have on the gold market.

An analyst said any new market for gold was good news, and if there was an increased Taiwanese offtake of gold it could improve the metal's fundamental market conditions.

Reuter reported that bullion dealers said Taiwan's gold market would be more active after the export liberalisation. Taiwan permits jewellery shops, precious metal firms and some government agencies to import gold. Individuals are only allowed to bring in a limited amount of gold.

The island was the world's largest gold importer in 1988, buying 354,7 tons of gold bars and coins. Imports fell to 160,22 tons in 1989 and to 103,7 tons in 1990 before rising to 111 tons in 1991

Bullion dealers said the export liberalisation could boost Taiwan's gold imports this year by between 160 and 200 tons

"Our gold market is a lame duck market because of the export ban," said China Trust Precious Metals Corp analyst Jack Wu

"The liberalisation will help Taiwan move one step further towards becoming a regional financial centre," said another analyst.

Sacob warns govt not to tamper with VAT rate

ANDREW GILL

SACOB has warned government that it should "strongly resist" any tampering with the present VAT system, including the current VAT rate of 10%.

In its recommendations, sent to Finance Minister Barend du Plessis for the 1991/92 Budget and published in the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry newsletter, it made recommendations on tax issues including personal and company tax.

Those rates needed to be adjusted downwards in line with the five-year plan spelled out in the 1989/90 Budget. Also, individual tax rate structures needed to be adjusted for bracket creep, it said.

It also called for the fight against inflation to be reinforced by a more effective competition policy supported by a strengthened, more independent Competition Board. B/Day 14/1/92

It registered its strong opposition to a capital gains tax and a wealth tax and said the process of removing the import surcharge should be continued.

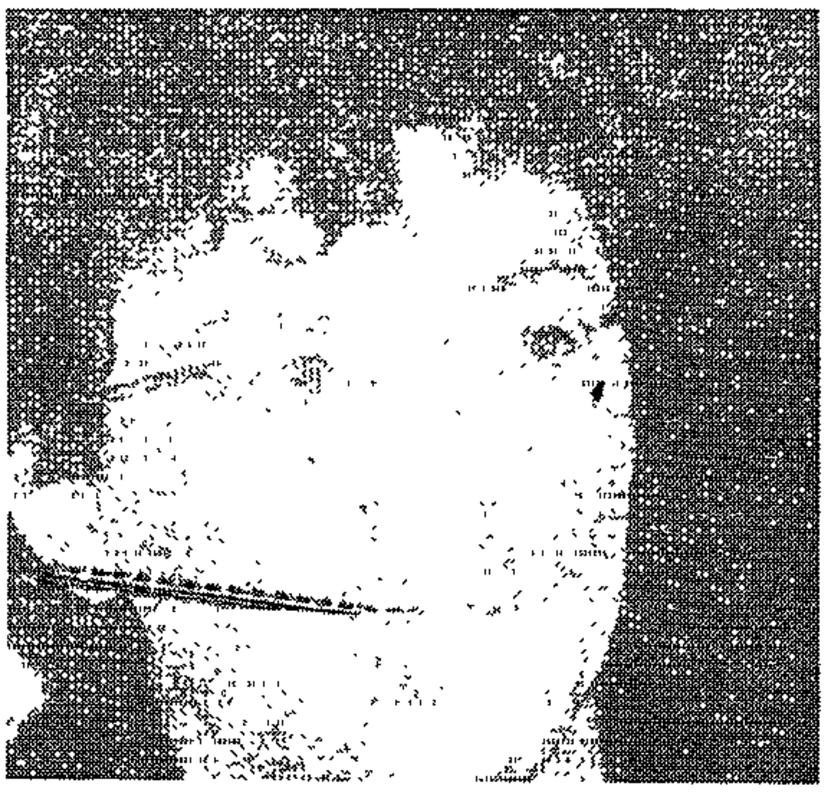
The report warned that there seemed to be a "sting in the tail" in the recession, and a number of negative factors could still slow down the upturn.

"Uncertainty in the business community is exacerbated by the inconsistency, perceived or real, often to be found in government policy application as well as the policy pronouncements of important extra-parliamentary leaders."

The report said a high priority should be awarded to law and order, education and training and job creation.

Bop miners end strike

Sowetan 14/1/92



MARCEL GOLDING

MINERS at Bafokeng North mine near Rustenburg returned to work at the weekend after a three-day strike, mineowner Genmin said in a statement yesterday.

"Management and employee representatives met on Friday afternoon and decided to call on the striking employees to resume working normal hours," the statement said

The workers went on strike in solidarity with miners who were dismissed after holding a sit-in strike at the mine's No 12 shaft, National Union of Mineworkers acting general secretary Mr Marcel Golding said.

The sit-in strikers were protesting against disciplinary action taken by management against co-workers.

The Genmin statement said management was proceeding with disciplinary action against the employees who were involved in the sit-in.

"During the sit-in, some employees were prevented from leaving the underground areas. All 1 800 employees who were involved in this industrial action were dismissed with the right to appeal," the statement said.

"The appeal hearings, which were interrupted by the strike, will now proceed." - *Sapa*

Bop miners target Mangope's govt

B/Day 15/1/92

(110)

DIRK HARTFORD

THOUSANDS of miners in the Rustenburg area are set to throw their weight behind a mass action campaign to press President F W de Klerk to take a stand on the issue of the reincorporation of Bophuthatswana into SA, Bafokeng Action Committee member Phistus Mekgwe said yesterday.

"Thousands of miners in the Phokeng area (near Rustenburg) have waged successful action against employers and we are convinced they hold the power to join the struggle for reincorporation," he said.

This was confirmed by an NUM spokesman who said the situation on Impala Platinum's mines in the area was "extremely tense".

At the weekend a mass meeting of more than 10 000 Bafokeng and Batlhaping people, who are mainly from Bophuthatswana's Taung and Phokeng regions, decided to campaign for Bophuthatswana's reincorporation. The NUM said many of the people at the meeting, which was organised by the Bafokeng Action Committee, were miners.

Mekgwe said the meeting also decided that submissions be made to Codesa working groups asking that the homeland's President Lucas Mangope be excluded from the second Codesa plenary session.

He added that the specific forms of mass action would be decided at another mass meeting.

Meanwhile, talks on the reinstatement of dismissed workers at Impala's Bafokeng North mine, where 11 000 strikers returned to work at the weekend, broke down yesterday, an NUM spokesman said. He said managagement had "somersaulted" and that workers dismissed for an overnight sit-in last week were being bussed out of the area.

In addition, management was threatening disciplinary action against the 11 000 strikers.

He said workers at the mine had expected the dismissed workers to be reinstated after appeal procedures. Miners were meeting last night to decide what action, if any, to take.

He said Bophuthatswana police were harassing workers.

Although Impala's other three mines had been strike free so far this year, workers were following developments at Bafokeng North closely, the NUM said.

The Bafokeng people in the Rustenburg area have for a long time been hostile to the homeland government. This enmity, combined with Cosatu and the NUM's successful drive to unionise workers in Bophuthatswana last year, seems to have created strong support for the reincorporation campaign, a union spokesman said.

Last week's strike cost the company at least R4m in lost revenue. Impala spokesmen were not available to comment last night.

We'll close shafts — Implats

(110) CT 16/1/92

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Impala Platinum (Implats) is in danger of closing shafts and curtailing its multimillion-rand capital spending programme if its mines in Bophuthatswana continue to be plagued by wildcat strikes.

Implats chairman Brian Gilbertson warned yesterday that the labour disruptions, which have cost the group more than two weeks of lost production worth about R100m in the past year, were jeopardising some of the mines' operations.

"There will have to be a firm commitment on the part of all Impala employees to bring working conditions back to normal if we are to complete the capital programme as planned, and if we are to avoid shaft closures."

Implats warns of closures

B/Day 16/1/92 (110)

MATTHEW CURTIN

IMPALA Platinum (Implats) is in danger of closing shafts and curtailing its multi-million rand capital spending programme if its mines in Bophuthatswana continue to be plagued by wildcat strikes.

Implats chairman Brian Gilbertson warned yesterday that the labour disruptions, which have cost the group more than two weeks of lost production worth about R100m in the past year, were jeopardising some of the mines' operations and expansion plans.

Gilbertson told staff at the Wildebeestfontein North mine: "There will have to be a firm commitment on the part of all Impala employees to bring working conditions back to normal if we are to complete the capital programme as planned, and if we are to avoid shaft closures."

He said the mines were "not the right place for a political battle" and he appealed to workers to settle disputes peacefully and in the appropriate forums.

Implats workers have embarked on strikes, go-slows and sit-ins in the past year, ostensibly over wage increases and the reinstatement of dismissed workers. However, the NUM gave its clearest indication yet on Tuesday that the campaign for reincorporating Bophuthatswana into SA was at the top of its agenda at Impala. A union spokesman said the NUM supported the call for mass action to urge government to reincorporate the homeland.

Gilbertson said the wildcat strikes had come at "a particularly bad time" for the company. Platinum prices had dropped $40 since December while rhodium prices — which offset weak platinum prices in 1990 — had halved since June.

Implats plans to spend R1bn on its new shaft in the Deeps prospect, and another R450m expanding its existing operations in the homeland. It is also building new mills to process UG2 ore and a new furnace.

● See Page 3

Labour law 'will promote unrest'

SA business squares up to Mangope

B/Day 31/1/92

(110)

DIRK HARTFORD

MAJOR SA companies operating in Bophuthatswana are heading for a showdown with the homeland government over proposed labour legislation in the territory.

A "statement of intent" opposing the promulgation of Bophuthatswana's Industrial Relations Act of 1991 has been drafted and has been, or is due to be, signed by prominent companies, including Impala Platinum, AECI, SunBop, SAB's United Breweries, BMW, Pilkington Shatterprufe, Premier and Blue Ribbon Bakeries.

The move follows an unsuccessful attempt last month by the companies, acting with the Bophuthatswana Chamber of Industries and Mines (BCIM), to convince President Lucas Mangope to scrap the Act, whose promulgation the statement says is imminent.

The Act would impose fines of up to R7 500 on employers who deal with SA-based unions. Sporadic industrial action over the past few months, particularly at Impala Platinum, has been blamed on the homeland's labour law which already bars SA unions from operating there.

The statement commits signatories to taking "such steps within their powers as may be necessary to prevent the Act from being promulgated, failing which, to set aside the Act through the due process of law". This could include challenging the Act as a contravention of the territory's bill of rights which guarantees freedom of association.

The statement says the Act will promote industrial unrest in Bophuthatswana which will jeopardise the economic viability of businesses operating in the area.

It adds that labour laws would be effective only if they enjoyed the support of all major labour, employer and government parties.

The statement is a sequel to a meeting on December 12 between the BCIM and other employer representatives, and the Bophuthatswana cabinet committee on manpower, Mangope and Bophuthatswana's ministers of labour, defence, justice and prisons, and economic and energy affairs, mines and planning. Minutes of the meeting show it ended on a sour note when Mangope insisted the Act be promulgated and employers "simply face the consequences".

Employers had earlier pleaded with Mangope for "latitude regarding the registration of trade unions . . . in order to allow employers the freedom to manage their own in-house affairs".

Economics Minister B E Keikelame accused the companies of being too weak to act against their employees, and warned that those recognising "foreign" unions were breaking the law.

Manpower secretary H Moloantoa said certain unions allied to the ANC and SA Communist Party were aiming to bring the government "to its knees". Defence Minister Rowan Cronje said allowing foreign unions to operate would be similar to allowing a foreign army to do so unhindered in one's own country.

Mangope said the employers' requests

☐ To Page 2

Labour law

B/Day 31/1/92

(110)

☐ From Page 1

amounted to condoning the present situation, which would not guarantee peace. He said the government had been tolerant for a long time and that a decision to go ahead with the Act had to be made.

Last year several SA officials of companies which recognised SA unions in Bophuthatswana were threatened with deportation. The companies concerned included AECI, BMW, Pick 'n Pay and Premier Milling.

Impala Platinum, which is the biggest employer and taxpayer in Bophuthatswana, does not officially recognise the NUM on its mines, which are well organised, according to an Impala source. But senior company officials were seen at the NUM's head office this week and a source said there had been secret meetings between the union and the company about the recent strike at Impala's Bafokeng North mine. Both the NUM and Impala Platinum refused to comment.

None of the possible signatories to the statement of intent contacted was willing to comment, saying the matter was extremely sensitive.

Officials quit Bop fund in protest

S/Times 2/2/92 (110)

HEATHER ROBERTSON

TWO top officials of a Bophuthatswana pension and unemployment insurance fund have quit because President Lucas Mangope failed to act against its chief executive.

The officials, Mr Paul Aucamp and Mr Jonathan de Villiers, resigned from the Sefalana Employee Benefits Organisation on Friday.

Both Mr De Villiers and Mr Aucamp declined to comment. "But our resignations are eloquent enough," said Mr De Villiers .

Mr Aucamp was director of strategic planning and Mr De Villiers was director of funds administration.

Members of the Sebo supervisory board called for the resignation of chief executive Mr Paul Stone after a commission of inquiry disclosed he had invested money in up to 10 ventures and companies not considered to be in the interest of the funds.

NUM shifts strategy on operating in Bop

(110)

W/Mail 7/2 - 13/2/92

The National Union of Mineworkers has done an about-face and applied for permission to operate in Bophuthatswana. **DREW FORREST** *examines the reasons for the policy switch*

IN A major policy switch, the National Union of Mineworkers has formally applied to the Bophuthatswana government for permission to operate in the homeland.

The decision, by the union's national executive committee in December, represents a departure from the Congress of South African Trade Unions' long-standing refusal to comply with Bop's Industrial Conciliation Act (ICA), on grounds that this would imply recognition of the "illegitimate" homeland government.

"It's a tactical shift in response to practical problems," said the NUM's Marcel Golding. "Workers are joining us in large numbers and there's extensive repression — workers have been killed and hundreds have been detained."

President Lucas Mangope ... hard talk but no action

No response had yet been received from the Bop authorities, he said.

The ICA, passed in 1984, is still in force in the homeland, despite Bop's enactment of a draconian Industrial Relations Act last September.

Yet to be promulgated, the new Act bans foreign unions outright and lays down stiff fines for employers dealing with them. The ICA merely requires them to have offices in Bop and a homeland citizen as secretary.

The NUM's compromise move offers some hope of an accommodation at the Genmin-owned Impala Platinum, Bop's largest employer, which has taken the view that it cannot recognise the union in breach of homeland law. Recognition demands sparked recurrent labour unrest last year, costing the company two weeks' production and the lives of 22 workers.

There can be little doubt that sustained pressure by employers, specifically large, South African-based concerns spearheaded by AECI, has so far succeeded in staving off the implementation of the new Act.

Some companies, including Premier and SA Breweries, have recognised Cosatu unions at their Bop operations. Employers have also lobbied South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs, and, on the Cabinet's instructions, the National Manpower Commission last year held talks with Bop leaders.

President Lucas Mangope may have taken a hard line at a meeting with the Bophuthatswana Chamber of Industry and Mines in December, warning that "errant" companies would "face the consequences", but two months later the Act remains on the shelf.

In the long term, Bop employers are looking to the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) to resolve their dilemma. But in the interim, they are exploring ways of fighting the new Act.

Among the options debated at an exploratory meeting last month were a joint declaration of intent to resist the legislation and a court challenge in terms of Bop's Bill of Rights.

The declaration of intent remains no more than an option, according to employers, and has not yet been signed by any company.

Bop striker sets a record

(110)

Sowetan 24/2/92

By KENOSI MODISANE

BOPHUTHATSWANA hunger striker Mr Christopher Makgale (45) will set a world record as he enters his 74th day without food today.

Makgale, a member of the Bafokeng Action Committee, broke world-famous Irish hunger striker Mr Bobby Sand's record of 61 days without food.

Sands died after lapsing into comas during his strike. But Makgale has not passed out or fainted since he embarked on his hunger strike.

A spokesman for the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum said yesterday Makgale's weighed was 47kg - 28kg less than his normal weight.

Makgale started the hunger strike on December 13 last year. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on October 8 last year after being arrested in Johannesburg.

A BAC spokesman said yesterday that Makgale's condition had deteriorated since being sent back to Odi Prison, where he is reported to be in solitary confinement.

"We demand his immediate release and the freeing of all other political prisoners in the homeland," BAC spokesman Mr Phistus Mekgwe said.

Makgale's common-law wife, Ms Louisa Bosman, who visited him on Saturday, said her husband could not walk and spoke with difficulty.

Makgale has not been taking medication and has only been drinking water.

Bophuthatswana prisons authorities could not be reached for comment.

End of tunnel for NUM in Bop

STAR 6/3/92 (110)

The end is in sight to a lengthy conflict between Impala Platinum Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers, MIKE SILUMA reports.

STAR 6/3/92

AFTER nearly six conflict-ridden years, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and Impala Platinum Mines are on the verge of making peace with the signing soon of a recognition agreement between workers and management.

This week, the union and Impala set in motion a step-by-step process which will culminate at the end of the month with the election of shaft stewards for Impala's four mines and mineral-processing plant in Bophuthatswana. The installations employ up to 40 000 workers, and most are NUM members or supporters.

The agreement comes after a long and costly battle between Impala and the NUM, centring on management's reluctance to flout Bophuthatswana labour legislation by recognising a "foreign union". The union, already registered in South Africa, refused to register in Bophuthatswana, arguing that it did not recognise the territory's independence.

The first salvo was fired in 1986 when a strike at the mining complex north of Rustenburg led to the dismissal of 20 000 workers. Labour instability reached its high point during the latter part of last year when workers engaged in sporadic industrial action, including half-day strikes, underground sit-ins and attacks on mine property. At least 19 workers died.

Last month Impala reported that in the six months to last December it had lost R100 million in platinum revenue, with industrial unrest accounting for no small share of the loss.

The turning point came with the NUM's decision in December to finally, if grudgingly, seek registration with the Bophuthatswana authorities, clearing the way for Impala management to deal openly with the union.

The registration of the NUM would mean that its Impala branch would, in terms of Bophuthatswana's Industrial Conciliation Act, have to operate as an independent entity, with its head office in Bophuthatswana.

But in an interview, NUM acting general-secretary Kgalema Motlanthe insisted that the union's decision did not amount to a recognition of Bophuthatswana's independence. Rather, it was a tactical manoeuvre dictated by organising under repressive conditions.

The union's position was that reincorporation of the "Bantustans" should be taken up urgently by NUM's political allies, the ANC and the SA Communist Party.

There was no freedom of association in Bophuthatswana and members had come under intense repression, made worse by the fact that they were unable to operate freely as a union. For all practical purposes, members at Impala would remain NUM members, said Mr Motlanthe.

Although wage talks with Impala would be conducted by a central council (comprising elected workers' leadership, with the assistance of the NUM's Johannesburg head office) it would be presumptuous to speculate on the similarity or otherwise of the demands to be tabled to employers in South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

"The nature of the demands at Impala will depend on the union's strength and what Impala can afford. In the end it might turn out that, in some repects, working conditions at Impala are better than those already negotiated with, for instance, the Chamber of Mines.

"For example, in terms of the Impala agreement, shaft stewards will be entitled to seven days' leave for training, while they could only claim five in terms of our agreement with the chamber," explained Mr Motlanthe.

Laing Geldenhys, a spokesman for Impala's owners, Genmin, confirmed the agreement with the NUM, saying it was "in line with Impala's philosophy of freedom of association and its practice of formalising relationships between itself and unions". But he was reluctant to discuss details.

Meanwhile, the parties have asked the Independent Mediation Service of SA to prepare for the shaft steward elections in just more than three weeks.

Although the Bophuthatswana authorities have not yet responded to the NUM's application, Impala management must hope that the era of industrial peace at its mines has at last dawned. The NUM, meanwhile, is hoping for a more secure foothold in a crucial sector of the mining industry. □

Workers protest against 'repression'

DIRK HARTFORD

MORE THAN 6 000 supporters of the Bafokeng Action Committee — most of them mineworkers from the Rustenburg area — marched in Johannesburg over the weekend to protest against repression in Bophuthatswana. B/Day

Action committee spokesman Phistus Mekgwe said the marchers handed a memorandum to the SA government. Among their demands were: 17/3/92

- Reinstatement of "legitimate" chiefs Lebone Molotlegi and Sam Mankuroane of the Phokeng and Batlhaping-Taung tribes, respectively;
- Indemnity for exiles from Bophuthatswana; (110)
- Release of political prisoners, including attempted coup leader Timothy Phiri and hunger striker and Umkhonto we Sizwe member Petrus Mothupi;
- Unbanning of organisations like the People's Progressive Party, Black Sash, the Bafokeng Women's Club and the Transvaal Rural Action Committee; and
- Repeal of legislation outlawing Cosatu and Nactu and the Internal Security Act.

Mekgwe warned of continued opposition to Bophuthatswana's participation at Codesa until demands were met.

Bop mine clashes leave trail of death

STAR 24/3/92

(110)

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

At least 13 people have been killed and several others injured in clashes at Impala Platinum's Bafokeng North mine in Bophuthatswana since Saturday.

Mine owners Genmin yesterday reported that fighting broke out on Saturday afternoon between National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) supporters and other workers.

Seven people were killed in a clash at a mine hostel on Sunday evening, said Genmin spokesman Laing Geldenhuys.

Six more bodies were found near the hostel after fighting broke out again yesterday morning, he said.

"Bophuthatswana security forces were called in to assist mine security personnel to separate the two groups," Mr Geldenhuys said in a statement.

An NUM official, however, said last night that the union had heard that 15 people had died in clashes.

Genmin's statement said several miners had been treated at the mine hospital and two had been transferred to the Rand Mutual Hospital in Johannesburg. The names of the victims have not been released.

The morning shift of about 8 000 workers did not report for work yesterday and Sotho employees were asked to leave the mine. Transport was being arranged for them, the statement added.

Mr Geldenhuys said discussions between mine management and employee representatives were continuing.

● In the latter half of last year at least 19 people died in clashes at the mine, and Impala Platinum reported that in the six months to December it had lost R100 million in platinum revenue.

In January 1 000 mineworkers were dismissed after disciplinary hearings related to continued wildcat strikes and clashes.

Mine violence toll now 14

Staff Reporter STAR 25/3/92

The majority of miners who took part in a stayaway at Impala Platinum's troubled Bafokeng North Mine in Bophuthatswana on Monday returned to work yesterday.

A spokesman for owners Genmin, Laing Geldenhuys, said the death toll from fighting which broke out on Saturday between supporters of the National Union of Mineworkers and other workers had risen to 14 with the discovery of another body.

Two miners were seriously injured and a number of other workers suffered lesser injuries.

About 700 Sotho workers who had asked to return to Lesotho were still in Phokeng yesterday and mine officials were trying to convince them to go back to work, Mr Geldenhuys said.

Praise and punishment

W/Mail 3/4 - 9/4/92 (110)

How far can you take democracy in schools? Mmabatho High School is experimenting.

By PORTIA MAURICE

SHOULD pupils be rewarded for doing well as well as punished for the bad things they do? And, if so, what is an exemplary deed and what should be the reward?

This question is being debated by staff and pupils at Mmabatho High School in Bophuthatswana, which is moving a step ahead of student representative councils and democratic school governance towards a "points system" or "code of conduct".

But, as is clear from the central question, the code is not merely a disciplinary measure aimed at detaining pupils for homework not done or insubordination. Its conception is a worthy lesson in the "rights and responsibilities" crisis which will increasingly plague student leadership as institutions become democratic in a post-apartheid South Africa. How much say should pupils have in the running of education institutions and to what extent should SRC leadership join the structures of governance and discipline its members?

Mmabatho High has already built up a fairly democratic tradition. Students have class representations in the normal way. They have half an hour's *kgotla* — meeting — every Friday and the occasional full assembly to discuss pupil affairs from which teachers stay "well clear". SRC executive members sit with staff on a number of management "teamlets" — pastoral, discipline, academic, sport and culture, administration, hostel and public relations and development.

They are co-ordinated by a management team of staff leaders, and these filter ideas up to the governing management council — comprised of parents, ex-officio staff members and two teacher representatives.

SRC chairman Dire Tlati says pupils have found the "code of conduct" idea a bit hard to swallow, but there is a staff-student committee to iron out contentious issues. By the points system pupils will accumulate or lose points depending on their behaviour.

Insubordination, swearing and littering could be among punishable offences, and peer tutoring, excelling in sports or academics and helping out in the library may be rewarded.

Tlati says SRCs in independent schools like Mmabatho should build a bridge between staff and pupils, not create antagonisms. "We do defend student rights, but we're not here to fight the staff," he says. "They can learn a lot from us, and democracy minimises unhappiness."

Some staff share these sentiments. "Wherever we can we give students a chance to express themselves — to channel their feelings and respond to them," says music teacher and public relations head Simon Cushman. "Matters may take longer to come to a head this way, but at least everyone is heard. People wouldn't be able to kid the system because there are so many involved in any one thing."

Government inspectors do not visit and at present the school is debating whether pupils should be part of evaluating teachers — an exciting but uncomfortable prospect for some. "When you assess at corporate level, your clients are central," Cushman says. "At school, our clients are our pupils."

Mmabatho is a semi-private school, much like the Model C soon to be instituted at many South African white schools. The Bophuthatswana government pays teacher salaries — although no cheque has come as yet this year. Maintenance costs are also covered by Lucas Mangope's government, but the school has autonomy at all other levels.

It is one of three "designated" schools in the homeland, and was started as a pilot education project 12 years ago. Its future is precarious though. If government funding were to be cut, either parents or standards would suffer. "It's a frightening scenario," says vice-principal Michael Erskine. "For every staff member we'd have to employ, fees would rise by at least R100. It would be an absolute disaster to become fully private."

The "open door policy" and constant communication are a source of pride for principal Mark Briston. Corporal punishment is banned and discipline is not stringent. Only anti-social behaviour would result in expulsion.

Briston adds that because many students come from disadvantaged backgrounds with an uncertain future, the school's greatest contribution is to train them as speakers to cope with the outside world. "The first thing they need is to improve confidence and self-esteem," he says.

The school has only a smattering of white pupils, although the staff is mostly white. The demand is huge: last year 1 100 pupils were tested for 120 places in Standard Five. It was understood the Bophuthatswana government would replicate the successful Mmabatho model to expand the base of quality education, but instead it built an International School in the civil service town two years ago. Perceived as ostentatious and wasteful by locals, this caters mainly for the children of expatriates and African diplomats. The government is rumoured to have helped it on its way with more than R200-million, although it is meant to be a private school.

Mmabatho High is building a new library, media centre and auditorium to improve its role as a "facilitating institution" for the broader community.

Next year it will run its first full-time bridging course for matric pupils from surrounding government schools who do not make university entrance.

Mmabatho High is innovative in other ways too:

- For three years now the school has had an English second language department. The demands of multi-lingualism are great — some pupils speak English as a first language, others Setswana and other African languages. ESL head Gary Barkhuizen believes teacher training has been very slow in responding to what is becoming an urgent need.
- The school does a "major balancing act" with multi-culturalism — trying to cater for all religious and cultural backgrounds. Years of experience have resulted in high tolerance levels.

Jubilee hospital workers end strike

Sowetan 9/4/92 (110)

By ALINAH DUBE

A STRIKE by general workers at Jubilee Hospital ended yesterday after a meeting with senior officials of the Bophuthatswana government.

The strike by cleaners, labourers, porters and cooks started on Monday over demands for better pay. The workers, who said they were dissatisfied about being classified as temporary staff, earn R207 a month.

A spokesman for the workers said they had battled for a long time to get the authorities to agree to a basic salary of at least R800 a month.

He said the money they earned now was too little to live on.

"What has angered workers most is the fact that they are made to contribute to schemes they cannot claim money from in case they resign or are fired from work.

Bop pension probe reopened

S/Times 12/4/92 (110)

By CHARIS PERKINS

A JUDICIAL inquiry into Bophuthatswana's R2-billion pension funds was reopened this week after new evidence of mismanagement was placed before the homeland's attorney-general.

Bophuthatswana's Criminal Investigation Department, together with auditors Ernst and Young, seized all documents related to commercial and financial investments from the funds' administration offices in Mmabatho last Friday.

The Hendler Commission, convened by President Lucas Mangope last year, found Mr Paul Stone, the chief executive of Sefalana Employee Benefits Organisation, should be sacked for taking fiscal decisions to support his own business interests.

Mr Mangope refused to heed the commission's recommendation and refused to release its findings.

"It is my prerogative whether or not to make the the findings public, and I do not see the need for it," he said last month.

Six senior Sebo executives and his Finance Minister, Mr Lesley Young, resigned in protest against the president's decision not to sack Mr Stone, but Mr Mangope would not budge.

This week, however, new evidence of mismanagement forced Mr Mangope to reopen the inquiry.

Cosatu protest over homeland

Sowetan 8/5/92

COSATU has called on Northern Transvaal and Bophuthatswana residents to stay away from work on Monday to demand the reincorporation of the homeland into South Africa.

In a statement released yesterday, Cosatu said people in these regions had decided to stay away to hold protest marches in all villages and townships to protest against the establishment of the "administrative establishments of the apartheid regime". 8/5/92

Teachers and students are not affected by the strike and have been urged to report for classes and health workers have also been exempted from the stayaway.

Several people yesterday telephoned Sowetan inquiring about the stayaway and saying they knew nothing about the action.

A spokesman for the central region of the Pan Africanist Congress dissociated the organisation from the call and said they had not been consulted about the matter.

Regional secretary of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) Mr Kabelo Seabi said his organisation had also not been consulted by the people who had called for the stayaway.

"But it is Azapo's principle that all the bantustans should form part of a unitary state of Azania.

Buthelezi offers plane for exiled Zulu prince

Sowetan 8/5/92

INKATHA Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has offered to send a private aircraft or a car to help self-exiled Prince Mcwayizeni Zulu return to KwaZulu from Lebowa.

The former Zulu royal family regent is reported to have told the Lebowa police he had fled from KwaZulu because of a feud between him and Buthelezi and also because he had joined the African National Congress.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday Buthelezi denied this and said Mcwayizeni had always been welcome in KwaZulu.

He said he would be happy if the prince could be reconciled with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, with whom he had quarrelled.

Buthelezi made the offer after the Lebowa commissioner of police had informed the KwaZulu administration that Mcwayizeni was becoming a financial burden to his country.

The commissioner asked KwaZulu to make the necessary arrangements for the well-being of the Zulu prince. - *Sapa*

APARTHEID

BOPHUTHATSWANA (110)

Seventeen National Union of Mineworkers members, all shop stewards, were detained under the Bophuthatswana Internal Security Act during the Anti-VAT stayaway. They were released by order of the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court. Three have been charged.

STAR 11/5/92

Stayaway to go ahead in N Tvl

(110)

Thousands of workers in Bophuthatswana, Ga-Rankuwa and the northern Transvaal are expected to stay away from work today in support of a demand that Bophuthatswana join Codesa and agree to be re-incorporated into South Africa.

Bop work stayaway a damp squib in most areas

STAR 12/5/92

Pretoria Bureau

Yesterday's stayaway action in Bophuthatswana and surrounding areas was largely ineffective — although some industries near Pretoria were badly affected.

The stayaway, called by the ANC in opposition to Bophuthatswana's refusal to agree to reincorporation into South Africa, sparked isolated incidents of unrest and intimidation, but no injuries were recorded.

Bophuthatswana police, and business and transport organisations in the northern Transvaal described the stayaway as ineffective.

But in Rosslyn, near Pretoria, some industries were affected by up to total stayaways. BMW in Rosslyn gave workers the day off.

(110)

A Spoornet spokesman said trains from Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane in Bophuthatswana were between 40 and 50 percent full, but occupancy was better in Mamelodi and Saulsville.

Buses travelling out of the homeland to the Babelegi industrial area were between 70 and 80 percent full, and those travelling to Pretoria were "as full as usual", a Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings spokesman said.

It was also business as usual for taxis in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville.

Intimidation occurred at Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane railway stations, according to police.

In a separate incident in Ga-Rankuwa, teargas canisters were lobbed at a crowd of demonstrators.

The incident occurred after civic leaders had delivered a memorandum to the Ga-Rankuwa Magistrate's Court.

Earlier, a Pretoria News photographer's film was confiscated by police.

A small group of people picketed in Hammanskraal.

Mail deliveries in some areas around Pretoria were affected as a result of "a small number" of postal workers who heeded the stayaway.

● A number of postal workers on the Witwatersrand and in the eastern Cape conducted a stayaway action yesterday over the SA Post Office salary offer.

Four arrested in Bop march

(110)

Sowetan 12/5/92

FOUR African National Congress members were allegedly arrested and police used teargas to disperse people marching on Garankuwa police station during a one-day stayaway in Bophuthatswana yesterday.

In another incident five women were held briefly by the Bophuthatswana police when they allegedly stopped taxis in Mabopane and forced people going to work to alight and join the stayaway..

Bophuthatswana police spokesman Colonel David George said he did not know about the arrests but conceded that those arrested could have been held for questioning and then released.

Sowetan has established that the five women were arrested near Walter's Garage by police travelling in two Casspirs and a minibus.

The stayaway was called by the Congress of South African Trade Unions to demand the reincorporation of the homeland into South Africa.

Macsteel dispute appeal dismissed

BLOEMFONTEIN — An appeal by the National Union of Metalworkers of SA and 17 of its members against a judgment of the Labour Appeal Court was dismissed by the Appellate Division yesterday.

The case arose from a wage dispute and disruptions at plants belonging to Macsteel (Pty) Ltd, of Germiston, in August and September 1988. B/Day 22/5/92

An industrial court found that the collective overtime ban by Macsteel employees, with the knowledge and concurrence of the union, was neither unlawful nor an unfair labour practice but a legitimate industrial relations pressure tactic.

On July 24 1990 Judge W J Hartzenburg and assessors, in the Labour Appeal Court set aside the industrial court's decision, substituting an order that the union's conduct to introduce, instigate and persist in an overtime ban in the circumstances was an unfair labour practice. Union members' failure to work normal overtime, furthering a collective intention to persuade Macsteel to accede to their wage demands, constituted a collective overtime ban.

Yesterday Judge Richard Goldstone said there were ample grounds for the lower court to hold that the overtime ban was an unfair labour practice. It followed that there was no reason to interfere with the order made by the Labour Appeal Court. — Sapa.

Bop pension fund moves into city property

B/Day 22/5/92

ADRIAN HADLAND

BOPHUTHATSWANA's state pension and unemployment fund had embarked on "a major thrust into the Johannesburg property market," the company said yesterday.

The Sefalana Employee Benefits Organisation (Sebo), which has been involved in a commission of inquiry into alleged financial irregularities, has also begun an advertising campaign aimed at boosting its corporate image.

Senior GM of customer services Rohan Laird said yesterday the campaign was not aimed at addressing issues raised by the inquiry but "to let people know we exist".

Among recent Sebo acquisitions are two buildings in Johannesburg's CBD, for R18m, and three office blocks in Sandton.

:WS

Bop mine sets safety record

(110)

STAR 4/6/92

A new South African safety record was set when Impala's Wildebeestfontein North mine in Bophuthatswana achieved four million fatality-free shifts last weekend.

It took the mine nearly two years to set the record.

No other mine in the South African platinum and gold mining industries has been able to attain this record, according to Anglo American Corporation.

Besides Wildebeestfontein North only three other mines, West Rand Cons, Winkelhaak and Randfontein, have been able to work more than three million consecutive fatality-free shifts.

4/6/92

Wildebeestfontein mine's general manager, Charles Ashton, said setting the record was a team effort. — Staff Reporter.

Mangope put down as Doc gets job back

Cpress 7/6/92 (110)

By DAN DHLAMINI

A SENIOR medical doctor this week scored a major victory over Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope, who is also Law and Order Minister, when the Mmabatho Supreme Court set aside his dismissal and ordered Mangope to pay the costs.

Judges JAM Khumalo and RG Comrie, who shared the bench, reserved the reasons for their decision.

Dr Paul Sefularo, a senior medical officer at Bop's Itsoseng Thusong Hospital, received a letter from the secretary of Health and Welfare on May 28 last year, stating that his services were summarily terminated under the Public Clearance Act by President Lucas Mangope.

In papers before the court the respondent (Mangope) was of the opinion that Sefularo, a member of the ANC, was a threat to public safety and State security – hence his dismissal.

Appearing for Mangope, Advocate D van Wyk said the applicant, being a member of the ANC, did not recognise the sovereignty of Bop and was engaged in activities which were aimed at the illegal overthrow of the government.

Representing Sefularo, Advocate Paul Kennedy argued that the applicant (Sefularo) was not afforded an opportunity to state his case regarding the allegations leading to his dismissal.

Intimidation

Sefularo said he saw the Supreme Court's decision as a victory for the oppressed masses and workers who live under constant harassment and intimidation in Bop.

"In particular, the civil servants have been unable to enjoy the basic human rights of freedom of thought, expression and association for fear of being dismissed under the Security Clearance Act or detention under the Internal Security Act," said the jubilant Sefularo.

He said Mangope's action of arbitrarily dismissing the much needed doctors, nurses, teachers and other civil servants must be seen in the context of his fear of democracy and his active support for the De Klerk government's resistance to the removal of apartheid rule in SA.

Sefularo said the Bop Security Clearance Act and other repressive laws were instruments designed specifically for the harassment of ANC members and any other person or party opposed to the Mangope regime.

He concluded that the solution to the "legalised tyranny" in Bop would be the establishment of an interim government and constituent assembly elections.

Sefularo could not say when he would commence duties at Thusong Hospital.

R83m budgeted for train security

B/Day 12/6/92

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — A massive R83m had been budgeted this year for security on trains and stations and a further R28m was still required but had not yet been approved, Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed said.

Replying in Parliament to a question from Joseph Chiole (Pretoria West CP), he said the recent week-long boycott of trains at the beginning of May had cost the SA Rail Commuter Corporation about R2m.

Welgemoed said the SA Police had indicated that R44,8m had been budgeted for securing commuter services this year.

A further R38m was budgeted in the R1,06bn corporation budget for the security and an additional R28m was required "for which approval must still be obtained", he said.

He said the planned security action had two components:

☐ 1 234 police in the Vaal Triangle area were being incorporated into a special unit to secure commuter services; and

☐ The police would have overall responsibility with the support of the management of the corporation, the corporation security service and community organisations.

Welgemoed said the extra R28m was required because the corporation's five-year plan had been shortened to three years and on account of the Goldstone Commission's investigations into violence on the trains.

The five-year plan requires that all stations be secured for policing by erecting security fences, providing lighting, introducing access control and providing on-site accommodation for the SAP.

Communication between the train driver, control room and the police was also being improved, he said.

He said a total sum of R250m had been budgeted for the five-year plan and would remain the same for the shortened three-year programme.

Meanwhile, WILSON ZWANE reports that the project to upgrade nine Soweto railway stations had not begun, despite an announcement by the corporation earlier this year that it would be completed by this month.

The corporation announced in March it would pump R11,9m into the project.

At least 14 train commuters were injured in attacks in Soweto this week. Most were launched near Nancefield Station — one of the stations the corporation had earmarked for upgrading.

☐ Sapa reports soldiers of 32 Battalion yesterday found the body of a man, who police suspected had been thrown from a train near Phola Park.

And in their unrest report yesterday, police said a man had sustained serious injuries when a group of rail commuters attacked and threw him off the train between Soweto's Orlando and Nancefield stations.

Appeal for agreement

B/Day 12/6/92

WILSON ZWANE

IT WAS imperative political leaders, security forces, business and churches reached agreement on how to speed up the full implementation of the national peace accord, an official of the Natal/KwaZulu regional dispute resolution committee said yesterday.

Committee co-chairman M C Pretorius said in a statement his committee was confident the successful implementation of the peace accord would reduce political violence, but added that much still had to be done.

Meanwhile, the national peace committee met in Johannesburg yesterday to set the stage for its meeting with political leaders next month to discuss, among other things, infractions of the peace accord.

It could not be established what had been discussed. But it was understood that the agenda included violations of the accord, the role of independent violence monitors, the restoration of local administration and services to violence-racked communities and the urgent need for improved police-community relationships.

Hospital strikers may face criminal charges

B/Day 12/6/92

(110)

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE actions of strikers at hospitals could lead to charges of murder or culpable homicide, TPA Health Services MEC Fanie Ferreira warned yesterday.

He said that on the basis of the findings of the Cillie commission of inquiry into the 1990 GaRankuwa Hospital strike — which were released at a news conference yesterday — there was, on a balance of probabilities, criminal liability for either murder or culpable homicide.

Ferreira said the release of the commission's finding was completely unrelated to the present strikes affecting PWV hospitals, but emphasised that "all concerned should take cognisance of this vitally important finding".

He added that the report found the National Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) might bear responsibility for illegal actions during the GaRankuwa strike.

The commission found that 10 babies died at the GaRankuwa Hospital because of the strike.

The commission could not come to any conclusion concerning the deaths of adults as it did not receive all the bed charts of those who had died during the strike, and recommended that there should be further investigation.

Ferreira said the findings of the commission would be referred to the attorney-general's office.

TPA Administrator Danie Hough said the inquiry found the TPA had not been without blame. The inquiry criticised the TPA's managerial style and its legal procedures and said it was "15 years behind in labour relations".

Hough said steps had been taken to rectify the situation.

Meanwhile the TPA began disciplinary action at Baragwanath Hospital yesterday, Ferreira said.

A Baragwanath statement said the hospital's 1 500 striking workers were told they had to take compulsory leave pending disciplinary inquiries.

Police said 13 strikers were arrested in terms of a court order granted to the TPA last Friday, reports Sapa.

A Baragwanath spokesman said an urgent request was being made by the hospital management to the public for voluntary workers to assist in supporting services.

Cancer patients were prevented from going to Hillbrow Hospital for radiation treatment when strikers prevented the bus from leaving the premises. And a patient with a spinal tumour that required immediate operation could become a paraplegic because doctors were prevented from carrying out the necessary procedures.

The TPA and Nehawu said they would be meeting today.

Brief protest actions in Cape Town in support of the Reef strikes were reported yesterday at Groote Schuur and Red Cross hospitals. Workers at Somerset and Tygerberg hospitals were considering action.

Students protest

By ALINAH DUBE (110)

MEDICAL University of Southern Africa students yesterday marched to Garankuwa Hospital near Pretoria to protest against the employment of casual workers during the hospitals' strike. Sowetan 25/6/92

The students representative council also called on the hospital authorities to "make their stand clear on the crisis", pressurise the Manpower Department to meet workers' demands and terminate the services of all voluntary workers immediately.

The students noted the inadequate health care and the effect the crisis was having on their studies.

"We believe the demands of the workers are legitimate as they are for the betterment of health care in the country," the students said.

'Outsiders' shut out of Garankuwa strike talks

Sowetan 26/6/92

By ALINAH DUBE

GARANKUWA Hospital authorities will not discuss strike-related issues with the Medical University of Southern Africa students, it was announced yesterday.

Dr JJ Crous, chief medical superintendent at the hospital, confirmed yesterday that a list of demands was presented to him by the Medunsa SRC on Wednesday.

This followed a march which was staged to register the students' dissatisfaction over the employment of casual labourers during the strike

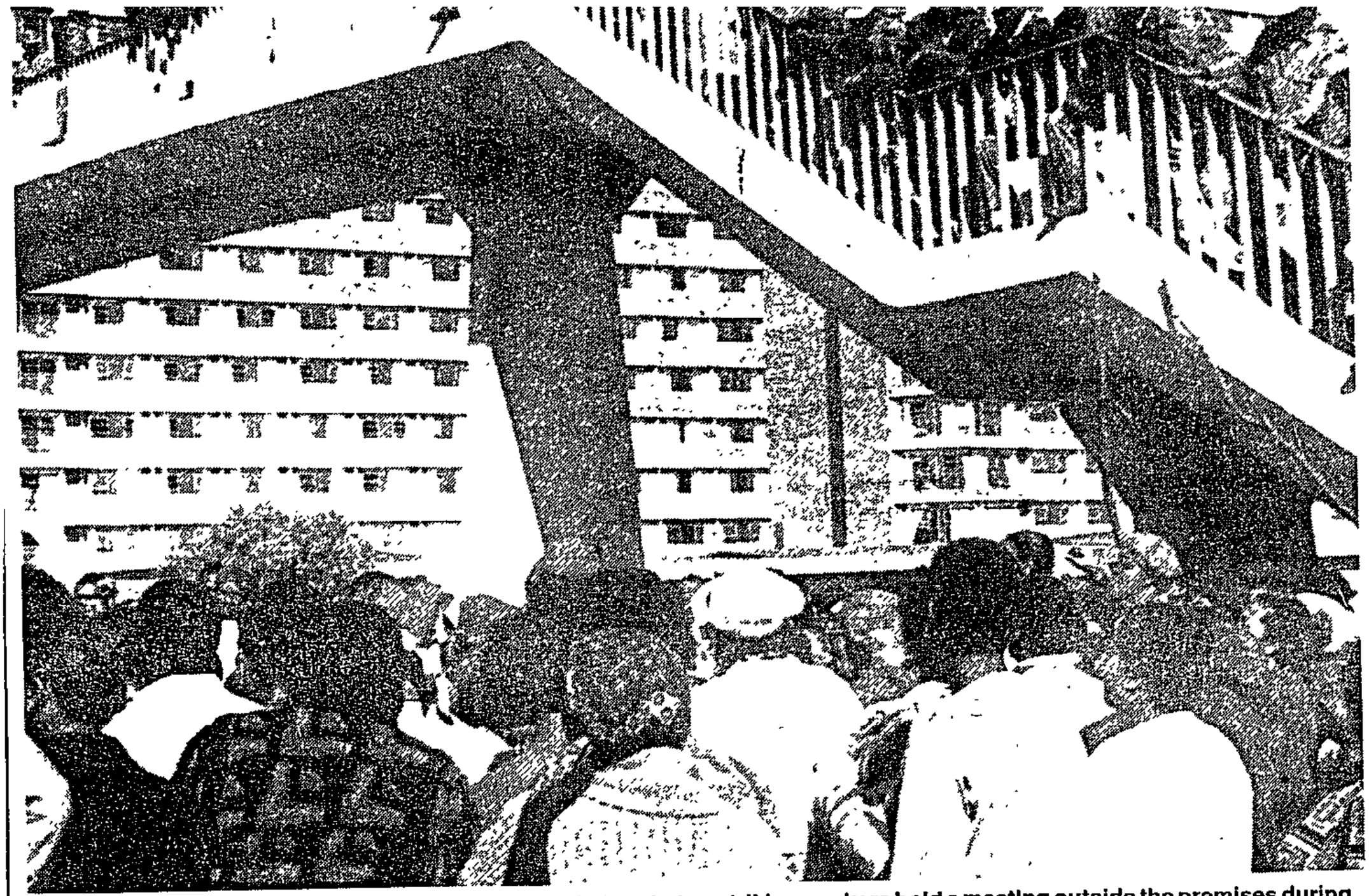
The students were demanding the immediate dismissal of all part-time workers including the SADF members doing volunteer work at the hospital.

They also complained of the effects of the strike on their learning programme.

Reacting to these demands Crous said he was willing to discuss students' training with the university authorities.

However, he pointed out that "as outsiders", Medunsa students could not negotiate on behalf of the strikers as the matter was being handled at other levels.

110



Police keep watch from a bridge outside Baragwanath Hospital as striking workers hold a meeting outside the premises during their action which enters its fifth week today. Baragwanath is among several hospitals throughout the country which have been hard hit by strikes. Pic: PAT SEBOKO

Strikers at hospital may bar emergencies

Sowetan 29/6/92 (110)

By ALINAH DUBE and Sapa

GENERAL Workers at Garankuwa Hospital have threatened to stop the admission of emergency cases.

Sources told *Sowetan* yesterday that the refusal by hospital authorities to accede to the demand for the dismissal of voluntary workers has led to renewed calls for a total ban on admissions.

A call for the immediate dismissal of part-time workers and members of the South African Defence Force was issued last week by Medical University of South Africa students.

They complained that the use of volunteers might jeopardise the position of the striking National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union members.

It was alleged yesterday that strikers, students and professional workers were working out a strategy to bring the hospital operations to a halt.

Doctors, nurses and paramedics are also likely to stop performing duties other than those within their scope of employment in a bid to pressurise management to meet the Nehawu demands.

Dr JJ Cros, chief medical superintendent at the hospital, could not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, workers at Kalafong Hospital have ended their strike.

More than 350 weekend volunteers took on the duties of striking Baragwanath Hospital workers and improved patient care, the hospital's chief superintendent, Dr Chris van den Heever, said yesterday.

Van den Heever said the volunteers assisted with supporting services allowing professional staff to carry on with their normal duties.

He said private security guards had been effective and no reports of intimidation had been received.

"Because only emergency cases could be treated since the start of the strike by general assistants more than three weeks ago, some patients delayed visits to a doctor for too long.

"They are now being admitted to the hospital in a very serious condition," he said.

NUM, Impala in talks breakthrough

(110)

ALAN FINE

THE NUM has, for the first time, held indirect wage talks with management of Impala Platinum following recent labour unrest at the mine sparked by Bophuthatswana's labour law.

NUM assistant general secretary Marcel Golding said yesterday that two rounds of talks had been held between Impala management and the "central council" of Impala workers, assisted by the NUM.

Bophuthatswana law forbids employers to recognise SA-based unions. The talks have apparently been structured to circumvent such legal provisions.

The majority of Impala employees are NUM members.

Golding said the management wage offer stood at 11%, while the NUM had demanded 25%.

B/Day 6/7/92

Other issues under discussion are improved sick leave, maternity, paternity and study leave, plus workers' skills development.

Golding said the union still faced problems in report-back progress with members, but that negotiations had been "fairly successful".

Impala spokesman Gideon Albertyn said good progress had been made in the negotiations. He declined to elaborate on any aspects of the talks.

Implats miners launch strike

(110) JONO WATERS

MINERS at Impala Platinum's (Implats) Bafokeng South mine in Bophuthatswana went on strike on Wednesday night after an unauthorised mass meeting on wage negotiations and working conditions was broken up by mine staff and Bophuthatswana police. B/Day 10/7/92

News of the strike sent platinum up $2 to peak at $385,50 in early London trade, but the metal slipped back to an afternoon fix of $383,50.

NUM regional organiser Titi Mthenjane said the stoppage resulted from a mass meeting that was meant to take place between the workers and the wage negotiating committee.

Workers had demanded to meet the committee on Wednesday, but the meeting had been broken up by the mine police. They were assisted by the Bophuthatswana police. Mthenjane claimed shots were fired at the workers and several were injured.

He said the workers would occupy their places of work, but would not work until the mass meeting went ahead.

In a statement, the mine management said 10 000 miners had failed to turn out for Wednesday's night shift and yesterday's day shift at its Bafokeng South mine.

The management said it had not been notified of reasons for the failure of the workers to turn out at the mine and that about one quarter of Impala's production was affected yesterday.

An Implats spokesman said later that the mine management was still talking to the workers, but had not established why they were striking.

Strikes last year cost Implats 100 000 ounces in lost production.

Implats is the world's second largest platinum producer.

Yesterday Implats shares closed 25c higher at R50,75.

Scenes such as this occur daily at hospitals around the country as the strikes go on with no end in sight. There was a new development yesterday when doctors, nurses and paramedics at Garankuwa Hospital near Pretoria joined the strike in support of dismissed general workers.
PIC: PAT SEBOKO

Strike spreads to medics

DRAMATIC TURN Despite official warnings, Garankuwa doctors and nurses down tools in solidarity with dismissed workers: Sowetan 15/7/92

By Alinah Dube, Ruth Bhengu and Sapa

DOCTORS, nurses and paramedics at Garankuwa Hospital near Pretoria went on strike yesterday in solidarity with dismissed general workers.

The decision to join the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) strike was taken at a meeting of professional workers at the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa) on Monday.

A spokesman for the superintendent's office yesterday referred all inquiries to the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) who were not readily available for comment.

For the past two weeks the group has been holding two-hourly demonstrations at the hospital protesting against the Government's handling of the strike nationally.

They said conditions under which they worked during the strike were such that they were unable to offer basic health care to patients.

Their decision to strike came after circulars were distributed among workers at the hospital, in which the hospital authorities warned doctors and nurses against striking and said those who did would be "dealt with".

The circulars further said the TPA's decision to dismiss striking employees was final and the recruitment of new staff was underway.

Meanwhile, one of the four survivors of last week's hospitals' strike-linked petrol bomb attack on a Soweto house died at Baragwanath Hospital yesterday

Joel Khatleli (13) died in the morning, according to Baragwanath superintendent Dr Chris van den Heever.

He said the three remaining family members - Mrs Sannah Madikane (63), Portia Khatleli (17) and Mbali Khatleli (4) - were in a serious but stable condition.

Joel died a day after three other family members injured in the attack on the house at Naledi Extension 2, had died. They were Miss Zodwa Madikane (22), Miss Buyiswa Khatleli (24) and Miss Nomgqibelo Khatleli (40). The three were sisters.

At Pelonomi Hospital in Bloemfontein police arrested 153 people on Monday night after they had occupied part of the hospital.

Ninety women and 56 men, mostly dismissed workers, occupied the administrative section and police were called in when they refused to leave.

were investigating the death.

Bop threat to nurses

(110)

THE Bophuthatswana government has threatened civil servants and nurses with dismissal if they fail to register for the forthcoming general elections, it was reported from Mmbatho yesterday.

According to a directive from the homeland government, civil servants should register for the elections before October 9, the date when registration closes. Sowetan 23/7/92

SABC chief on freedom

THE future independence of the SABC could only be guaranteed by inserting suitable clauses into the constitutions of the proposed independent broadcasting authority and the future South Africa, the corporation's chairman, Professor Christo Viljoen, said yesterday. Sowetan 23/7/92.

Speaking in Johannesburg to the Foreign Correspondents Association, Viljoen said any steps to turn the SABC into "his master's voice" should be resisted. The freedom of the media was at stake. Any ill-advised political action against the media could create a precedent for government intervention.

Pact slams ANC arts desk

THE Performing Arts Council of the Transvaal yesterday slammed the ANC for "clearly using the arts councils for political jockeying".

Pact was reacting to ANC arts and culture secretary-general Mr Wally Serote's blaming the arts council for breaking off talks with the ANC. Pact said it had been involved in "extensive" talks with the ANC over the past eight months. This had led to a written proposal from Serote containing "extreme" proposals which would amount to a "complete takeover of Pact". - *Sowetan Reporters and Sapa* Sowetan 23/7/92.

LABOUR BRIEFS

Wage deal at Implats

W/Mail 31/7-6/8/92

■IMPALA PLATINUM circumvented Bophuthatswana's anti-union laws this week and concluded a wage agreement with National Union of Mineworkers representatives. Implats and members and Central Council of Worker Representatives — composed mainly of NUM officials — agreed on a 14 percent wage increase for Implats employees. South Africans union are banned in Bophuthatswana, but in order to avert wildcat strikes employers have recently been willing to deal with them on the provision that they adjust their names.

No end to hospital woes

■WHILE the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union continues to organise assistance for striking hospital workers, the Transvaal Provincial Administration insists the strike is over. The TPA has begun hiring new employees and claims only 1 000 of the 7 000 fired strikers' jobs have yet to be filled. Nehawu says its members are still on strike and has set up food halls, a strike fund and arranged free transportation for strikers.

W/Mail 31/7-6/8/92

10 000 miners go on strike

Sowetan 6/11/92

By IKE MOTSAPI

ABOUT 10 000 black miners at Bafokeng South Platinum Mine near Rustenburg are on strike in support of a demand for the reinstatement of two dismissed colleagues.

The two were dismissed last week.

The strike started last Thursday and enters its fourth day today with no solution in sight, according to Mr Didi Mthenjane, regional organiser of the National Union of Mineworkers.

He said the strike started when the nightshift staff refused to go underground and demanded the reinstatement of the two.

"On Friday the morning shift workers also refused to work and joined the night shift staff on strike," he said.

Mthenjane said the two dismissed miners were part of the NUM leadership in Rustenburg.

He said their dismissals were "unfair" because the person who had laid complaints against them, a Mr Ackerman, was away on leave and was only expected back this week.

He said: "We were shocked to learn of the two dismissals because the hearing cannot go on without the person who lodged the complaint.

Sit-in ends – situation still tense

STAR 7/1/92

By Shareen Singh

110

About 2 000 workers have ended their underground sit-in at Impala Bafokeng North mine in Bophuthatswana.

But the situation remains tense while workers await the outcome of a court hearing involving a colleague today.

The National Union of Mineworkers regional organiser for Rustenburg, Titi Mthenjane, said workers were demanding that management secure the release of workers' committee member Isaac Mayoyo, arrested "for intimidation" last week.

Mr Mayoyo is to appear in court today. The situation at the mine depends on the outcome of his case, Mr Mthenjane said.

Last week about 10 000 workers at the Bafokeng South mine went on strike for two days demanding the reinstatement of 37 colleagues. One of them was a union committee member who was detained by the Bophutatswana government in November and was dismissed when he returned to work.

Sixteen others were dismissed after a disciplinary hearing following shooting incidents at the mine and the rest were dismissed for not returning to work after Christmas Day, Mr Mthenjane said.

Genmin spokesman Laing Geldenhuys said the workers' committee and management agreed that appeal hearings would be held for the 16. Regarding the worker who was detained, Mr Geldenhuys said he was given six days after his release to report for duty but he failed to do so.

Sactwu bids for recognition in Bop

W/Mail 7/8/-13/8/92

By MONDLI MAKHANYA

IN an agreement describe by the South African Clothing and Textile Workers Union (Sactwu) as a first, a joint union-employer delegation is to meet the Bophuthatswana government to lobby for the union's recognition in the homeland.

Representations will also be made to South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha to lean on Bophuthatswana.

The agreement formed part of this year's settlements in the clothing industry which agreed on wage increases ranging from 14 to 15 percent.

South African unions are outlawed in the homeland but Sactwu is intent on spreading its wings beyond its existent bases of the western Cape, Natal and the Transvaal. Bophuthatswana has a significant clothing industry, in which Sactwu organisers have been heavily organising in recent years.

Within South Africa, Sactwu already controls 94 percent of the industry, mainly due to closed shop agreements in most factories. Sactwu's attempts to get recognition in Bop will be closely watched by the National Union of Mineworkers, which has a majority representation at the Impala Platinum mine but is not recognised by the Bop authorities.

There were other "firsts" in the agreement which were varied according to regional industrial councils. Employers who are not members of employer associations will now also be covered by the closed shop agreement in the Transvaal and the western Cape and union rights provisions will be extended to non-employer associations members in all three regions. Also significant in the agreement is that highly paid work categories will now be covered by the industrial council in the Transvaal.

Impala workers get representation

BDAY 19/8/92

RUSTENBURG — Impala Platinum Mines yesterday signed bilateral agreements giving recognition to full-time shaft stewards and representative structures for workers at its Bophuthatswana mines.

The central council of workers co-signed the agreements at the Bafokeng training centre. The NUM said it had advised the council.

This follows the recent finalising of a wage agreement at the mine.

The agreement lays down the principles and procedures for governing the recognition, rights and duties of shaft stewards, branch committees and the central council of workers.

Part-time shaft stewards will represent 150 workers in each section, while shafts and processing sections will have full-time stewards and a committee each. Every mine will have a branch committee. — Sapa.

Implats, NUM reach recognition accord

(110)

W/M 28/8 - 3/9/92.

In an effort to circumvent Bophuthatswana's tough labour laws, Implats and the National Union of Mineworkers have reached an unusual recognition agreement.

By **MONDLI MAKHANYA**

W M 28/8 - 3/9/92

IN a major breakthrough for trade unionism in Bophuthatswana, a National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) structure has been recognised at the turbulent Impala Platinum Mine. This comes on the eve of the announcement of new labour legislation in the homeland, which is unlikely to ease clamps on South African worker bodies.

According to the agreement between the NUM and Implats, the union will be recognised as the "central council" — an in-house forum — as a way of circumventing Bophuthatswana's restrictions on "foreign" unions.

The recognition comes after a year of bitter conflict on the Genmin-owned mine, where 26 000 of the 48 000 employees are members of the NUM. Implats did resist recognition on principle, but argued that present Bop labour law precludeds it from recognising the NUM until it was registered in the homeland.

This conflict — which included work stoppages and go-slows — is estimated to have cost the mine over R100-million in lost production. Thirty lives have been lost in clashes between mine security and NUM members, as well as between union members and non-union workers. In a move to break the recognition impasse, the NUM early this year applied to register under Bop's current Industrial Conciliation Act.

As progressive as any recognition agreement signed by a South African union, the Implats agreement has wide-ranging provisions on the functions and constitution of the central council.

The council is to consist of shaft representatives, and shaft and shop stewards. Two NUM officials will be called on to participate in its deliberations as and when required.

The council will bargain on wages and conditions of employment, as well as negotiating procedural and other agreements. The deal also allows the council to negotiate issues on which agreement has not been reached at mine level between mine management and workers. Full-time shaft stewards are also provided for.

Meanwhile, Bop employers have expressed shock at the announcement that new labour law — the Industrial Conciliation Act — is to be unveiled by the Bop government this week.

An Act of this name was passed by the homeland parliament last year and sparked violent controversy by tightening existing curbs on unions, but has been held in abeyance by President Lucas Mangope following intense employer lobbying. Under employer pressure, the South African government also intervened, asking National Manpower Commission chairman Frans Barker to investigate.

"We know nothing about what the Act contains, or whether our representations have had any effect," one employer said. However, another manager of a South African-based company with a big Bophuthatswana plant forecast that the new law would not make much difference to employers. "From the information we have, we cannot say we are expecting drastic changes," he said

Employers fear that the Draconian restrictions in the September statute — outlawing among other things unions with "governing bodies or leaders" outside Bop — will spark widespread unrest.

The homeland government this week launched an intensive campaign to prepare employers and workers for its new legislation. Government-organised seminars have been held in the homeland, while thousands of pamphlets have been distributed in major towns. In the pamphlets, entitled *Letter to the Workers in Bophuthatswana,* Minister of Manpower Simon Seodi indicates the new laws will not be too much of a departure from present legislation. Seodi says the legislation is designed to prevent "foreigners from taking our workers' money without offering anything in return" — an obvious reference to the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

The pamphlet promises Seodi's personal assistance for the registration of unions. Workers will have to spell out the "aims and objectives" of the union, and name proposed office-bearers. On receipt of this, the industrial registrar will "check that the union is democratic, non-political and has the interest of workers at heart".

Unibo's position put under microscope (110)

EDUCATIONISTS would meet during a three-day workshop organised by the Union of Democratic Staff Associations (Udusa) and the Independent Educational Research Group (IERG) at the Sehuba Inn outside Mafeking.

The workshop which is expected to be attended by representatives from various organisations and university students, would start on September 24 this year. Pupils Forum (in New Nation)

One of the co-ordinators of the workshop, Dr Teboho Moja said: "As concerned educators, we believe that it is essential that the University of Bophuthatswana's (Unibo) position within the context of educational transformation, and the particular contribution that the university can make, needs to be discussed urgently.

"For Unibo to take its rightful place within tertiary education in South Africa, we need to research and discuss the issue thoroughly and timeously, with the participation of all the stakeholders, on the basis of all the relevant facts." 28/8-3/9/92

Dr Moja stated the aim of the workshop was to:

* provide a democratic and participatory forum for debate, interchange and networking on educational transformation.
* evaluate the contribution that the historically black universities have made, and should make in the future.
* establish a well informed and conceptually sound research base for planning tertiary education, particularly in the homeland.
* formulate sound principles and guidelines for the transformation of Unibo; so that it will play a relevant and meaningful role within education in the new dispensation.

There are plans that the findings of the workshop would be forwarded to regional and national educational policy forums.

Homeland labour law slated

DIRK HARTFORD

THREE SA companies with extensive interests in Bophuthatswana have called on the homeland's government not to implement proposed labour legislation. 110

SA Breweries, AECI and Automotive Safety Glass called on the government to participate in multilateral talks to develop an industrial relations system supported by all parties. B/DAY 2/9/92

They also called on all employers in Bophuthatswana to support multilateral talks to avoid the conflict which they believed would be caused by the law.

Other major employers, including Impala Platinum, BMW and Blue Ribbon Bakeries, were unwilling to sign the statement — although they expressed agreement with it in principle — for fear of antagonising the Bophuthatswana government, which has previously deported middle-management staff from SA companies for dealing with Cosatu affiliates.

Cosatu says it has organised more than 50% of private sector workers in Bophuthatswana — about 40 000 workers.

The companies' call follows a flurry of behind-the-scenes activity by SA employers and trade unions operating in Bophuthatswana to delay the announcement of new labour legislation. These included attempts yesterday to involve the Manpower and Foreign Affairs Departments in efforts to influence the Bophuthatswana government to stop the law.

Until yesterday all indications were that Bophuthatswana would press ahead with its plan to promulgate the law. But last night the government cancelled a news conference scheduled for today because "new information had come to light".

In terms of the law, SA unions would still be outlawed but Bophuthatswana-based unions would be allowed to register.

The opposition was based on claims that the proposed law breached the constitution's freedom of association guarantee and that it was contrary to conventions of the International Labour Organisation.

The companies said they supported the "general thrust" of a Cosatu proposal on collective bargaining in the region, but believed it could work only if all parties in the region were involved in talks.

Bop puts Industrial Relations Act on hold

STAR 3/9/92.

By Thabo Leshilo
Labour Reporter

(110)

The implementation of Bophuthatswana's controversial Industrial Relations Act (IRA), which has met with mounting opposition from unions and employers, has been postponed indefinitely.

The new law was due to have been announced in Mmabatho yesterday. Another meeting to publish the Act last week was also postponed.

If implemented, the Act would bar South African unions from organising in the homeland. It would also preclude anyone convicted of crimes under the homeland's security laws from being a union official or employee, severely restrict the right to strike, and give the Manpower Minister wider powers to determine the constitutions of unions and prevent their registration.

Bophuthatswana Manpower Minister the Rev Simon Seodi yesterday said the government was considering "additional" input made by unions and employers at various seminars.

"The department is now in a process of assessing these inputs and has, as in the past, decided to make sure the Act meets all the identified needs in the labour field before its proclamation" said Mr Seodi.

Already, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) has invited Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha to an urgent meeting in a bid to stop the new law, which it says blatantly violates workers' and employers' rights.

"The new legislation is even more restrictive and backward than the existing Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act," Cosatu assistant secretary-general Sam Shilowa told a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

The envisaged legislation has been found to seriously contravene international standards by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

"The ILO holds the South African Government ultimately responsible for ensuring that the labour law and practice in each of the TBVC states and self-governing territories complies with international standards," said Mr Shilowa.

Quoting from the letter he sent to Mr Botha, he said: "In allowing the Bophuthatswana authorities to pursue and enforce legislation such as the IRA no doubt constitutes a flagrant disregard of the ILO report and the requirements of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations."

Mr Botha's office has indicated that it would meet Cosatu in case Bophuthatswana went ahead with its plans.

The SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (Sactwu) and the Cape Clothing Manufacturers' Association, Cape Knitting Industrialists Association, Garment Manufacturers' Association and the Transvaal Clothing Manufacturers' Association have agreed to jointly meet Mr Botha and Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope to ensure that Sactwu continues to operate in the homeland.

Bophuthatswana stands firm on labour law

B/DAY 3/9/92

DIRK HARTFORD

BOPHUTHATSWANA Manpower Minister Simon Seodi says his government will never get Cosatu's support for new labour legislation "as its political agenda is clearly just a front for the ANC's declared intent to destabilise Bophuthatswana".

Yesterday he said the new labour legislation would be proclaimed soon, after input from employers and employees had been assessed.

Major employers in Bophuthatswana, including, SAB, AECI and Automotive Safety Glass, have called on the government not to implement the law before mulilateral discussions have taken place.

The legislation would effectively ban SA trade unions from the homeland.

Seodi agreed that all "the major players" should support any legislation.

Cosatu also said it supported this view and praised employers for their "far-sighted stand" in publicly opposing the law.

Cosatu has asked for a meeting with SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha to discuss the law's implications. According to Cosatu, Botha said he, Finance Minister Derek Keys and Local Government Minister Leon Wessels would meet the union federation to discuss the issue if Bophuthatswana insisted on implementing the law.

LINDA ENSOR reports from Cape Town that a joint labour and employer delegation from the clothing industry is to meet Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope and Botha to lobby for the maintenance of trade union rights in the homeland.

The delegation will include representatives from the SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (Sactwu), the Cape Clothing Manufacturers' Association, the Cape Knitting Industrialists' Association, the Garment Manufacturers' Association and the Transvaal Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

Sactwu said yesterday the delegation would ask Bophuthatswana to respect trade union rights. Assistant general secretary Ebrahim Patel said the union called on Bophuthatswana to reconsider its decision and on the SA government to use its influence to persuade the homeland not to implement the legislation.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the Premier Group yesterday expressed fundamental objections to the proposed Act.

Premier said a prohibition of association with any unregistered trade union in the homeland interfered with the basic principles of freedom of association and assembly.

Also employers and employees would be able to negotiate only if government granted permission and the administration could unilaterally revoke such permission. This would be an interference in the right of collective bargaining.

NEWS SA puts pressure on Bophutjatswana to review proposed labour laws

Bop labour act on hold

Sowetan 3/9/92 (110)

■ Unions up in arms over stringent rules that would forbid them from operating in Bop:

THE Bophuthatswana homeland is under pressure to review the proposed new Labour Relations Act which bans South African trade unions from operating in the territory.

Opposition from local trade unions and employer organisations forced the homeland's authorities to postpone the introduction of the controversial Industrial Relations Act.

The new legislation was scheduled to be introduced yesterday, but this was postponed after the intervention of the South African Government.

This was in response to requests by the powerful Congress of South African Trade Unions which raised objections about certain clauses in the new Act.

A Press conference scheduled for yesterday in Mmabatho, capital of Bophuthatswana, to announce the introduction of the new legislation was called off at the 11th hour.

The proposed Industrial Relations Act forbids Bophuthatswana trade unions from having any links with South African labour movements.

The Act also effectively forbids workers to strike.

It also gives President Lucas Mangope the right to interdict any trade union movement in the territory if they plan to go on strike.

It gives the registrar the power to decide which trade union may be allowed to operate within the homeland.

The Act also gives the registrar the power to decide who should be a member of the union.

FW sees progress

Sowetan 3/9/92

■ ANC to give decision on talks today:

MULTIPARTY negotiations would start soon, State President Mr FW de Klerk told a partisan crowd at the National Party's Orange Free State congress in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Meanwhile the ANC was by last night still locked in its three-day national executive committee meeting and a decision whether to re-enter formal bilateral negotiations with the Government is expected today.

De Klerk, however, said yesterday that "while things could still go wrong" good progress was being made in bilateral meetings between the Government and the ANC which could result in the breaking of the deadlock in negotiations.

He said that the National Party had nevertheless used the "artificially created deadlock by the ANC" constructively to prepare itself and its following on many levels for the resumption of full negotiations.

"Serious and honest negotiations is the only route to peace and progress. It is the winning way," De Klerk said.

Inquiry finds no evidence of graft in Bop workers' fund

B/DAY 3/9/92

(110)

Business Day Reporter

THE inquiry into Bophuthatswana's R2bn Sefalana Employee Benefits Organisation (Sebo) has concluded that no evidence could be found of dishonest or fraudulent manipulation of funds.

A Bophuthatswana government statement last night said the inquiry, in its final report, also found that in certain areas of Sebo's management practices there were "shortcomings and a laxity for which remedial actions were recommended".

The investigation was led by the Bophuthatswana attorney-general and executed largely by accounting firm Ernst & Young.

Preliminary findings of the commission of inquiry, convened by President Lucas Mangope last year, found Sebo's CE Paul Stone should be fired for taking fiscal decisions to support his own business interests.

Mangope at the time refused to heed the commission's recommendations and refused publicly to release its findings.

Six senior Sebo executives and Finance Minister Lesley Young resigned in protest against Mangope's decision not to fire Stone.

The inquiry was reopened in April after new evidence was placed before the attorney-general.

Yesterday's statement said Ernst & Young's investigation concentrated on the operations of Sebo's financial services subsidiary, Profund Financial Services (Profin). It found shortcomings in the company's managerial control and a disregard for company policy with regard to limitations of staff loans.

It recommended that Profin be wound up and that the loans in question be transferred to registered financial institutions where their administration could be controlled properly.

If the company was retained, it recommended that non-Sebo executives be appointed directors and audit and loan committees be formed urgently in Sebo to ensure compliance with financial controls and staff loan procedures.

The investigators also stressed the importance of the Sebo supervisory committee members exercising firm control over funds administrated by Sebo.

Mangopé said the commission's concern about aspects of the Sebo operation had been noted.

NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION
EMPLOYMENT

Mass action on Bop labour laws?

COSATU says it is planning mass protests against pending Bophuthatswana government legislation that Cosatu says will severely restrict open trade union activity. C/Press 6/9/92 (110)

In terms of the pending legislation, no "foreign" union or labour officials will be allowed to operate in the homeland.

Mmabatho likely to come under pressure on unions

B/DAY 12/11/92

DIRK HARTFORD

SENIOR Ministers and labour federation Cosatu have effectively agreed that SA unions should be able to organise freely in the homelands.

The implication is that Bophuthatswana, in particular, which still forbids the operation of SA unions, will come under pressure to amend its labour laws.

Those present at the Pretoria meeting included Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Manpower Minister Leon Wessels, Mineral and Energy Minister George Bartlett and Cosatu general secretaries Jay Naidoo and Sam Shilowa.

A spokesman for Botha said the meeting had agreed on the need to promote the harmonisation of labour legislation, consistent with international standards, throughout SA.

The spokesman confirmed Bophuthatswana's proposed new labour legislation had been discussed, but he would not elaborate.

However, a source confirmed the meeting agreed that the principle of freedom of association should apply in all SA's homelands, and in SA itself.

This effectively means SA unions should be able to operate freely in the homelands.

SA unions are barred from operating in Bophuthatswana, and proposed new legislation still keeps out SA unions.

The issue has been a source of industrial conflict in Bophuthatswana and SA employers, including SAB, AECI, Automotive Safety Glass and Premier, have come out publicly against labour legislation which does not allow freedom of association.

The meeting also agreed to set up a multilateral process involving unions, employers, government and homeland governments, to ensure harmonisation and to look into specific problems Cosatu and the ILO's fact-finding mission have raised.

The decisions of the meeting are in line with the agreement struck between Wessels and Cosatu last week to look into harmonisation of homeland legislation with SA legislation.

● Opinion, Page 14

Mangope bops to new tune

(110)

A HIGH-POWERED South African delegation extracted a commitment to fair legislation from the Bophuthatswana government this week.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs George Bartlett and Finance Minister Derek Keys joined the Congress of South African Trade Unions in a delegation to the homeland on Tuesday.

On the agenda was the archaic labour statute the government is trying to ram through in Bophuthat-

W/Mail 13/11 – 19/11/92.

NEWS Retrenched workers to march on Sun International

Demonstrations against SI

Sowetan 27/11/92 (110)

By Ike Motsapi

■ **Miss World pageant included in threat of a national boycott:**

ABOUT 4 000 retrenched members of the SA Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union will march on the headquarters of Sun International in Johannesburg to demand that they be re-instated.

The workers, who will include those from Vereeniging and Bophuthatswana, have threatened a full-scale national boycott of SI hotels if they are not back at their jobs by December 1.

This announcement was made at a joint Press conference by Saccawu's general secretary Mr Papi Kganare and media officer of the Congress of South African Trade Unions Mr Neil Coleman yesterday.

March on Sun City

On December 5, when Lost City opens, the workers will march on Sun City.

Saccawu and Cosatu said contestants of the Miss World and the organisers would be asked to put pressure on SI to resolve the issue.

A call to boycott the Miss World pageant has also been made.

Mr Rob Rimmer, human resources manager of SI, promised to reply after studying the statement by Saccawu-Cosatu.

The statement read in parts: "For over a month, Saccawu has been attempting to stave off nearly 4 000 retrenchments by Sun International at eleven hotels in South Africa and Swaziland."

■ The fate of the controversial Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act, frozen after a Cosatu appeal to President FW de Klerk, will be decided in March next year.

Tjaart van der Walt, the South African ambassador to Bophuthatswana has been charged with mediating between the Bop government and Cosatu.

(110)

W/mail 27/11 - 3/12/92.

Crosses torn as Bop police stop march

110

WMail 27/11-3/12/92

Weekly Mail Reporter

BOPHUTHATSWANA police yesterday tore apart crosses made by churchmen for a march through the capital of Mmabatho and forced 30 protesting clergymen into their cars in the Megacity supermarket yard where they had assembled.

The march, planned to protest human rights abuses in the homeland, was banned yesterday morning after a successful injunction by the minister of law and order.

Police surrounded the Lutheran Church, preventing the priests from entering; after negotiations, the legal service went ahead. The whole of Mmabatho was sealed off and a number of kombis bringing protestors were turned around.

"We were not going to submit any memorandum, we were not going to make any demands of anybody," the Rev J Tselatedi told reporters.

Earlier on Thursday, Gary Dixon, of the Bophuthatswana information services, said that although the march was illegal, no extra police or soldier deployments had been called out.

"What, for priests?" he asked incredulously.

Meanwhile, Bophuthatswana will be the focus of a Congress of South African Trade Unions campaign against Sun International starting today.

The federation and its affiliate, the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union, will march to the hotel chain's headquarters in Sandton to protest 4 000 retrenchments at the company today.

The federation, the union and community organisations from the homeland will protest at the opening of the Lost City next Friday.

If the company does not negotiate the retrenchments and enters a recognition agreement with Saccawu in Bophuthatswana, they could also face a consumer boycott.

Support for unions in Bop protests

LLOYD COUTTS

CIVIC associations have threatened to join forces with Cosatu to disrupt a series of events in Bophuthatswana — including this week's Million Dollar Golf Challenge — in protest against alleged harassment and repression by the homeland government.

The Bophuthatswana Civic Association, the Central Transvaal Civic Association and the Civics Association of the Southern Transvaal said yesterday they would also target Bophuthatswana independence day celebrations on December 5 and the Miss World pageant on December 12.

Cosatu and the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) have vowed to disrupt the opening of the Lost City and the Miss World pageant if Sun International does not rescind a decision to retrench workers.

Central Transvaal Civic secretary-general Star Vilakazi said the civic bodies had recommended to Cosatu and Saccawu that they join forces in Bophuthatswana because the homeland government "was bent on destroying civic associations".

Among their demands was the withdrawal of international participants in the events, free political activity in the homeland, recognition of human and trade union rights and an end to hangings.

Bophuthatswana police spokesman Col Dave George said security forces had been

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B/DAY 2/12/92 (110)

Bop protests

B/DAY 2/12/92 (110)

☐ From Page 1

placed on standby to ensure safety and order during the independence celebrations and roadblocks had already been placed on routes to Mmabatho.

Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope said yesterday tourism had created more than 14 000 jobs in Bophuthatswana and attracted more than 2-million visitors a year.

At the opening of Lost City, he said it was hoped the R800m development would boost this figure to 3-million

☐ Sun International chairman Sol Kerzner confirmed yesterday that next year's Miss World pageant would also be held at Sun City. British businessman Eric Morley, who holds the rights to the title, said this year's pageant would be so spectacular he was happy for it to be held in Sun City again next year.

It's not all fun in the Sun in Bop

W/Mail 4/12 - 10/12/92 (110)

The Lost City opening and Miss World contest were saved from labour trouble at the 11th hour — but Sun International's difficulties are not over, reports **FERIAL HAFFAJEE**

A LAST-minute deal ended a simmering battle between Sun International and the South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) this week.

A high-powered delegation from the hotel chain will meet the union next week while the union has agreed not to disrupt the Lost City opening or the Miss World contest.

The immediate problem — negotiating retrenchments at the company — has been averted, but there are underlying conflicts which shuttle diplomacy cannot sort out so easily.

In terms of Bophuthatswana's labour law, all Saccawu activity in the homeland is illegal — a law which the company, despite its influence, is not willing to challenge.

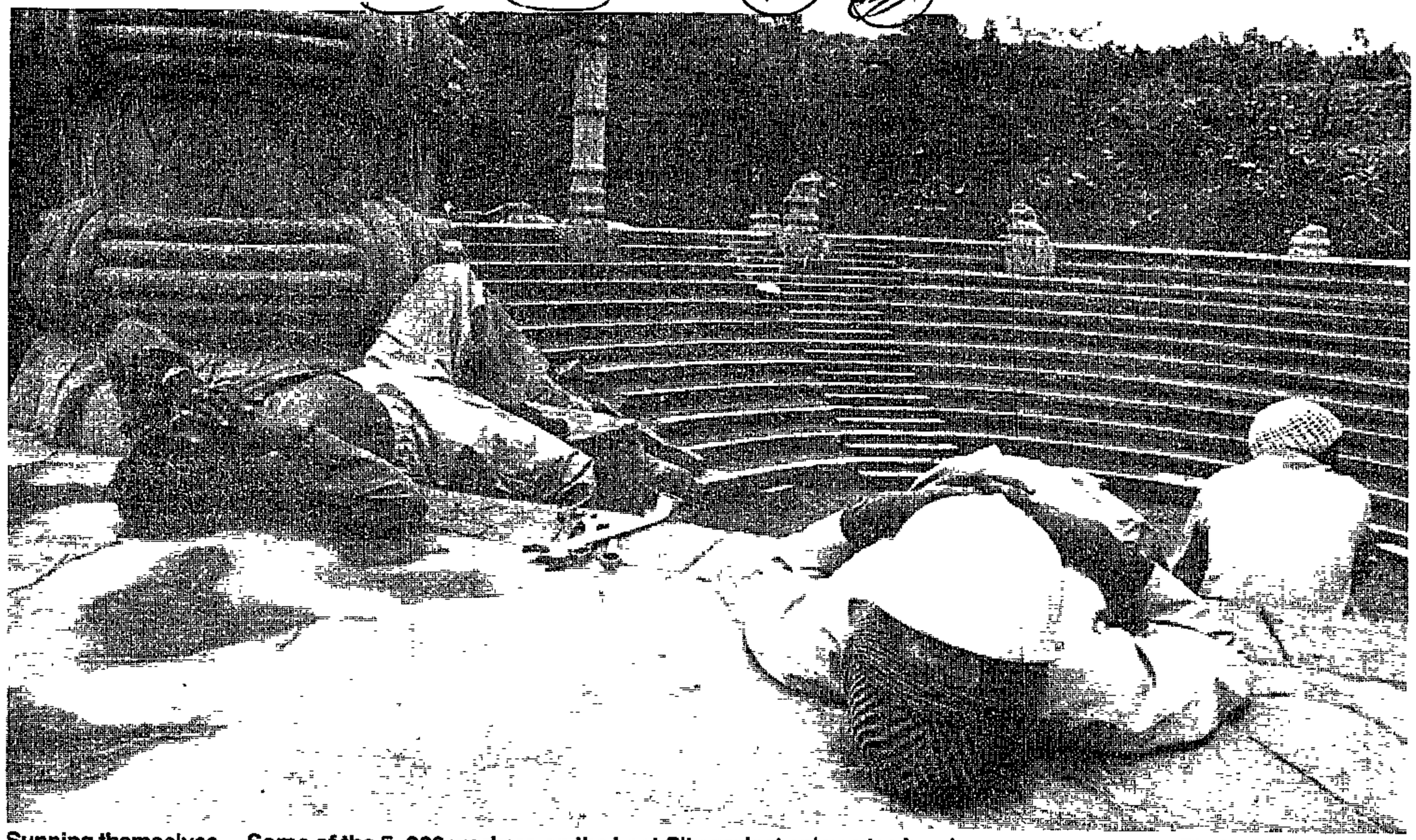
The different labour statutes also mean that Sun International employees work under very different conditions depending on the homeland. Last week, for example, the company interdicted a strike in the Transkei because the labour decree there provides that employers only have to "consult" unions on retrenchments and don't have to "negotiate" job cuts.

The parties differ drastically on the numbers of workers earmarked for retrenchments: Saccawu alleges that 4 000 workers face retrenchment, the company says only 1 437 employees will be retrenched.

This kind of confusion makes organising in Bophuthatswana's nine resorts difficult because membership figures cannot be verified and the company is not obliged to consult the union about retrenchments.

"We would be breaking the law if we recognised Saccawu," says Sun International human resources director Rob Rimmer.

Impala Platinum recently faced a similar crisis: the National Union of Mineworkers has many members at the company but it could not represent them at negotiations because of the homeland's laws.



Sunning themselves ... Some of the 5 000 workers on the Lost City project enjoy a tea break **Photo:GUY ADAMS**

After many strikes and violent conflict, the company has given de facto recognition to the NUM, giving way to a more conciliatory relationship.

Sun International is "not prepared" to do the same, says Rimmer, adding "Saccawu should open an office in Bophuthatswana".

Problems like these lie behind the Congress of South African Trade Unions campaign to bring the various homeland statutes into line with South African labour law.

The company recognises more conservative works committees at each of Bophuthatswana's resorts. Wages are not negotiated with these committees but are unilaterally implemented by the company in July each year.

However, consistent campaigning and negotiations at hotels where Saccawu is recognised has seen the wage differentials narrowing.

But the union's push for centralised bargaining in order to standardise working conditions is less likely to succeed. "We are a very spread out company with very, very different operating conditions. You can't compare an operation in Lesotho with a place like Sun City," says Rimmer.

He says resorts where retrenchments took place are having financial problems. "Customers are reluctant to travel" to areas where political conflict and violence is rampant, says Rimmer.

The recession means people have less disposable income and the "proliferation of unlawful gaming is taking millions from the company".

Recently, Sun International employed a firm of consultants to "turn the company around".

The management consultants will help restructure the company and improve "inter-personal" relations all around, says Rimmer. But the company has not yet consulted the unions about their new plans; similar schemes at the Premier Group and PG Bison have run aground without union participation.

The union points out that while the company retrenches workers, it also spent over R800-million on the Lost City, Sun City is being refurbished and so is the Wild Coast Sun in the Transkei.

Rimmer says the Lost City project saved jobs because workers from other Bophuthatswana resorts were transferred there. The project also created 5 000 construction jobs in the 700 companies which worked on the project.

Miracle behind

(110) STAR 11/12/92

LOST CITY is fast becoming an SA construction sector legend. After marvelling at the vision and grandeur, the usual reaction is to ask in wonder: "Who built this place!?".

Well, Stocks Group companies built in the region of R350 million worth of contract, including the 350-room Palace Hotel, the Valley of the Waves and Day Visitor's Centre, the underground parking areas and finally the golf clubhouse.

And they did it in about 22 months.

The firm's association with Sun International visionary Sol Kerzner on resort hotels goes back to 1977 and the Mmabatho Sun, the first in a fast-track wave of successes.

In mid-1978 the focus moved to what is today Sun City — then bare veld with no running water, no communications, no facilities. It was finished by November 1979. Then came the Cabanas, the Cascades hotel and finally the Big One, the magnificent Palace, its gardens, pools, terraces, restaurants and the Valley of the Waves.

Stocks executives Johan Brink and Mark Vinjevold have had day-to-day responsibility for the work for more than two years; right from the pre-planning stage. They were assisted with day and night contributions by John McKee and Kelvin Theron who had been involved in the construction of every hotel in the valley since 1979.

About 6 500 workers were on site at peak. For its part, Stocks followed its traditional policy of ensuring that local job opportunities were maximised The company has employed local labour on its Pilansberg projects since 1978. In 1979, in conjunction with the Bophuthatswana government, it set up a training school in Mmabatho.

This school has fed trained workers to Sun City, the Cascades and now Lost City.

The centre-piece of the project is the Palace, with its 25 hectares of instant jungle. It was handed over in great shape at the end of October. Final challenges were right outside the Palace's front door. The entrance feature was decided at a very late stage — a strikingly beautiful fountain with six outsize sculptured sable heads mounted on cast bronze pedestals.

No problem, said Johan Brink. This mini R1 million contract took eight weeks from concept to completion.

ANC condemns Lost City threats

STAR 11/12/92.

By Michael Sparks

The ANC has condemned threats against artists participating in the Miss World Pageant at the Lost City in Bophuthatswana tomorrow.

In a statement which was released by the department of information and publicity yesterday, the ANC described such acts of intimidation as "reprehensible and totally against ANC policy".

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the ANC was informed by the pageant organisers that some artists had received threats, which the ANC regarded as unacceptable.

The ANC said it was aware of strong feelings of opposition among many sectors of the community about hosting the beauty pageant in the midst of dire poverty and intense repression in Bophuthatswana, a homeland without free political activity.

After weeks of threats by unionists to disrupt the Miss World pageant, the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (Saccawu), the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) and Sun International said in a joint statement yesterday the three groups had met to discuss various problems.

The issues would be discussed again in mid-January, and it was further agreed that "all parties would desist from any further confrontational activities or statements that would prejudice the negotiation process".

It was unclear whether this meant the unions would not engage in any protest activity. Nobody could be reached for clarification.

In recent weeks trade unions have protested against labour relations at Sun International. The company allegedly retrenched 4 000 Saccawu members at 11 hotels. Sun International claim it has retrenched 1 437 workers.

Marcus said the ANC stood behind the decision of the ANC's western Transvaal region, which had called on all contestants in the Miss World pageant to withdraw "in sympathy with the oppressed people of the area".

workers legend

STAR 11:12/92

(110)

Stocks has worked for so long with the client and outside consultants on constantly evolving concepts that flexibility is now in-bred

The underground car-park, for example, was a relatively late addition to Stocks' contract. The basement cuts into solid rock. There's room for 300 vehicles — yet Stocks crews finished the job in a little over six months.

About 37 000 cubic metres of concrete was poured into the Palace alone, and 25 000 cubic metres had been poured by June of last year — just five months after Stocks Construction Bophuthatswana went to work!

Stocks Bophuthatswana managing director Ken Watters considers it one of the most testing pre-cast jobs undertaken on the continent.

And spare a thought for another team of Stocks professionals — Garth Whittaker and his Stocks Electrical team STAR 11/12/92.

Most people dazzled by the exuberant visual effects at the Jean-Michel Jarre opening believed it was the first performance with lights at Lost City.

It was the second. The first "show" was the display of expertise put on by Whittaker and team plus a "cast" of designers and consultants.

Bart Dorrestein, deputy chairman of the Stocks Group, said: "Co-ordination was a major challenge. Together with the professional team led by Schneid Israelite & Partners, we had to become involved in the programming of suppliers and local contractors, and the monitoring the quality of output at local factories.

"When you work with Sol Kerzner you work with a perfectionist. He has the vision You have to make it happen. You have to perform

"We derive great satisfaction from that But as you walked around the site on the final days of the job, you sensed the sadness. The teams felt elated during the work; now they feel saddened because one of the best teams ever put together to tackle a contract will be splitting up "There will never again be a job quite like this one."

For further information, please telephone (011) 806-4200.

Bop ejects top ANC academic

(110) C/Press 20/12/92.

By MARTIN NTSOELENGOE

THE Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum (Maref) is up in arms against the Bophuthatswana government for deporting university academics, one of whom was a key ANC figure in the bantustan.

Maref accused Bop of victimising independent thinkers who did not want to be Mangope's gophers.

The fired and deported academics are prof Roy Williams, his wife Charl Williams and Jaya Ruthnam.

Bop's department of information accused the three academics of being "radical elements" who were "disrupting education".

Bop said that students, staff and parents were "sick and tired" of "non-Bophuthatswana aliens" interfering with the university.

Maref called the Bop accusations "unfounded and false".

However, they agreed that prof Williams was a member of the Northern Cape ANC executive and a member of the ANC delegation to negotiate for free political activity with the Bop regime.

It said Prof William's wife Charl was the secretary of the Mafikeng Lawyers for Human Rights, and an executive member of Maref. Ruthnam is also a member of Maref.

Maref said Ruthnam and Williams were apolitical and were only working for the Mafikeng Lawyers for Human Rights branch.

It said: "Action taken against the two Maref members constitutes an act of sheer and naked repression, and is a continuation of a pattern of repression and harassment of Maref executive members."

It said the disruptions at the university were a result of "unwarranted interference" by Bop authorities. They said a senior member of government and former cabinet member in Ian Smith's Rhodesian government was a key culprit.

NEWS Nehawu strikers dismissed from their posts ● "Nehawu arrested af

50 clerks retrenched by the TPA

Sowetan 30/12/92

■ **SINGLED OUT** Dismissed workers claim they are victimised by the TPA:

By Alinah Dube (110)

ABOUT 50 clerks who participated in this year's five-month-old strike by hospital workers have been fired from Ga-Rankuwa Hospital.

The dismissed clerks were among the workers who were reinstated following the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union agreement with the Transvaal Provincial Administration three months ago.

Some of those affected told *Sowetan* yesterday that they were shocked to receive letters dismissing them summarily without notice.

A spokesman for the dismissed workers said they failed to understand how they were singled out from the more than 500 reinstated workers.

In letters dismissing them, the TPA said the dismissals were carried out in terms of the existing agreement between the TPA and Nehawu.

Meanwhile, former strikers still in the employment of the same hospital have complained of having been stripped of their titles.

Clerks were now doing odd jobs in the dumping area and elsewhere while some of the cooks were working as gardeners.

"What angers us most is that we are often used to teach people doing our previous jobs," said one worker.

Most jobs, including clerical duties, were presently being done by whites who were employed during the strike.

In its response, the TPA said 46 employees were given retrenchment packages in accordance with an agreement with Nehawu.

"The TPA and Nehawu agreed that 600 of the 850 officers dismissed during the May/October strike be re-employed and that retrenchment packages be offered to others.

"Re-appointed clerks still do clerical work. Where possible, re-appointed officers were placed in the positions that they held before dismissal, especially where work is of a specialised nature such as in the pharmacy or kitchen supervisors.

"It is possible that unskilled workers previously employed in the kitchen are now being used elsewhere on the premises."

HOMELANDS _ BOPHUTHATSWANA - LABOUR

1993 - 1994

Bopair clips workers' wings

By FERIAL HAFFAJEE

A NEWLY privatised wing of Bopair is facing a go-slow, amid allegations that its ex-Rhodesian directors have imported hard-line employment practices from Bophuthatswana to Jan Smuts Airport.

Employees speculate that Rowan Cronje, Bop's minister of defence, civil aviation and state affairs, chairman of Bopair and former Rhodesian cabinet minister, may soon take shares in the project. They call him "Mr 10 percent" because of the number of directorships he holds.

Cronje declined to comment this week, referring queries to another Bopair director, Johan Borstlap.

Twelve workers at the company charge that their working conditions have been detrimentally changed by the new management and that they are not allowed union rights.

The action at Aviation Maintenance and Technical Services (Amtec) is uniting all workers from engineers to hangar assistants and includes three white workers.

This week senior engineer Graham Burrill was suspended after "serious allegations" were made against him. Burrill is the secretary of the South African Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (Sarhwu); he believes his suspension may be an attempt to crush growing unionisation at the company.

On Tuesday, Sarhwu representative Thozamile Thai was thrown off the company's premises, even though management had initially given permission for him to attend a meeting there.

When the company was privatised on January 1 this year, employees were made to reapply for their jobs. The working conditions in their new contracts had been altered and they refused to sign.

A circular from Bopair sent out in September last year, assured workers "that none of the changes will have any negative affect on your existing conditions of employment or benefits".

Burrill and two other skilled personnel were demoted, all workers were placed on 24 hours' notice and their working hours were extended. They were also required to submit to a disciplinary code which had not yet been drawn up.

When management refused to negotiate, they went on a go-slow last week.

Amtec director Rodney James said he "was not aware of any go-slow" and confirmed that Sarhwu has no recognition agreement with the company. "One or two positions were changed, but no salaries were changed," he said, adding that the contentious 24 hours' notice clause would be dropped.

Registered as a limited company in South Africa last year, Amtec is still wholly owned by the Bophuthatswana government.

According to James, the company's shares will be sold off — one thousand shares in the company were capitalised at one rand each.

Company stationery lists Borstlap, Glen Orsmond and James as directors — but a company search of Amtec lists a single director, Pieter Leonard Kemp.

Kemp opened the company on behalf of the others, but has now resigned.

Borstlap, Orsmond, James and Cronje are all former Rhodesians with senior and influential positions in the Bophuthatswana government.

They may soon become the South African owners of a Bop-owned division of Bopair while retaining their lucrative positions in the homeland. Bop's Cronje receives all Amtec correspondence in his capacity as chairman of Bopair, says James.

C Press

Bop academics face deportation

THE application against the deportation of two Bop academics was this week postponed by Judge EAT Smith, in the homeland's Supreme Court.

This was the second postponement of the application in six days by Unibo Prof Roy Williams and his wife Charl, whose aim is to nullify their deportation orders served by the government on December 21 last year.

As they have now been declared *persona non grata*, they will have to seek permission to enter the homeland to testify in the Supreme Court on the date still arranged with the Registrar.

The homeland government claimed that the Williams couple are members of the ANC and were radical elements who disrupted education.

Reports by CP Reporters, Sapa. (110)

Call for stay on labour law

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — The National Manpower Commission yesterday signalled its intention to press the Bophuthatswana government to stay the implementation of its controversial Labour Relations Act.

Manpower Minister Leon Wessels said the commission had noted "with concern" the possible implementation of the Act and he had conveyed this to government. The commission felt implementation would harm employees and employers and could lead to intensified labour conflict. The newly restructured commission had unanimously asked government to "prevail on the Bophuthatswana government to stay the implementation of the legislation".

Government plans to take up the issue with the Bophuthatswana government, but officials said they were not overly confident of their success.

The commission motivated its request by saying that further discussions were necessary in the light of the proposed redrafting of the SA Labour Relations Act and the discussions regarding a new political dispensation for SA.

Cosatu, a leading member of the commission, has long opposed the legislation, believing it to be aimed at effectively banning the federation from operating in the territory. A provision of the legislation holds that only unions registered in the territory will be recognised.

The legislation was due to be implemented last year but was held back after objections from labour and business.

The commission said labour legislation should have all role players' support, especially as the labour market and the economies of the two countries were interwoven.

Friday. He was hit by a bullet after an unknown black man allegedly fired a shot through the window

Elderly blind get the boot

Sowetan 1/2/93

Workers given small retirement package:

(110)

By Alinah Dube

THE Itireleng Institute for the Blind in GaRankuwa has laid off 50 blind workers because of "old age".

The workers, aged between 60 and 85 years, said they were not compensated for loss of work.

One of the workers acting as spokesman, Mr Phillip Mokgoloboto (71), said he had worked for the company for 54 years. Now he had been left in the cold and did not even know where his next meal would come from.

"We are all destitute people not knowing who to turn to. While we did not expect to work here forever, one would expect some form of consideration and a fair settlement," Mokgoloboto said.

The institution's manager, Mrs Pauline Roos, said the workers were each paid R50 for each year of unbroken service as a "thank-you package".

The 50 were too old and had to be laid off as a result. She said their retirement dates were long overdue.

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Bophuthatswana puts a hold on labour Act

GAVIN DU VENAGE (110)

THE Bophuthatswana government has delayed implementation of its controversial Labour Relations Act after pressure from the SA government, industry and Cosatu. B/DAY 18/2/93

Bophuthatswana Manpower Minister Simon Seodi said his government would await more input from industry.

Earlier this week, SA's National Manpower Commission said it intended to ask Bophuthatswana not to go ahead with the law.

The commission was concerned that the Act would harm employees and employers, and lead to intensified labour conflict.

Bophuthatswana media liaison spokesman Alwyn Viljoen said yesterday it was likely a "high level" meeting between senior SA officials and Seodi would take place this week. The meeting was being arranged at the SA embassy in Mmabatho.

The Act was originally scheduled to be passed late last year, but protests from Cosatu and employers in the homeland led to it being put off until this year.

Cosatu, which is represented on the commission, has vociferously opposed the legislation, which it claims would effectivly ban it from Bophuthatswana.

The new law would allow only unions registered in the territory to operate, but Cosatu does not recognise Bophuthatswana and refuses to take such a step.

Eleventh hour move on law

Sowetan 1/3/93

CONFLICT CONCERN Cosatu steps in to prevent implementation of labour legislation:

By Ike Motsapi

THE CONGRESS OF South African Trade Unions has sent an urgent appeal to the Government and the chairman of the Goldstone Commission to force Bophuthatswana not to implement a controversial labour law today.

Cosatu warned yesterday that a crisis situation was developing in the homeland regarding the unilateral implementation of unacceptable labour legislation.

In letters to Mr Pik Botha, Mr Leon Wessels, ministers of foreign affairs and manpower respectively, and Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, Cosatu said it appeared that the homeland authorities were "intent on implementing the new Industrial Relations Act on March 1".

The legislation, if implemented, will ban trade unions from outside the homeland from operating in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Sam Shilowa, Cosatu's assistant general secretary, said the trade union federation has in the past objected to the implementation of this legislation. "The legislation fails to provide workable and acceptable dispute resolution mechanisms and will accordingly not facilitate stable labour relations.

"In addition, it falls foul of the standards of the International Labour Organisation's Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission to South Africa which said the country is responsible for what happens in that homeland.

"Of immediate concern is the impact that the implementation of this legislation will have on labour relations in Bophuthatswana and South Africa, given the prohibition placed on the country's linked trade union," Shilowa said.

He said Cosatu's concern was that the legislation will increase tensions and the possibility of violent confrontation if implemented.

LABOUR BRIEFS

W/Mail 5/3 – 11/3/93.

No action on Bop Act

THE Bophuthatswana government this week said its controversial draft Labour Relations Act would not be implemented until all submissions and recommendations on the Act had been studied by an eight-person commission. (110)

Bop was reacting to a campaign threat by Cosatu, which alleged last week the Act would be implemented on March 1.

"In its eagerness to discredit ... one of the finest and most comprehensive pieces of labour legislation ever produced on the subcontinent, Cosatu has jumped the gun and made itself look foolish," Bop Manpower Minister Simon Seodi said.

Staffer charged at strife-torn Unibop

W/Mail 14/5 - 20/5/93

By ALEX DODD

THE president of the staff association of the strife-torn University of Bophuthatswana was this week charged with "the intention to do grievous bodily harm against the Bophuthatwana police and with public violence".

This accusation, lodged against Tshepiso Rampele, was made public at an all-staff meeting held on Wednesday at Unibop. "It is clear from the video recording displayed on CCV TV that he did not commit any such act," said a staff association statement yesterday.

Confirmation of the charges could not be obtained from the Bophuthatswana Police by the time of going to press yesterday.

The university has been indefinitely closed since Tuesday following a decision by the administration to suspend lectures, which were "no longer worthwhile because of conflict and disruptions".

This development comes after a student demonstration, held at the campus last Friday, was dispersed by the Bophuthatswana Police.

The staff association resolved at Wednesday's meeting to raise funds for its members on campus to cover legal action.

Stand by your man: Go on a hunger strike

W/Mail 18/6-24/6/93 (110)

By JACQUIE GOLDING

PETRA BURRILL is on an "indefinite hunger strike" to protest against the unfair dismissal of her flight engineer husband Graham Burrill by Bopair, the Bophuthatswana government airline.

Burrill is also protesting against the "crushing of unionists by the Bophuthatswana government", she says.

Graham Burrill was dismissed from Bopair earlier this year when he refused to accept changes to his conditions of service following the privatisation of one of Bopair's wings — the Aviation Maintenance and Technical Services (Amtec). He had to reapply for his job following the privatisation.

A circular sent out by Bopair at the time assured workers that their benefits would not be affected but Burrill and two fellow employees were demoted and then put on 24 hours' notice.

Following their demotions and the refusal by mangement to reach a compromise, Burrill and his colleagues went on a go-slow at Jan Smuts airport.

He was suspended after "serious charges" were made against him, but his wife believes he was dismissed because of his "active union work".

Burrill said she would continue her strike until her husband was "compensated" and other people in Bophuthatswana stood up and protested against the unjust labour practices taking place in the homeland.

"It affects me as a wife and mother to see Graham having been demoted because of his union activities. Eventually he's dismissed because he refuses to accept the ill-treatment of workers.

"Bopair has blackened his name in the industry and alternative employment is impossible," she alleges.

Burrill took his dismissal to the Industrial Court last month, but lost his appeal on a technicality.

While the presiding officer found "more than a *prima facie* case that Burrill was unfairly treated and dismissed by Bopair", he was forced to find against Burrill because the company subsequently offered him unconditional reinstatement and a second disciplinary inquiry.

His lawyer, Stephen Hardie, says they will take the case on review.

No-eat protest ... Petra Burrill is on hunger strike to protest against her husband's unfair dismissal by Bopair Photo: RUTH MOTAU

Petra Burrill started off weighing 75kg and had already lost two kilograms by mid-week. She watches her husband have breakfast in the morning and she cooks supper "as usual" for the family.

She will be consuming liquids and according to medical advice should not fast for longer than 15 days.

Burrill plans to sit outside the World Trade Centre today "to bring to the attention of leaders that unions should not be underestimated.

"Dismissal in labour law is the equivalent to the death sentence in criminal law," she says, "and I'll remain on strike until they admit they were wrong in letting my husband go."

in brief

Sowetan 1/7/93

Announcing the increase, President Lucas Mangope said: "Government realises that high inflation burdens the nation, including public servants, teachers and members of our security forces, and from time to time a need arises to alleviate this burden by improving salaries."

110

Sowetan 11/7/93

'Burden alleviated'

THE Bophuthatswana government has announced a five percent pay increase for its civil servants as from today.

The increase comes amid dissatisfaction among civil servants over alleged repression by the homeland government.

110

Mmabatho pay rises

THE Bophuthatswana government yesterday announced a 5% pay rise for public servants, teachers and the military from July 1. B/Day 1/7/93

President Lucas Mangope said his government realised the problems of rising inflation, and hence the need to increase salaries. But availability of adequate funds was a limiting factor. (110)

Sun City: 'No one to deal with'

Star 5/7/93

By Phil Zoio

The strike by thousands of black staff members at Sun International's Sun City casino resort remained unresolved yesterday because no leaders emerged from the strikers to negotiate, says management.

On Saturday, white staff had to provide skeleton services when three quarters of the 4 500 workers went on strike.

A large crowd of strikers yesterday gathered outside the staff entrance but were chased away by members of Bophuthatswana police who fired teargas at them. Witnesses claimed that several strikers were assaulted.

Sun City managing director Peter Venison said the hotel's "black Bophuthatswana" staff were in the process of forming a union, as yet unregistered.

The SA Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) is not recognised in Bophuthatswana.

Venison said management had addressed workers gathered at the staff gates to the Sun City complex on Saturday, inviting them to come forward and discuss their grievances, without success.

White staff yesterday continued to work exhausting shifts of between 12 and 18 hours.

Many of the basic services and attractions of the hotel were not operating.

Restaurants that were operating were very busy, mostly fully booked with long queues. Some guests had to wait hours to be checked in at reception.

Venison dismissed claims in the Sunday press that black workers were striking because they were discriminated against and being made to stay far away from Sun City, while white staff members lived nearby the complex. "It's nonsense. People are given the property where they live according to their position," he said.

Helping hand . . . white staff provided skeleton services when some 75 percent of staff members at the Sun City complex went on strike.

s ●Bophuthatswana assures public servants

za outside

Homeland pensions 'are safe'

Sowetan

THE Bophuthatswana government has assured its public servants that their pensions will be safe after next year's April 27 elections. 15/11/93

It said unlike in Venda, where pensions were paid out to civil servants, Bophuthatswana's pension fund would not advise its members to opt for early pension payouts. (110)

"The assurance that people can have their pensions in cash sounds tempting, especially in the current political uncertainty in South Africa."

70 000 set to strike

Sowetan 15/11/93

■ DOWN TOOLS Civil servants want better pay:

By Don Seokane

LEBOWA's 70 000 civil servants are set to down tools today and have also called for a consumer boycott in a bid to back their demands for salary increases.

Mr Gilbert Mosena, executive member of the Inter-departmental Co-ordinating Forum, said at the weekend that if the boycott was endorsed by the Regional Consultative Development Forum, a body made up of political and community organisations, it would mainly affect banking institutions which were seen as "unprogressive".

The boycott was mooted at a meeting of civil servants last Monday. The meeting also decided that offices of certain heads of departments in the civil service be occupied to coincide with the sit-in that starts today.

"Some heads of departments are highly inefficient and their ineptness have led to salary backlogs. That is why we have to occupy their offices," Mosena said.

The decision to down tools was taken after negotiations between the ICF and Minister of Land Regional Affairs Mr André Fourie broke down two weeks ago.

The talks were aimed at persuading Fourie to withdraw the proclamation that has precluded Lebowa from implementing promotions and salary adjustments.

December 3 to 9 1993

Bopping along to its own labour tune

cont

(110)

WM 3-9/12/93

Bophuthatswana is out of step with the rest of South Africa on labour relations. **Ferial Haffajee** looks at the implications of Bop's Industrial Relations Act

THE Bophuthatswana government's decision to implement a draconian labour statute has placed the homeland on a collision course with the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the biggest employers in the homeland and the National Manpower Commission (NMC).

Last week, Cosatu supporters demonstrated against the Industrial Relations Act (IRA) at a number of factories in the homeland while the NMC has agreed to take action to reverse the Act's implementation.

Cosatu warned: "The decision by (Bop President Lucas) Mangope to reintroduce the Industrial Relations Act by stealth, is going to plunge the region into large-scale industrial conflict."

Bophuthatswana's decision comes after two years of negotiations on the controversial Act, which was first tabled in 1991 but kept on ice after pressure from the South African departments of Foreign Affairs and Manpower. The clause raising the most consternation is the section which bans "foreign" unions from organising in the homeland. This clause is seen as a veiled attempt to quell the rising influence of Cosatu in Bophuthatswana, and some suggest, to prevent electioneering for the African National Congress.

Cosatu representative Neil Coleman this week said: "It does concern us that this move has a broader agenda to suppress any freedom of association, especially in the run-up to elections."

Cosatu affiliates are active at all of the homeland's Big Six companies: BMW, AECI, Premier Milling, Shatterprufe, Impala Platinum mines and South African Breweries — which trades as United Breweries in the homeland. They enjoy *de facto* recognition agreements at all these plants and have, with the assistance of labour consultants, hammered out a "working relationship" with employers.

But the IRA now criminalises employers and employees who in any way associate with foreign unions, making all such arrangements illegal.

Employers contacted this week had not yet formulated a response to the Act, but one said: "It could create certain difficulties for trade union officials who can be arrested and charged (in line with provisions in the Act)." The clause also means Cosatu affiliates which employers deal with, will be unable to make use of any labour instruments — like the industrial councils and the industrial court — which the Act has established.

Another employer said Bophuthatswana's legal advisors have already assured the Big Six companies that they will not be prosecuted.

Both employers and Cosatu unions were taken by surprise when the implementation date for the Act was set for November 4, without appearing on the parliamentary roll. Even the South African embassy in Bophuthatswana was not informed of its imminent implementation.

Lucas Mangope ... Removing workers' rights

Earlier this year, pressure from some of Bophuthatswana's biggest South African investors, South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Manpower Minister Leon Wessels saw the Act referred to a "committee of labour law experts" set up by the Bop government. This committee — which consisted of equal numbers of representatives from the homeland government and employers — passed a report recommending changes to the Act. These changes addressed most of the International Labour Organisation's and NMC's objections, but were ignored by the homeland, which made only technical changes to the IRA.

"The core complaints were never addressed," a labour lawyer said.

The Act now also jeopardises the work of the NMC's harmonisation sub-committee which is considering ways of aligning the 11 different labour statutes in South Africa and the homelands.

"It is a slap in the face of workers in the region that on the eve of reincorporation and national elections, Mangope is allowed to bring in legislation which effectively removes workers' right to freedom of association.

"There is no way in which free and fair elections will be possible in the region as long as this law is in place," Cosatu said in a statement.

Registration clauses in the IRA effectively keep out Cosatu unions. To register, a trade union must have its head office in Bophuthatswana and must make its books available for government scrutiny. Trade union officials must be Tswana citizens of good standing who have no previous convictions.

But the ban on foreign unions is not the only flaw in the IRA. The Act allows the manpower minister to call in the army to a workplace where a strike is taking place, and also impinges on the right to strike with "a long and complex pre-strike procedure", says labour lawyer Helen Seady. There is no protection for striking workers, while both the state and

employers can interdict strikers.

Cosatu Northern Transvaal regional secretary Joseph Silau said the federation was well organised in the Big Six companies, where it enjoyed a majority membership at each, but was less successful in smaller concerns. He said that the Act would make organising in the homeland even more difficult.

"Organisers are in and out of detention, but they have become experienced strategists," he said, adding that union officials snuck into factories to speak to workers or organised meetings on Bophuthatswana borders at education centres and churches sympathetic to their cause.

The Bophuthatswana government, when it implemented the Act, said: "... the freedom to associate and the right to organise does not give organisation the right to ignore the freedom of others, or the limits of an organisation's influence determined by international borders".

But with a good view of the writing on the wall, the government added: "Bophuthatswana does not want to give the impression that its Industrial Relations Act is set in concrete ... it is commonly accepted that political developments in southern Africa may necessitate more amendments to Bophuthatswana's Act in the future."

Nactu, Cosatu unions compete at Putco

Weekly Mail Reporter WM 3-9/12/93

A BATTLE for members by the National Council of Trade Unions and the Congress of South African Trade Unions' transport unions at the Putco transport company has seen an ugly conflict emerge.

Last week, the Cosatu-affiliated Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) charged that its members who had crossed over from the other union were being intimidated at Putco's Soshanguve depot.

But this week, the Nactu affiliate, the Transport and Allied Workers' Union (Tawu) dismissed these claims as "hogwash".

Instead, Tawu general secretary Meshack Ranela claimed the Cosatu affiliate "used coercive methods to get Tawu members to cross". He said a criminal case was pending against TGWU members for the harassment of a shop-steward at Putco's Homelands depot, where the Cosatu affiliate is the majority union.

TGWU general secretary Randall Howard has called on Putco management to intervene.

'Contingency plan' for Bop salaries

B/Day DAVID GREYBE 21/2/94

THE Bophuthatswana government had drawn up a contingency plan to ensure payment of salaries to its public servants and military personnel if SA cut off its financial support, Minister of State Rowan Cronje said yesterday. (110)

"Of course we will have to tighten our (financial) belt and cut off the fat, but we have made contingency plans," he said.

He admitted recent disruptions in Venda among public servants, centring on demands for their pensions to be paid out, had caused "some concern". However, Bophuthatswana's pension fund for public servants was run by an independent company, and was "very healthy".

Cronje denied there was a split in the cabinet over whether the homeland should take part in the elections, as claimed in a Sunday newspaper. There were different viewpoints among ministers but the issue had never been put to them.

ADRIAN HADLAND reports that Bophuthatswana has proposed that it retain a degree of federal autonomy within the new northwestern province.

Speaking at the weekend after the first meeting of a joint ANC-Bophuthatswana task group, Bophuthatswana cabinet minister Ephraim Keikelame said the option was being looked at by the ANC.

In reports at the weekend, however, ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said Bophuthatswana's proposals were "totally unacceptable".

NEWS Freedom Alliance insists it will not vote ● Health workers on strike

Nurses strike

Sowetan 22/2/94

POST and telecommunication and health and social services workers in Bophuthatswana went on strike yesterday to back their demands for pay increases and pension refunds

Nurses and other health and social services workers at Bophelong Hospital in Mmabatho refused to work, demanding salary increases and pension payouts. Nurses ignored police orders to return to their wards. (110)

A strike at Odi Hospital near Garankuwa was still continuing yesterday The hospital was reported to be closed at the weekend and patients were transferred to other hospitals.

At Jubilee Hospital in Temba, Hammanskraal, nurses and general workers staged a sit-in in the administrative block.

Post and telecommunications workers also downed tools in Mmabatho, demanding pay rises and the permanent employment of casual workers. They also demanded pension payouts.

Bophuthatswana postmaster-general Mr HJ Nel confirmed he had been given a list of grievances.

At Westvaal Hospital in Orkney, in the Western Transvaal, about 100 nurses staged a picket to press for a salary review. Nurses' spokesman Mr Zanemvula Gluiji said salaries had not been reviewed since 1984.

Bop services halted as hundreds go on strike

Star 22/2/94

110

■ BY JOVIAL RANTAO
LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

Health, post and telecommunication services in Bophuthatswana have come to a standstill after workers downed tools demanding pension payouts, amid fears that President Lucas Mangope's government might face a general strike by civil servants.

The Information Services of Bophuthatswana confirmed yesterday that more than 500 nurses and health workers as well as 1 000 postal workers had gone on strike in Mmabatho, demanding that their pension contributions to the Sefalana Employment Benefits Organisation (Sebo) be refunded.

There are growing fears that the civil service in Bophuthatswana might be crippled by a general strike by workers who fear that their pensions will be forfeited if the homeland is reincorporated into South Africa in the future.

Sebo said in a recent statement that the R59 million in pension funds under its administration was safe and in good standing.

The Information Services of Bophuthatswana said the post and telecommunication workers had demanded a 50 percent salary increase, the removal of white seniors seconded by South Africa, the payment of their pensions as well as the granting of permanent posts to temporary workers.

Homeland police 'invade hospital'

B/DAY 23/2/94

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE Bophuthatswana hospital crisis deepened yesterday when Bophelong Hospital was left deserted after police "invaded", the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum said.

Critical cases were referred to nearby Victoria private hospital.

The forum claimed that police had entered the hospital premises after an address by Bophuthatswana Health Minister Nathaniel Khaole failed to convince workers to return to work.

Most of the strike leaders had gone into hiding after they had been threatened by police, the forum alleged.

(110) (112)

The forum and the ANC PWV branch urged foreign missions and the TEC to intervene.

The ANC branch said most hospital staff, who worked long hours under difficult conditions, were paid meagre wages. It called on the authorities to address their demands for salary adjustments and increases, pension payouts, maternity and study benefits and night shift allowances.

Because they played a vital role, hospital workers were often held to ransom by authorities who, while refusing to attend to their problems, used the emotional issue of patients to blackmail them, the ANC said.

Authorities should respond timeously to workers' demands to avoid risking patients' lives.

Sapa reports that hopes of ending an 11-day-old strike by nurses and labourers at 13 hospitals in Lebowa diminished yesterday after strikers decided to continue protesting.

Central Action Committee chairman D Tsheola said workers were dissatisfied with unilateral changes made by government to a proposed agreement that clerical staff assist in implementing promotions and payments. He claimed government had excluded clerical staff.

Meanwhile, the SA Nursing Association yesterday asked National Health and Welfare Minister Rina Venter and the National Health Forum to exert pressure to speed up arbitration during hospital strikes as patients' lives were at risk.

It had met Cosatu representatives to express concern about the intimidation of its nurses.

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The DP launched its election manifesto at Kempton Park yesterday. From left are election candidates William Mnisi, Paige Cuffe, Tony Leon, Zach de Beer and Peter Soal. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

DP trumpets its election strategy

B/Day 24/2/94

TIM COHEN

THE DP released its manifesto yesterday, adopting the theme "Protecting you from the abuse of power", on the same day as the party's "battle bus" went on its maiden voyage to campaign in calypso style in Alexandra township near Sandton.

The double-decker bus, festooned with balloons and posters, was well received by rain-drenched Alexandra residents, despite the continual blare of pop music and propaganda.

Few residents showed hostility towards the colourful entourage, although the wild enthusiasm which usually accompanies township visits by ANC president Nelson Mandela was not in evidence.

The roofless bus carried a host of DP candidates, including PWV leader Tony Leon and former Miss SA Michelle Bruce, who frequently clambered off to hand out pamphlets and balloons.

DP leader Zach de Beer said the "golden thread" that ran through the DP's manifesto was the "unique, shining belief of the democrats in the supreme worth of the individual human being".

The 10-page manifesto contained few surprises, expressing the party's vision of individual freedom and human dignity on a broad variety of topics.

The manifesto places a question mark over DP participation in the government of national unity, saying that should it gain more than 5% of the vote, it would not necessarily take up the Cabinet posts it would be entitled to.

Whether the DP would accept the invitation to serve in the government of national unity would depend on whether participating parties would have the right to criticise government decisions publicly.

On economic solutions, the manifesto was specific about the need for strict control of expenditure, lower taxes and privatisation.

The party's economic plan called for a massive labour intensive housing and development programme and a compulsory state pension and medical scheme.

It pledged that the party would oppose "economic madness", including nationalisation, economic populism, socialism, creeping communism and the politicisation of education, housing and social services.

The party also gave notice that it intended fighting for additional constitutional reforms, including citizens' initiatives and proportional representation with constituencies.

The manifesto also pledges a tough law and order campaign which would put criminals in jail "where they belong".

It also called for a caring government which would ensure freedom from hunger, attempt to ensure a home for every family, care for the aged, ensure dignity for the disabled and right the wrongs of the past.

Report by T Cohen, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb.

Psychiatric patients wander into town

KATHRYN STRACHAN

HELPLESS patients from Bophelong Psychiatric Hospital were wandering the streets of Mafikeng yesterday as striking staff — fearing police harassment — fled the premises, the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum said. B/Day

Other patients were roaming about the premises, the forum said. 24/2/94

Meanwhile, strikes by hospital workers and public servants in Bophuthatswana's Odi region were suspended yesterday to give negotiations a chance, the Bophuthatswana information service said. (110)

Public servants returned to work after a memorandum was submitted to the region's assistant governor with the demand that a response be given by tomorrow. They are demanding a refund of pension contributions before the reincorporation of Bophuthatswana into SA, better working conditions and higher salaries.

The information service said striking nurses and health workers at Bophelong Psychiatric Hospital had tried to prevent patients from being transferred to other institutions. It also claimed strikers turned away emergency cases, threw stones at police and intimidated non-strikers.

The forum, which has been monitoring the situation, denied these allegations, as well as the claim by the Bophuthatswana government that hospital workers had placed psychiatric patients between themselves and the police. Forum spokesman Bailey Mahlokoleng said unattended patients had walked outside but had not stood between the two groups.

The Bophuthatswana government said workers were also demanding the expulsion of Latvian doctors working at the hospital.

Teachers go on strike

SOWetan 24/2/94

■ PUPILS SUFFER No alternative say teachers who want demands met:

BOPHUTHATSWANA plunged deeper into crisis yesterday when teachers announced they would strike next week.

Teachers spokesman Mr Sello Phiri said although the strike would adversely affect pupils there was "nothing else they could do".

He said the decision could lead to a prompt response from the Bophuthatswana government to teachers' demands.

The teachers, like their colleagues from other government departments in the homeland who are on strike, want salary increases and pension payouts

Health services in some parts of the homeland were still at a standstill yesterday as workers continued their strike to demand pension payouts, the Bophuthatswana Information Service said.

The BIS said negotiations on Tuesday between workers at Jubilee Hospital in Hammanskraal and health department secretary Mr MS Llale had deadlocked, with the workers insisting on meeting Minister of Health Mr N Khaole.

They also insisted on meeting Paul Stone, head of the Sefalana Employee Benefit Organisation, from which they are demanding their pension contributions.

(110)

When told the meeting would only be possible on March 1, they said they would continue their strike.

"Most of Jubilee Hospital clinics in the Odi-Moretele region are not operational," the BIS said.

Health authorities were negotiating with the Bophuthatswana Nurses' Association at Bophelong Hospital in Mmabatho yesterday.

Bophelong health workers this week demanded the payout of pension contributions before the possible reincorporation of Bophuthatswana into South Africa, a 50 percent pay rise, better working conditions and the deportation of foreign doctors who could not communicate with staff and patients.

Meanwhile strikes by civil servants in the Bophuthatswana's Odi region, near Pretoria, ended yesterday.

Tension mounting at Implats over pension fund

JACQUIE GOLDING

TENSION continues to rise at Bophuthatswana's Impala Platinum Mine where workers are demanding that all pension money in the Bophuthatswana National Provident Fund be transferred into a provident fund under their control. B/Day

The Central Workers' Council, representing 25 000 NUM members, would meet fund officials today to discuss the possible pension transfers, an Implats spokesman said.

He said the provident fund issue had been addressed as part of the 1993/94 wage negotiations between the company and the council.

The parties had agreed on payments to the fund and to meet in a separate forum to negotiate the setting up of a new provident fund.

An NUM official yesterday said workers were anxious about the insecurity of their accumulated funds because of political changes and the uncertainty of Bophuthatswana's position in the new SA. "Workers are also concerned about corruption regarding management of funds."

Workers and management contribute 7,5% each to the fund.

The NUM has accused Impala management of delaying the transfer of funds, contributing to discontent among workers. (110)

The council has been negotiating with management since last year and a meeting held last Friday saw the council reiterating its demand for "immediate transferral" 25/2/94

OWETAN Friday February 25 1994

deepens

Hospital strike spreads

Sowetan 25/2/94

By Abbey Makoe
in Mmabatho

HUNDREDS of workers downed tools at three major hospitals in Bophuthatswana yesterday as the health service crisis in the homeland deepened yesterday The affected hospitals are Thusong in Itsoseng, George Stegmann in Moruleng, outside Rustenburg, and Gelukspan near Mafikeng. (110)

The strikes comes barely 24 hours after workers at two other leading hospitals, Bophelong in Mafikeng and Jubilee in Hammanskraal, downed tools.

A *Sowetan* news team found scores of patients, some limping, milling about the Thusong Hospital premises unattended.

A member of the hospital's workers crisis committee said patients were being discharged prematurely.

Only two doctors and the hospital's four matrons were attending to patients. By yesterday afternoon, most patients had been served only soft porridge, prepared by a matron of the hospital.

The workers are demanding — among other things — that the Bophuthatswana government pay them their pension funds before the April 27 elections. And post and telecommunication workers in Taung have also joined the strike.

In Mmabatho public servants were locked into a lengthy meeting with the government's officials yesterday.

Bop hit by more strikes

Sowetan 28/2/94

■ PENSION ROW Teachers and other public servants to join week-long strike:

By McKeed Kotlolo

THOUSANDS OF BOPHUTHATSWANA civil servants and private-sector workers yesterday resolved to embark on a national stayaway from today in protest against the homeland government's refusal to repay their pensions.

The homeland is already hit by ANC-backed strikes in the health services and post and telecommunications departments. Workers in the two departments had vowed to continue with the strike until their demands were met.

Bophuthatswana is the fourth homeland to experience labour unrest by civil servants in the past weeks. The others are Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa.

Teachers and workers in the homeland's public works, electricity department and the private sector are expected to join the week-long strike today.

Police and army won't be affected

Bophuthatswana civil servants, meeting at the Medical University of South Africa yesterday, came out in strong support of a stayaway call by Odi region teachers in an effort to force the government to accede to their demands.

The packed meeting was attended by delegates from various parts of the homeland, including the Rustenburg and Mankwe areas.

If the call is heeded, only the police and army will not be affected, according to Cosatu's Rosslyn branch secretary, Mr Martin Sekati, who said all structures, except the security forces, were represented at yesterday's gathering.

However, sources claimed a substantial number of the security force members in the Odi-Moretele region supported the labour action, but preferred not to come into the open.

Sekati said Becor, the homeland's giant electricity suppliers, Sun International, education, finance and audit departments as well as the whole industrial areas in homeland will be affected by the stayaway.

Parity of salaries

He said workers' demands include the immediate payment of pensions and provident fund sums to workers, the immediate suspension of Sebo deductions, parity of salaries between the homeland and the Republic of South Africa and the participation of the homeland in the TEC.

They also demand free political and trade union activities, permanent employment, immediate the reinstatement of all unfairly dismissed workers, disbandment of the "toothless" Bophuthatswana Teachers Association and the immediate stoppage of the R2 monthly premiums deduction from salaries of teachers.

Sekati said the homeland administration had until Friday to meet the demands or face an intensified national labour action.

The meeting agreed on a plan of action for the whole week, which includes a mass meeting at the Giant Stadium in Soshanguve tomorrow.

Stayaway begins in Bophuthatswana

B/Day 1/3/94

JACQUIE GOLDING

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S public servants and private sector retailers began a week-long stayaway yesterday, demanding that the Labour Relations Act be extended to cover all homeland workers.

Cosatu public co-ordinator Leps Mohoje said yesterday: "We support workers who have resorted to strike action."

Bophuthatswana workers' demands include the investigation of pension funds and the transfer of money into a trust; the scrapping of all legislation prohibiting workers from organising into trade unions; an end to security legislation which allows security forces to interfere in labour matters; that the 50% pay increase for senior public servants be applied to all; and that wages be equal to those of their SA counterparts.

Cosatu released a statement placing the blame for increased industrial action on "Mangope's intransigence".

A union spokesman said: "The use of security forces will succeed in suppressing the protest but will worsen the already explosive situation."

The ANC yesterday also threatened mass action if Bophuthatswana did not allow free political activity by March 5.

The decision was taken at a weekend meeting of the organisation's national and provincial candidates for the north-west region.

(110)

The TEC's finance subcouncil is expected to come under pressure to withhold finances until political activity in the area has been guaranteed.

Report by J Golding, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb.

WETAN Wednesday March 2 1994

strike spreads

Police arrest strikers

Sowetan 2/3/94

By McKeed Kotlolo

BOPHUTHATSWANA police arrested 10 striking workers in Taung yesterday as the crippling strike by civil servants and private-sector employees spread.

Also affected by the strike, which entered its third day today, are government departments, industrial parks, Sun International's hotels and casinos, bus companies and shopping complexes.

The workers are protesting against the homeland government's refusal to repay their pensions and to participate in the Transitional Executive Council.

A spokesman for the Information Service of Bophuthatswana confirmed the arrests of 10 Taung Hospital workers' representatives, allegedly for intimidating non-strikers. (10)

He confirmed that Odi, Jubilee and Thaba'Nchu had been completely closed, while Ditsobotla, Bophelong, Lehurutshe and Kuruman hospitals and their clinics were affected.

The strike by post and telecommunications workers has disrupted services and in the Moretele region, workers at the Agriserve office, Public Works Department and Moretele College of Education embarked on a sit-in.

Businesses, including factories and bus companies in the Garankuwa industrial area, were feeling the pinch of the stayaway by noon yesterday.

Most factories were deserted.

Also affected are Sun International's Morula Sun and Thaba'Nchu Sun, but the hotel and casino group's director of Human Resources, Mr Robert Rimmer, said they were operating normally.

A spokesman for Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings said hundreds of commuters were stranded on Monday and yesterday.

Worker strike cripples Bop

Sowetan 11/3/94

By McKeed Kotlolo

THOUSANDS of Bophuthatswana workers heeded the stayaway call yesterday, crippling the civil service and production at many companies in the homeland. (110)

The week-long stayaway is in protest against the homeland government's refusal to repay workers their pensions and its failure to participate in the Transitional Executive Council.

The majority of factories in (Zone 15) Garankuwa's industrial park were closed because workers did not report for duty. Only a handful factories were operating and most used skeleton staff with some, including the giant United Breweries, employing scab labourers to make deliveries.

Sources in the area said it was difficult to determine the seriousness of the teachers' strike since Bophuthatswana schools were on a two-day holiday.

NEWS No escorts

Pupils to join strike

Sowetan 4/3/94

By Ike Motsapi
Political Staff

ANTI-APARTHEID groups in Bophuthatswana have warned authorities that they will intensify their campaign to make the territory ungovernable if free political activity is not allowed by tomorrow.

The ultimatum comes amid announcements by student organisations throughout Bophuthatswana that an "intensive programme of rolling mass action" will start on Monday. The action will coincide with the series of civil strikes already gripping the homeland.

Political organisations such as the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress in the area are united in their struggle to see the "restoration of democracy" in Bophuthatswana after the April 27 elections.

Sequel to suppression

The ultimatum itself is a sequel to the suppression by police of a meeting scheduled to be addressed by ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela at the University of Bophuthatswana on February 26.

(110)

Workers from various government sectors, and trade unions falling under the umbrella of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, have warned that March 7 will see the escalation of worker resistance to Bophutha-tswana rule unless:

- Free political activity is allowed;
- Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope withdraws from the Freedom Alliance; and
- Mangope commits the territory to contesting the election and accepting the results.

(Report by I Motsapi, 61 Commando Road, Industria West.)

Bop strikes intensify

Sowetan 7/3/94

By Ike Motsapi and Mckeed Kotlolo

GROUPS demanding the rein-corporation of Bophuthatswana into South Africa are expected to intensify their protests today.

Yesterday workers and public servants resolved to extend their week-long stayaway following the homeland government's failure to meet their demands. Thousands of workers who attended a report-back meeting at Medunsa Sports Centre rejected the authorities' response to their demands and unanimously resolved to continue their strike. (110)

A programme of action, which includes mass meetings, students' forums, panel discussions, marches, demonstrations and pickets begins today and will end with a major rally on March 19.

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela is expected to address the rally scheduled for the campus grounds of the University of Bophuthatswana.

Emergency session

The Bophuthatswana cabinet holds an emergency session in Mmabatho, the capital, today. It is expected that the cabinet will decide whether or not to register for the elections.

Nurses are due to meet in Lichtenburg tomorrow to discuss the strike. They demand that Mangope and his cabinet resign immediately.

Organisers of the campaign expect workers from all sectors of government and organised labour to join the campaign aimed at "dethroning" Mangope.

Already post office workers, nurses, teachers and civil servants are engaged in go-slow strikes.

All stations of the Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Corporation were on Saturday broadcasting pre-recorded music with no advertisements or news due to the strike by workers at the corporation.

The strike over wages and conditions of employment started on Friday.

A spokesman for the protesting groups said there would be a meeting between workers representatives and Mangope today but said the strike would continue until their demands were met.

● See page 8.

ANC claims of arrests as Bophuthatswana battles against strikes

BDay 7/3/94

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THREE ANC leaders were allegedly arrested near Mafikeng in the early hours of yesterday morning in what is seen as a bid to clamp down on the crippling public service strikes that have brought Bophuthatswana to a virtual standstill.

The claims were made as Bophuthatswana public and private sector workers in the Odi and Moretele regions resolved to strengthen their strike with a consumer boycott and a blockade of entrances to the homeland.

Sapa reports that more than 7 000 workers at the Medunsa stadium resolved to march on the Union Buildings on Thursday to urge government to intervene in the strike, which enters its fourth week today.

The strikers are demanding, among other things, the payout of pension contributions and reincorporation into SA.

The workers resolved to block roads into Bophuthatswana with the aim of stopping all delivery trucks and visitors to Sun International hotels.

ANC Bophuthatswana election organiser Joseph Molefe said a number of arrests of ANC members had been reported. These had not been confirmed.

He said ANC Bophuthatswana chairman Themba Gwabene, treasurer Gordon Kgomonyane and Youth League chairman Thato Mogogodi had been arrested about 1am and taken to the Mafikeng special branch office.

(110)

Molefe said the strike, which had shifted its emphasis from pension demands to an insistence on reincorporation into SA and a free and fair election in the region, was intensifying, and was expected to spread to the casino industry by tomorrow.

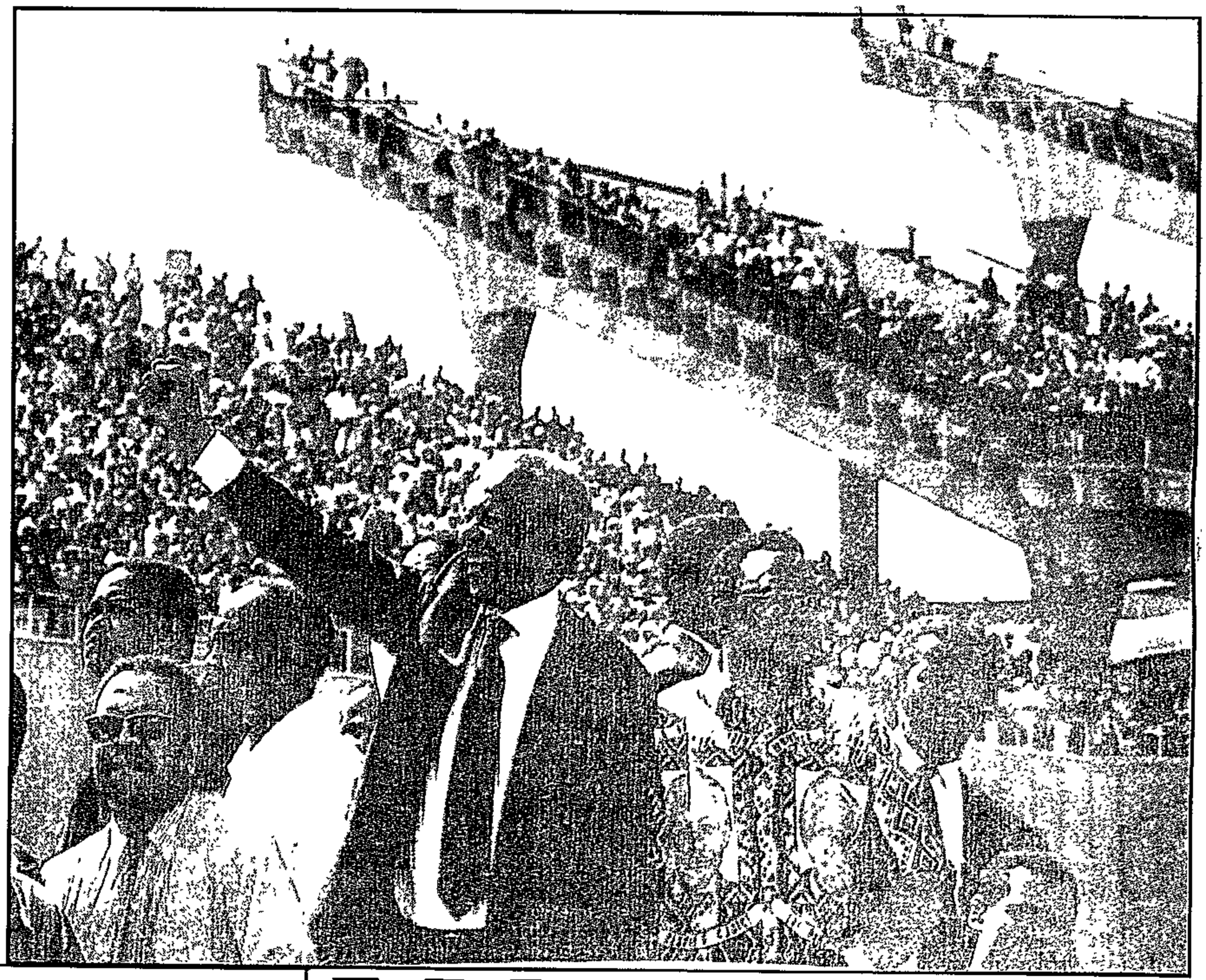
Sun International MD Peter Bacon said that so far the only operation affected by the dispute was the Morula Sun. There were no indications that it would spread to any of Sun International's eight other casinos in the area.

Discussions were taking place between Sun International, Sefalana Employee Benefits Organisation (Sebo), and employee representatives to find a solution to the concerns expressed by employees. Workers are demanding that Sebo pay out their pensions because they fear the homeland will use the pension funds once SA funding ends after the elections.

Bophuthatswana chief negotiator Rowan Cronje said a lot of the uncertainty surrounding the pensions was being cleared up in a series of meetings with striking workers which began on Thursday. He added that the disruptions caused by the strike had been exaggerated.

Cronje also dismissed reports of an imminent strike in the military and police forces triggered by a possible delay in salary payments. He said the cabinet was to meet today to discuss the developments.

Report by K Strachan, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb, and R Matiala, Sapa, 141 Commissioner St, Jhb.



ANC president Nelson Mandela arrives at the Mmabatho Independence Stadium yesterday where he addressed Bop residents during a rally. PIC: PAT SEBOKO

Workers divided

Sowetan 16/3/94

By Themba Molefe in Mmabatho and McKeed Kotlolo in Pretoria

DIVISIONS EMERGED among Bophuthatswana workers yesterday, with Mmabatho-based workers accepting assurances of job security and agreeing to go back to work while those at Odi turned the offer down.

While workers in Mmabatho accepted assurances by ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela that pensions were safe and that increases would be attended to, thousands of Odi workers resolved to continue with the stayaway until the authorities had committed themselves to paying out their pensions. Mandela said service contracts and pay rises for the nearly 10 000 civil servants in the territory were also guaranteed.

Addressing an enthusiastic audience of civil servants and business representatives at the Mmabatho Convention Centre, Mandela said the ANC would guarantee the workers jobs, education and pensions — an issue which led to the downfall of Chief Lucas Mangope.

However, a loud and clear "no one is going to work as from tomorrow (today) until our Sunday feedback meeting" echoed through the giant Odi Stadium as the striking civil servants and private-sector employees repeated after a member of the Workers' Committee of 10.

The stadium near the Morula Sun Hotel had been a white elephant for years. No political gatherings, except those of Mangope's party, were allowed.

The resolution followed announcements by the Workers' Committee that it was due to meet the TEC today to demand a commitment that their pension and provident fund contributions be paid out by April 15 1994. (110)

Mandela yesterday marched into Bophuthatswana and effectively "replaced" Mangope. The usually quiet Mmabatho, the former capital of Bophuthatswana, sprang into life when Mandela declared that Mangope was no longer in power and that the forces of democracy had taken over in the territory.

"Mangope is now a president without a government, a constitution or a people," Mandela said as he responded to a question about Mangope accusing the ANC and the government of "political looting".

For the first time since 1977 Mmabatho was abuzz with colour as even children as young as 10 years waved ANC flags. People openly spoke about the ANC and other parties opposed to Mangope's rule.

Azanian People's Organisation president Professor Itumeleng Mosala is to lead a group of senior leaders to Mmabatho, where he will visit hospitals before addressing a rally at the University Great Hall at 1pm today.

NEW

Bop pension payout work stoppage called off

Star 21/3/94

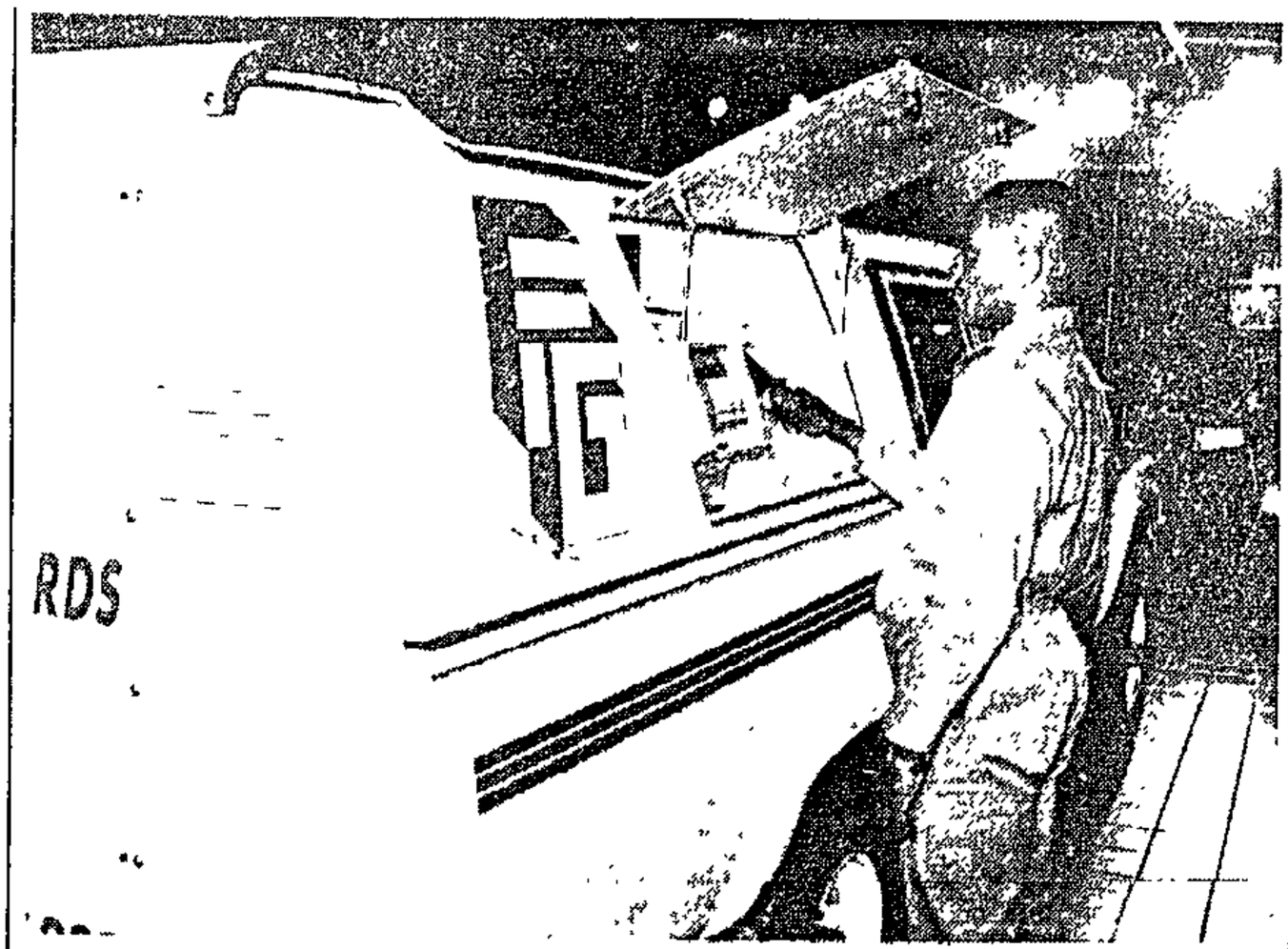
Workers striking over pension payouts at Odi in Bophuthatswana agreed at a meeting yesterday to return to work.

They will return to work tomorrow, staying away today in commemoration of Sharpeville Day. (110)

A spokesmen for the local workers' committee, Simon Shaba, said they were returning to work with the understanding that their demands had been met.

He said there had been a commitment from the two Bophuthatswana administrators that their grievences would be attended to as soon as possible.

■ African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela will address a meeting at the Odi stadium today as part of his election campaign in the area. — Sapa.



A worker demonstrates Fidelity Guards' new armoured, mobile, automated pay system which uses a card and fingerprint identification. Because there is no manual handling of cash, pay packet preparation is reduced. Picture GARTH LUMLEY

Administrators probe Bop pensions payout

B/Day 22/3/94

LLOYD COUTTS

BOPHUTHATSWANA's interim administrators are investigating paying out pensions to homeland public servants and have undertaken to reverse all politically motivated dismissals in the territory's public and parastatal sectors.

Demands for pension payouts by public servants led to unrest and the eventual toppling of the territory's government more than a week ago.

Administrators Tjaart van der Walt and Job Mokgoro said yesterday experts had been briefed to advise them on the feasibility and mechanisms of effecting payouts.

"For those who want to continue in the present arrangement, research is under way to work out interim arrangements in respect of public servants and political office bearers," they said.

The feasibility and mechanisms of dissolving the homeland's provident fund and the payment of accrued benefits were also being worked out. Contributors would be able to leave their contributions intact while rationalisation, restructuring and democratisation of the management structure was in progress.

The administrators said they had authorised an investigation into the affairs of the Sefelana Employee Benefits Organisation (Sebo), which has been accused of mismanagement and corruption.

On the demand for a 50% salary increase, Van der Walt and Mokgoro said attempts would be made to ensure parity with the rest of the SA public service.

"The administrators commit themselves to reverse all dismissals and suspensions motivated by political considerations."

Dismissals with no obvious political motives would also be investigated.

Demands for the removal of managers "perceived to have acted in cahoots with the previous political order" were being considered within the framework of existing contractual obligations.

On complaints about the internal stability unit, the SADF operating independently of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force and discontent at prisons, the administrators said every effort was being made to revamp the security forces and integrate them into the SA security forces.

"The question of the internal stability unit is also being addressed."

Van der Walt and Mokgoro appealed to workers to return to work by today

NEWS

Role of SADF, police units in Bop probed

Star 22/3/94

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER
PRETORIA BUREAU

The actions of the SAP's Internal Stability Division and SADF troops in Bophuthatswana since the overthrow of president Lucas Mangope are being investigated by the joint administration of the former homeland.

This is being done after complaints about alleged harassment by ISD units and independent actions taken by the SADF

Joint administrators Job Mokgoro and Tjaart van der Walt said in Mmabatho yesterday it had been alleged that the ISD was "harassing communities" and they had received requests that the division should leave Bophuthatswana.

THOUSANDS of striking workers in the former homeland are expected to heed a call to go back to work today

It has also been alleged that the SADF — which has about 3 000 troops in the territory — is operating independently of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force.

Meanwhile, the administration has categorised grievances that helped bring down the Mangope government. These include the pension and provident funds, employment of expatriate staff at exorbitant salaries, and unfair dismissals motivated by political considerations.

■ Thousands of striking workers in Bophuthatswana are expected to heed a call to go back to work today.

They include civil servants, who have taken several days to decide whether to resume work after assurances from the SA Government and the ANC that they will receive their salaries for this month.

It will be the first time since looting and rioting earlier this month that a semblance of normality will return to the former homeland. Industrial and business organisations estimate that the 12-day stayaway has cost almost R1 billion in damage to property, loss of production time and curtailment of services.