

Migrant-Labour-SA

PASS LAWS - General

1982

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So, etc on 22 January 1982, if (a) what was the object of the raid (b) by whom was it authorized (c) who was in charge and (d) how many police men were used.

(2) whether any dogs were used in each raid, if so, how many.

(3) whether the South African Police requested the assistance of the African Defence Force in carrying out such raids, if so, for what purpose

(4) (a) how many persons were arrested (b) how many arrested persons were (i) charged and (ii) released and (a) are still in detention and (b) what were the charges against them.

(5) whether any persons in each area were bitten by police dogs during the

... if so, how many (a) were bitten and (b) required hospital treatment?

THE MINISTER OF POLICE

(1) No

(2) to (5) Full away

... Press Council 10/12/82
... Col 65-66
... Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

Whether the Press Council received any complaints from Government departments in 1981, if so (a) how many from each Department and (b) with what result in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Yes

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Number	(a)	(b)
1	Department of Manpower	Withdrawn
3	Department of Health and Welfare	Withdrawn
1	Department of Defence	Redress given
1	Cape Provincial Administration	Withdrawn
1	Natal Provincial Administration	Lapsed
1	Administration for Whites SWA	Lapsed

206 Howard Q Col. 65
Identity documents/influx control regulations 10/2/82

39 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Police

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra were charged with offences relating to (i) identity documents and (ii) influx control regulations in 1981?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	(a)	(b)
(i)	14	77
(ii)	17	135

251 Howard Q Col 66-67
Patrol vehicles 10/2/82

40 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Police

How many serviceable patrol vehicles (a) with and (b) without radio equipment installed are stationed on a daily basis at the (i) Sandton, (ii) Bramley, (iii) Wynberg/Alexandra and (iv) Lombardv East police station?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	(a)	(b)
(i)	2	2
(ii)	1	1

206 *Howard Q. 61. 321*
 Influx control/identity documents
 9/3/82
 301 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents in the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, in the second half of 1981
- (2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 13 630
- (b) 13 032
- (2) 105

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 Memo

MONDAY, 22 FEBRUARY 1982

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

206 Howard
Q Col 165 22/2/82

Influx control/identity documents

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

- (1) What amount was derived by the Administration Board Western Cape in the second half of 1981 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents,
- (2) (a) what part of this amount was paid by employers in respect of illegal employment of Blacks and (b) how many employers were convicted of this offence?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) R180 910
- (2) (a) R47 240
(b) 308

206 Reference books/influx control 9/3/82
 Hansard Q Col. 322
 302 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many Blacks (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in the second half of 1981 by officers of Administration Boards,
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) and (b)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Pretoria	5 691	470
Johannesburg	1 847	794
Durban	570	142
East London	26	15
Port Elizabeth	313	74
Cape Peninsula	2 670	3 870
Bloemfontein	1 444	658
West Rand	1 970	1 391
East Rand	10 614	3 994

(2) 49 865

This figure includes those in (1)(a) and (b) above

(1) How many farmers in (a) the Western Province, (b) the rest of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied for housing loans for farm workers in 1980 and 1981, respectively,

(2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in each area?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Area	(1)		(2)			
	Number of farmers that applied		Number of applications granted		Total amount granted R	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
(a) Greater Western Cape*	174	215	167	203	1 591 688	2 480 600
(b) Cape Province (remainder)	74	67	71	63	883 285	972 500
(c) Orange Free State	30	31	30	29	467 800	570 700
(d) Transvaal	48	54	47	49	764 003	1 027 160
(e) Natal	5	16	5	16	58 600	353 300

*The area Western Province is not defined for the purposes of this scheme but the Greater Western Cape area has been so defined

8/2/82

FRIDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 1982

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

~~229~~ Hansard Q Col. 141 - 142
Internal Security Act 19/2/82
*1 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many persons in the Republic are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act and (b) how many restricted persons have left the Republic?

†The MINISTER OF POLICE (for the Minister of Justice)

and

2

(a) 82

(b) 29

~~206~~ Curfew regulations Hansard Q Col. 142
19/2/82
*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police

How many persons in the Republic were prosecuted under curfew regulations during the period 30 June to 31 December 1981?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

4 668 persons

~~313~~ Soweto: electricity Hansard Q Col. 142 - 143
*3 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

19/2/82

FM 12/3/82 (206)
BLACK SASH REPORT
Influx controls bite

Influx control during 1981 became "more rigid, more people had their SA citizenship taken away and more people became hungry as unemployment in the bantustans soared" A generally bleak picture of the lives of SA blacks is sketched by Sheena Duncan in her annual director's report of the Black Sash Johannesburg advice office

The report, to be presented to the Black Sash national conference in Durban this weekend, notes that 12 242 interviews — excluding "hundreds" of postal and telephone queries — were conducted between February 1981 and January this year This is down on the figure for 1980 when 13 435 interviews were recorded

The reason for the previous year's higher figure, explains Duncan, stemmed from two developments First, in terms of the Riekert proposals on black labour mobility, government, in July 1979, increased from R100 to R500 the fine that can be imposed on employers of unregistered workers A three-month moratorium for registering aid Second, the Johannesburg Municipal Workers' strike in 1980 "caused another crisis as hundreds of men were sacked from the City Council's employ and were endorsed out or deported to the bantustans"



Sash's Duncan ... homelander are locked out

Duncan argues that "the effects of Riekert are biting deep The urban black labour preference policy (not officially yet named as such) following the model of coloured labour preference in the western Cape, increasingly means that jobs are reserved for urban people Recruitment from the bantustans is being steadily reduced Employers co-operate because it is so much easier to employ someone with Section 10 qualifications who now no longer

has to be registered"

She says it is astonishing how few employers are prepared to go to any trouble at all to obtain work registration for a skilled or potentially trainable worker from the homelands According to Duncan, some employers do not consider job applicants without Section 10 qualifications

Duncan notes that the R500 fine on employers of unregistered workers is proving very effective in preventing "illegal"

workseekers from getting jobs, "but it is not preventing illegal influx" She expresses the hope that the Riekert proposal to fine similarly the providers of "illegal" accommodation to blacks, and those so accommodated, will not be included in imminent new legislation.

(206) *House and Q Col. 396*
Reference books/influx control

16/3/82
300 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban areas of the Republic in the second half of 1981,
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1)	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	7 071	891
Johannesburg	14 665	3 792
Soweto	3	0
Durban	1 263	349
Pietermaritzburg	4	0
East London	466	149
Port Elizabeth	5	—
Cape Peninsula	90	73
Bloemfontein	164	206
West Rand	1 031	133
East Rand	1 664	354
(2)	30 534	7 265

These figures only represent the number of persons arrested by the South African Police

Tuesday, April 20, 1982

APPEL Times 20/4/82

[Handwritten signature]
ZC 65

Board official jailed for lashing three women

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A 24-year-old East Rand Administration Board (ERAB) inspector was yesterday jailed for 17 months for giving three women — one of them pregnant — six lashes each with a stick and demanding that they give him money.

Earlier, a Springs magistrate was told that Petrus Albertus Bronkhorst inflicted the lashes after arresting the women for being in Springs "illegally".

In what he termed a shocking case, the magistrate, Mr P D Nel, convicted the inspector on charges of theft, blackmail and assault.

Mr Nel told Bronkhorst, of McLaren Road, Dunnottar "I would be failing in my duty if I imposed a fine I am imposing a sentence that will deter other people in your position from considering such actions."

Bronkhorst, a father of two and an ERAB official with six years' experience, was found guilty on four charges of blackmail, four of assault and one of theft.

He was accused of taking R80 from a taxi driver, Mr Shaesa Mthunwa, R10 from Mr Stefaans Mkhwanza, R20 from Mrs Miriam Ndela, R20 from Mrs Christina Mhagisa and R20 from Mrs Vainah

Mboyiya on December 21 last year after arresting them in a taxi.

The court was told that Bronkhorst and two colleagues, Mr Johannes Vila-kazi and a new appointee, a Mr Henning, had stopped the taxi in Clydesdale Road and demanded to see the occupants' reference books.

They were then driven to a bush near the Payneville Township where Bronkhorst told them they could choose between a hiding or being charged.

He then made the women bend over his vehicle and after cutting a stick from a tree gave them each six lashes. One of the women was pregnant. Mr Mkhwanza

was also beaten. The court was told Bronkhorst had also threatened to have relations with the women.

Sentencing Bronkhorst, Mr Nel said "You were in a position of trust which you abused horribly. It is shocking to hear that you not only threatened these people for money, but demanded more and when that was not enough you threatened the women with sex."

"Then after they had given you the money, you assaulted them. There is only one sentence that I can impose, and that's a term of imprisonment." Mr W P de Waal prosecuted.

PICTURE an urban area in South Africa prosperous whites, fairly well-off blacks work for almost everyone at a reasonable reward Adequate health care, schools and other social benefits for most people Blacks able to travel between most urban centres to new jobs A relatively contented community

Imagine also an invisible barrier around this urban enclave it locks out hundreds of thousands — perhaps millions — of black South Africans Many live in abject poverty in vast human dumping grounds

There is virtually no employment outside the barrier Much of the land is too over crowded or degraded to grow crops or support livestock Hunger is widespread Community facilities are overburdened or non-existent Disease and illness are rife Resentment and bitterness smoulder

Back in the urban centres Government inspectors patrol day and night They raid homes in black and white residential areas They raid factories and offices They search unceasingly for "unauthorised" blacks who have slipped in

Some people will be able to get through the barrier "legally" If they have "legal" employment they will be allowed to commute each day to and from homeland residential areas bordering on the urban centres

But for those far removed from the urban centres — deep in the hearts of the homelands — the situation will be most desperate

It is a frightening picture Possible consequences are not difficult to imagine

The scenario is not the idle musing of some writer of futuristic horror It is the nightmarish situation that could arise if the Government's latest proposals to bar "surplus" blacks from the cities are taken to their logical conclusion

The proposals are contained in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill which was read for the first time in Parliament last week

It has been referred to the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution for consideration and possible amendment

The Bill and two others — the Black Local Authorities Bill and the Black Communities Development Bill — form the "new deal" for urban blacks offered by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

1980 the Bills were condemned so strongly that they were withdrawn and referred to the Groskopf Committee for revision After further redrafting by State officials they were re-published this year

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill includes the most severe influx control measures ever proposed publicly by a South African government

The intention seems clear to improve the quality of life for blacks who qualify for permanent urban residence status and to bar those who leave depressed homeland

areas and travel to the cities without authority to find work or live with relatives or friends

Proposals in the Bill which in particular indicate the determination with which the Government intends pursuing its goal include that

- Employers of blacks "unauthorised" to be in urban areas be fined R5 000 The present fine is R500

- People who accommodate "illegals" as well as the "illegals" themselves be fined R500

- "Unauthorised" blacks be barred from urban areas between 10 pm and 5 am The present 72-hour period of grace will be scrapped

- Visitors be allowed to stay in urban areas for a maximum of 14 days a year The present three-month renewable visitors permit will be scrapped

- Dr Koornhof be given extra-ordinary powers to unilaterally take away rights granted to blacks in terms of the Bill

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, believes Dr Koornhof may immediately use this power to override court decisions which have given certain black migrant workers permanent urban residence status

Under such circumstances it became nonsense to speak of "legal rights", she said

Mrs Duncan believes citizens of homelands and independent national states who qualify for urban rights will lose those rights unless they are stamped in their "pass" books before the Bill becomes law

She said the new clamp on visitors permits was "dreadful" Many women visited their husbands — at considerable expense — to conceive children

The Bill also gives "designated officers" the right to decide if a person lives near enough to his place of work in an urban area to commute from outside the area

Mrs Duncan said this could mean that if an official in Johannesburg believed Winterveld north of Pretoria was within daily travelling distance of the Reef he could refuse a person authority to

A total strategy on influx control

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is part of Dr Piet Koornhof's "new deal" for urban blacks It sets out the Government's latest thinking on influx control Political reporter CHRIS FREIMOND looks at the proposed new measures

live in Johannesburg She believes the higher penalties for giving work or accommodation to "illegals" will make influx control totally effective

It is most unlikely that either whites or black friends and relatives in the townships will assist people "unauthorised" to be in an urban area

The Bill also gives the Minister sweeping powers to deal with situations such as the Cape squatters

Blacks may be summarily removed to their homelands or any other place if Dr Koornhof believes that by squatting they are

- Trying to put pressure on the Government to change certain laws or their application

- Endangering the maintenance of law and order

- Threatening their own health and social welfare or the health of the public in general

At present unless squatters are citizens of an independent national state to which they can be summarily deported they must be tried in a commissioner's court before being sent home

Dr Koornhof is also able, by notice in the Government Gazette, to prohibit even "legally" resident urban blacks from working or seeking work in any area where he considers that a state of unemployment prevails

People who want to appeal against decisions by "designated officers" will have to first pay an as yet unspecified amount of money which could make it difficult for many people to appeal, Mrs Duncan said

The onus of proof in any proceedings under the Bill is on the accused Mrs Duncan believes if there is to be any improvement of the current situation this must be stopped

Mrs Duncan said the one "vast improvement" in the Bill was that certain dependents of people with urban status would not lose their right to remain in an urban area if the person on whom they were dependent died

At present dependents can be expelled from urban areas if a husband or father dies

(206) NOV 7/7/82

Curfews: thousands still being charged

Mail Reporter

THOUSANDS of blacks are still being prosecuted for breaking night curfews, in spite of the Government's acceptance of a Riekert Commission recommendation that curfew regulations be abolished

Some Nationalist town councils in the Transvaal, furthermore, are demanding that curfews be more strictly enforced

More than 20 770 people were prosecuted between July 1978 and June 1979, but the figure declined to 10 835 between July 1980 and June last year, according to figures given to Parliament earlier this year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

Curfew regulations are applied with varying degrees of strictness by different local authorities. Some East Rand towns insist on a "white-by-night" policy, which means no blacks are allowed to be in

"white areas" after 10pm, even if they are registered to work in those areas

Other towns allow domestic servants to sleep in "white areas" if they are registered to work on their employers' premises, but their black visitors have to be out of the areas by 10pm

Pretoria, Krugersdorp, Randfontein and Westonaria are among local authorities which have joined the call for stricter curfews

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday community councils were responsible for the enforcement of curfew regulations, but a spokesman for the Black Sash said this was not true

Community councils had no power in white areas, and it was in fact the police who were responsible for enforcing the regulations, she said

A spokesman for the Institute of Race Relations said it was impossible to say how many towns and cities still enforced the curfew

Curfew sirens could shrill throughout SA next year

206
S. Express 1/8/82

AT 10pm every night a curfew siren howls across sleepy Westonaria. Next year it will wail through every South African town if Dr Piet Koornhof's 'urban black' Bill becomes law.

Krugersdorp, Randfontein and Westonaria have, on the advice of the Department of Co-Operation and Development, all re-introduced 10pm to 6am curfew regulations recently.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has a section which says "No unauthorised person shall at any time during the hours 10pm on any day 5am on the following day be present in an urban area unless he is a commuter on his way out of a white urban area in public transport or in a licensed taxi."

The Bill, now before a select committee and due to come before Parliament next year, is designed, the Black Sash and political analysts said, to bring influx control to its logical conclusion. White areas 'unblemished' by

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO
and MOKONE MOLETE

blacks

A Sunday Express visit to Westonaria one night this week, showed most of the people supposedly affected by the curfew did not know it existed.

Blacks we met said they heard the 'pass-out' siren — but did not know why it was sounded.

"Yes, we hear it every night, but nobody has told us what it is all about," said an elderly man walking his female companion to her quarters.

The 9.30pm bus, the last to leave Westonaria for the Libanon mine compound 2km away, had six passengers.

The driver said the bus was empty because it was winter. "I have heard about this pass-out thing but it is cold and it gets dark early. Nobody wants to be on the streets late."

Krugersdorp's acting town clerk, Mr

J Leroux du Plessis, said the council had re-introduced the curfew in the interests of white residents.

"There are blacks in backyards and walking the streets at night, making it unsafe for white residents. If you want to go for a stroll at night you have to watch out all the time. This sort of thing is like sin, it overwhelms you at the most unexpected moment."

Randfontein's town clerk, Mr C J Joubert, said "Whites complained blacks were causing problems at night with housebreaking and theft, molesting legal domestics and crawling in to get a place to sleep late at night. When the other boyfriend comes there's a hell of a fight."

In Westonaria the town clerk, Mr Hannes van Niekerk, said the curfew was introduced after a "letter out of the blue from the local Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, Mr J C S Grober, saying the curfew laws were still applicable."

Influx control: Children held in police cells

INFLUX CONTROL has no age limit, and young children can be kept in custody for three nights and required to leave the area under threat of further arrests

AGUS 27/7/82
 An incident last month has been described by the Athlone Advice Office

On Monday, August 16, at 3am the Administration Board raided prem-

ises of Minerton Turf Club and arrested about 60 people, including 14 children under 14

206
 were being held in a separate cell and not with criminals

Those under 14 were remanded in custody until August 19. They were kept in the Langa police cells, given blankets, and fed bread and soup three times a day.

On the Thursday, the accused appeared before a children's court. They were released in the custody of parents or relatives, who were told the children had to leave the area by Sunday.

The police at Langa said they did not like holding children in the cells, but there was no place of safety or a more suitable place to hold them.

Most seemed to be schoolchildren who had gone to the turf club because fathers or other relatives worked there.

The Advice Office was assured that the children

They claimed to be working to raise money for school uniforms or for their families, and to be earning between R20 and R34 a week.

175 000 days' jail imposed for influx control offences

AGUS 27/7/82
 IN Cape Town last year, about 175 000 days (684 years) imprisonment were imposed for influx control offences, the Athlone Advice Office says in its latest monthly report.

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 In 1981, a total of R410 261 was paid in fines, R283 576 by individual pass offenders and R126 685 by employers charged with employing workers illegally.

"That is 684 years of imprisonment for the crime of attempting to work and live together as a family," the report says.

The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had estimated that 42 percent of the black population in Cape Town was here illegally and 40 percent of the daily prison population in the country was made up of influx control offenders.

The Advice Office said that influx control, however applied or enforced, caused endless suffering and misery.

"If this is the level of suffering caused by current influx control, what can we expect under the increased penalties of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill?" the report asked.

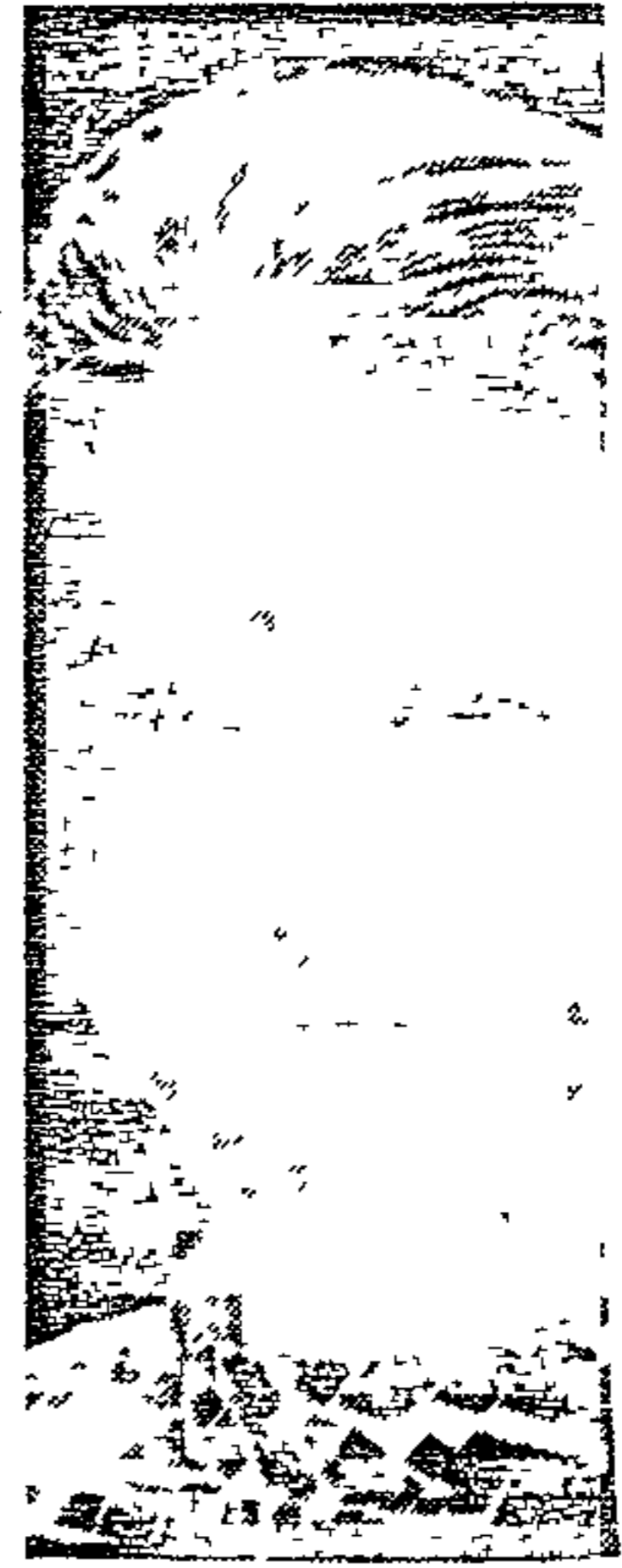
13 000 ARRESTED

In 1981, 13 694 people were arrested in the Peninsula.

This did not include the 3 666 Nyanga site deportations in August and September of 1981.

'Those who built the wealth discarded'

ARBUS
15/11/82
200



Labour Reporter

INFLUX control has become a mechanism to prevent all further black urbanisation in white areas, according to Mrs Sheena Duncan president of the Black Sash

In a recent paper on influx control she said it could no longer be described as a mechanism to "regulate" urbanisation

REVERSE

The proportion of blacks living in white rural and urban areas fell from 63 percent in 1960 to 46 percent in 1980

"The National Party's claim that the flow of black people into white areas would be reversed by 1978 is not as ridiculous as it seemed to be," said Mrs Duncan

The desire to have enormous pools of unskilled labour readily available was giving way to a more capital-intensive type of development requiring fewer workers

"As this process continues, the country discards the men and women on whose work the wealth of the economy was built," she said

COMPULSORY

Since the Government's 1968 labour regulations, no migrant worker has been allowed to enter into a contract with an employer for more than one year at a time

The Department of Co-operation and Development maintained the compulsory annual return to the home area constituted a break in the continuous 10 years employment or 15 years residence required for permanent urban status

Research at the University of the Witwatersrand had indicated that "tens of thousands" of migrant workers had been in their present employment for 10 years or more but had been denied Section 10 1(b) (residence) rights

Mrs Duncan said the new Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill was a further attempt to 'whittle away' the urban rights of people

Under the intended legislation, a person born in an urban area would have to prove not only his own place of birth, but would have to show that both his parents were permanent urban residents

"The fact that 60 percent of births in Soweto are illegitimate is one indication of the extent to which rights are to be limited" said Mrs Duncan

Mrs Sheena Duncan
"Influx control has become a mechanism to prevent all further black urbanisation"

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Prisoners' Grievances

Overcrowded Cells

Offenders' Grievances

overcrowded, 32 were more than 100% overcrowded and eight were more than 200% overcrowded.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced in September last year that 61 building projects were being or had been planned to ease the problem.

To date, 18 of these projects have been completed and building has started on 11. Another 12 have been planned — putting 44 in the planning stage.

These include new prisons, extensions and renovations Colonel C T Jordaan, Prisons Services liaison officer, said.

"A high standard of hygiene is maintained at all times and standards according to which South African prisons are planned provide for moderate over-population."

He said South Africa compared with the international accepted norm that each prisoner must have 3,34m² of space.

In new prisons each prisoner in communal cells had 3,5m².

According to figures in a University of South Africa report to a 1979 conference on violent crime South Africa ranks higher than the United States, West Germany, England and Wales in the number of reported murders and assault per 100 000 of population.

South Africa ranks second only to West Germany in reported cases of sexual crimes, including rape and indecent assault.

In 1977/1978 there were 20,8 murders per 100 000 of South Africa's population compared to 8,8 in the United States in 1977, 4,1 in West Germany in 1978 and one in England and Wales in 1977.

BY STEPHANIE VENTER
SOUTH AFRICA, with one of the highest crime rates and prison populations in the world, is being attacked by criminologists for the rising number of prisoners found guilty of minor crimes and pass offences.

The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders is also upset by the absence of detailed statistics on crime categories.

Nicro says the true picture of the crime problem has become blurred — police no longer break down statistics into crimes.

Only the total number of serious offences is reported in the annual Police Commissioner's report. In the past all serious and minor crimes were detailed by category.

Nicro's report for 1982 says "This information, with

statistics relating to the geographic location of crime, needs to be made available if the State is serious in its desire to join forces with the private sector in combating the social problems which beset the nation."

Mrs Mana van Zyl, a criminologist at the University of Cape Town, believes the "very high" prison population could be considerably reduced if people were not jailed for influx offences.

According to the latest available figures, 425 people per 100 000 were in prison in 1980 — a slight drop on the 1979 total of 440 per 100 000.

In 1980, 40% of the black prison population in South Africa was guilty of influx control offences. In June 1980 77% of prisoners were serving six months or less.

Mrs Van Zyl said the Group Areas Act was one of the main reasons for South

ganise a conference on the judicial system.

The organisation says in its annual report, "We feel it is part of our job and we would highlight specific aspects of how the criminal judicial system is functioning and we want to get other views on imprisonment."

The conference will involve officials from the Department of Justice, the Department of Prisons and academics.

Professor Jacob van der Westhuizen, head of Unisa's Institute of Criminology, said these comparisons were not exact because of different methods of categorising crimes — but they were an indication of crime levels.

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Africa's high crime rate. Nicro has proposed that a scheme of alternative sentencing — community service orders — should be introduced.

Such a scheme was started in Cape Town in 1979 when, depending on circumstances, "sentences" were carried out to the benefit of the community and to decrease the number of people serving jail sentences for minor crimes.

Mr A du Plooy, Nicro's director of personnel, said the scheme relied heavily on Nicro manpower, private organisations and the State which, together, had to decide on the service the offender would do.

"The accused is recommended by the probation officer and the court and the prosecutor discusses the intended service with the accused."

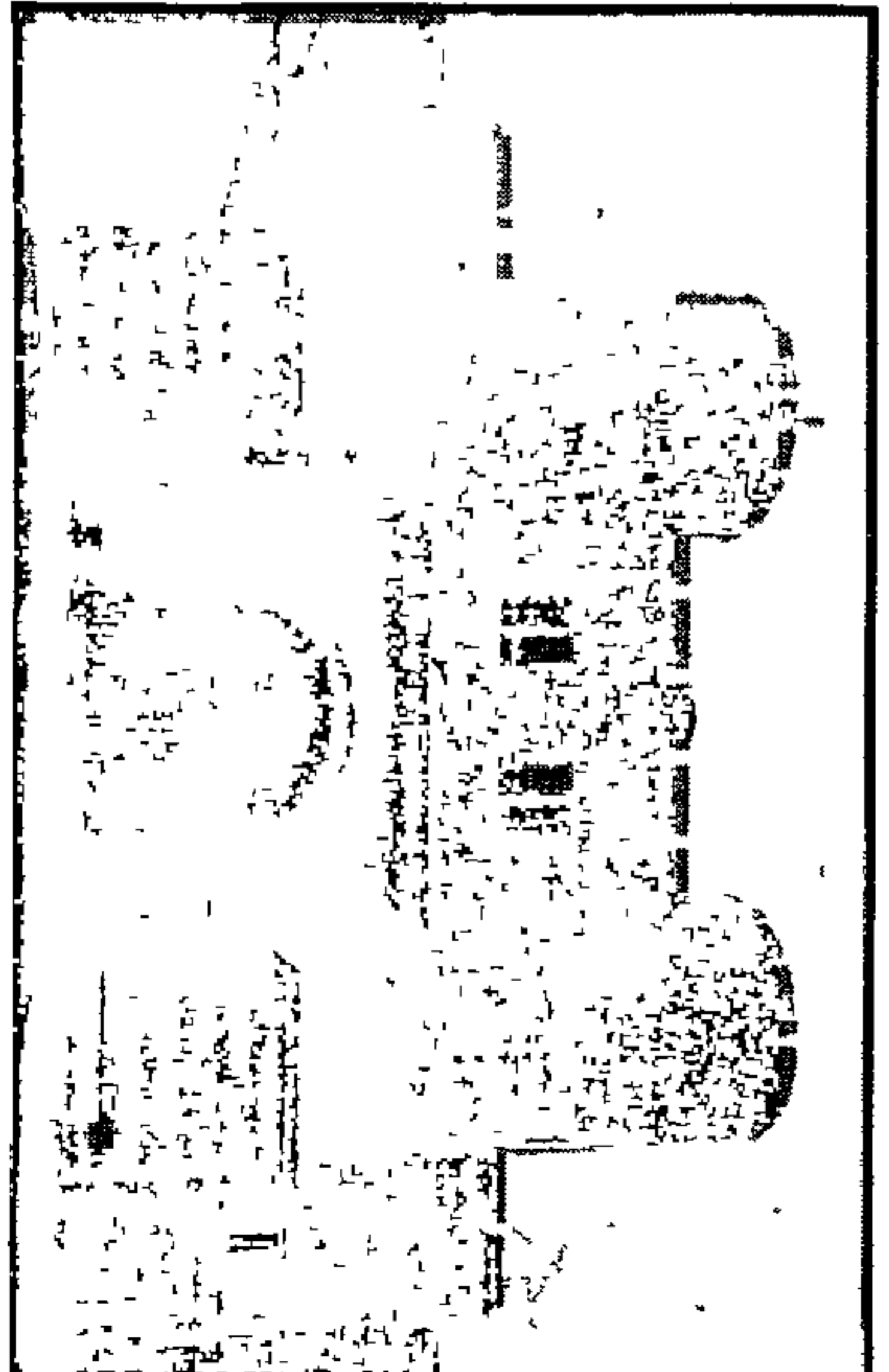
Likely candidates for community service were first offenders. The choice of service depended on the nature of the crime and the offender's age.

Mrs Van Zyl said South Africa was far behind other countries in instituting this kind of sentence. Although community service had been implemented for petty crimes in other countries, it had not yet been used for more serious crimes.

"The public thinks it is safe when prisoners are behind bars, but once they are released they usually take the same problem back into the same community."

Meanwhile, South Africa's prisons are becoming more crowded.

In September last year Parliament was told that 91 of the country's 242 prisons were overcrowded. More than half were over 50%



The entrance to Pretoria Central Prison. Sections of the jail will be replaced to comply with international standards.

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE influential security arm of Government had a major say in drafting the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill and was responsible for the most contentious aspects of the Bill, say informed sources.

Before the controversial Bill was published in its present form in May this year, it was lauded through the Cabinet Committee on Constitutional Development (then Internal Affairs), where the departments of Law and Order (then Police), Defence, the National Intelligence Services, and Internal Affairs had a major hand in its drafting.

The sources say it was in this Cabinet committee, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, that many of the original intentions of the Riekert Commission and, subsequently, the Grosskopf Committee, were frustrated.

It is understood the need to ensure the

Security arm had hand in Bill

effective combating of urban terrorism received priority attention in the committee and played a major role in the re-drafting of the Bill.

It is also understood that the contentious 10pm-5am curfew on "unqualified" blacks in the urban areas and the blanket curfew clause conferring wide powers on the Minister of Co-operation and Development were introduced in this committee.

It is likely that key aspects of the Bill were scrutinised by the powerful State Security Council before it was referred to the Cabinet Committee on Constitutional Development.

The Bill, which deals with influx control and the rights of urban blacks, was referred to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution after its publication earlier this year. Further comment was

invited from interested parties. The measure evoked an outcry and sharp criticism from a broad spectrum of opinion.

It has been dubbed a "war measure" which would make the lives of blacks in the cities intolerable and invite "massive police raids" in what would amount to a state of perpetual martial law for blacks.

The select committee on the constitution, under the chairmanship of Mr Heunis, has since agreed not to deal with the measure until black local authorities have been set up under the new Black Local Government Act, but public calls for the measure to be scrapped have continued.

Although the Department of Co-operation and Development which has borne the brunt of the criticism that has accompanied the Bill, bears ultimate political re-

sponsibility for it, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, like other Ministers on the committee, is bound by decisions taken on a consensus basis.

In addition to the five departments already mentioned, it is understood the departments of Labour, Justice and Foreign Affairs were also represented on the committee.

On the basis of corporate responsibility the various departments, represented by their Ministers and sometimes by co-opted senior officials as well, re-draft and thrash out the details of legislation.

The Orderly Movement Bill was already a re-draft of legislation introduced by Dr Koorhof in October 1980 as part of a "new deal" for urban blacks.

It was one of three related Bills dealing with black local government, administration boards and community development, and influx control.

The Bill on local government — now the Black Local Government Act — underwent a drastic process of revision and re-drafting in the select committee on the constitution and finally emerged from that committee — after its 15th draft — with the support of the official Opposition.

The second Bill — the Black Community Development Bill — is now under consideration by the same committee.

Sources say the Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill is likely to undergo the same exhaustive process of revision and re-drafting once it finally comes up for consideration.

However, informed sources believe the

Rightwinners dismiss PPC survey findings

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

RIGHTWING parties have rejected the findings of a Human Sciences Research Council opinion survey claiming that 57% of whites are in favour of blacks on the President's Council.

The findings are based on a survey among 2 350 whites, coloureds and Indians.

Dr Connie Mulder, of the Conservative Party, yesterday called on the Government to call a general election to test the findings.

He said the researchers had admitted the sample was taken from people in main urban areas, whereas "the Government would lose most of its platteland seats if a general election was held today."

"At grassroots level, the voters do not even want coloureds and Indians on the President's Council," Dr Mulder said.

It would be a mistake to think the survey indicated a mandate for reform, but it should be interpreted as a pointer to the present favourable climate for reform.

Dr Slabbert warned that opportunities could be lost if the climate was wasted on unsatisfactory proposals.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said the finding upheld the view of the NRP that all population groups should take part in joint decision-making.

He said the NRP had never specified on what basis such joint decision-making should take place and the party remained flexible.

Mr Raw said it was not surprising that so few people understood the recommendations of the President's Council. The public tended to react to specific issues and could not be expected to fully understand constitutional details.



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Bill is unlikely to be finalised before 1984
The original Bills drew widespread criticism and were eventually withdrawn and referred to a committee of government officials and representatives of the private sector under the chairmanship of Mr Justice E M Grosskopf

The Grosskopf Committee sought to bring the legislation more into line with the proposals of the Riekert Commission, accepted by the government in a 1979 White Paper

The underlying philosophy of the Riekert Commission was that there should be a major extension of rights to city blacks and a tougher crackdown on rural blacks who wanted to migrate to the urban areas

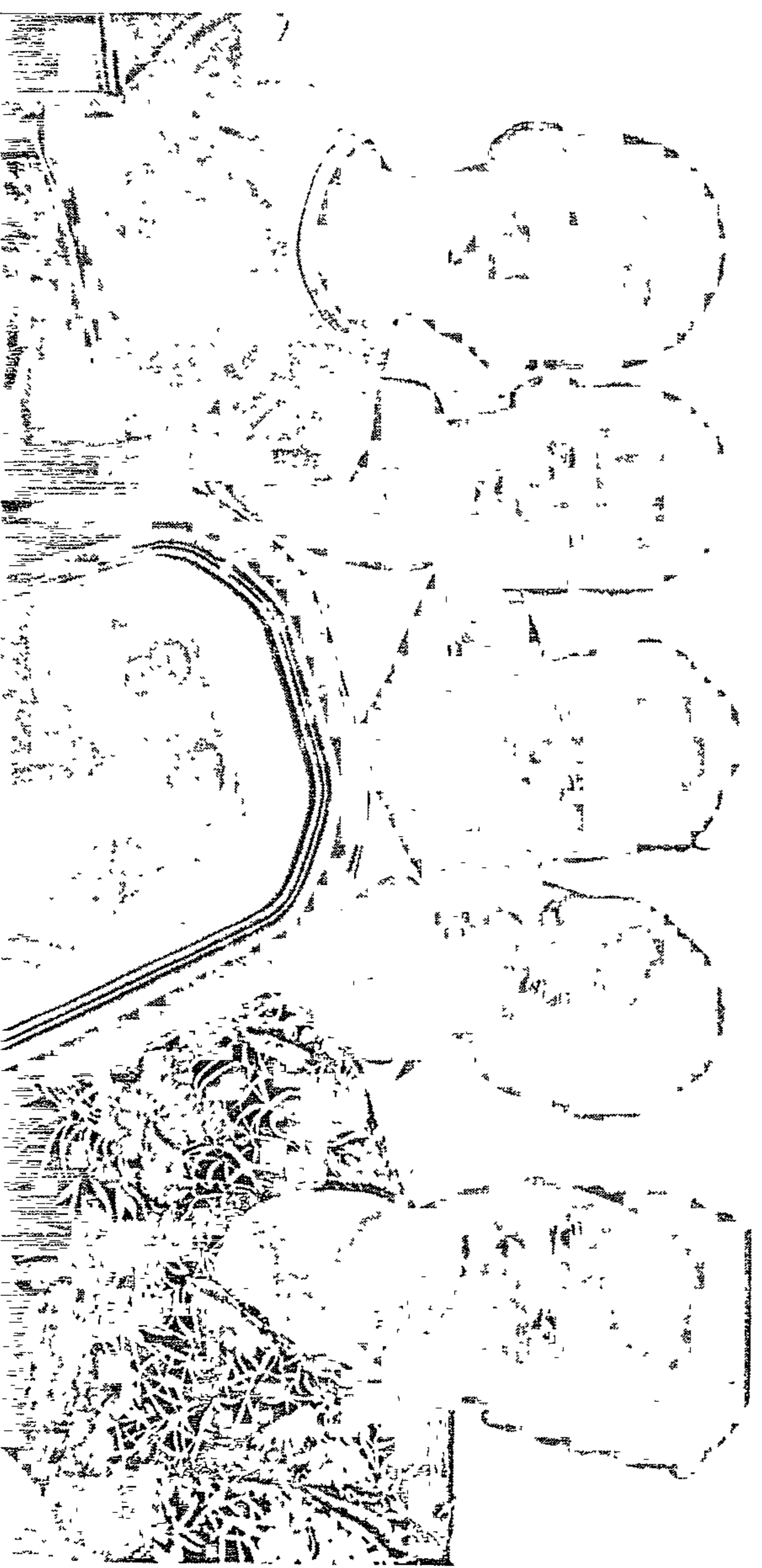
Whereas the Grosskopf Committee recommended the retention of coveted Section 10 rights by blacks who already had them, and the extension of rights to a large category of other black workers, the Bill which emerged from the Cabinet committee would neither have guaranteed Section 10 rights nor extended them to others
Whereas the Grosskopf Committee

recommended an unbroken five year period of urban residence as the criterion for blacks to qualify for permanence in the cities, the draft Bill recommended a 10-year period

The Grosskopf Committee also recommended freehold property rights for blacks — a major recommendation that has been ignored in the "new deal" legislation

Dr Koornhof has come under heavy fire for allegedly ignoring the recommendations of the Grosskopf Committee and in September there were reports in the pro-government Press that he had received a dressing-down from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for the continued existence of obstructionist elements in his department

Dr Koornhof subsequently told a National Party congress he had had a firm talk to senior officials in his department and re-dedicated himself to achieving a "new deal" for urban blacks in line with his original promise after becoming Minister of the black portfolio in 1979



Tax man lays claim to assets

WINDHOEK — The State was granted an urgent application in the Windhoek Supreme Court last week to attach certain assets of a transport contractor in Northern South West Africa, Mr Antonio Alves

According to a report published in the Windhoek Observer on Saturday, the application was brought by the Deputy Receiver of Revenue in the territory, Mr Wouter van der Merwe

Mr Van der Merwe said in papers before the court that he had learnt from evidence given to the Thron Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in State spending that the Owambo administration had paid about R2-million to Mr Alves in the last two years

R18 385 in pass fines

ARGUS 9/11/82
Staff Reporter

ABOUT R18 385 was collected in fines over nine days at the Langa Commissioners Court after 999 cases were heard.

On average 111 cases were heard each day between October 26 and November 5 this year. One thousand one hundred and twenty-five people were arrested during this period. Of these 575 were women and 550 men. One hundred and twenty-six cases were withdrawn.

About 2 500 cases were heard at the courts in the preceding month.

Most of the accused were arrested in pre-dawn pass raids at single quarters in the townships.

They appeared on charges under influx control legislation or township regulations. Fines ranged from about R80 for being in the area without permission to R10 for not producing documents on demand and R20 for harbouring people illegally.

Meanwhile a case which arose out of the pass arrests last year was reviewed in the Supreme Court Capetown yesterday.

Mrs Cynthia Magoswana was arrested in July last year although she had a pass book and permission to be in the prescribed area until October 31 last year.

Mr Justice Vos with Mr Justice Lategan con-

curring set aside her convictions for being in the area without permission and failing to produce documents on demand and ordered that her fines be repaid.

Mrs Magoswana was charged in one of the special courts at the Malmesbury police station set up to cope with the mass pass arrests.

She was detained at Pollsmoor Prison because she did not have money to pay the fine. She was released after her family raised the money.

Two women arrested recently in pass raids will speak at a public protest meeting against pass raids to be held at St Saviours Church Claremont at 8 pm today.



Ceteris Paribus
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Perfect Competition
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'Increase in Quantity Demanded' (or Supplied)
Equilibrium
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100 blacks arrested daily in Cape raids

206 S. Express 21/11/82

THE 200 000 black people in the Western Cape paid over R1,4-million in fines for pass offences last year, according to Professor Martin West, of the University of Cape Town anthropology department

Delivering a paper recently, he said that blacks in the area had also spent a total of 1 400 000 days in jail last year for this type of offence

Figures for this year are expected to be higher. About 100 people are arrested daily in pass raids in both black townships and white suburbs

In the past six weeks, almost 3 000 people have been charged with pass offences and more than R55 000 has been paid in fines.

Pass offences are 'processed' at the Langa Commissioner's Court in an average of three minutes a case. Offenders are fined up to R70 (or 70 days' jail)

The crackdown on 'illegal blacks' has been widely condemned by church and community organisations and hundreds of people attended a meeting in Cape Town this week to protest against the raids

But many blacks working illegally in the Western Cape believe that living with constant harassment from officials and the

By GERALDINE FARLEY

threat of detention is preferable to returning to impoverished homelands to face starvation

Mrs Gladys Ndhlovu, one of 92 people arrested one morning this week, said "Being hounded by the inspectors and paying these fines has become a way of life for most of us but it will never force me to go back to Transkei where the people are so hungry because they can't find work"

A mother of five, she was arrested in a 'white' suburb and charged with being in the Peninsula illegally

The fine was R70 — half her monthly earnings as a domestic worker

Prof West said that in the past two years there had "been a special assault on the black people in the Western Cape because of the coloured labour preference policy, and the level of harassment is increasing all the time"

Officials of the Western Cape Administration Board said the raids were "routine inspections" which had increased because more officials were now available to carry them out

'210 families could subsist on pass fines'

CAPE TIMES 30/11/82

206

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 210 families could have subsisted for a month on the fines imposed in October on pass law offenders by the Langa Commissioner's Court

According to the Athlone Advice Office report for October, more than 2 000 people appeared in court and were fined more than R50 000

This amount could have provided about 8 000 people with a bare diet of mealie meal and bread for a month. It could have bought 5 500 large (12,5kg) bags of mealie meal and 80 000 loaves of brown bread.

Women

This could have fed more than 10 000 homelands children under five years of age for a month, says the report.

Many of those fined were women from Transkei or Ciskei who had come to the City to find work so as to be able to feed their families in the rural areas.

According to trade unions and community organizations, a large number of blacks in Cape Town subsist on mealie meal and bread.

The Institute of Race Relations estimates that about three children die every hour in South Africa from malnutrition.

In March this year, the household subsistence level for blacks in Cape Town was estimated at R238. Many, if not most, black households in the City live below this figure.

With R50 000, about 210 families could have lived at the household subsistence level for the month of October.

Instead, most of that money filled the coffers of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB).

The WCAB receives the money of those fined for being in the area "illegally", the bulk of the fines.

The Department of Jus-

tice receives the money of those fined for being found without a pass.

In 1979, the WCAB received R351 028 in fines, R105 380 of which was paid by employers of "illegal" labour.

A large part of the WCAB's funds are used to support an inspectorate whose job is to arrest people for being in the City illegally.

Two percent

If all those who were fined had refused to pay their fines, they would have faced a total of 50 000 days or 137 years in jail for falling foul of the country's influx control laws.

● The 2 000 arrested during October comprise about two percent of Cape Town's black population. Thus, one in 50 Cape Town blacks were arrested during October.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has estimated that about 42 percent of Cape Town's black population are "illegals".

Pass law

raids —

hundreds

in court

CADL Times 15/10/82

206

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

IN THE past 11 days, 717 people have appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court for pass law offences and have been fined a total of R24 620, after a spate of raids on black workers' hostels in the townships.

According to court records, the 717 have faced 1 143 charges, been found guilty on 882 and not guilty on 80 since the beginning of last week. Ninety-five of the cases were withdrawn and 86 postponed. Some of the people were remanded.

Of those found guilty, 190 were cautioned and discharged. The rest were sentenced to fines ranging from R5 to R90, totalling R24 620 or 24 620 days in jail.

However, the total figure for those charged since the recent round of pass raids began several weeks ago could be substantially higher. A spokesman for the Black Sash Athlone Advice Office estimated it to be in the region of 1 500.

The raids have come amid allegations by community leaders and opposition spokesmen of a tightening-up on influx control in the Western Cape following the National Party's Cape Congress last month.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, denied that there was any "crack-down" on blacks illegally in the area. He said the recent "inspections" were "routine".

"For quite a long time, the inspectors of the



Mr T Bezuidenhoud

Administration Board have been involved in other duties. They are now redirecting their attention to influx control. There is no special effort involved."

Mr Bezuidenhoud said the reason why the officials were combing the single-men's quarters and leaving the squatter camps alone was because "I have given my word that I will not allow any raids on Crossroads, the cathedral squatters or the dune squatters."

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, said she was "appalled" at what was happening. Many of the cases involved women who had come to be with their husbands, who were housed in the bachelors' quarters.

"Where else must visitors stay but in the single quarters? There is no room anywhere else."

She said it was "immoral to milk R24 000 out of people who are struggling to live and make enough money to survive". They were in Cape Town only because it was impossible to survive in the homelands.

Mr David Lewis, general secretary of the General Workers' Union, warned that action against workers in the township could cause "a really angry response".

Mr Lewis appealed to employers — who were "the workers' only levers of power in an undemocratic society" — to take a firm stand on the issue.

Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, asked "Why are Dr Koornhof's staff allowed to roam our city destabilizing the lives of our citizens?"

"We are creating an impossible situation for our children by making life unbearable for black South Africans."

Mr Bishop appealed to all Capetonians to visit the Langa courts and "share in solidarity the suffering of these women and children".

● 26 charged in Langa influx control court, page 2

● 'Homeland poverty causes urban influx', page 2

R200 gets a 'Fixit' gang pass

S. S. Moko
Sunday Express
28/3/82 Reporter 206

HUNDREDS of homeland blacks are paying huge sums to gang members who pose as agents of the West Rand Administration Board who say they can 'fix' reference books.

At least 2 500 people from the homelands worked in several Johannesburg firms illegally last year because they did not go through the correct channels to get their reference books put in order.

Wrab uncovered the scheme last year when it received 2 500 'F' registration cards which were returned after employers terminated their employees' services.

Hundreds of work-seekers, most of them illiterates paid amounts ranging from R100 to R400 to have their reference books 'fixed'.

The gang — which has been operating for more than two years — is also believed to have established a number of black 'contacts' in several Johannesburg firms. The contacts bring in people seeking jobs in the contacts' firms.

Members of the gang have fake stamps with which they endorse reference books to allow the bearer to 'remain in the prescribed area of Johannesburg in terms of Section 10 (1) (a), (b) or (c) of Act No 25 of 1945'.

Without that stamp, no black can stay in the city for more than 72 hours without special permission.

Mr S W Kemp, Wrab's senior labour officer, showed the Sunday Express a pile of 'F' cards returned by employers. In some cases numbers had been altered by hand.

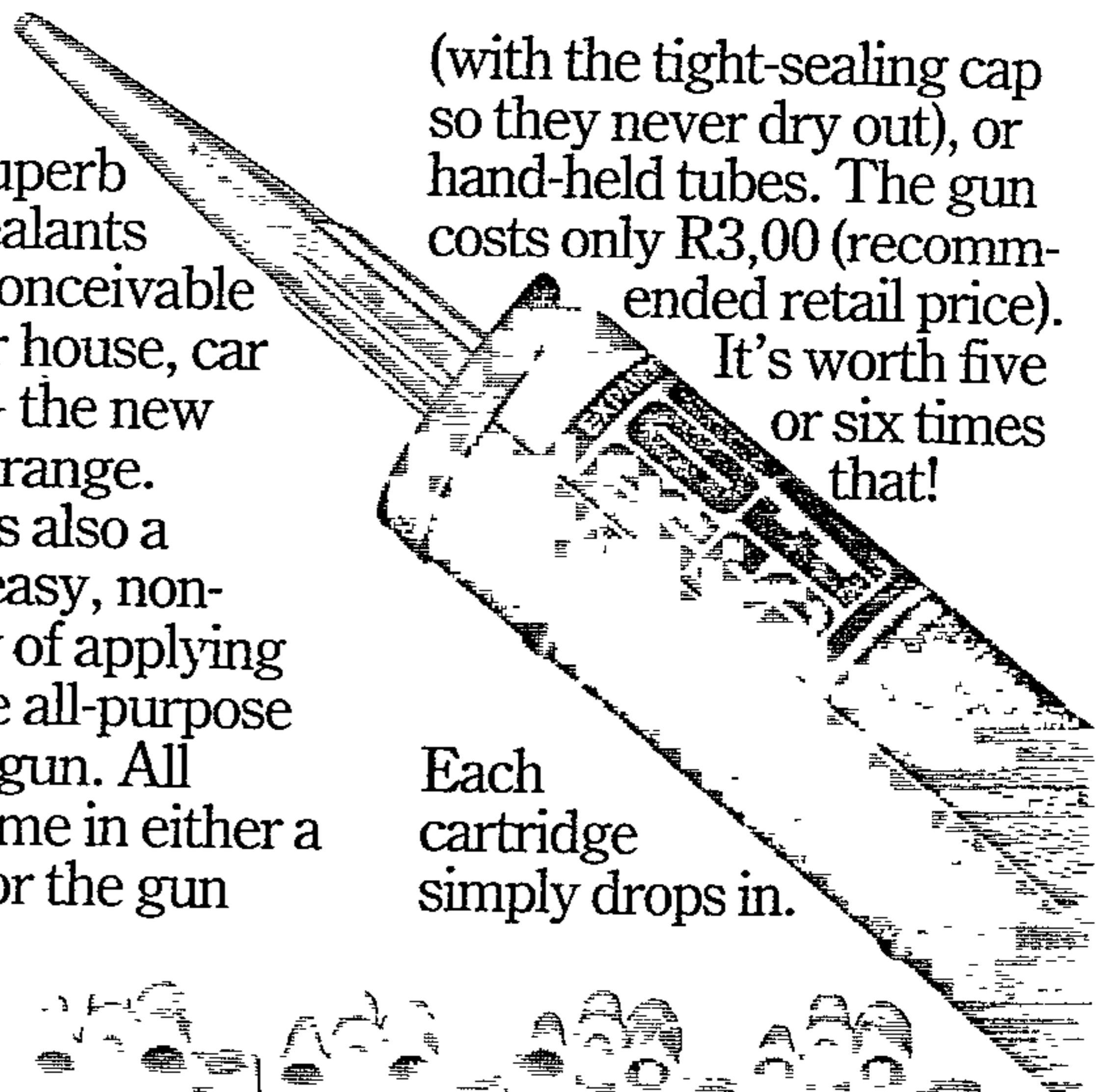
"Those who brought the 'F' cards to our offices were immediately arrested. Many are working because they handed the cards to gang members who, in other de-

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For the first time there's a superb range of sealants for every conceivable job on your house, car and boat — the new Expandite range. And there's also a brilliantly easy, non-messy way of applying them — the all-purpose Expandite gun. All sealants come in either a cartridge for the gun

(with the tight-sealing cap so they never dry out), or hand-held tubes. The gun costs only R3,00 (recommended retail price). It's worth five or six times that!

Each cartridge simply drops in.



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"Those who brought the 'F' cards to our offices were immediately arrested. Many are working because they handed the cards to gang members who either destroyed or kept them"

He said about 109 work-seekers appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's court last year charged with this. They were arrested by Wrab policemen when they went for registration

Mr Kemp said more than 20 people with forged reference books are arrested every week when they apply for registration at Wrab offices

Mr Ras the board's senior officer ruled out the possibility of the board's stamps being stolen. "I suspect this gang makes its own stamps, but we are able to differentiate between genuine and fake stamps," he said

The Sunday Express this week spoke to one of the gang's contacts who works at a Rosherville company. I told him I needed help because I was from the homelands and my reference book was not in order and could therefore not get a job

"That's not a problem. Just give me R200 and I will do the rest. We can also employ you," the man said

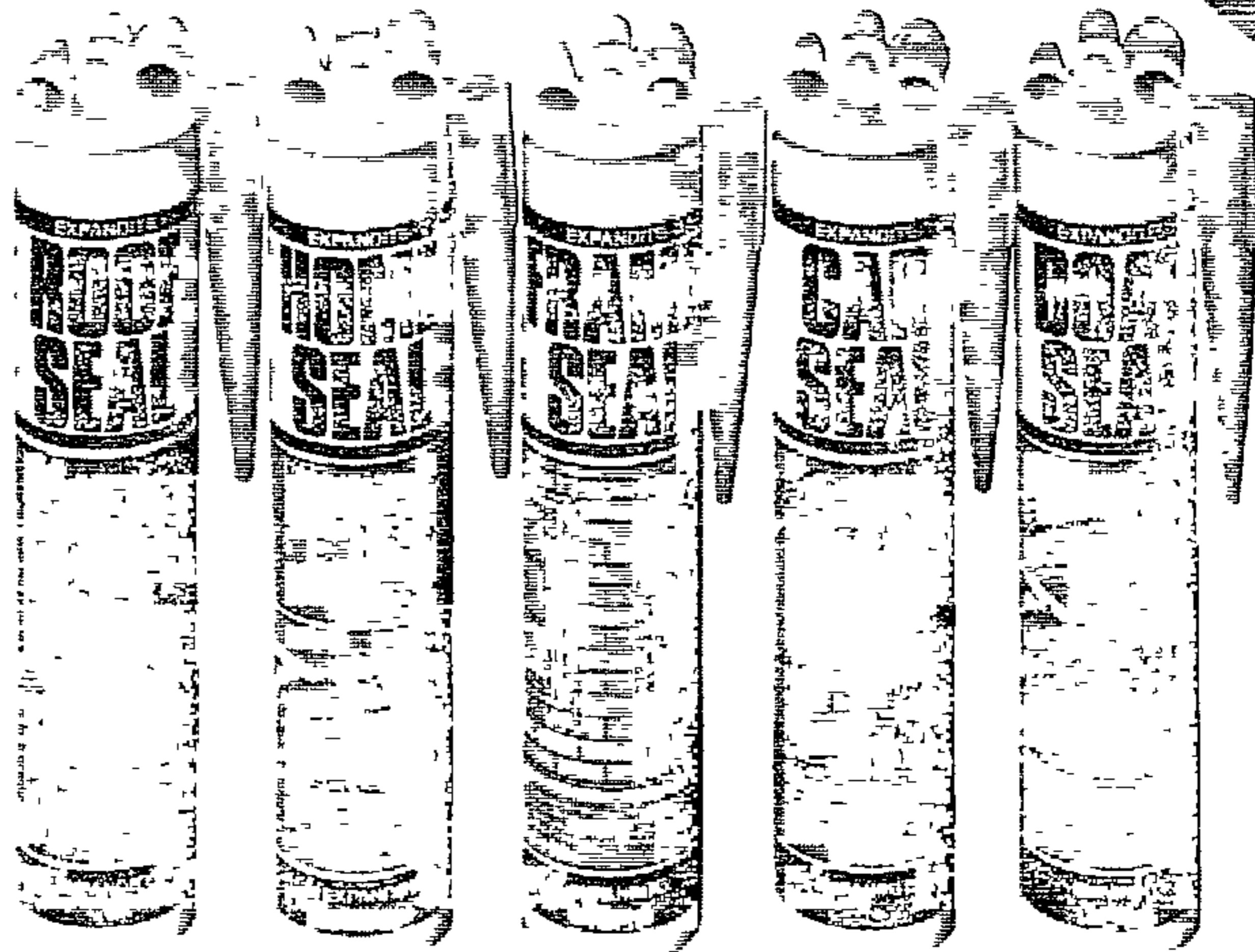
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PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports from Cape Town

Raids: cracking the influx control whip

IN recent weeks local community organisations, civil rights groups and politicians have increasingly voiced the fear that a "war" is being waged against the black community of Cape Town

Since September 27, a series of almost daily pre-dawn pass raids on the single-men's quarters in the townships and swoops on "illegals" in the white residential areas have led to more than 2 000 arrests

The Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) has sent out circulars to most employers warning them that the employment of "illegal" labour is viewed in a serious light and mentioning fines of R5 000 contained in the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

The Bill which has been postponed, is unlikely to become law before 1984, if at all but several employers

who have received the notices have fired "illegal" workers

At the same time several projects to alleviate the acute housing shortage - brought about because the Government has built virtually no houses for blacks in the Western Cape in the last decade - have been stalled

10 years

The planned development of a black housing scheme at Emfuleni near Kull's River, consisting of 2 400 plots, has been frozen and phase two of the New Crossroads scheme - part of the Koornhof deal' to house the residents of the Crossroads squatter camp - has been shelved due to 'lack of funds'

A committee representing 60 community organisations and women's organisations and

trade unions which was set up to oppose the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill believes the Bill is already being applied in the Western Cape

And Mr Ken Andrew the Official Opposition spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape says that in recent weeks an "intensive campaign of harassment has been waged by the authorities against the blacks of the Western Cape"

While the WCAB has denied there is any crackdown and describes the raids as "routine", the recent activity has closely followed the National Party's Cape Congress last month where delegates called for stricter influx control in the Western Cape

room 29/10/82

9/11

206

summary

From the above diagram it can be seen that once the tariffs are set in international terms of trade are re-established then the country is able to produce at point P_2 and consume at C_2 , and notably the consumers are on a higher indifference curve. Hence the net effect of sacrifice on the behalf of consumers (a welfare loss) is more than compensated in the long run.

As stated above the success of such a specialisation being brought about will largely depend on many conditions. Arguments for and against the free industry are covered in the views of the free traders vs the protectionists. A little bit of competition may be good for any industry but too much may be detrimental to any industry and so on this argument the protectionist sees justification for government imposing protective measures.

Unreadable. ~~and~~

40%

Also it omits all the core points, thus evading the question. Diagram, which is largely irrelevant, is dropped out over 5 pages.

206 E. Post 23/1/82

Influx control may apply to all races

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government is considering introducing legislation during the coming parliamentary session that will theoretically extend the same form of influx control to all South Africans — irrespective of race

The Bill — a result of recommendations by the Riekert Commission — will be handled by Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, because of its relevance to all race groups

It is understood the proposed legislation will be drafted in the same "colour-blind" fashion as the recent and generally welcomed labour legislation

The move to extend, in principle, the same form of influx control to all race groups — until now the bitterly-hated "pass" system has been applicable to blacks only — is likely to come under fire from both Left and Right

The intention of the Bill is apparently to give effect to numerous recent promises by Government spokesmen that influx control will be modified and discrimination eliminated where possible

The Government hopes that by making influx control applicable to all irrespective of race it will defuse the accusations of racial discrimination that have always been levelled at the Government for its pass laws

It is being pointed out that many Third World countries experiencing urbanisation, many of them at a slower rate than South Africa, have instituted some form of influx control

It is not clear whether the legislation will contain the same elements as existing influx control, including the

requirement to produce documents on demand, but it will be structured around the principles of linking influx with the availability of accommodation and jobs

The Riekert Report recommended in 1979 that control was socially necessary but should in principle apply to all population groups

It proposed a distinction between established workers of all race groups within an area and contract workers

The former group, said the report, should be free to change jobs within that area — in effect all urban areas. The other group would require permission to work in the urban areas which would be granted only if housing and a job offer were available

Critics of the idea from the Left will argue that such a scheme will simply increase an already ballooning bureaucracy and will in its implementation still weigh the heaviest and almost exclusively on black South Africans

There is also the factor that many South African blacks are considered "foreigners" from the independent homelands and will in any case still be subject to existing immigration legislation

From the Right the idea of whites subject to a control system in the same way as blacks is likely to spark fierce controversy

The proposed legislation is likely to be only part of a number of other pieces of legislation — nicknamed the "Koornhof Bills" — aimed at adjusting the web of laws governing the lives of blacks

It is understood one of the laws will seek to remove the function of influx control from the administration boards where it presently resides to make it a Central Government responsibility

Urban rights in balance?

FEARS are growing that the Government may overrule a Rand Supreme Court decision giving residential urban rights to an African man who has completed 10 years of continuous service with one employer.

As a result the urban rights of thousands of contract workers from the homelands hang in balance. It is believed that the Government is considering new legislation to counter the effects of the historic Supreme Court ruling.

Last September Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Gazankulu citizen, Mr Mehlole Rikhoto, was entitled to Section 10 (1) (B) residential rights in the Germiston area because he had completed the requirements of having worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years.

REJECTED

He rejected the contention of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) that Mr Rikhoto's employment had been broken yearly when he returned to Gazankulu to renew his work contract.

The judgment was seen by the Black Sash and the Legal Resources Centre as a victory for the residential rights of homeland workers in urban areas. However, other contract workers have not been able to press for the same rights granted to Mr Rikhoto because Erab has lodged an appeal against Justice O'Donovan's decision.

Mr Frans Marx, the director of Erab, said it would decide whether to go ahead with the appeal, or not, at a meeting of the Board soon.

ENDORSED

Meanwhile Mr Joe Mavi, president of the Black Workers' Union, said his union knew of several cases where compound workers who are entitled to urban rights had had these taken away by the officials who endorsed their reference books.

Whenever workers visited their homelands while

C. Herald
30/1/82

206

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom left corner, including a large signature that appears to be 'Joe Mavi']

Tighten up race acts, ~~etc~~ urges Sabra

206
27/1/82
ROM Labour Reporter

THE director of the Right-wing SA Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra), Dr Chris Jooste, yesterday told white mineworker leaders that the Government should consider tightening the Group Areas and Immorality Acts, rather than "watering down or scrapping them"

He also called for the reversal of the flow of blacks to the cities and said the recent court judgment establishing the right of migrant workers to permanent city residence rights would "make nonsense" of the influx control system

Sabra was the centre of a storm last year when it was revealed that it received money from black administration boards

Dr Jooste also described the Mine Workers' Union as "our own Solidarity" and said that it was inevitable politics and trade unionism would mix

He was addressing the MWU's annual general council meeting in Johannesburg at a time when the union is pledged to fight proposed labour reforms on the mines

Dr Jooste told the meeting he believed in "the sovereign continued survival of the Afrikaner and the white in Southern Africa" and that he was convinced it was "urgently necessary that our society be fundamentally changed"

Fundamental

He asserted Afrikaners and whites were subject both to a "foreign onslaught" by, among others, overseas unions, and to "internal circumstances which affect the Afrikaner and the white"

The "fundamental issue" was the "permanent presence of citizens of neighbouring states in our country to whom RSA-citizenship cannot be granted"

The number of blacks entitled to live permanently in "white" South Africa was growing

Proof of this trend was the recent court judgment giving a contract worker the right to permanent residence — a reference to the landmark Rikhoto case last year which upheld the right to permanent city residence of contract workers who have worked for the same employer for 15 years

This trend meant that a manpower shortage developed and it became essential to employ blacks in skilled jobs and to grant them other rights

No decision S10 case

Sowetan 12/2/82 ~~273~~
206

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE East Rand Administration Board has not made any decision whether to appeal or not against the outcome of the Section 10 test case.

Late last year, Mr Mehlolo Thom Rikhotso, a contract labourer from Gazankulu won his case in the Rand Supreme Court, to remain in the urban area in terms of Section 10(1) (b) of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act

The chief director of Erab Mr F E Marx told **The SOWETAN** that the executive committee of Erab was supposed to

make a final decision early last month whether or not to appeal against the case

He said "No final decisions were made as we are waiting on our lawyers who are still studying the judgment I cannot say when the executive committee is going to meet and make the final decision"

The judgment handed down by Mr Jus-

tice O'Donovan in the case of Rikhotso and Erab, found that Mr Rikhotso was legally entitled to reside in the Germiston area having worked continuously for one employer for over 10 years Mr Rikhotso is now entitled to section 10 (1) (B) residential rights in terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act, according to the judgement given by Mr Justice O'Donovan

- (c) Assume that you are the same site engineer as mentioned in (c). An established factory situated 1/4 km further downhill from the site of your construction site has been flooded, not only by muddy water, but also by mud and slush which the owner claims comes from your site. He has written an irate letter to your firm, threatening legal action if you do not do something about clearing his factory. Write him a letter explaining that the slush is not coming from your site and that, consequently, your firm will not be responsible for repairing the damage.
- (d) You are employed by Superionic Pumps (Pty) Ltd and you have received a letter complaining of the inadequacy of your Type 8 x 25 pump. The pump was supplied to Chemco Chemical Processors (Pty) Ltd and they are demanding that you replace the pump at your expense. It is not delivering the required flow rate of liquid as specified.
- (e) As technical head of Superionic Pumps (Pty) Ltd you have discovered that Chemco Chemical Processors have mounted the pump 3 metres above the level of liquid in the supply tank and that the liquid being pumped contains 1% carboxymethylcellulose. A 1% CMC solution has double the viscosity of water. Write a tactful letter to the technical manager of Chemco explaining the results of your investigation.

1004 (8/2/82) (206)

Blitz on pass offenders

By STAN HLOPHE

WEST Rand Administration Board police conducted a raid at several points in Johannesburg and arrested many blacks for failing to produce their reference books yesterday.

The raid was mainly conducted near Wrab headquarters in Albert Street. Most black workseekers were arrested without being given opportunity to explain their problems.

They were asked for their identities and those whose documents were "in order" were allowed to pass while those whose documents were not "in order" and those who failed to produce on demand were whisked into waiting vans.

The check started early in the morning and lasted until noon.

One man who was asked to produce his reference book said he had left it at his place of work two blocks from the checkpoint. The policeman would not allow him to fetch it and he was taken to a van.

I was also stopped and asked for my identity. I did not have my reference book because I seldom carry it.

One policeman asked me to "produce" and when I asked him what for, he said "Do you mean you do not see what is happening here? Do not come and play here. Produce!"

I said my identity book was at home and I was on my way to work.

He said "Okay, join the others because you have failed to produce."

I did as he said and after 10 minutes I approached the policeman and produced my Press card. He scrutinised it and later allowed me to go.

Mr. J Swart, an official of the Department of Labour, said the raid was routine and not a special occasion.

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CAPE TIMES
10/3/82

Influx arrests: Suzman challenge

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— It was high time that Dr Piet Koornhof's declaration of war against the dompas became more than a battle of words, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said yesterday

She was commenting on the rise in the number of black people arrested in the main urban centres of South Africa by administration board officers in terms of influx control measures

During 1980 the administration board officials arrested 83 397 people but last year this rose to 88 333

There was also a rise in the number of arrests by administration board officials between the first six months of 1981 and the last six months

These figures were given in replies by Dr Koornhof to questions which had been tabled in Parliament by Mrs Suzman

Mrs Suzman said this increase was "depressing"

"It seems that this is due to the ending of the Pretoria experiment. There were virtually no arrests there in the first six months — there were 31 — but over 6 000 in the second six months

"We are now awaiting the remaining two bills emanating from the Grosskopf commission and one can only hope that as far as the much-hated pass laws were concerned that positive provisions will be included"

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
 Bank being payment of premium 300

Dec 31: Income Statement 300
 Insurance Expense being closing entry 300

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
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Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company) 24 000
 Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable 24 000

Jan 2: Income from Life Policy 24 000
 Income Statement being closing entry 24 000

Jan 2: Income Statement 300
 Insurance Expense being closing entry 300

Jan 31: Bank 24 000
 Debtor (Insurance Company) being receipt of proceeds 24 000

Dec 31: Premiums (2) 300

01, Jan 1: Premiums (2) 300

Dec 31: 300

Continued/.....

3/3/82

HNP chief in talks over 'illicit servant'

THE leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, has held discussions with the Central Administration Board after he was issued with a summons for allegedly employing a man illegally. Mr Marais said he objected to the "leaking" of the incident to the Press as it appeared someone was trying to make political capital out of it. The board sent an official to see him and he was told he could make representations for withdrawal of the summons. Mr Marais said he had employed the servant for less than two days - after the board had failed to find him one - when an inspector arrived and issued a summons for failing to register the man. - Sapa

RDM
902

AS the National Manpower Commission prepared to begin its probe into farm conditions last week, about 25 worker representatives were holding a union meeting in Vereeniging.

There were no songs or slogans, just discussion on workplace problems and tactics. But the workers — and their union — are attempting something which has not been tried in the Transvaal for at least two decades

They work at the nearby Soetvelde Farms owned by the Anglo American Corporation. And they have joined the Orange Vaal General Workers' Union.

Some farm workers in the West Cape have joined the Food and Canning Workers' Union. There has also been some union activity in the Natal sugar industry.

But in both cases, the workers have been involved more in processing or packing produce than in purely farming work. And in the Transvaal, unions have regarded the farms as too tough a nut to crack at this stage.

Farm workers have no legal bargaining machinery, protection against sackings or other rights. Most labour is unskilled, with scant bargaining power.

But the OVGWU began organising Soetvelde workers last August, according to organiser Mr Philip Masia.

He says the union now has about 140 members out of 230 at a few farms and depots — a majority there, although a tiny fraction of the farm labour force.

The meeting is much taken up with the pending NMC enquiry.

"We must make sure the worker's voice is heard in this inquiry," Mr Masia tells workers. "We are interested parties and they must consult us."

He adds that farm workers must ensure that the inquiry "doesn't give employers new ways of exploiting us with Government protection."

Some workers are not so sure. The enquiry, they say, "will be done by people who own the farms, the Nationalists — how can they help the workers?"

But they are more than happy to

THE Government has announced a probe into farm workers' conditions of service. But some farm workers near Johannesburg have decided that joining a union provides a greater hope of change and have become the first Transvaal farm workers to join a union for decades. Labour Reporter STEVEN FRIEDMAN reports...

RDM 3/3/82

Down on the farm, a new union grows...

Handwritten notes in circles: 138, 206, 139

discuss conditions on the farms in the hope that their employer — and, perhaps, the NMC — will listen.

If the NMC is in earnest, it will have to listen to views like these.

Particularly as Soetvelde believes its conditions are better than at other farms. "We pay far more than other farms," says Soetvelde's general manager, Mr A A Penberthy, who denied most worker claims about his farms.

Top of the list of complaints is housing. Workers who are fired or retire lose their farm houses — and, in terms of Government influx control regulations, there is nowhere to go.

And the workers are not protected by any labour laws — not even those who work at Soetvelde's depots selling produce.

One worker recounts a problem. Says Mr Masia "We raised this with management who pointed out that he was not covered by the law."

He delves into a tome on labour law to underline the point. Workers who work for a farming employer — even if they are doing shop or factory work — are classed as farm workers and have no legal protection.

"I tell you this so that you know what your position really is. Our only strength lies in our organisation," Mr Masia tells the workers.

Another key grievance is wages.

The minimum (at Soetvelde's feed lot) is R40 a month, workers claim. Those working on crops and at the depot start at R50 and those doing building work start at R51, they say.

"The company says the wages are low because we get free rations and housing. But it is still not enough to live on," says a worker.

Some say they have to build farm houses, but still get labourers' pay. "They got a firm in to build houses but they stopped because we were cheaper," they claim.

Workers also claim that casual labourers — from age 14 upwards — get R1,50 to R2,15 a day, but no rations. "Some are adults with families, but the company says they are on probation."

Says Mr Masia "On one farm there are prize bulls. The man who feeds them says it pains him because they get good food but he only gets R51 a month."

What about the free rations? One man shakes his head. The others laugh.

They say they get 80kg of mealie meal a month — "coarse meal, not the Iwisa type", a sack of coal a month, but two in winter, and "mine bread".

They also get 1,5 kg of meat a week and vegetables. But they claim the meat is "bad" — it has fungus on it by the time we get it home — and

that the vegetables are "rejects — not good enough to send to the mines".

Some get fresh, others powdered, milk.

Workers work a 12-to-10-hour day (according to the season), less an hour and a half for lunch and breakfast.

Workers claim a new manager lengthened them by two hours a day without raising pay. Union efforts to sort the issue out were unsuccessful, they say.

But on one occasion, "they increased Saturday work by an hour — but we ignored it so they went back to the old times".

And one worker complains that transport is laid on for white children who go to school, but not for blacks. The farm school does not go beyond Standard 5 and children have to move to the townships to study, he claims.

And the farm workers have one thing in common with those in industry — they're unhappy about pensions. Money is deducted, but they don't know where it goes, they say. "We will have to tackle this soon," says Mr Masia.

Have they had any problems about joining the union? No one has been fired — or threatened with sackings — for joining, they say. But the

Lose your work — and you lose your place to live

IF a farm worker loses a job or retires, he or she also loses a place to live.

And, in terms of influx control regulations, they are not allowed to look for another home nearby — they become "displaced persons" with nowhere to go, except a homeland they may never have seen.

Many workers are born on farms and work their whole life there. If they worked in the cities, they would have the right to live there permanently.

But, because many farms are outside "prescribed areas" — in which workers do qualify for residence

rights — they don't qualify.

If they lose a job, their only hope is to find one on another farm — many workers are allowed by the authorities to work on farms only.

If they are pensioned off, they must go to a homeland — or move from farm to farm. At Soetvelde, workers see this as one of their major problems.

"They usually find a place in the township. But they have no legal right to be there and are always subject to arrest," says unionist Mr Philip Masia.

When these workers approach the local Administration Board, they are

told to "go to another farm," they claim.

Says Soetvelde general manager Mr A A Penberthy "Any employee who leaves the company must lose their house." He concedes they have nowhere to go, but adds "That is a problem for Dr Koornhof — it is not of our making."

Certainly, the workers are victims of legislation. There are several clamps on the number of blacks farmers can house and no farmer may allow a non-worker to stay on his farm without official permission.

In 1979, the Rieker Commission recommended that farmers be al-

lowed to house elderly people their farms without Government permission.

It noted that these people had nowhere to go and that it would be unfair to send them back in their age to a strange area.

But the Government held this sue over for further investigation, saying it wanted to ensure that change did not lead to "squatting" farms.

But even this recommendation would leave workers at the mercy of the farmer and would not force them to look for alternative housing in the cities.

RDM 3/3/82

206

have been a few "provoking remarks" from farm managers

They have not asked for formal union recognition, but management has agreed that union committees can take grievances to farm managers, then to the divisional manager and finally to Mr Penberthy

"But the managers are rude to us and never listen. We never get to see Mr Penberthy," they claim. Not one demand has been acceded to by management, they add. "We are now going to ask for proper recognition," says Mr Masia

But workers agree things have improved since they joined the OVGWU. Says an old man "There are fewer firings now. The union has helped better things"

Mr Penberthy has another view of the OVGWU and its organiser, Mr Masia

"We have nothing against them joining a union, provided it goes about things in the right way. But this one seems to be political," he says

The OVGWU has replaced elected liaison committees with their own worker committees and these are "stirring trouble," he says.

"They are telling me how to run my business. They send letters making demands about canteens and lunch hours and they question our right to deduct traffic fines from drivers' pay"

Mr Penberthy adds "The individual communication we used to have with our workers is gone since the union arrived. This is worrying"

He also rejects worker descriptions of conditions

Minimum pay, he says, is R60 and some farm drivers earn up to R225, some at the depot R350. Soetvelde has graded jobs non-racially and there is no pay discrimination. Workers get a thirteenth cheque at year's end

Mr Penberthy adds that the value of rations is over R50 a month. Meat and vegetables are fresh and workers also get tea, sugar and fresh milk

"They couldn't get this quality for this price at any shop," he says

And workers also get three-bedroom houses at no charge, he adds

Schooling is provided up to Standard 5 and transport is provided in some cases for those who continue. Where this is not possible, children are subsidised according to their results

The pension fund is non-racial and workers have been told how it works, he says

The gulf between Soetvelde management views and those of organised workers is large. But workers have found a vehicle in the union and, in time, negotiations may change that

But hundreds of thousands of farm workers have no union, no legal rights. In most cases, their conditions are probably worse than those at Soetvelde

For them, their only short-term hope is that the NMC probe will produce concrete change

206 o dispatch 22/2/82

40 arrested in anti-crime swoop

EAST LONDON — Police arrested about 40 people in a crime prevention swoop on Duncan Village and Parkside yesterday morning

Most of those arrested were Transkeians for allegedly living in Duncan Village illegally

The raids, led by Major Chris Human and Captain Dave de Villiers, started at 3 am yesterday

Major W W Brown, the police liaison officer in the Border, said that illegal liquor and stolen property had also been

recovered by police in the pre-dawn raids

Major Brown said five of the people who had been arrested and detained had been arrested on charges of possessing stolen property

He also said that about

R1 500 worth of illegal liquor had been confiscated and a number of illegal liquor dealers arrested

Most of those detained, he said, were arrested on charges of entering Duncan Village illegally from Transkei — DDR.

300
300

Premiums Treated as an Asset

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense	
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SOLUTION 10: G15

What progress has been made in the provision of electricity to Soweto?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development)

A very satisfactory tempo of progress in the provision of electricity to greater Soweto is being maintained. The total estimated cost amounts to R235 million and work to the value of R74 million has been completed by the end of 1981 which represents an expenditure of more than R4 million per month. This monthly rate of expenditure has now increased to over R5 million. 25 082 houses have now been completed by the contractors and these are in various stages of inspection and acceptance by the consulting engineers and the local supply authority. The estimated date of completion is early in 1984.

Handsond Q Col 143

Hotels: international status 19/2/82

*4 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

How many hotels in South Africa have international status at present?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism)

73

Handsond Q Col. 143-144

Central city areas: trading 19/2/82

*5 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development †

- (1) Whether any representations were received in 1981 in regard to the opening of central city areas for trading by all races, if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the nature of the representations, in each case,
- (2) whether central city areas or parts thereof were opened in 1981 for trad-

ing by all races, if so, in which cities or towns?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) The Chairman, Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council and the City Councils of King Williamstown, East London, Pietermaritzburg and Port Elizabeth,

(b) the South African Indian Council made representations for the opening of all central city areas throughout the country, in particular those of Durban and Johannesburg, for trading by all races, whilst the city councils in question requested that the whole or part of their central city areas be opened.

(2) The explanation given by me on 30 January 1981 in reply to the hon member's question No 7 still stands but I wish to add that this matter falls within the terms of reference of the technical committee of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Judge J Strydom, which was appointed to investigate the Group Areas Act, 1966 and related legislation.

Handsond Q Col. 144-145

72-hour curfew 19/2/82

*6 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether he intends to lift the 72-hour curfew imposed in terms of section 10(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in (a) Pretoria and (b) Bloemfontein,
- (2) whether he intends to lift such curfew in any other areas, if so, which other areas,
- (3) whether a test survey has been con-

(4)

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Prosecutor from Langa moved

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March 1982

Staff Reporter

MR J J FOURIE, formerly a senior prosecutor at the Langa Commissioner's Court, has been transferred to an office in Observatory

Mr Fourie was criticized last year for remarks he allegedly made while trying people for pass offences

At the time, the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said if the allegation that Mr Fourie had made such remarks were true, he "deplored" the remarks and would inquire into the matter

'Baboons'

One of the remarks attributed to Mr Fourie was "All people, whether they are white, brown, black or pink, have to get identity documents when they are 16 years old. Only donkeys, cows and baboons don't need to

carry documents"

Asked yesterday if he had completed his inquiry, Mr Bezuidenhoud said he had, and that all relevant documents had been sent to Pretoria

"But I cannot comment further because it is a staff matter," said Mr Bezuidenhoud

He said Mr Fourie was presently working at the Commissioner's office in Observatory doing "ordinary office work"

He could not comment on whether Mr Fourie's transfer was as a result of the inquiry into his alleged remarks, Mr Bezuidenhoud said

A senior information officer at the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, Mr J H-C Oosthuizen, said yesterday he was not familiar with the contents of Mr Bezuidenhoud's report but would attempt to find it and telephone the Cape Times back today

Worker loses wages claim

Staff Reporter

A CIVIL COURT yesterday gave judgment in favour of an employer whose former domestic servant had instituted a R60 claim against him for failing to pay her a month's salary

Mrs Lena Lende claimed the R60 from Mr David Goldberg for allegedly failing to pay her after she left his employment

At a previous hearing Mrs Lende told the court she was employed by Mr Goldberg and his wife, Zelda, from November 1, 1979 to February 5, 1980, and then gave notice. Three days later she was asked to leave because Mrs Goldberg had found another maid

Mrs Goldberg testified yesterday that she had employed Mrs Lende because of an "outstanding reference" from her previous employer

'Made excuses'

At that time Mrs Lende assured her she had a reference book Mrs Goldberg said she asked Mrs Lende to produce it on numerous occasions but Mrs Lende had always made excuses

Under cross-examination by Mr D Mias, for Mrs Lende, Mrs Goldberg said she was "emotionally hard-pressed" at the time because her mother had suffered a stroke and her brother had to be admitted to Valkenberg Hospital

She said her husband abhorred the pass laws but would not deliberately break the law. She said she was aware that they broke the law by not endorsing Mrs Lende's reference book but added that Mrs Lende had a "very glib tongue"

Reasonable notice

In his address to the court Mr Mias said the Goldbergs had to give Mrs Lende reasonable notice

Mr S Levitan, for Mr Goldberg, said Mrs Goldberg contacted Mrs Lende on condition that the reference book would be produced "This did not occur and it was a breach of contract." Mr Levitan said He asked that Mrs Lende's case be dismissed with costs

Passing judgment the magistrate, Mr P L Mav said the court took a very grim view of the fact that Mrs Lende did not produce her reference book and ordered her to bear the costs of the case

Worker loses wages claim

ART TIME
11/3/82
(20)

Staff Reporter

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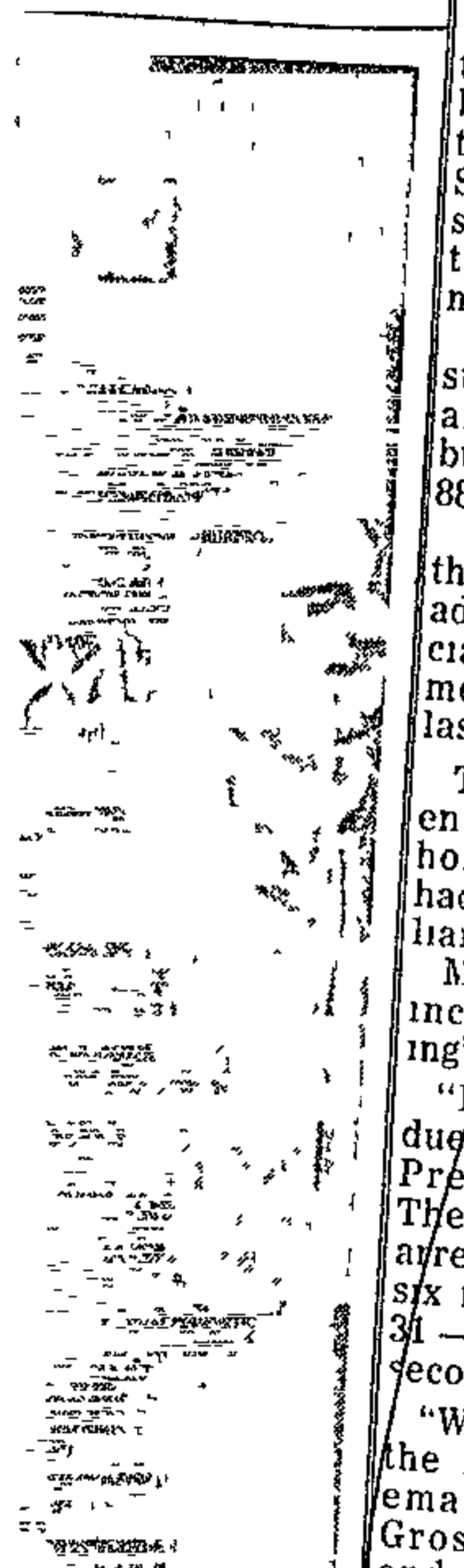
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at 79

1955 when he accepted a peerage and became Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. In this role he was an adviser and guide to the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles, who studied there from 1970 to 1970.

He was married twice. His first wife was the daughter of a wealthy textile manufacturer and the widow of an explorer. Augustin Mauld - Sapa-Reuter



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Influx arrests: Suzman challenge

Political Staff
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Mrs Suzman said this increase was "depressing".

"It seems that this is due to the ending of the Pretoria experiment. There were virtually no arrests there in the first six months — there were 31 — but over 6 000 in the second six months.

"We are now awaiting the remaining two bills emanating from the Grosskopf commission and one can only hope that as far as the much-hated pass laws were concerned that positive provisions will be included."

Transport 'stabilizing factor'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Stability in neighbouring countries was vital to the long-term interests of South Africa and the West, Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg North) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Transport Services budget debate he stressed the importance of the South African Transport Services (SATS) as a stabilizing factor in Southern Africa.

Referring to the with-

Labour changes: Farmers assured

Political Staff
FARMERS have been assured that the government will not make any changes to the working conditions of their labourers without their co-operation.

In a statement yesterday, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said the Manpower Commission inquiry into farm and domestic labour "must take place with the closest co-operation of the South African Agricultural Union".

He said the statement had been issued following widespread reaction to announcement of the investigation "to clear any misunderstandings which may exist or can arise".

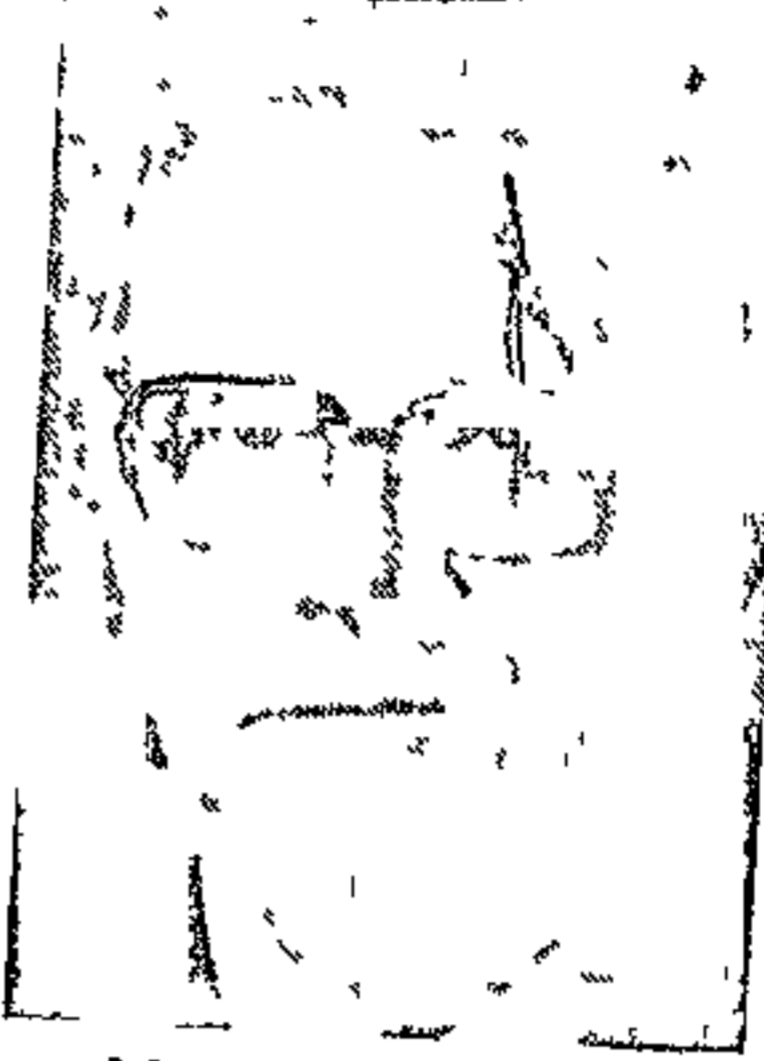
Mr Botha said he wanted to stress that the agricultural industry "maintains employer-employee relations, both as far as farm and domestic workers are concerned, which differ altogether from those which prevail in the rest of the industrial life of South Africa".

Sound relationship

These working conditions also differed considerably from those in commerce, mining, the manufacturing industry and services.

"There is and always has been a very sound relationship between employer and employee in agriculture.

"Employees in agriculture also enjoy a whole package of privileges which are difficult to quantify and to compare with that in other sectors. "This includes, inter-



Mr Fanie Botha

alia, free housing, free food, water, firewood, medical care and in many instances free grazing for animals and land to cultivate for own account.

"Circumstances and the nature of services also differ from farm to farm, from type of farming to type of farming and from area to area.

"Agriculture is therefore completely different from the rest of the economy. There is great ignorance outside of agriculture with regard to the circumstances within agriculture from which much unfair criticism has flown.

"There also is not always a sound perception of the particular risks and distinctive problems of agriculture," Mr Botha said.

To gain clarity over these issues and to protect agriculture from malicious attacks, he had instructed the Manpower Commission to examine "factors which have an influence on the determination of conditions of employment" and mutual obligations between em-

ployers and employees as well as the particular problems of agriculture.

It would also investigate the extent to which existing measures and institutions met the needs of the industry "with special reference to the employers' need for greater certainty about the availability of labour and the contractual responsibility of workers.

In the light of these inquiries it would see if a need existed for "adjustments" to existing institutions and measures.

Consultation

The investigation would be limited to South Africa outside of the self-governing states.

To prevent any misunderstanding, Mr Botha said it had been explicitly emphasized that the government "prefers to consult with all the parties before taking any decision whatsoever" in connection with the recommendation of the Wiehahn Commission that farm and domestic workers be included in the scope of the labour relations and wage acts.

"The government has already repeatedly emphasized and has proved in practice that it will not make any adaptations or changes to established practices until such time as it has consulted and conducted discussions with all interested parties and has obtained their co-operation.

"The agricultural sector can rest assured that this principle will not be departed from," Mr Botha said.

Steenbras: MP to quiz minister

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The MP for Simon's Town, Mr John Wiley, has tabled a series of questions following the alleged illegal plundering of white steenbras in Table Bay last month.

Large quantities of the fish were allegedly landed at Kalk Bay from boats with a "bait net" licence which prohibits the catching of fish such as white steenbras.

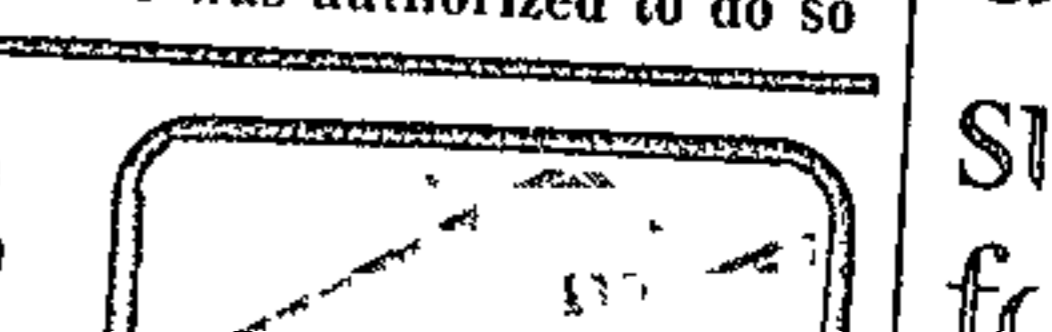
When Mr Wiley first raised the subject at question time last Friday, he was told by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Pietie du Plessis, that there was no confirmation that white steenbras had been netted.

Mr Du Plessis said, however, that his department had spoken to owners and skippers of Table Bay registered bait boats, reminding them of the conditions of their permits and receiving promises of full co-operation.

Mr Wiley is to ask Mr Du Plessis this Friday whether investigations with a view to prosecution were in progress and what procedures — including the duties of harbour masters and fisheries inspectors — were followed when fish other than bait fish were caught.

He is also to ask whether the gate-keeper at Kalk Bay harbour was requested to open the gates after hours last month, and whether he was authorized to do so.

Higher tariffs



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Trying to help the 'stateless'

Mary, who has a job in Johannesburg, is having great difficulty getting registered as she has been stripped of her South African citizenship

Bophuthatswana authorities refuse to accept her as a citizen because she is Zulu speaking. She was born in Pretoria but not in a district which is part of Bophuthatswana. When she applied for a reference book she was told to get a Bophuthatswana travel document before she would be registered in her Johannesburg employment.

Mary — this is not her real name — is just one of the many people rendered stateless because of the bizarre circumstances of her life.

Her case was cited in a report at the Black Sash National Conference presented by Mrs Sheena Duncan, advice office director.

Mary was one of the 12 242 people who went to the Black Sash for advice last year. "We saw a steady flow of people throughout the year as influx control became more rigid. More people had their South African citizenship taken away from them and more people became more hungry as unemployment in the bantustans soared," Mrs Duncan said.

She said many Zambawans who had spent their whole work-

ing lives in South Africa were being deported rapidly irrespective of family ties.

Ernest — who came to South Africa 38 years ago at the age of 21 — was married to a South African woman who had her own house in Brakpan. The couple have six children.

He had been employed in South Africa but when his contract expired last October he was refused registration in the same job and told to leave South Africa. When his employer appealed he was given a permit for 12 days before repatriation.

Mrs Duncan says the South African Government has ruled that a black Zimbabwean may remain in South Africa only if he has been working for one employer continuously since 1958 or been continuously employed in different jobs since 1953.

"And the children of black Zimbabwean fathers face an impossible position," she said.

Henry, who was born in South Africa in 1961 and lived legally in one area all his life, went

to apply for his first reference book and was told he was a Zimbabwean citizen because his father had been legally employed in that country.

He was ordered to apply for a Zimbabwean passport although his father had been one job for more than 30 years.

However, Zimbabwean authorities have refused him citizenship because in terms of their law a person not born in Zimbabwe is not a citizen of that

The Black Sash is holding its national conference in Durban today. Pamela Kleinot reviews some aspects of the speeches.

country unless his birth was registered with a diplomatic representative within a year of birth.

"If South Africa deports him back to Zimbabwe he will be dumped right back across the border again," Mrs Duncan said.

Mrs Duncan said the Government appeared to be following the influx control recommendations of the Riekert Commission closely — that control be moved from the streets to places of em-

ployment. She said almost half of South Africa's black people were now aliens in their own country — all Xhosa, Tswana and Venda speaking. South Africans had had their citizenship taken away from them.

Every week the Sash received letters from people depicting their hopeless plight.

"The majority of unemployed and landless people in the bantustans have no hope of having a job at all. Neither will they have productive work to do around their own homesteads because home is a tin lavatory on an arid and waterless square plot in the middle of nowhere.

Indians and coloured people living in white areas of Johannesburg were charged in court, convicted and evicted despite the Government's acknowledgement of the acute housing shortage.

More than 5 000 people have been detained since 1963 — over 400 since the beginning of last year. There was a clampdown towards the end of the year, particularly on students and trade unionists. About 160 are still in detention.

There were more than 50 acts of sabotage and violence from January to October — a 200 percent increase over the same period during the previous year.

The labour reforms, based largely on the findings of the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions, were aimed at incorporating only a "segregated" class of qualified-urban blacks, while keeping the unemployed in the homelands.

She said people living in the bantustans could obtain legal employment only by registering with the labour bureau in the home area but they could wait for years without ever being offered a job in view of the cutback in recruitment.

And those who do come to town on their own initiative and find work cannot be registered and inevitably lose the job immediately because of the R500 fine that can be imposed on employers of unregistered blacks.

She concluded her report on the plight of a so-called coloured man, Piet van der Merwe, who came to Johannesburg in 1962 and worked in one job for 16 years.

Born in the Eastern Transvaal, Piet had a white father and black mother. When he applied for his coloured identity document in 1979 he was refused it and reclassified African.

He was instructed to apply for a reference book in his mother's name and then had to register in his job. A year later, 1980, he lost his job when the factory closed down. He went to the Black Sash office as his official record of registration began only when he became a black man in 1979.

He had no Section 10 qualifications and was not allowed to seek a new job in Johannesburg.

All names are fictitious.



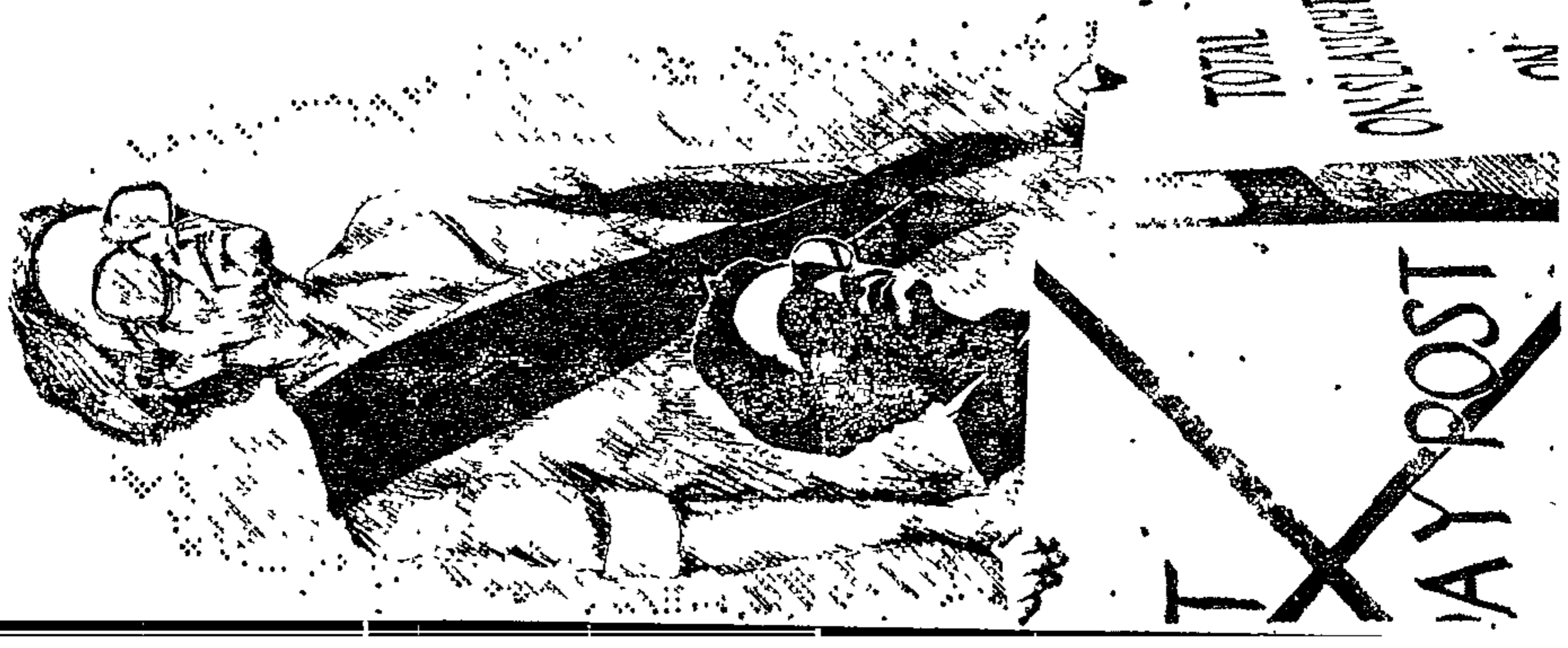
Sheena Duncan... "blacks have been made aliens in their own country".

Passports are no good

Almost nine-million blacks have been made aliens in their own country and lost their claim to vote in South Africa, said Mrs Sheena Duncan, vice-president of the Black Sash.

She said this was one of the consequences of independence being conferred on homelands and although there was provision in the law for citizens of independent homelands to renounce their citizenship and apply for South African citizenship, the Black Sash knew of no instance where the application

had been granted simply because the person wished to remain South African. She added that applications were successful only when a person could show that a mistake was made in his original ethnic classification.



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Soweto
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Transkeians to get travel documents

TRANSKEIANS at home and in urban areas will no longer have to carry reference books — instead they will use travel documents.

Mr L V Ntsumane, the Transkei Consul General, told The SOWETAN that since October 1976, no reference books have been issued for Transkeians, both in the homeland and in urban areas. He said the reference books have been substituted by travel documents.

These travel documents are for travel be-

tween Transkei and South Africa. They are also recognised by countries like Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Venda, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

He explained that these books are obtainable from the Consulate of the Transkei in Tembisa, but due to the heavy demand, the office is sometimes out of stock. In such cases people are advised when they will be available.

Mr Ntsumane urges Transkeians who have lost their old reference

books not to panic when issued with travel documents. He maintains their influx rights are not affected. Transkeians will also have to carry a Book of Life, which has just been introduced.

This book, he said, is not meant for travelling but for identification and personal particulars, like drivers licences, firearm licences, marriage certificates and the like.

This book can, in exceptional circumstances, be used in travelling between Transkei and the Republic of South Africa.

Mr Ntsumane was reacting to a rumour that Transkeians who lose

their reference books will also lose their rights of citizenship in urban areas. The rumour went on to say that all those people who had lost their reference books would no longer qualify for such citizenship but will work under a migratory labour scheme.

There are also Transkei international passports, which, he said, are meant for travel to all countries, subject to any visa or other entry regulations of the countries to be visited. He said this passport is recognised by most countries in Europe and some African states.

Many people however doubt whether this is true.

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Black States Citizenship
Amendment Act 380

12/3/82

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

- (1) (a) How many Blacks of each Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 1981 in terms of the provisions of the Black States Citizenship Amendment Act and (b) how many applications from Blacks of each state were pending as at 31 December 1981,
- (2) whether any applications were refused, if so, how many from each state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) Transkei 514,
Bophuthatswana 145;
Venda 7
- (b) Nil
- (2) No

'Careless officials fail to uphold wives' rights'

THE Black Sash still receives complaints that some officials are not complying with an historic Appeal Court judgment establishing the right of the wives and children of some black men to live and work permanently in the cities.

So says Mrs Sheena Duncan in the Johannesburg Black Sash advice office report — and she goes on to slam "obstruction, authoritarianism and carelessness" of black administration boards in the area.

"Would they were as zealous in upholding the rights of those who have them as they are in enforcing influx control and endorsements out," she adds.

In 1980, Chief Justice Rumpff handed down an historic judgment which held that the wives and children of men with the legal right to permanently live and work in the cities, were also entitled to legal residence rights.

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, initially said the decision affected one case only, but later told officials to comply.

But Mrs Duncan says the Sash still receives complaints that these rights "are not being readily recognised and sometimes are still unlawfully refused".

She blames Dr Koorhof for these problems, charging that his instructions to officials were not clear enough and that they

avoided referring directly to wives and children.

The fact that some officials are still not granting the rights, says Mrs Duncan, is therefore "not surprising".

Mrs Duncan argues that this problem is only an example of actions by some administration board officials who, she says, refuse black people rights to which they are legally entitled.

She cites the case of a school teacher on the East Rand who took a holiday job and was mistakenly sent by his employer to register. This, she says, is unnecessary because black people who are working legally are now al-

lowed to take holiday jobs with the permission of their registered employer.

The teacher, says Mrs Duncan, "was sent to the pass office and endorsed out".

Mrs Duncan also reports anxiety about the progress of the Rikhotso case, which affects the rights of tens of thousands of long-service contract workers to a permanent city life.

The Witwatersrand Supreme Court upheld this right but the East Rand Administration Board has appealed to the Appellate Division.

"Thousands of men in the same position as Mr Rikhotso (the applicant) wait for a decision which will radically alter their lives," she says.

(206) ~~215~~ DSM 15/3/62

Pass law official transferred

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A former senior prosecutor at the Langa Commissioner's Court, Mr J J Fourie, who was criticised last year for remarks he made while prosecuting pass law suspects, has been transferred to an office in Observatory, Cape Town.

One of the remarks attributed to Mr Fourie was that "all people, whether they are white, brown, black, or pink,

have to get identity documents when they are 16 years old. Only donkeys, cows, and baboons don't need to carry documents"

At the time the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said if the allegation that Mr Fourie had made such remarks was true, he "deplored" the remarks and would inquire into the matter.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said yesterday he had completed his

inquiry and all relevant documents had been sent to Pretoria

"But I cannot comment further because it is a staff matter," he said.

He said Mr Fourie was at present working at the Commissioner's Office in Observatory, doing "ordinary office work".

Mr Bezuidenhoud could not comment on whether Mr Fourie's transfer was a result of the inquiry into his alleged remarks.

The Black Sash conference

REFINEMENTS to the apartheid laws — designed to improve the quality of life for the urban black — have made life worse for most blacks

This is the message which emerged at the Black Sash conference in Durban yesterday

President Joyce Harris summed it up in her presidential address on Friday "While brutality and inhumanity are probably most blatant in the spheres of justice and removals, callousness and indifference are evident across the entire spectrum of government

"The labour reforms, based largely on the findings of the Riekert and Wiehahn commissions, were aimed only at incorporating a 'segregated' class of qualified urban blacks, while keeping the unemployed bottled up in the homelands"

Reports from the organisation's advice office tabled yesterday tell stories of families torn apart, of entire communities moved at will, of people unable to get jobs because they don't have the right qualifications and being "endorsed out" to rural areas they have never seen before, of old people waiting in vain for a pension

Said Sheena Duncan Johannesburg advice office director "It is infinitely easier for a white man to come to South Africa from Europe — the State will even pay for him to do so — than it is for a black South African to come to town from a rural area

"If only some of these companies, who spend so much time and money recruiting workers from the other ends of the earth, would devote a fraction of their energy trying to insist that black workers should have total freedom of movement in their own country, they just might be more credible in their protestations



Not an uncommon sight in South Africa today — queues of people waiting outside the labour bureau

Refined apartheid

HOW THE 'IMPROVED' LAWS MAKE LIFE WORSE FOR MOST SOUTH AFRICANS

BY INGRID STEWART

that economic imperatives will bring about real change in our society"

More than 12 000 people came to her office last year for help, the Durban office saw 2 029 people and Cape Town's advice office 5 826 cases

"Nineteen-eighty-one has seen a steady flow throughout the year as influx control became more rigid, more people had their South African citizenship taken away from them and more people became more hungry as unemployment in the bantustans soared," said Mrs Duncan

For as long as the majority are tied into the migrant labour system, never able to acquire rights to live with their families in the cities, they have no freedom to choose their employment and to bargain for better wages and a better deal

"They are bound to their employers," said Mrs Duncan, "because the risk of losing the job is too great. If they become unemployed they cannot freely seek a new job but must go

back whence they came to await new recruitment"

Paper after paper at the conference indicated that chances of employment in the rural areas is minimal. Labour bureaux are recruiting fewer and fewer people there and the fine of R500 on an employer who takes on an unregistered worker is having its effect

Mrs Duncan labelled the new system "the urban black labour preference policy", following the model of the Colored Labour Preference in the Western Cape

"Employers cooperate because it is so much easier to employ someone with Section 10 (urban) qualifications who now no longer has to be registered" she said

"People who live in the bantustans can only obtain legal employment in one way. They must register to seek work at the Labour Bureau in the home area

"This does not mean that they are allowed to seek work. They must wait until a requisition

for labour arrives at the Labour Bureau and then if they are lucky enough to be chosen from the crowd of unemployed workseekers, they can attest a contract with the unknown employer in an unknown town and proceed to the place where the job lies, where they will be registered for one year only — sometimes two years if they are from one of the 'independent' bantustans"

As recruitment is cut back and requisitions for labour are refused or discouraged by Administration Boards men and women can wait for years without ever being offered a job of any kind

An analysis of the cases of people who were evicted from the Nyanga site last year — amid a blaze of publicity — and who were subsequently deported shows that most (787 of 902 interviewed) came from the Transkei and Ciskei

But many of those interviewed in the Athlone Advice Office (40.7 percent) have lived in Cape Town for more than 10 years and nearly all of the men (95.4 percent) were employed in the area

Most of the women (83.9 percent) were also employed in the Western Cape.

But they are still considered migrant labourers and as such cannot "qualify" to live with their families where they work

The Athlone Advice Office Report cites the case of "Mr D M" who was born in Qumbu in 1947. He came to work in Cape Town in 1965 and has been on contract to the same employer ever since

He married in Qumbu in 1968 and has four children — two born in Qumbu and two in Cape Town

Although he has worked for 16 years for the same employer, he cannot qualify for urban rights because he is on contract. His wife and four children must continue to live in Qumbu

At present thousands of men, like this one, are waiting for an Appeal Court decision which could radically alter their lives

The Appeal Court test case concerns Mr Mehlolo Rikhoto who was employed on the East Rand by one employer for more than 10 years on annual contracts

When he applied to get urban rights, his application was refused. The authorities contended that his employment was not continuous because the contract was renewed each year. By law, employers are compelled to discharge a recruited worker at the end of a year's contract and return him to his home area where he must attest a new contract if he is to come back to the same job

The Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre helped Mr Rikhoto take his case to the Supreme Court — which found in his favour. But the East Rand Administration Board lodged an appeal which still has to be heard

The outcome of the Rikhoto case will be particularly important to contract workers in the Western Cape. More than half of the contract workers who came to the advice office in Cape Town hoped they might qualify for permanent residence

The June 1980 amendments to the regulations of the Urban Areas Act do not apply to the residents of KwaMashu and Umlazi. This means they cannot move from one urban area to another

nor can they work in their home area without a permit issued by the town council. In other parts of the country

With urban rights now tied to the provision of legal accommodation — if you're black you cannot get a job unless you have a place to stay — the critical shortage of housing for blacks in the urban areas is also having the effect of preventing people from getting jobs in the towns

In Cape Town there are now 2 500 families officially on the waiting list for houses in the townships, there is a 40-year waiting period for those who put their names on a list now for housing in Umlazi and no new houses have been built in Chesterville since 1945 and in Lamontville since 1968 — the two black locations still in the prescribed area of Durban

"As overcrowding in the township houses becomes unbearable, people who qualify for a house of their own, were it available, move with their families out of the township to the surrounding areas

"In doing so they lose the right to work in the urban area and subject their lives to the constant threat of arrest, eviction and demolition," says the Durban advice office report

The events in Inanda provide an example

"Contrary to what officials would have us believe the majority of the tenants in these informal settlements have lived in the greater Durban area most of their lives," says the report

Some were evicted from Cato Manor in 1958, others from Newlands East, now an area for coloureds. Some have moved out of their parents' homes in KwaMashu and many more were born in Inanda

Yesterday was also big

(manager), Dave Rice, Vincent Van der Bijl

Matanzima attacks Dozen police vehicles seen at roadside

EAST LONDON — The State President of Transkei, President Kaiser Matanzima, has launched a strongly-worded attack on "South African harassment" of Transkeians travelling between the two countries.

Warning that Transkei would have "no truck" with South Africa if the harassment continued, President Matanzima said he took "a serious view" of its actions.

President Matanzima was speaking after witnessing an incident near Queenstown in which buses taking Transkeians to Cape Town were stopped by the South African Police.

According to the President, armed policemen took several people off the buses because they were not in possession of travel documents.

Immediately after the incident President Matanzima sent a telegram to his brother, Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, who was attending talks with South African officials in Cape Town.

"I told him to cancel his talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and return to Transkei," President Matanzima said from Qamata last night.

Recalling the incident near Queenstown, President Matanzima said he had seen seven buses — which are licensed to carry passengers from Cape Town to Transkei — pulled over at the side of the road near Imvanu.

"I noticed all the passengers had been ordered to get out by the police. When I made inquiries I was told the police wanted passports from the passengers," he said.

"Some passengers had been pushed into a police truck. An inspection on these buses, Mr Mpofole Matanzima — a close relative of mine — had been handcuffed and pulled into a police van."

President Matanzima said he had seen "police dogs and police fully armed with guns."

"I drew this to the attention of the police and said this was illegal, and that there was no law that people could not travel to Cape Town and show their documents there."

As long as South Africa maintained its "vicious behaviour" there would never be peace, President Matanzima added.

The Daily Dispatch's political correspondent ended the South African reports that when approached at lunch time yesterday Chief George Matanzima said he had not received the telegram from his brother and knew nothing about it.

He had been scheduled to meet the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in the morning but the meeting had been cancelled because Mr Botha had had to attend an urgent meeting elsewhere.

Chief George said he would raise the issue with the South African Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, in talks in the afternoon.

Shortly after the talks ended the South African Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, said the matter had been raised by the South African delegation with Chief George while "urgent inquiries" were being made through the South African Police.

"The replies received from these inquiries do not reflect the claims made in President Matanzima's telegram," Mr Fourie said.

"There was a roadblock to check travel documents as is done from time to time. Some 2,204 people were checked of whom 77 were held back because they did not have valid documents. The rest were

allowed to continue their journey."

Mr Fourie said there was no violence at the scene and "only, or policeman had a dog which never got anywhere near the travellers."

One man was temporarily apprehended, Mr Fourie said, when he refused to leave his bus and was handcuffed until he had been taken to the police van.

Mr Fourie said the man had been offered passage back to Transkei on a passing bus and had left the road block scene.

"While arrangements were being made to see the other 76 back to Transkei on a railway bus the man arrived back. He and the other were later returned to Transkei on a special bus which had been arranged." — DDR

Dozen police vehicles seen at roadside

QUEENSTOWN — A Queenstown journalist, Mr Roosevelt Fani, said last night "I was travelling to Qamata from Queenstown when, at the Imvanu intersection, I noticed more than 200 people standing on the right-hand side of the road next to buses."

"On the left-hand side of the main road were about a dozen police trucks, vans and cars

"I saw policemen questioning the people and asking for documents. Many people had papers in their hands."

"The car in which I was travelling was not stopped. Apparently most of the vehicles stopped by the police were those travelling from Transkei to South Africa." — DDR

EXCITING BARGAINS FROM OUR GENT'S DEPT

W.E.A.'S GENT'S DEPT

operation would result in losing another," Prof Ntsanwis said — DDC

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500 regain citizenship

CAPE TOWN -- More than 500 Transkeians regained their South African citizenship over the last two years the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof said yesterday

Replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Beira), Dr Koornhof said no applications for regaining South African citizenship had been refused

Altogether 514 Transkeians, 145 citizens of Bophuthatswana and seven from Venda regained their citizenship between January 1980 and December 1981, the minister said — PC

They regained their South African citizenship in terms of the Black States Citizenship Amendment Act of 1981

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
Examiners' Initials		

- WARNING**
- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
 - 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
 - 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

qualification and to possible exclusion from the

Influx control tightens its stranglehold

"I AM applying to you to solve my main problem. I am now in Daverton since 1980 to 1982 but without a job. This doesn't mean a job is not there. The main mystery is that because I am a person from Lebowa so I can't get work without a contract

"Can you help me to work here without a contract? I am in possession of a Code II license and I passed my Standard 8 some two years ago"

This is only one of several letters quoted in the annual report of the Black Sash Johannesburg advice office. It illustrates the plight of blacks born in country areas who the report says, are finding it increasingly difficult to find work in the cities because of tighter influx control.

A tightening up of Government policy in the wake of the Riekert Commission report is the chief reason, says the advice office director, Mrs Sheena Duncan, and the effects that a growing number of blacks are sent back to homelands where there is no work or are forced to wait for months in homeland job queues.

And she accuses employers of co-operating with the new policy.

The advice office, a voluntary service to blacks with pass law problems, dealt with over 12 000 cases last year.

Its report, presented to the weekend's Black Sash conference in Durban, therefore, provides a graphic barometer of the effect of influx control laws.

Mrs Duncan says in the report that the authorities are now applying an "urban black labour preference policy" following the model of the coloured preference policy in the West Cape, which prevents blacks from getting jobs unless no coloured labour is available.

This, she says, means jobs are increasingly being reserved for people who have the legal right to live and work in the cities; under Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Act — the chief influx control measure.

People in the cities who are not qualified — though they may have lived in their

for years — are finding it much more difficult to find work legally.

If they do not qualify, the only way they can legally get a job is to go to the homelands, where there is little or no work. They must then join the queues at the homeland labour office in the hope of working in the cities — but as contract workers, without their families, only.

But, says Mrs Duncan, recruitment from the homelands "is being steadily reduced" — also as part of the policy — and this means those denied jobs by the authorities may "wait for years without being offered a job of any kind".

The chief reason, she says, is the Riekert report, the effects of which are "biting deep". While it was hailed as a major reform, the report proposed tougher penalties for employers of "illegal labour" and these have been implemented.

Mrs Duncan also points out that one of the three "Kooroof Bills" released last year also partly implements a Riekert recommendation by proposing a R500 fine for people who give "illegal accommodation" to blacks.

Although the Bills have been withdrawn, the provision could be reintroduced, making it extremely difficult for people who fall foul of influx control to find housing — as they do at present from friends or relatives.

Recent trends, says Mrs Duncan, suggest the Government is "following closely" the Riekert proposals which argued that influx control should be "moved from the streets to the place of employment and accommodation" — and hence tightened.

And employers, she says, "because it is so much easier to employ someone with Section 10 qualifications" — who no longer have to be registered with the authorities.

Some firms, she says, will not even interview black job applicants who have no Section 10 qualifications.

"Businessmen continue to moan about the shortage of skilled labour but it is astonishing how few are prepared to go to any trouble to obtain work registration for a skilled or trainable worker from the banustians."

Most employers, she says, simply send workers without qualifications to the pass office "with careless uncertainty" and withdraw their job offer when the worker is refused registration and "endorsed out" to the homelands.

Not only workers are victims of tougher influx control Mrs Duncan describes the cases of two self-employed businessmen — one registered with an industrial council as a building employer — who have been "endorsed out".

One was born in Alexandra township, but falls foul of the law because he went to school in a "homeland" 25 years ago. The other has lived here for 30 years and was "endorsed out" after applying to take over a house in Soweto.

"Free enterprise is a meaningless concept for black people there is no reward for them for initiative and hard work," says Mrs Duncan.

One specific group to be affected by a Government clampdown is black Zimbabweans. A Government decision last year means they are being refused registration and "old to go" even if they have jobs.

Only those who have worked for one employer continuously since January 1958 or for several since January 1953 are being allowed to stay, says Mrs Duncan — and then only if they have previously applied for, and been granted, suspension of repatriation.

She sums up the implementation of influx control in 1981 by saying that through-out the year, "influx control has become more rigid and more people became hungry as unemployment in the banustians soared."

Black Sash

reports on

plight of

city workers

Mercury 18/3/82

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Mercury Reporter

THE labyrinth of laws affecting black workers and work-seekers in the urban areas surrounding Durban have lead the Black Sash to conclude that 'it is State policy that there will eventually be no permanent black residents in these areas'

According to the Black Sash's Natal Coastal Region's annual report, this has been spelt out by a number of oppressive measures brought to bear against blacks over the past nine months.

These measures include Kwa Mashu and Umlazi residents losing their Section 10 rights, and all residents of these areas being classed as 'contract workers'

Restrictive

According to the report, this means that the June 1980 amendments to the regulations of the Urban Areas Act do not apply to Kwa Mashu and Umlazi residents, prohibiting them from moving from one urban area to another or from working in their own urban area without being registered

When it comes to employment, legislation is particularly restrictive.

The Black Sash report says Kwa Mashu and Umlazi residents cannot get a job with an employer who has not registered a vacancy for the job.

They have to register as work-seekers at the Natal Provincial Administration's labour bureau and wait to be requisitioned, and are permitted to seek work only if the labour bureau cannot find them suitable employment

Even urban blacks living in the prescribed areas of Chesterville and Lamontville, the report goes on to say, who have the right to work are not permitted to seek work.

Inanda

New measures also affect residents of Inanda and Ndwedwe, who are no longer permitted to seek work on the outskirts of Durban. They must now be requisitioned through the Verulam labour bureau, the report says.

For the people of Chesterville and Lamont-

The Black Sash report quotes the case of a worker who has lived in a hostel in the prescribed area for 11 years. The report says: 'In terms of the Rikhoto judgment this should enable him to put his name down for a house and to bring his family to Durban to live with him'

40 years

But, the report goes on to say, 'he cannot be housed in the urban area so his only chance is to put his name down in Umlazi where there is a 40-year waiting period for houses

'In putting his name down for a house in Kwa-Zulu he immediately loses his Section 10 1(b) rights and becomes a contract worker once more'

Mr H Venter, director of employment services, was not available yesterday for comment.

Two

ville who still enjoy Section 10 rights, work-seekers permits are not available if legal accommodation cannot be provided.

And, the report says, 'housing in these urban areas has been brought to a standstill. Anyone qualifying for a house cannot get one. There have been no new houses built in Chesterville since 1945 and in Lamontville since 1968.'

This legislation places several workers in absurd situations

CAPE TOWN 3/4/22 The

More pass law raids in Paarl

REGULAR raids on the Mbekweni location and men's single quarters are being carried out by the Paarl Administration Board of the Western Cape, according to a resident, Mrs Lydia Kasi

This has resulted in large-scale arrests of 'illegal residents', most of them women and children

However, the chief director of the Administration Board of the Western Cape, Mr A A Louw, denied that there was any special programme to "stamp out the influx of people in the Mbekweni area"

Mrs Kasi said that in the past week there had been raids on the location and on the men's single quarters almost daily

"Most of the raids on the men's quarters take place in the early hours of the morning, when the people are fast asleep"

Try to hide

Mrs Kasi said influx control officers had also begun "an intensive search for illegal residents on farms in the area, where husbands try to hide their wives and children."

"The people cannot go on with these middle-of-the-night raids. The men have to go to work the next day, and often have to spend the morning trying to bail their wives and children out of jail"

Mrs Kasi said the men had been told that if they could find accommodation for their families, they would be allowed to stay

"But when families with houses in the location offer to put up some women and children from the homelands, they are told that their homes are already too crowded and permission is refused"

SECTION 10 RIGHTS

Appeal stands

EM 20/2/72 (206)

The appeal by the Public Administration Board (PAB) against last year's restrictive Rikhotso decision by the Supreme Court is still going ahead. Erab said it might reconsider its decision to appeal against the precedent setting judgment that would allow more blacks permanent status in white urban areas. But a decision has not yet been reached to do so.

Legal sources say that Erab's reluctance either to accept the decision or publicly commit itself to contesting it could be a waiting game pending what Parliament does with Piet Koornhof's Bills on urban blacks. The previous version of the legislation was withdrawn after public criticism because, among other matters, it abolished

Section 10 rights altogether

Koornhof has said that if the Rikhotso decision stood, he would instruct the administration boards to implement it without any foot-dragging. But Koornhof has also said that his "new deal" Bills will implement the Riekert Commission's recommendation that black urban rights be based on the availability of work and housing. Given an economic downturn and the housing backlog (deriving from government housing policies between 1968 and 1977), both are likely to be in short supply.

ROOM 24/3/82

Illegals face stiff penalty

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

BLACK Zimbabweans who were deported from South Africa last year are returning as illegal immigrants, in spite of the risk of a six-month jail sentence and summary re-deportation back to Zimbabwe. Once in South Africa they call on Zimbabwean "brothers" who are still here to help until they are able to find work and accommodation or until they are arrested.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Blash Sash, confirmed yesterday that the Sash's Advice Office was receiving telephone calls from former white employers of the Zimbabweans telling the office their former employees had returned.

The callers wanted to know whether there was any chance of legalising the position of the Zimbabweans and re-employing them or finding them work with new employees.

But there was little that could be done as long as the present policy prevailed, said Mrs Duncan.

"The South African Government has ruled that a black Zimbabwean may only remain in South Africa if he has been working for one employer continuously since January 1958 or has been continuously employed in different jobs in South Africa since January 1953," she said.

Employers who offer illegal Zimbabweans work risk prosecution under the Bantu Urban Areas Act and a fine of up to R500 for a first conviction.

Black Zimbabweans who remain here illegally risk prosecution under three laws: the Urban Areas Act, the Aliens Act and the Admission of Persons into the Republic Regulations Act.

Conviction can lead to imprisonment of six months followed by summary deportation or to deportation preceded by a period in jail while arrangements are made for deportation.

Despite these risks the return of the Zimbabweans continues. One reason is that many have arrived here having married black South Africans.

Another is unemployment in Zimbabwe, particularly in Matabeleland, which is suffering from one of the worst droughts in living memory.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Develop-

weans have already been deported while another 16 000 still face deportation.

According to unconfirmed reports, Zimbabweans in possession of travel documents cross into Bophuthatswana through Bophuthatswana's border post with Botswana at Ramathlabama.

Those without documents often cross into Bophuthatswana illegally from Botswana.

The one ray of hope for the forlorn Zimbabwean in his search for a secure and lawful life with their South African-based families is South Africa's decision last week to renew the preferential trade treaty with Zimbabwe.

The law allows for stiffer penalties against people who return after being deported to independent homeland was used yesterday on five squatters in the Land Commission's Court.

The squatters who were arrested along with 22 others on the Nyanga dump site last week were charged under Section 22 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic (Amendment) Act of 1971.

The law allows for jail without the option of a fine and deportation. Mr. Cassim Gwayi was jailed for two months.

Mrs. Cynthia Muxiwa was jailed for one month.

Squatters

accused 11/5/82
given

jail (with 22)

sentences

conditionally suspended for three years

She told the court she had come to Cape Town to attend the funeral of her first cousin.

She knew she had over-
lapped the 72-hour limit
and was on her way to
the Land offices to have
her position legalised
when she was arrested.

Mrs. Rose Bouza was
released on R50 bail. Her
employer was instructed to
take her to the relevant
authorities to have her
position legalised.

Mrs. Bouza's case was
postponed to April 1
pending the outcome of
her application for legal
status.

Mr. M. M. D. D. D. D.
was ruled for two months
conditionally suspended
for three years and the
case of Mrs. Florence Nt-
jula was postponed to
today.

Families forced to live in yard, car . . .

BY SELLO RABOTHATA



WRAB INSENSITIVITY?



TWO families have been evicted from their backyard rooms in Alexandra because they do not have permits to be in the area. Now one family is living in the open yard and the other in two scrap cars.

The family of Mrs Josephine Ndlovu and her 13 children, including two babies, one aged three months, have been sleeping in the yard since March 23. They were told they qualified to stay in Soweto and not in Alexandra. The room they occupied has now been given to another family.

Contrary to reports in a Johannesburg daily which said the family has been accommodated behind the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) offices, The SOWETAN found the family still unaccommodated with their belongings scattered around the yard.

A family member said: "Without notice we were told to move out of our room by Peri-urban policemen on March 23 as we did not qualify to live in the township. We tried to plead with them to let us stay for the night as it was already late, but they just ignored our pleas

The Ndlovu family said they were surprised that the story, quoting Mr Gert Steyn of Wrab, could read that they have been accommodated. After they had been allowed to stay in their room for one night last week, they had been evicted again, on that same night, at 2 am. They had a stamp from the Wrab offices which they said "gave them permission to stay overnight" which was ignored, they said.

Mr Phumzile Klaas and seven others who stay in the scrap cars, told The SOWETAN they were evicted from the room they occupied on Tuesday last week, the reason being that they did not qualify to live in Alexandra. Other people were immediately offered their room. He stays with two other men and five women.

Mr Klaas said they used to pay rent to the landlord. When he (the landlord) died their problems began. Both Mr Klaas and Mrs Ndlovu said they were just asking for a place for their families to live a normal life.

Mr Gert Steyn, a Mr Swanepoel and a Mr Botha, all of Wrab in Alexandra, were said not to be in on Monday and that they would be in today for comment.

TOP South African academics and lawyers this week slammed the continued enforcement of Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act, 1945, and called for the law to be abolished

Designed to deal with the control of 'idle and undesirable' black people in urban areas, Section 29 has come under severe criticism over the last few years with even the Riekert Commission recommending it be repealed

Billed as 'unfair', 'discriminatory' and 'ridiculous', Section 29 has been described as "one of the most scandalous laws affecting blacks"

Lawyers and legal academics spoken to this week were unanimous in their condemnation of Section 29 and called for it to be scrapped.

"It should not be law at all — it is ridiculous," said Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand "I can see no reason for it

"Blacks are punished for being unemployed," Prof Dugard said "There is no justification for this"

Mr Ramarumo Monama, a lawyer at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and an expert on Section 29, told the Sunday Express that Section 29, in effect, makes being 'idle' a criminal offence.

"This becomes clear if one looks at what happens to somebody found to be 'idle' by a commissioner," Mr Monama said. "An order may be made whereby that person can be detained at a work colony or similar institution for two years

"That person is being punished, and the order bears no relation to his progress to-

Reports by MIKE CADMAN

wards rehabilitation"

Officially, anyone found to be 'idle' has not committed a criminal offence

A Durban attorney said anybody found to be 'idle or undesirable' could also be banned from returning to the place where he was found

"Even if he has lived there all his life he could be banned forever from returning home," she said

"One must also take into account the effect on his family," she said "They have to cope with the trauma of having a loved one taken away, even if he has committed no crime

"The fact that somebody can be arrested without a warrant under Section 29 because he is suspected of being 'idle or undesirable' is also shocking," she said "How many people have been kept in prison until they see a commissioner and can prove that they are not 'idle or undesirable' And the

onus is on the accused to prove his innocence"

Professor Dawid de Villiers, head of the Institute of Labour Relations at Unisa, said in the light of the Government's acceptance of the Wiehahn Commission report the existence of Section 29 was nonsense.

Efforts by the Sunday Express to obtain figures relating to the number of people arrested and found to be 'idle or undesirable' from the Department of Co-operation and Development this week proved futile

"Unfortunately we do not keep an up-to-date record of these cases and would have to contact every court around the country to get the latest figures," said Mr Johan Oosthuisen, liaison officer for the department "Taking severe staff shortages into account we feel this would be a totally unproductive task"

Professor David Mc-

Quoid-Mason of the University of Natal law faculty, said that the excuse provided by the Department of Co-operation and Development was poor

"We are dealing with an extremely harsh law and it should be made known how many people are subjected to this sort of treatment," he said. "In the light of the Riekert and Wiehahn Commission reports the time has come for this law to be changed"

The only figures the Sunday Express could obtain concerning Section 29 were provided by Mr Monama at Wits who said the discrepancy between those arrested and those found to be idle raised interesting questions

"The figures were quoted in Parliament in 1978 by Dr Connie Mulder, the then Minister of Plural Relations and Development. They are only from the main centres"

They are
 □ Pretoria 314 arrested — 314 found to be idle.

□ Witwatersrand 3101 arrested — 267 idle, 15 undesirable

□ East London 1261 arrested — 1 idle, 1 undesirable

□ Durban 3805 arrested — 20 idle, 3 undesirable.

□ Maritzburg 8436 arrested, none idle or undesirable.

The PFP spokesman on civil rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, expressed dismay about the matter

"I am most surprised to hear that Section 29 is still being used, and that people are sent to work colonies"

On Friday Mrs Suzman received these answers to her questions about Section 29

● There were no up-to-date records on Section 29

● In the first three months of this year 55 people were sent to work farms — 40 to Virginia and 15 to Voortrekkerhoogte, the only two work colonies in the country

● On March 31 there were 111 Section 29 'prisoners' at Virginia and 84 at Voortrekkerhoogte

Two years at hard labour if you are 'idle'

S. Express
 9/5/82
 206



● Mrs Doris Mhlongo and husband John — glad their son Thulani is "at peace and away from trouble"



WHEN Thulani Mhlongo died at 24 the slur 'idle and undesirable' followed him to the grave, despite the fact that it had never been proved

As happens to everybody arrested under Section 29, Mr Mhlongo had to prove he was innocent of being 'idle and undesirable' or face removal to a work colony or some other place of detention

He was due to appear in court on April 13 to give account for himself on April 13, but he died on March 27

At the time of his death Mr Mhlongo's parents and lawyer were desperately trying to show that he was not 'idle' but was ill and only capable of light work

"He was a good boy and a good son," Mrs Doris Mhlongo, 60, told the Sunday Express "He had a Std 8 education and had even attempted to go to vacation school while he was not working"

"He had worked at various places since leaving school but because of an ulcerating sore on his leg was not able to do heavy work," Mrs Mhlongo said. "He stressed this to the authorities several times and said he was willing to work"

Mr Mhlongo was first arrested on November 27 last year He was held in prison until his first Commissioner's Court appearance on December 7

There he was told to see a doctor and the hearing was put forward Mr Mhlongo registered as a work seeker, as instructed, and was given a permit valid for one month

"His permit expired on Friday, March 19 and at 3am on March 23 he was arrested again," his near-tearful mother said

"I had a doctor's letter to prove that Thulani had fallen ill again but they would not listen"

Mr Mhlongo's lawyers were told by the Department of Co-operation and Development that the sick man would not be given bail

Mr Mhlongo was released from prison on March 24 and died on March 27 at Durban's King Edward Hospital

"We did all we could but still they harassed us," Mrs Mhlongo said "I hope they

SLUR OF 'IDLE' TAILS THULANI TO THE GRAVE



307 Residents of Crossroads: permits
 Q 61 780-781 7/5/82
 *10 Mr K M ANDREW asked the
 Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether any permits issued to residents of Crossroads have been cancelled prior to their date of expiry, if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) when, (ii) on whose instructions and (iii) why were they so cancelled,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr Speaker, in the absence of the hon member for Cape Town Gardens I shall nevertheless reply to the question, because the rules of the House compel me to do so

- (1) Yes
- (a) 545
- (b) (i) From 1 March 1982 to 29 March 1982
- (ii) On instruction of a local official of the Department of Co-operation and Development
- (iii) Persons were screened by an Administrative Committee and it was found that they were not *bona fide* residents of Crossroads

- (2) No statement is contemplated

The hon member puts this question to me, but I cannot find out what exactly is behind it. We are dealing with delicate matters. In his absence I request the hon member to come and discuss this matter with me so that I can inform him and so that he can understand something about the matter and we can at the same time maintain good relations and order.

Mr B R BAMFORD Mr Speaker.

arising out of the hon the Minister's reply is he aware how many Cabinet Ministers were present here in the House last Friday to answer questions?

Mr SPEAKER Order!

†The PRIME MINISTER is Ken Andrew also a Cabinet Minister now? [Interjections]

Mr SPEAKER Order!

Four not guilty of dagga dealing

Four people, including a 17-year-old girl, were acquitted yesterday of a charge of dealing in 17 kg of dagga.

Mrs Maria Coetzee (25), her father, Mr Karl van Rensburg (48), Mr Jan Pretorius (28) and the girl all of Bazil Court, Clairmont, had pleaded not guilty.

Detective Warrant Officer W A Steyn told a Johannesburg magistrate that at about 9.30 pm on January 11 he went to Bazil Court to search a flat.

He found the girl and Mr Pretorius sleeping on a mattress in the lounge, Mrs Coetzee in the main bedroom, and the dagga in another bedroom where two young children were sleeping.

Previous evidence was that the bakkie suspected of transporting the dagga belonged to Mr van Rensburg, who lived in another flat in the block.

The defence argued that Mr van Rensburg had not had anything to do with the dagga and the fact that it was found in a flat where three people were sleeping did not implicate them in any crime.

The magistrate said, "Some people have all the luck" — and acquitted all four.

I bought forged SA pass for R20 — deserter

Lowveld Bureau NELSPRUIT — A Mozambican soldier trained by Russians and Cubans, who illegally entered South Africa six months ago, paid R20 for a forged reference book.

The Assistant Commissioner, Mr W Heyneke, was told this at a hearing yesterday where 25-year-old Patrick Manzini, a soldier in the Mozambique army for four years, was found guilty of illegally entering South Africa and living here as an illegal immigrant.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

In evidence Manzini, who was trained to operate three types of Russian-made weapons, said he jumped the fence in the Tonga trust area after deserting the Mozambique army.

He worked in Tonga for a pipe construction company, then obtained a forged South African reference book in the Ngodini township near White River.

He said he got a job in Nelspruit with a

man who employed him as a spy. On two occasions, in March and April this year, he was sent to Mozambique by his employer, he said.

Manzini said he was on his way to Pretoria to give himself up when police arrested him at the Nelspruit railway station last week.

450 OTHERS

Mr Heyneke said "It is the courts duty to safeguard the public from people like you for security and economic reasons."

"I do not believe you were travelling to Pretoria to surrender yourself but probably were going there to obtain employment or some other reason."

Since the beginning of the year about 450 Mozambicans have been prosecuted in the Nelspruit Commissioner's Court for entering South Africa illegally.

Yesterday 45 were due to appear. In most cases the Mozambicans say they come here looking for food and work.

Pretoria
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Cadbury
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Boland I
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Bakery B
Amalgama
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MANUFACT
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S.A. Tech
S.A. Engin
S.A. Elect
S.A. Bolle
Mine Worke
Mine Surtak
Mine Colou
Iron Mould
Federated M
Black Minew
Black Allied
Amalgamated
Amalgamated
Amalgamated
MINING AND
Trawler and
Orange-Vaal
National Cer
Food and Car
Farmworkers
Black Allied

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Fraud case

By MONK NKOMO

9/5/82
7/13 2.06 Secretan
THE case of the Mame-
lodi Community Council
deputy chairman who
appeared on an alleged
charge of fraud was yes-
terday postponed in the
local Magistrate's Court
to May 26.

Mr Frans Nkoana
(52), of Section N Mame-
lodi, is alleged to have on
or about August 10 last
year fraudulently de-
manded an amount of
R15 from Mr April Mot-
lokoane with the inten-
tion of correcting his ref-
erence book.

46
5

230

3

Cathedral squatter fined

AR 6/5
30/4/82 (20c)

ANOTHER of the Nyanga cathedral squatters granted temporary immunity from arrest while their cases are investigated has been arrested and fined for being in the Cape illegally

Mrs Nompulo Selinah Boo1 was arrested at the Zones in Langa on Thursday, last week

She was sentenced by the Langa Commissioner's Court to R60 or 60 days for being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission.

Mrs Boo1 and her three-month-old child spent six days and nights in Pollsmoor Prison before she paid a proportionate fine of R53.

INDEMNITY

After her release Mrs Boo1 was given a slip of paper by the Western Province Council of Churches to identify her as one of the group granted indemnity from arrest.

The paper states she has been interviewed in Langa in connection with possible legalisation and is awaiting the result.

On April 15 another of the group, Mrs N Juju, was fined R60 or 60 days for being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission

An Administration Board official said at the time that people arrested would be released if they could identify themselves as being on the list of people granted immunity.

Of those who had been arrested, he said, "It is most unfortunate but I doubt whether there is provision in the law to reverse the sentence."

Membership				Year
African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
				1980
				1979
				1978
				1977
				1976
				1975
				1974
				1973
				1972
				1971
				1970

No information
Presumed defunct.
Date of deregistration unknown

~~206~~ 206

Deportation breaks up man, wife, 10 children

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Zimbabwean national who has lived and worked in South Africa for more than 25 years was separated from his wife and 10 children when South African authorities repatriated him to his home country last week.

Mr Philemon Sithole, who came to South Africa while he was still a young man, was arrested at his home at Skeerpoort, a farm in the Brits district, on Monday last week.

He was then detained at Brits till he was repatriated on Thursday.

His employer, Mr Piet Hamman, who described himself as a staunch National Party supporter, yesterday described the treatment meted to Mr Sithole as "absolutely bestial".

'Gestapo'

And he added "It's like the Gestapo — knocking on your door and bundling you out".

Mr Sithole has left behind on the farm his 47-year-old wife, Leah, and their 10 children: Jim, 24, Sofia, 21, Johannes, 18, Maria, 16, Suzan, 13, twins Julia, 11, and Miriam, Johanna, 8, Margaret, 6 and four year-old Piet, the baby of the family.

A distraught Mrs Sithole has been living alone with eight of their children in their five-roomed mud shack on the farm since the deportation of her husband — not knowing whether or not she will ever see her husband again.

Mrs Sithole also said she saw her husband on Thursday before his deportation.

He told her he would plead with the authorities to allow him to return his family within three weeks.

Mr Hamman said he always thought what the English press wrote about resettlements was "overblown" and that he believed resettlement was moving people from a position of squalor to something better.

"But when something personally affects you like this, it changes your attitude," he said.

He said Mr Sithole started working for him 11 years ago and was a "very good worker, one of the best".

"He has learnt many skills, including building and painting. I have been trying for years to get him permanent residence rights here but they always put him on a two-year contract.

"The last one expired and the police arrived last Sunday with no warning. I agreed to let my foreman take him into Brits. When they arrived they took him into custody. They wouldn't even let him sell his few assets so that he could get enough money to get his family to Zimbabwe.

"The police accompanied him back to get his few bits of clothing and the next thing I heard, he had been packed off to Zimbabwe. Now I sit with a family of 10 kids and the state will accept no responsibility at all.

"I won't just kick them off the farm but 90 percent of the people in my situation would. They just couldn't afford to keep a family like that," said Mr Hamman.

Registration

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980			
1979			
1978			112
1977			298
1976			298
1975			313
1974			315
1973			316
1972			..
1971			..
1970			..
Total			

ASSOCIATION OF THE SALARIED STAFF OF THE KLIPFONTEIN ORGANIC PRODUCTS CORPORATION

No hope as father of 10 deported

ARGUS 27/4/82

(206)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
Officials say they cannot help a man forcibly returned to Zimbabwe after about 25 years in South Africa, leaving his wife and 10 children in this country.

His former employer, Mr Piet Hamman, a Brits farmer and lifelong supporter of the National Party, said: "It leaves a sick feeling in the stomach to see the implementation of certain policies."

He said Mr Philemon Sithole was arrested and repatriated to Zimbabwe last week.

The eldest of his 10 children is 24.

POLICY

The repatriation is part of South Africa's policy of returning all Zimbabwean black workers.

South Africa blames this on Zimbabwe's failure to renew the labour agreement between the two countries, which lapsed last year.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said the fact that Mr Sithole claimed he had worked in South Africa since 1957 was not a ground for a request for exemption from repatriation.

Asked whether the department could not regard the case as special for humanitarian reasons, he said all cases had humanitarian aspects.

The department was powerless because of Zimbabwe's ending of the labour agreement.

Mr Hamman said he deplored the fact that the authorities had washed their hands of the case and had refused to look after the wife and children.

He would not eject the family, although many other farmers would.

He described the Government's action as "heartless" and a waste of manpower, as good farm workers were scarce.

Mr Sithole had no connections with Zimbabwe and did not want to go back to a country which he did not regard as his own to swell the ranks of the unemployed, he said.

by Mr. A.B. Sookul of (pured and Asian)

This Union formed in 1980 is present the Natal Branch of the Transport

(RTCA) NATIONAL UNION OF

... of the NSRI. Mr Lees soon sent his challenger to watery defeat.

Advice Office to open in PE soon

By SANDRA SMITH

THE Black Sash will open an Advice Office in Port Elizabeth next week to assist people experiencing problems with, for example, the pass laws, and obtaining pensions by providing para-legal advice.

The Black Sash's Advice Office will open every Saturday morning from 10am to 12am at the Race Relations premises on the fifth floor of the Constantia Centre

A Black Sash spokesman said today there were already several individuals and groups providing such services, but a definite need

existed for an extension of the aid

The organisation had advice offices in Cape Town, Grahamstown, East London, Durban, Maritzburg, Pretoria and Johannesburg

There were several reasons why providing such advice was important

It strengthened "legitimate non-violent action for social change", helped pass-law offenders, assisted consumers and aimed to prevent the exploitation of workers

"Those who believe in non-violence as a means as well as a goal must do all

they can to understand how the law operates and at what point the system is open to peaceful, non-violent effective pressure to compel change," the spokesman said

Often many arrested in pass raids were not guilty of an offence but were convicted because they did not know how to defend themselves

The ethics of free enterprise often enabled the shrewd and unscrupulous to trap the poor into living beyond their means

Debt counselling and legal assistance in dealing with fraudulent traders

was needed in the black townships

The pay and conditions of service of workers also often did not conform to statutory requirements

The growth of trade unions had helped to change this, but assistance in getting pay scales upgraded and benefits under UIF or Workmen's Compensation paid out was still needed

A primary aim of para-legal services was to "educate people in how to make the law work for them instead of against them"

'Immune' cathedral squatters arrested

ARK 16/4/82

SEVERAL of the Cathedral squatters granted immunity from arrest by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, were arrested this week.

One, Mrs Nomakwazi Jutuju, was arrested at the Nyanga single quarters

She was convicted in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday of being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission and fined R60 or 60 days

Members of the squatter committee yesterday met the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, to discuss the matter

The chief labour officer of the Administration Board, Mr G N Lawrence, said today it was quite possible that some members of such a large group had been arrested

The Administration Board Inspectorate and the Aid Centre at Langa have been given the list of names of the group. Anyone arrested will be summarily released if they can identify themselves as being on the list,' he said

The 54 cathedral squatters were given slips of paper by the Holy Cross church in Nyanga identifying them as the people granted immunity from arrest.

About 700 others do not have this identification but their names are on a list which has been supplied to the authorities.

Mr Lawrence said the problem of people being arrested had only come to the board's attention late yesterday afternoon.

If someone had already been prosecuted there was nothing he could do about it

It was most unfortunate, but he doubted whether there was provision in the law to reverse the sentence.

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arson fo

Fisherman from a near- in Kalk Bay har
boat prevented the Last month an
cruiser from being man, Mr Ian He
blasted out ceived death thre
yesterday, another key skippers and c
business in the illegal boats involved
investigation, Mr than 100 tons o
Pretorius, died in steenbras in mi
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'RE JET

From a Staff
Reporter

VICTORIA (Sey-
belles). — Air India
Pilot Captain Umesh
Saxena said in the
Mauritius Supreme
Court today that after
a hazardous landing
on November 25 he
was told 'You have
landed in the middle
of a revolution.'

This was said by a man
introduced as Tom, whom
Saxena described as being
about 55 and who had a
white beard.

When he asked Tom
what was happening, Tom
replied 'Those Tanzanian
rebels are shooting at

Captain Saxena said
Tom had told him that if

He was told to
while preparing
safety precautions
was told by the
that he was war
side.

The stepladder
position and when
Captain Misra said
they found a group
of 15 armed men.

He was then
Tom, who asked
where the aircraft
was capable of flying.

He said that
the aircraft was ref
uelled and that
Tom replied that
he should forget ab
out the aircraft and
asked if he could
go to Omaruru.

Tom then asked
if they could go
to Africa and he
said that he would
try to arrange for
a navigator to
accompany them.

Public sittings for PC

Political Correspondent

THE President's Council
is to start a series of
public sittings on May 12
to consider reports of
various of its committees
on constitutional changes,
local and regional govern-
ment and the Group
Areas Act.

The Vice State Presi-
dent, Mr A L Schibusch
announced this yesterday.

A joint committee for
economic affairs and the
council's constitutional
committee has been
studying the adaptation
of political structures in
South Africa.

Aspects of the Group
Areas Act have been con-
sidered by a joint com-
mittee consisting of the
planning and community
relations committees of
the council.

The reports will after-
wards be sent to the State
President and must be
tabled in Parliament
within a fortnight after
this.

NGK rejects blacks' plea for family life

Religion Reporter

THE white Ned Geref
Kerk is not prepared to
support the plea of Pen-
insula blacks to be al-
lowed the right to family
life.

This is made clear in a
statement published this
week in Die Kerkbode,
official organ of the Ned
Geref Kerk, following the
involvement of three Ned
Geref Kerk ministers in
representations between
the Cathedral squatters
and the Government.

The statement is made
by the Rev G S J Moller,
Moderator of the Cape
Synod of the Ned Geref
Kerk, who was one of
those involved in the
negotiations.

DISCUSSIONS

Although the white
Ned Geref Kerk mini-
sters did not meet the
Cathedral squatters, they
joined in discussions on
the issue at the invitation
of the Ned Geref Send-
ingkerk and Ned Geref
Kerk in Afrika.

In discussions with the
other two churches, 'the
ministers of the Ned
Geref Kerk clearly indi-
cated that they did not
represent the Ned Geref
Kerk officials.

'They could not lend
their co-operation to con-
done, support or encour-
age action in conflict with
national laws.

'Consequently they
could not fulfil the re-
quest of the squatters
that their residence, and
that of their families, in
the Peninsula should be
legalised if they were
illegally here.

'Ministers of the Ned
Geref Kerk were prepared
to ask the Minister (Dr
Piet Koornhof) to give the
squatters the assurance
that they would not be
summarily arrested when
they left the Cathedral
and would give them a
reasonable opportunity to
state their case for them-
selves.'

APPRECIATION

The statement added
that Dr Koornhof gave
the churchmen informa-
tion when they visited
him on March 29 'from
which it was clear to all
that the Peninsula could
not possibly accommodate
all the families who
wished to settle here.'

The deputation ex-
pressed its 'great appre-
ciation' to Dr Koornhof
for his 'sympathetic atti-
tude' to black people in
general, the statement
added.

Cango busy

Argus Correspondent
OUDTSHOORN — Atten-
dance figures at the
Cango Caves jumped by
51,6 percent between
Good Friday and Easter
Monday compared to the
same period last year,
with 8 969 visitors com-
pared with 5 915 last
Easter.

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Rolled Sirloin 1st . . .	per kg	R3,88
Tendensed Steak . . .	per kg	R3,98
Stewing Mutton	per kg	R2,58

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Westonaria ²⁰⁶
whiter ^{Star}
by night ^{10/4/82}

West Rand Bureau

Westonaria is to enforce more strictly the controversial "white by night" law

The town's council has decided the curfew for blacks in white residential and business areas will begin at 10 pm when a siren will be sounded.

Police and administration board officials have been asked to look out for transgressors and raid illegal squatters

A municipal spokesman said the Department of Co-operation and Development had written to ask the council if it agreed the "white by night" law should be more strictly enforced

The spokesman said most Transvaal towns still had the law but no longer enforced it

Many white Westonaria residents support the move as crime is increasing.

EXPRESSIONS LOOKS AT A LAW THAT BLACKS HATE

Feared law banishes unwanted people to potato colonies

IT SHELTERS in the shadow of Section Six of the Terrorism Act — a law that can remove people from society without trial or explanation — but among blacks it is known as the law that banishes people to the place of the "amazambane" (potatoes).

It is a law that makes it an offence for a black man to be unemployed in an urban area.

On the statute books it is known as Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act of 1945.

It makes it possible for a black man who is found to be 'idle' to be sent to a work colony for two years, banned forever from returning to the place in which he was found (even though he might have lived there all his life) or to face detention at a number of other institutions.

While whites, coloureds and Indians may remain unemployed as long as they wish and live on their investments or family support, blacks in urban areas

are denied this right regardless of their means.

Reviled and feared by blacks and slammed by judges and legal experts, including the Government's Riekert commission which reported "it could find no reason for the continued existence of Section 29", the controversial law results in hundreds of people being arrested under suspicion of being 'idle or undesirable' and facing banishment to a work colony.

One such work colony is at Virginia in

the Free State. It is called 'the place of the amazambane' because prisoners there are used as labour on the numerous potato farms in the area.

Any black person, suspected of being "idle or undesirable", can be arrested without a warrant and asked to give a good and satisfactory account of himself.

The arrested person would have to prove to a commissioner or magistrate that he or she:

- Was lawfully employed for more than

122 days in the past year

- Was a student.
 - Was lawfully engaged in some business, trade or profession.
- The definition of 'idle' is wide and can include anyone who, on three successive occasions has:
- Failed to accept suitable employment offered to him by a labour bureau.
 - Has failed to keep such employment
 - Has been discharged from such employment due to his own misconduct

PLIGHT OF THE BLACK WIFE

Despite court rulings, black families fight for normal life

BLACK women are still being denied the legal right to live with their husbands in urban areas

This is happening despite an historic judgment delivered by the Appeal Court on August 19 1980 which opened the way for thousands of black women and children to live legally with their husbands in the cities

Despite Mr Justice Goldstone's criticism of the West Rand Administration Board's refusal to properly implement the court's decision, and despite Wrab's 11-month-old promise to obey the law, black women are still being refused the legal rights allowed to them by the Komani decision

In 1980 Mr Veli Willie Komani appealed against a Supreme Court dismissal of his claim that his wife was legally entitled to live with him in Cape Town. The appeal judge ruled that wives and children of men who qualified to be in the area did not require a lodger's permit from the township superintendent.

Yet since that ruling the

RULES FOR URBAN FAMILY LIFE

EVERY black who comes into a white urban area is bound by provisions of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945

In terms of Section 10 (1) of the Act, blacks cannot stay in an urban area for more than 72 hours without proof that

- They have, since birth, resided there continuously
- They have worked there continuously for one employer for 10 years or have lawfully resided continuously in the area for 15 years
- They are either the wife, unmarried daughter, or son under the age of 18 years of any person who ordinarily resides with that person

Until the Komani case administration boards interpreted 'ordinarily resides' to mean that a wife or child must have a valid lodger's permit issued by the township superintendent

By ARLENE GETZ

Legal Resources Centre has handled the cases of 101 clients whose rights have been denied by Wrab

Some of these cases had to be taken to the Supreme Court and all but five of them have since been resolved

"Wrab is certainly being as obstructive as it possibly

can," Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, told the Sunday Express this week

"On Tuesday we had a case when a woman who qualified for Section 10 (1)(a), (b) and (c) rights went to the administration board's office with several affidavits

"The official read these affidavits and handed them



● Sheena Duncan Wrab 'being obstructive'

back to her without saying a word. He simply left her standing there with a blank reference book.

An LRC lawyer confirmed that the problem of recognition of rights was still continuing

These matters were usually resolved when the centre wrote to Wrab or appealed to the Chief Commissioner, the department's senior representative in Johannesburg

But recently even this right had apparently become a privilege and Mrs Duncan reported that some of the people who approached the Black Sash for help have been refused leave to appeal on highly technical grounds

According to Wrab labour director Mr A E Steenhuisen all people had the right to appeal

In a prepared statement he also said that Wrab had adhered to the principles of the Komani case "and no problems are experienced in regard to any legal implications"

The main difficulty in granting Section 10 rights to wives and children had come about when applicants had not brought certain documentary proof, he said

Last September it seemed that black men who wanted to live and work in the cities had won a victory when Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, was entitled to permanent residence rights because he had worked for one employer for more than 10 years

Mr Rikhoto was a contract worker, who, in terms of a 1968 government regulation had had to return to his homeland every year to renew his contract.

This regulation, which affects thousands of black workers, had allowed administration board officials to argue that they had not been employed 'continuously' for 10 years, as their contracts were broken every year

The Rikhoto case could have paved the way for the granting of city residence rights to all these workers, but the East Rand Administration Board has appealed against the judgment and its application has been frozen pending the outcome of the appeal

A similar case, involving Mr Totosi Stanford Boo, was heard in the Cape Supreme Court last month

Like Mr Rikhoto, the court granted Mr Boo Section 10 rights but the local administration board did not contest the case

Now organisations that help those who fall foul of the country's complex influx control laws are hoping that the Boo case will set a precedent.

However, a pessimistic note was sounded by Mrs Duncan, who believes that the Government might try to pass legislation that will eliminate Section 10 (1) (b) rights

12/6/82
206
377
**'Illegals'
Heavy fine
proposed**

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Employers of "illegal" blacks face fines of up to R5 000 or a year's jail if draft legislation read for the first time in Parliament this week becomes law

This represents a 10-fold increase over the present fine of R500. The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill also provides for a fine of R500 or six months' imprisonment for giving accommodation to "illegals", plus an additional fine of R20 a day for every day for which the "illegal" continues to be accommodated.

The bill has been referred to the Select Committee on the Constitution (SCC), which becomes a commission of inquiry when Parliament rises

The commission can hear evidence from interested parties and may suggest amendments to the bill, which is expected to go before Parliament again early next year

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash described the proposed bill as "absolutely dreadful". She said the present penalty was quite effective

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said last night that the proposed fine was "bizarre and ridiculous"

"But it is of course in line with the philosophy of this government that any social or economic problem can be solved by punitive measures"

Cape Times 10/6/82

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Influx bill clamps down on majority

By John Battersby

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The government's long-awaited bill on black influx control, which was published in Parliament yesterday, will relax restrictions for blacks who qualify to be in the cities, while tightening measures to keep those who do not qualify, out

The implications of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill are that it will make the lives of a relatively small percentage of black South Africans easier while fortifying the barriers that keep the majority of blacks banished to impoverished rural areas

The influx control bill is the third in the trio of "Koornhof" bills which were originally introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in October 1980 with the claim that they heralded a new dispensation for urban blacks

The bill, together with the Black Communities Development Bill which provides for the replacement of administration boards by "development boards", has been referred to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution.

Following extensive amendments to the Black Local Authorities Bill during its passage through an all-party select committee, there are wide expectations that extensive improvements could still be made to the other two bills in the trio

In terms of the new bill on influx control the category of permanent black urban residents will be recognised for the first time. Those who have been resident in cities continuously for 10 years will qualify for this new category.

Mr Nic Olivier, director of the PFP's research de-

partment and a recognised expert on laws affecting blacks, said that in ideological terms this was a "tremendous advance" for the government

"However, I will have to study the bill more carefully to determine whether all people who currently qualify under section ten rights to reside legally in the cities will be included in the new definition," Mr Olivier said

In terms of the bill, the base of influx control will be whether a person has approved accommodation and has been provided authority to remain in an urban area

The implications of the bill are that, once authorised, a black will have permanence in the cities and will no longer be resident there on ministerial sufferance

However, it is clear from those sections of the bill dealing with the removal of unqualified blacks that the application of the pass laws is likely to be ruthlessly tightened

The bill provides for

- "The minister to declare any area an unemployment area which will mean that no unqualified person may seek or take up employment there

- "The minister may summarily order blacks to vacate land if he believes that their settlement there is calculated to canvass support for a campaign to repeal any law or to endanger the maintenance of law and order, or threatens their own health or welfare"

- "Inspectors of the department appointed by the director-general to enter any premises where blacks are accommodated, at any time of day or night, and question or demand information from them in connection with the Act

Calling card contract system under fire

D. Dispatch 3/6/82

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Sweet W
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- General Workers Union
- National Union of Clothing Workers
- National Union of Leather Workers
- National Union of Textile Workers
- South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
- S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union
- S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union (Cape)
- Tailoring Workers, Dressmaking & Furriers Indus
- Tanning, Footwear and Allied Workers Union
- Textile Workers Industrial Union
- Textile Workers Union (Transvaal)
- Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union
- Trunk & Box Workers Industrial Union

ZWELITSHA — A front-bencher who lives in Port Elizabeth Mr W F Ximiya, has criticised the "calling card system" whereby labourers were required to return home every year to renew their contracts

Speaking during the discussion of the vote for manpower utilisation, he said the system was the result of demands by chiefs who had felt that if workers were allowed to stay long in cities, they might foresake their families

The system had helped the perpetrators of the influx control regulations because whites did not want blacks to live in the cities permanently

Mr Ximiya said in terms of influx control regulations if a person worked continuously for one employer for 10 years, the person qualified for permanent residence and was entitled to own business and other rights in the urban

area The calling card system deprived the people of those rights

"People from homelands are not entitled to permanent residence because of the bad system It cuts our throats"

He said he and two other Port Elizabeth residents went to Pretoria to complain about the system and were told that the chiefs wanted the system

Mr B D R Myataza, MP for Hewu, said the calling card system was not a bad idea Men left to work in the cities leaving their young wives behind Then they met beautiful and well dressed women, got enticed and forgot about their wives

In his reply Chief Magoma said the system was a stopvalve by chiefs to ensure that men did not sever relations with their families and also that they sent money home

If women were sent to work in the cities instead of men, would they not cut relations with their husbands back home he asked

"In the same way as you find beautiful and well dressed women in the cities you find handsome and elegant men," he said amid laughter

Chief Magoma said that after independence the government had decentralised and had offices of consul-general in various cities where workers could renew their contracts

The Deputy Whip, Chief D N. Mavuso, from Victoria East, praised the department for creating understanding between the employer and the employee

Previous governments should have taken note of this

A worker who was not satisfied with working conditions would not show much production Previously blacks were exploited by other races

Chief Mavuso also criticised the meagre rations and pay farm workers received He accused white farmers of dumping their workers without any provision of pension or other benefits when they were old — DDR

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- Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union
- South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Paper & Paper Products, Printing & Publishing

- Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
- Media Workers Association of South Africa
- Paper, Wood & Allied Workers Union
- S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders & Welders
- S.A. Electrical Workers Association
- S.A. Society of Journalists
- S.A. Typographical Union
- South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

6-11m workers may be out of jobs by year 2000

Sowetan

28/5/82

LENENA -- Black unemployment in South Africa "is bound to increase" because of apartheid, and the jobless rate could reach 35 percent by the end of the century, according to a leading labour organisation.

BY OWN CORRESPONDENT

A lengthy article in the latest International Labour Organisation (ILO) magazine, which appears five times a year, said unemployment among blacks runs contrary to South Africa's economic growth.

The South African economy grew by eight percent in real terms in 1980 and about half that figure last year but, despite this performance — which was one of the best in the world — the Government reported at the end of 1981 that black unemployment stood at 12.4 percent the article stated.

Written by Johannesburg Journalist John Kane-Berman for the ILO magazine which appeared on Wednesday, the article said some demographic experts believed the true jobless rate among black workers was much higher possibly as much as 20 percent.

One expert has indeed expressed the fear that about six million South Africans, nearly all of them black, will be out of work in the year 2000 — an unemployment rate of some 35 percent," Kane-Berman said.

Black unemployment, he said, is bound to increase because the policy of apartheid not only continues but is reinforced by new measures.

Apartheid ideology takes precedence over the Government's stated commitment to reducing unemployment," the article continued.

"It frequently happens that employers have to fire black workers who do not have the necessary permission to live and work in the 86 percent of the country designated as the 'white' area.

This area includes most of the main industrial centres.

The article quoted the Black Sash as saying "It is infinitely easier for a white man to come to South Africa from Europe — the State will even pay for him to do so — than it is for a black South African to come to town from a rural area."

Kane-Berman concluded: "Since it is practically impossible for the high level of black unemployment to be eliminated or even significantly reduced, it appears as if the authorities have decided for security reasons to confine it to the remote 'homeland' areas rather than allow it into the 'white' towns.

"The idea of erecting fences around the 'homelands' to prevent people whose passes are not in order from leaving them is now being discussed in Government circles," he declared.

This has happened between Ciskei and the Cape he stated.

Still no test case, appeal

THE East Rand Administration Board (Erab) will decide within the next three months whether to go ahead with their controversial decision to appeal or not against the Rand Supreme Court judgement, which gave a Germiston contract worker full urban residential rights.

This has been announced by Mr F F Marx chief director of Erab, who said that the Board's lawyers were about to complete studying the outcome of the Supreme Court judgement Mr Marx also denied reports that the Board was going ahead with the appeal.

Mr Maholo Rikhotso, a contract worker, won a court case early this year, which allowed him to qualify for permanent residence in Germiston.

The Board had announced that it was going ahead with its controversial decision to appeal against the judgement, but after meeting community leaders on the East Rand, Erab finally promised to review its decision to appeal.

A delegation of East Rand community councillors met the Erab executive committee and argued that it should rescind its decision, to show willingness to co-operate with the black community.

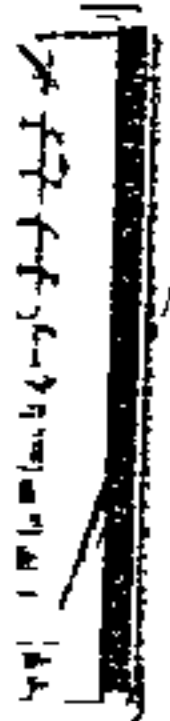
Mr Marx said: "This is a very delicate and a sensitive issue, which affects more than 13 000 migrant labourers on the East Rand and other administration boards in the country."



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Miss Zolewa Mkutshulwa: reference book

26/5/82

*3 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether an application for a reference book was received by his Department in Port Elizabeth from Miss Zolewa Mkutshulwa, if so, when,
- (2) whether the application has been granted, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (3) whether the reference book has been issued to her, if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

- (1) Yes, on 9 February 1981
- (2) Although a search at the Head Office of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria has been undertaken through some 100 000 applications in the various stages of processing, this application could not be traced. Arrangements have been made that a new application be submitted
- (3) Falls away

Secretary-Gen-

Argentina did not for the withdrawal of British troops in the Falklands as a precondition to the ceasefire.

Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez who called for a cease-fire, said he did not "predict the course" of fighting in Falklands.

He stressed that Argentina would not discuss terms or conditions "which could compromise its inalienable rights". — AFP

Cops nab 28 in permit raid

26/5/82
Sowetan By STAN MHLONGO
TWENTY-EIGHT people, including the chairman of the Evaton Ratepayers' Association, Mr Caswell Kabi, were arrested by the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board Police during a permit raid in the township on Monday night.

The people, mainly sub-tenants on Mr Kabi's plot, claimed that the police pounced on them at 11.30 pm, kicked their doors open and one alleged "I heard shots fired — apparently to scare us".

A senior administration board spokesman said that he was not prepared to comment on the issue.

But Mrs Elizabeth Kabi, wife of Mr Kabi, told The SOWETAN that when the police arrived at their plot they demanded to see their permits.

"When most of the tenants who are staying on our

plot did not produce permits they were arrested and put in police vans. The police also kicked and threatened to beat up some of them when they did not get co-operation from them," she cried.

Mrs Kabi said she heard shots fired during the swoop but did not know if anybody was injured during the "reign of terror", which ended with the arrest of her husband.

"Some of the police were riding towards me and the people."

She was prepared to seek legal advice on this issue as she felt it was "quite involving". If the police carried out their threat to demolish the shacks on her plot, "we shall meet them pound for pound".

"I have not seen my husband since the swoop and intend seeing him today."

Mr Kabi is the chairman of the association which opposes the replanning of the township because it is feared that the community council intends substituting the freehold system in the area for the leasehold system.

A 17-year-old girl said that police knocked at her home and kicked the door open. She was bundled in a police van but was later released. Her parents are still in jail.

It is not yet known when the people will be charged or released.



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Telefunken TV Quiz
Read TV Topics on Page 13 and win yourself a Telefunken colour TV



A CHARGE has been laid against a white railways liceman for allegedly assaulting a 30-year-old Soweto woman near Johannesburg station on Monday. She says she and other people were also assaulted at the Railways Police charge office where she had gone to lay the charge.

By ELLIOTT SHINGWALA
With assault
Cop charged
Sowetan 26/5/82

to grant the ANC the American Bar Association urging him through the American Bar Association urging him

The lawyers have petitioned the State President Prison. death row in South Africa's Pretoria Central

OVER 3 000 American lawyers and jurists have joined the already world-wide campaign to save three African National Congress men waiting in

to save ANC trio
By WILLIE BOKALIA
Sowetan 26/5/82

Lawyers join plea
A grief-stricken Soweto, yesterday confirmed that the case had been referred to the

Attorney-General, who will decide on prosecution. Mrs Sylvia Dlamini, who works at the General Hospital as a cook, said she was on her way home after knocking off at 2pm

Just before she reached the station she saw two men, black and white, fighting on the pavement. Together with other people, she stood and watched. When the fight had stopped and the white man was being taken away by two Railways

According to the Railways public relations officer, the case has been referred to the Attorney-General, who will decide on prosecution. Mrs Sylvia Dlamini, who works at the General Hospital as a cook, said she was on her way home after knocking off at 2pm

When we entered to shoot him, and policeman who threatened down by a skirt. He was, however, from the hangers. All ing collection dangling with the charred clothing. We had refused them entry.

He was still in the house, with the charred clothing collection dangling from the hangers. All she is left with is a skirt and polo-neck sweater — the clothes she had been wearing. Brigadier J J Viktor, chief of the CID in Soweto, yesterday confirmed that the case had been referred to the Attorney-General, who will decide on prosecution.

Mr and Mrs Mashashi amid the charred remains of their property. Pic BONGANI MNGUNI

TATED: Mr and Mrs Mashashi amid the charred remains of their property. Pic BONGANI MNGUNI

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Mr and Mrs Mashashi amid the charred remains of their property. Pic BONGANI MNGUNI

TATED: Mr and Mrs Mashashi amid the charred remains of their property. Pic BONGANI MNGUNI

Ruling helps black workers in cities

Star 2/5/82 **(206)**

CAPE TOWN — In a judgment that could entitle hundreds of black labourers to bring their families to the city, the Cape Supreme Court yesterday granted a contract worker the right to permanent residence in the Western Cape.

Mr Justice Schock declared Mr Totosi Stanford Boozi entitled to Section 10 (1) (B) rights and ordered the municipal labour officer at Nyanga to endorse his reference book accordingly.

The Western Cape Administration Board and the Nyanga Labour Officer did not contest the action and must pay costs.

In a test case in the Rand Supreme Court last September, Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Tikhoto was entitled to permanent residence because he had worked for one employer for more than 10 years.

But the East Rand Administration Board appealed. Pending the

outcome of the appeal the ruling, which affects thousands of Reef workers, has been frozen.

Mr Boozi's application was based on a claim to have worked for one employer for more than 10 years. He said he had worked for the same firm since 1969.

Under the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act only blacks with Section 10 (1) (A), (B) or (C) rights may live permanently in urban areas, contract workers being allowed in for the duration of contracts.

All other blacks may remain in a "white" area without permission for only 72 hours.

To obtain Section 10 rights, blacks must have lived continuously in a "white" area for 15 years, have worked for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years — or be a spouse or dependant of someone who qualifies.

—Sapa

whale is trainer Thad Lacinak, taken at Sea World Park in creature Thad says he com- fness and respect



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SA crackdown on hungry invasion

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By CHRIS MARAIS

IN A massive crackdown on illegal immigrants crossing the eastern borders into South Africa, an estimated 1 000 Mozambicans are being caught and tried every month

This figure is seen by the authorities as nowhere near the total number of Mozambicans who actually cross into the Eastern Transvaal in search of employment and a chance to move deeper into the country

A special police unit has been formed to patrol the Mozambique border

There is evidence that illegal immigrants have been rounded up as far inland as Krugersdorp

"This movement represents both a security threat and a health hazard," said the District Commandant for the Lowveld, Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Naude

Eastern Transvaal Commissioner's

Courts are having to process as many as 50 cases of illegal immigration a day, as authorities battle to keep up with the flow of hungry, work-seeking Mozambicans "jumping the fence" and begging farmers for employment

And while there is as yet no strong evidence of an organised forgery racket involving reference books, Lt-Col Naude said police had discovered a number of forged stamps in books

The illegals enter South Africa at three main points

- The Kruger National Park.
- The farming areas near the Komati-poort border;
- The Tonga area of the KaNgwane homeland

Many farmers — heedful of the R2 000 fine imposed for employing an illegal immigrant — are turning them in to the authorities. Others take pity on them, feed them and send them on their way

"They are very good farm workers," said Mr Geoff Millar, a local sugar cane

farmer "And we hope the Government makes it easier for us to recruit them"

An Eastern Transvaal official of the Department of Co-operation and Development, however, admitted that the authorities were trying to curb the influx

The men from Mozambique are prepared to work for wages as low as R60 a month, and this attitude has drawn sharp criticism from Mr Ngana Mabuzza, the Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, South Africa's only black homeland without self-governing status

"We have set a poverty datum line at R120 a month," he said "That is the lowest liveable wage a man can earn. Our people are not being employed because they will not work for less"

Meanwhile, the "illegals" have told police and officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development that hunger and the lack of employment within Mozambique force them to cross into South Africa

● See Page 9

SWAZILAND

Gan

IT'S a simple matter of tradition, your Eastern Transvaal farmer will tell you.

For decades now, workers from Mozambique have crossed the Lebombo Mountains to seek work in the lush forests and fruitlands of Jock of the Bushveld country.

Their presence has been appreciated, nay, relied on by the owners of vast canelands and cottonfields stretching from Nelspruit right across to the Komati border.

The arrangement was a mutually happy one, they say. As long as you let the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner know who worked on your farm as long as you obtained your "no objection" permit from his office, there were no problems.

The whole atmosphere of the Eastern Transvaal has been a relaxed one, despite the looming presence of a Marxist-oriented country for a neighbour.

Last year, a Rand Daily Mail team investigating cases of "white flight" paranoia on South Africa's borders found a young, healthy group of white farmers, completely at ease with the border situation, in the area.

But times, as they must, have changed. Within the boundaries of South Africa the unemployment figures among rural blacks has become a real problem. It's not so easy for a farmer to employ labour from across the border these days.

A spokesman for the Barberton office of the Department of Co-Operation and Development outlined the present system.

"Firstly, we only consider applications for male workers. Should a woman from Mozambique be allowed to work here, and should she bear a child while in this country, that child would be South African."

"We have outlined a minimal wage which must be paid the man. He receives R65 a month plus housing and meal benefits. We work through a Portuguese recruiting agent in Nelspruit. The farmer applies for a no-objection permit and this application form is sent to our Chief Commissioner in Pietersburg for consideration."

"After that the form is sent to our headquarters in Pretoria. If the prospective employer has been granted permission to take on a number of Mozambicans, he then contacts the recruiting agent who organises everything."

"The chosen workers then enter South Africa legally on a renewable permit system which would effectively allow him to work here for a total of 18 months."

The spokesman however admitted that the "quotas" had been trimmed and that there was an active move afoot to curb the

Looking for work south of the border

Without permits or prospects, thousands of Mozambican workseekers have crossed the border fences into South Africa this year. Their illegal presence has overburdened the Eastern Transvaal Commissioner's courts, and a special police border patrol unit has been formed to round them up. CHRIS MARAIS reports.

influx of Mozambicans into South Africa. During a Mail survey of farmers' attitudes to the situation in the Eastern Transvaal, the question arose why choose Mozambicans for farm work instead of local Swazis, Ndebeles or Northern Sothos?

"Mozambicans are more in touch with farm work than the inhabitants of our trust lands," was the answer. And it was not because the local South African blacks were "lazier", it was just that they preferred the industry-orientated opportunities on the Reef to working on a farm.

This answer was partly backed up by the Chief Executive Council of KaNgwane, Mr Nganani Mabuza, who told the Mail his people wanted a living wage above what he said was the Poverty Datum Line R120 a month.

He also said KaNgwane inhabitants looked to the central Transvaal for employment on projects like Sasol and the various mining concerns.

"The fact remains, however, that the Mozambicans will accept any wage — they are desperate," he said.

"And employing them is making inroads into our own efforts at finding jobs for our people."

The farmers' answer to that is that they cannot afford to pay such salaries en masse to farmhands because of the desperate present prices paid for their crops.

On the way to Komati, the Mail spoke to Mr Henning Radley, secretary of the Malelane Farmers' Association.

"I can tell you that if there is anyone in this area employing Mozambicans illegally, he's not going to admit it with any degree of pride," he said.

Mozambicans at lower wages — that is extremely short sighted.

"Our future lies with the blacks here, and we are weaning ourselves away from the old system of employing people from across the border."

Mr Radley said his association was at present busy with training schemes to upgrade the locally employed farmworker's skills.

Closer to Barberton, farmer Mr Nico Grobler painted a different picture.

"Some nights, they come here starving and asking for work. I know what the fines are for employing a Mozambican illegally, Meneer, so I can't help him."

"But the man is hungry, and so I feed him and send him on his way. Then, when I go down to inspect the lands, I find him working alongside my registered men just so he can be fed at lunchtime. And I have to send him away."

The District Commandant for the Lowveld, Lieutenant-Colonel Ben Naude, says his newly appointed border patrol unit has rounded up illegal immigrants mostly on the maze of farm roads that score the area.

"Some of them come through the Kruger National Park, others just jump the fence lower down," he said.

After their arrest, trial and prison sentence is served, the men are taken back to the Ressano Garcia border post. Do they then simply jump the fence again and hope against hope that they won't be caught before ending up on the Reef? That question went unanswered by the authorities.

And back at the Commissioner's courts, the rote questions continue.

- What is your name?
- Where do you come from?
- Are you a Mozambique citizen?
- Are you in possession of a valid passport or any other document that would authorise your stay in South Africa?
- Where did you enter South Africa?
- What did you come to do here?
- Have you been here before?

Obviously, depending on the answers, judgment and sentence are delivered.

The cases we sat in on were dealt with swiftly by the hard-pressed commissioner. Mostly, the men were sent to jail for three months for illegal entry into South Africa. Another three months followed for working illegally in this country.

Another factor emerging from the cases was that the Mozambicans often paid a woman legally registered in the area to say she was their "mother" or some kind of a relative to help them obtain the necessary permits to stay on.

March 1982

DRAFT

Bill clamps down on 'illegals' - Duncan

206

15/6/82

Sowetan

THE ORDERLY Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill on the position of "illegal blacks" in urban areas was designed to make the influx control "much more effective" in the country.

This reaction was made to The SOWETAN by Ms Sheena Duncan of Black Sash after the Bill was read in Parliament for the first time last week

According to the draft legislation, employers of "illegals" in urban areas face the

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

prospect of being fined up to R5 000 or a years' imprisonment if they are found guilty of employing such people

This fine represents a ten-fold hike over the present R500 which employers face if they are found to have unlawfully employed a black person without registration

The Bill also provides for a fine of R500 or six months jail for giving accommodation to "illegals", plus an additional fine of R20 a day for every day for which the "illegal" continues to be accommodated

According to in-

formed sources, in terms of the Bill, a black person will be unlawfully in an urban area if he or she does not have "approved accommodation" in the area, or has been granted the authority "by a designated officer" to stay in the area, or if such authority has expired

Commenting on the Bill, Ms Duncan said that it seemed that it was designed to exclude homeland people from access to jobs in urban areas

It improves the position of people in the urban areas, but this is done at the expense of

rural people

"This Bill, if implemented, will make influx control very much more effective by increasing the fine on employers and the so-called "illegals" in the urban areas" she said

It means that if a person coming from Bophuthatswana has to visit relatives in Soweto, for example, and has to stay there, he or she will be fined if found in the area after certain hours and the person who accommodated him or her will also face the fine

The Bill, Mrs Duncan said, seemed to be in line with the recommendations of the Riekert Commission report because it aimed at tightening up influx control

More raids implied in influx Bill — prof

206

COM

18/6/82

By JOHN BATTERSBY
THE Government's latest attempt to reform the controversial pass laws is a retrogressive move which will require massive night raids in the black townships if it is to be implemented

This is the view of Professor Nic Olivier, director of the Progressive Federal Party's research unit and a recognised expert on laws affecting blacks, after a week of studying the complex Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

Prof Olivier's analysis of the 1980 draft legislation on a "new deal" for urban blacks was a key factor in its scrapping and referral to the high-level Grosskopf committee for redrafting

Prof Olivier said that in the present dispensation,

blacks who did not qualify to be in the urban areas had 72 hours grace before they were eligible for arrest

In terms of the new draft legislation, this would be changed to a 10pm to 5am ban on the presence of "unqualified blacks in the urban areas

This would mean that a workseeker who entered an area by night would have to leave by 10pm the same night

"I cannot see how this law could be implemented without massive night raids in the townships," Prof Olivier said

The clause was also a departure from the discredited 1980 draft legislation which shifted the basis of black control in the cities to employment and approved accommodation and introduced the Group Areas Act as the chief control mechanism

Prof Olivier said that while his views on the Bill

were provisional, as his study was not yet complete, he had been "sickened" by the realisation that the Bill would aggravate rather than improve the existing influx control set-up

The Bill was introduced in Parliament during the last week of the session and referred to a select committee before Second Reading which means that the principles it contains can still be altered

Prof Olivier said that in another important respect the Bill was a retrogressive step even in relation to the 1980 draft legislation

While the 1980 legislation provided for the eventual repeal of the curfew provisions contained in section 31 of the Blacks Urban Areas Act, the present draft legislation also repealed the curfew but then re-introduced it in another form in section 54 of the Bill

Employers will face R5 000 fine

RDM

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12/6/82

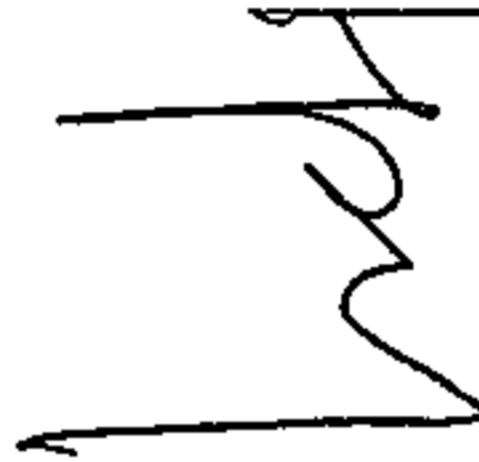
By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

EMPLOYERS of "illegal" blacks face fines of up to R5 000 or a year's jail if draft legislation read for the first time in Parliament this week becomes law.

This represents a ten-fold increase over the present fine of R500.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill also provides for a fine of R500 or six months' imprisonment for giving accommodation to "illegals", plus an additional fine of R20 a day for every day for which the "illegal" continues to be accommodated

In terms of the Bill, a black person will be unlawfully in an urban area if he or she does not have "approved accommodation" in the



area, or has not been granted the authority "by a designated officer" to stay in the area, or if such authority has expired

The Bill has been referred to the Select Committee on the Constitution (SCC) which becomes a commission of inquiry when Parliament rises.

The commission can hear evidence from interested parties and may suggest amendments to the Bill which is expected to go before Parliament again early next year

Observers reacted with alarm yesterday when told of the proposed new measures

Mrs Sheena Bullock of the Black Sash said "This is absolutely dreadful"

She said the present penalty — which was usually levied as a R100 admission of guilt fine — was quite effective. Employers of "illegals" usually paid the fine then sacked their worker

Even if the SCC suggests amendments it is unlikely to make the fine less than R2 000 "which will still be horrifying", she said

The Bill appeared to be very much in line with the recommendations of the Rieker report — it tightened up influx control, but made life slightly easier for "legal" urban blacks

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said last night the proposed fine was "bizarre and ridiculous"

"But it is, of course, in line with the philosophy of this Government that any social or economic problem can be solved by punitive measures

"Government policy promotes rural poverty and it is inevitable that blacks faced with a choice between starvation and employment will continue to move to the cities," he said

In such circumstances it seemed harsh to punish employers of people who found work without having the necessary authority

"This measure will clearly not promote harmonious race relations, but exacerbate them as blacks will inevitably see it as a measure aimed at subjecting them to poverty in the rural areas," Prof Dugard said

Professor Nic Olivier of the Progressive Federal Party said the proposed fine was "disturbing"

However, he wanted to study the Bill thoroughly before commenting fully.

Thousands lose SA citizenship

Sowetan
By NORMAN
NGALE 21/7/82

TEENAGERS from approximately 5 000 homes in Pretoria townships turning sixteen will no longer carry reference books but travel documents from the four "independent" homelands

A snap survey around Atteridgeville Mamelodi and Soshanguve this week revealed that children who had applied for their reference books had already been given travel documents

In accordance with the terms of the Status Act, they are foreigners in South Africa and will have to carry travel documents in substitution for reference books

Teenagers affected are those belonging to the ethnic groups of Tswana, Venda and Xhosa whose parents and ancestors are said to have come from Bophuthatswana, Venda Transkei and Ciskei

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15/7/82

Assurance given to Ciskei job hunters

EAST LONDON — Problems affecting Ciskeians seeking work in East London while waiting for Ciskei books of life were being taken up "at the highest level" the director of the Ciskei manpower component at Mdantsane, Mr C Meyers said.

Mr Meyers was asked to comment on complaints by Mdantsane residents that Ciskeians who applied for jobs at the Manpower Centre in Mdantsane were turned away if they did not have reference books.

Two men Mr J Mbayo and Mr M Mabali said they had been to the Manpower Centre to apply for jobs in East

London, but that a Mr Smith had told them it was pointless going to East London with temporary identity papers.

They said he had told them officials at the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) labour bureau in Duncan Village would not accept the documents.

When Mr Smith was asked about the allegation from the two men he referred inquiries to Mr Meyers.

Mr Meyers said the problem was that a Mr Jordaan who handled applications at the Ecab labour bureau would not accept workseekers without proper identity documents and had on

previous occasions insisted on reference books.

Asked about a statement by the chief director of the Ecab Mr Louis Koch that as from April 13 there would be no need for Mdantsane residents who satisfied officials there of their eligibility to seek work in East London to register as workseekers at the labour bureau, Mr Meyers said "I wish I could see that letter because we were never given that information here."

He said as far as he was concerned the final word on whether people qualified to seek work in East London depended

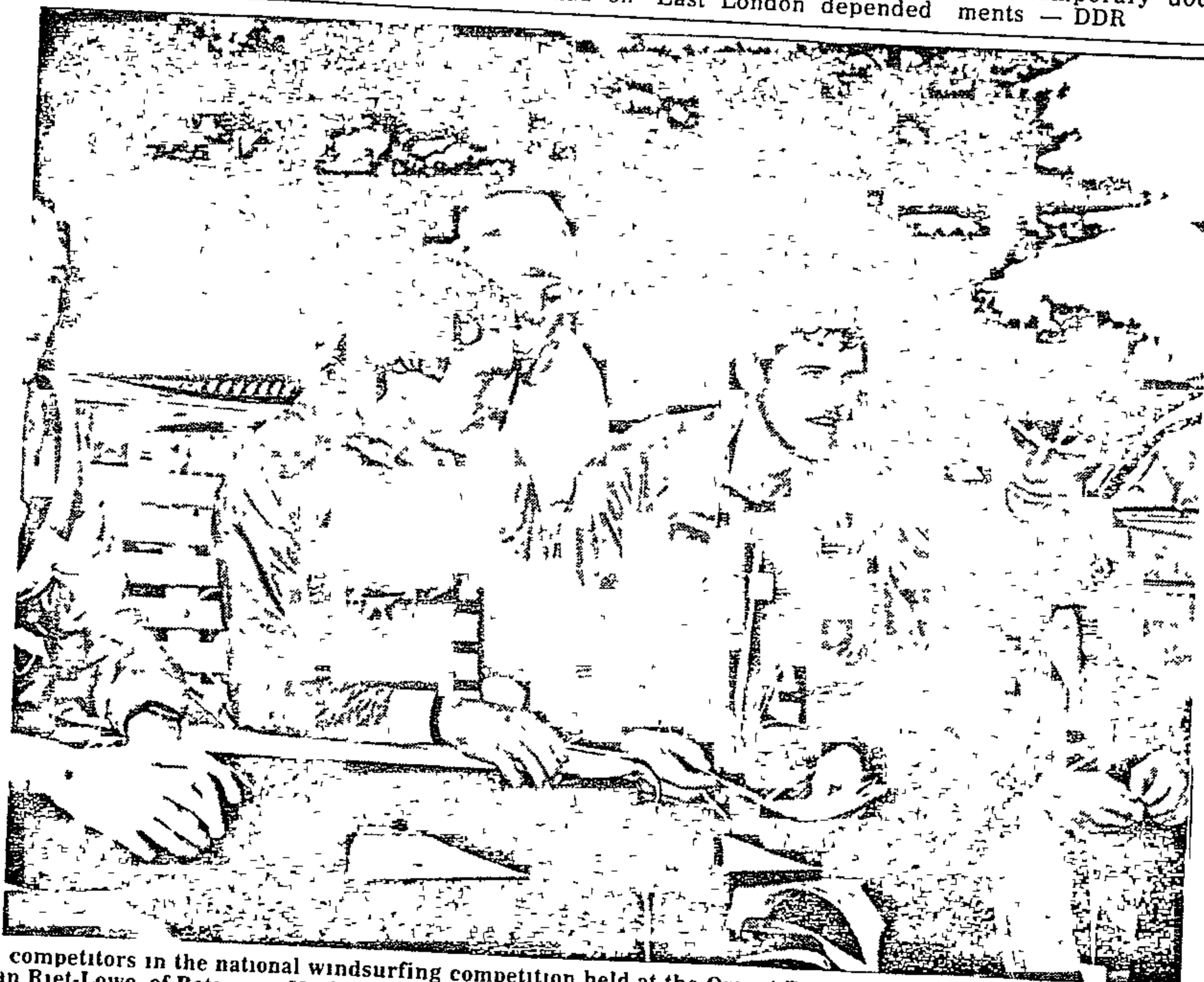
entirely on the decision of Ecab officials.

"This has always been the case. It's not something new and we are not aware of any change," Mr Meyers said.

He was interested in finding out what Mr Koch would say on the matter.

Mr Koch was not available for comment yesterday and the acting chief director of the Ecab Mr B J Matthee, said he would check with officials in East London and comment today.

But he added that as far as he knew there should be no problems with temporary documents — DDR.



competitors in the national windsurfing competition held at the Orient Beach are, from left, Mark Fitzpatrick with his wife Debbi, Peter McLeod and John Lawson all from the Transvaal.

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Tickets for the Boldly Beethoven festival sold very quickly this year.

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The activities in Grahamstown run through to next Friday July 23.



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BLACK FOREIGNERS: Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan.

Those passbook blues again

14/7/82
Sowetan
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MILLIONS of blacks whose ancestors came from the so-called "independent homelands" will no longer carry South African reference books.

In terms of the Status Act, they are foreigners in South Africa and will have to carry travel documents that will substitute the passbooks.

According to the Status Act, millions of other blacks in the urban areas are likely to be affected if their "homelands" opt for independence. This startling revelation was unearthed after worried parents, who are trying to get reference books for their children who have come of age, phoned The SOWETAN.

The parents say their children are forced to take "passports" from urban homeland representatives even if they qualify under Section 10(1)a of the Urban Areas Act.

The parents, from in and around the Pre-

toria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging areas, claim they have been asked to go to offices of homeland urban representatives in Thembisa and elsewhere, where they are given documents granting qualification for "passports".

The president of Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan said that in 1970 the Government had passed the Bantu Homelands Act, which had made every black person in the country a citizen of a "homeland".

By virtue of this Act, she said, every black person belonged to a homeland, depending on his/her language, and therefore ceased to be a citizen of South Africa.

She said that, according to the Status Act, passed later, all blacks who originated from the "independent homelands" were foreigners in South Africa and qualified to carry "passports".

The SOWETAN investigation revealed

that urban blacks who have obtained such documents still retain their urban residential rights such as Section 10(1)a or b.

But Mrs Duncan said that "blacks are all South Africans and deserve the rights which other population groups enjoy".

"Besides, if the urban authorities feel you are an undesirable element you can be deported to your homeland. This passports issue is just a fuss because it has deprived and will continue to deprive millions of their birthrights."

People interviewed yesterday at the Black Sash offices said the passports were rather "suspicious".

According to a spokesman for the Public Relations Officer of the Department of Cooperation and Development in Pretoria, there is an agreement between the "homelands" and SA concerning the issuing of these passports.

Bill will scare many off 'uhuru' Sash survey

206 RDM 13/7/82

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The "more stringent" implications for urban blacks of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would make KwaZulu and other homelands more determined to refuse independence, according to a Black Sash analysis of the Bill

The Bill has been referred to a parliamentary select committee

It will have the effect of replacing the Urban Areas Act of 1945 and in doing so, says a Black Sash analysis, control the lives of urban blacks even more stringently

In terms of the new measure, no unauthorised person shall be in an urban area between 10pm to 5am

The Black Sash analysis, conducted by Mrs R N Robb, says "This will not apply to commuters travelling to or from work, or using public transport — including a licensed taxi — to a destination outside the urban area

"It would appear that between 10pm and 5am streets and premises in white and black areas will be combed to make sure that unauthorised blacks are not present. This will surely mean the stopping of every black during these hours to

separate the authorised from the unauthorised, as well as the searching of houses at night"

Mrs Robb says it would also appear that no Ciskeians or Transkeians, who constitute 90% of the black population of Cape Town, would become permanent residents in Cape Town, nor would the children of permanent residents born after the date on which their states became independent

"Surely this Bill will make KwaZulu and others who have not yet taken independence all the more determined to refuse to do so," she said

Worker permits: Black Sash reacts

THE Black Sash today reacted strongly to an announcement that the West Cape Administration Board would delay dealing with applications from contract workers to stay permanently in the Peninsula

The board received applications from workers in the wake of two separate but similar cases heard in the Cape and

Rand Supreme Courts earlier this year.

The courts granted permanent residence permits to two contract workers on the grounds that they had worked for one employer continually for 10 years

A spokesman for the board confirmed today that applications had been received from workers, but said they would not be dealt with until the outcome of an

appeal against the judgments was known

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of Black Sash, said the court's decision in the Cape was quite clear and the Government was legally obliged to grant the permits

"In the Cape there was no appeal against the Court decision is now law," she said

The board spokesman said those workers who had made applications for work permits would have their contracts lengthened until the Appeal Court decision was known

"This is a straightforward untruth," Mrs Duncan said "People in the Witwatersrand who have lost their jobs are not having their work permits renewed"

(206)
CAPL Times 12/7/82

Amendment 'setback for black workers'

Staff Reporter

HOPES for an improved dispensation for blacks had suffered two setbacks because of an amendment to the Black Labour Regulations, the Athlone Advice Office said in its May report

The amendment — notice R798 in the Government Gazette of April 23 — had cancelled for the Western Cape the automatic transfer of qualified workers from one prescribed area to another, the report said

"Should a person qualified in another prescribed area try to register a job in the Western Cape, permission may be refused on any of nine grounds"

The AAO said a Coloured Labour Clearance Certificate was now necessary, but permission could be refused if there

were "suitable unemployed local blacks"

"Transfers into the Western Cape are therefore now practically impossible"

Before this cancellation, the transfer provisions provided much-needed relief for qualified people forced to remain in a prescribed area with no prospects of employment

They were able to move to a larger centre where they could find employment so that the transfer could not be refused

The second change regards the withdrawal of exemption from section 9(1) of the Urban Areas Act "which means that employers can no longer automatically house legal employees. Permission and a licence must be obtained from the Board to house workers"

TOWNS SEE BILL WITHIN GOVERNMENT

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8/7/82

Stew

By Jaap Boekkoel

Those familiar old curfew sirens that used to moo like nocturnal cathe in many country towns, sending blacks scurrying to the local "location," are being dusted off Krugersdorp, Randfontein and Westonaria — towns that used to have curfews that drove blacks out of town by 10 or 11pm — want them back. And similar noises are being made by town fathers elsewhere.

Pietersburg has already gone white-by-night and there is a new Government Bill (the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill) which has the potential to turn curfews into a nation-wide Orwellian nightmare.

Bringing back the curfew from sleepy country dorps to the bustling Rand is setting the clock back. This is not only the view of Mrs Helen Suzman MP (who calls curfews medieval) but also that of a wide spectrum of academics, politicians and the members of the Riekert Commission.

Curfews, in an age when the Government has at least formally pledged itself to the "apartheid-is-dead" theory, are a step back to unadulterated and provocative discrimination.

In the larger part of South Africa they need not be brought back because they still exist. But of the 309 areas in the country where blacks are subject to curfews only 49 areas, as evidence to the Riekert Commission proved, apply the regulations strictly.

Over the years almost all the arguments for curfews have been severely denied. The belief that they combat crime through preventive arrest is false. Criminals have never taken notice of curfew hours anyway.

For the new breed of criminal curfews actually ease the job. A curfew permit form, bought at any bookshop, can easily be completed and forged, lulling police and townsfolk into a false sense of security.

Sometimes the curfew rules are even comical, as shown in evidence to the Riekert Commission.

In one case a town with a 9pm curfew shares its main street with another town, which maintains a 10pm curfew. Any black doing window shopping in that street can get arrested for being in the "wrong" town at the wrong time.

Although towns usually ask for their own curfew regulations, which are then published by the State President in the Government Gazette, it is not widely known that the relevant Minister, Dr Piet Koorhof, has the power to impose curfews within an unwilling municipality, such as Johannesburg.

On the West Rand's attempt to dust off the old curfew sirens, Mr Nic Olivier, PFP MP and expert on black affairs commented "It is utterly distasteful and uncalled for. It will be further interference in the private lives of blacks and it will worsen confrontation."

The new curfew proposals of section 54 of the draft Bill might be part of a tendency to clamp down by the authorities. Mr Olivier said

That drag to work may cut output

206

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Saw 7/7/82

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The controversial "labour pool" system which involves the daily supply of millions of labourers from the homelands may cause a significant loss of productivity

Mr G B Meese of the National Building Institute of the CSIR told the conference on research and development in Pretoria yesterday that long travelling hours between work and home could reduce productivity.

During research into the effects of mild thermal stress on factory workers, Dr Meese and his team also asked workers how early they got up in the morning.

They also investigated the time spent in travelling to work.

In some cases it was found that workers spent more than two hours getting to work. Some fell asleep about 2 pm because of lack of sleep and poor diet.

"We still have to analyse the results of our research," said Dr Meese, "and this could take 18 months. But we assumed from the beginning that travelling and waking times would have some effect on productivity."

There had been no previous studies of the effects on productivity of commuting to and from the homelands, as far as Dr Meese was aware.

Giving what he called "the worst example" of a commuter, Dr Meese said such an employee lived in an un-insulated house, suffered interrupted sleep because of cold and discomfort, rose early in the morning and had to travel a long way to work.

Statistics, unrelated to the CSIR research project, suggest that if travelling time and early waking could be scientifically linked to loss of productivity the problem could be significant.

In Bophuthatswana, 100 million people are bused more than 60 km a year.

In Lebowa more than 42 million people are carried by buses each year.

As in the majority of the national states a normal working day in Lebowa starts very early in the morning.

For instance, the first buses leave the main bus depot at Seshgo at 3.45 am to carry railway workers to Pietersburg.

From 4 am to 7 am more than 48 000 passengers are removed from a single bus depot. Rush hour is over by 7 am.

Six years ago a fleet of 56 buses carried just under half a million people a distance of 305 000 km a month in Lebowa.

It has been estimated by the Lebowa Transport Company that, by the end of the current financial year, these figures will have increased to 1.6 million passengers being carried more than a million kilometres a month.

PAB refuses permits after court finding

CAPE TIMES 6/7/82 (200) (206)

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

A CONTRACT worker's breakthrough in being granted permanent City residence rights by the Cape Supreme Court has not changed the Peninsula Administration Board's attitude to hundreds of similar cases

On May 3 Mr Totosi (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Book A, B Sc)

Subject *Education*
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Book A, B Sc)

Paper No
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Book A, B Sc)

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column of the block on this cover the number of question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for writing answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable

Stanford Booi, a Fatti's and Moni's worker, was granted a court order by Mr Justice Schock entitling him to permanent residence rights in Cape Town because he had worked for one employer for more than 10 years. This was seen as an important test case opening the way for hundreds of contract workers with the

same qualification to gain Section 10 (1) (b) rights enabling them to live with their families in the City, change jobs freely and move from town to town. But the PAB has been refusing to grant permanent residence rights to the flood of workers whose hopes of gaining these rights were raised by Mr Booi's court victory.

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, says the office has had contact with more than 550 workers who qualify for permanent residence on the same basis as Mr Booi. In addition, several major employers and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, which took Mr Booi's case to the Supreme Court, have made numerous applications on behalf of workers.

Study

The chairman of PAB Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said the board was carrying out a study of the matter and would decide later what to do with the applications. He said one factor they were considering was the case of a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, who, in a similar case, was granted Section 10 (1) (b) rights in the Rand Supreme Court last year.

It was held that Mr Rikhoto had worked "continuously" for one employer for 10 years, even though — in terms of a government regulation — he had to renew his contract yearly. It is this regulation which has enabled administration boards to systematically refuse permanent residence rights to contract workers.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
	5	
Examiners' initials		

Appeal
The East Rand Administration Board, however, appealed against the judgment and the case is still pending in the Appeal Court.
Mrs Robb said the PAB was making a "mockery of the law" by ignoring the decision in the Booi case. She said employers had been co-operative in providing evidence of the men's work records.
Mrs D. Bishop, Progressive Federal Party MPC for Gardens, who has interviewed many of the applicants, said she was enormously impressed with the men's long-term, loyal service to many firms in Cape Town.
"Their hopes have been raised and the government's delaying strategy is creating enormous resentment and unnecessary bitterness," she said.

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206 S. Express 4/7/82

Despite the Draconian measures that make up the horrors and humiliations of the Pass Laws...

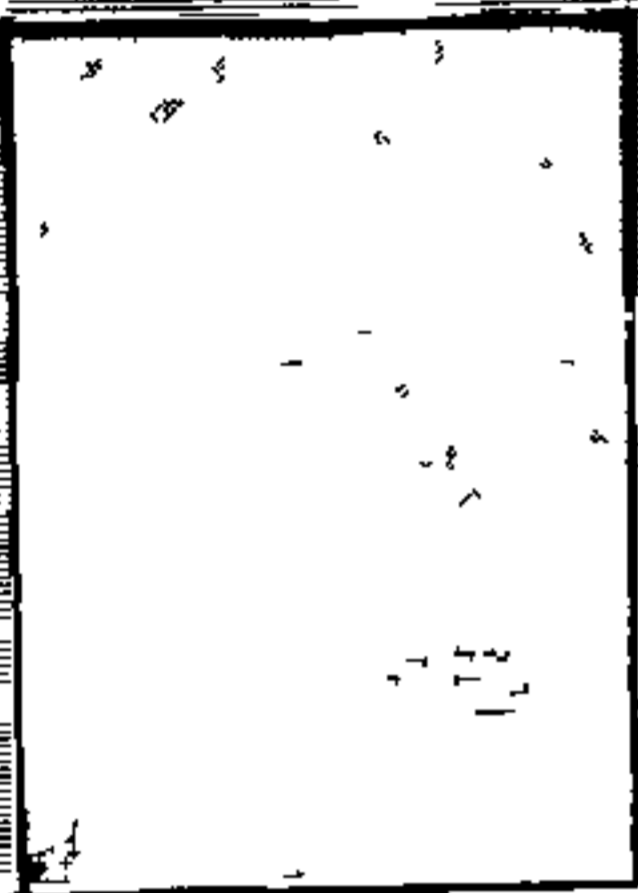
NO THINKING person would dispute that the most fundamental problems facing South Africa are race relations and the need to find an acceptable accommodation.

Without such an accommodation there can be no guarantee of peace and stability

Until now, most white South Africans have either refused to face or come to grips with this fact, or have tried to evade the reality by following or supporting the policy of so-called separate development.

The exclusion of blacks from the President's Council is symptomatic of this disease

By
**PROFESSOR
NIC
OLIVIER**



Director of the Progressive Federal Party's research unit, and a recognised expert on laws affecting blacks.

For a long time South Africa's policy vis-a-vis blacks has been based on the fallacious assumption that at some time all the blacks will disappear from 'white South Africa' (as if there ever was such a thing) and will be happily settled in their own independent states

Our economic development and demographic facts have aborted any expectations along these lines. The changes in labour legislation and the recognition of black trade unions are manifestations of the acceptance of our total interdependence

It is today generally accepted that the urban black population will inevitably increase by tens of millions in the next few decades

Yet the official policy regarding urban blacks has consistently in the past denied their existence as permanent urban dwellers, and their right to be in the urban areas in any other capacity than temporary migrants. Until a few years ago, they were officially seen and treated as 'temporary sojourners' in our towns and cities

In an agonisingly slow and hesitant fashion, the policy eventually conceded that there were at least some blacks who, willy-nilly, have to be accepted as permanent urban dwellers. Those blacks who qualify in terms of Section 10 (1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act are allowed to remain in the urban areas (but only in the specific one where they qualify) without a special permit

But even they can be called upon any time of the night or day to produce proof that they are lawfully entitled to be in the urban area

All other blacks have to have special permission to remain in the urban area

They cannot be 'introduced' into an urban area without special permission. No black can enter into employment without the required permit, or be taken into employment without it. All blacks (with a few exceptions) are compelled to live in their own segregated areas

'Redundant' and 'idle or undesirable' blacks can be summarily removed from the urban area. No blacks can acquire freehold title to land, not even in their segregated areas. No blacks may trade outside their own areas. A curfew can be imposed to prevent them being in any public place in the urban area (outside their own areas) between stipulated hours of the night

It is no exaggeration to state that virtually all aspects of the life of urban blacks are subject to one or other official form of administrative control, and that such control could be exercised 24 hours of the day. Over the years, literally millions of urban blacks have fallen foul of the law and been fined or jailed

Few white people have any inkling of the degree of interference in the lives of urban blacks. Fewer still have any knowledge or understanding of the bitterness caused

Many of us had hoped that after the 1976 riots, and in the light of all the talk about 'reform', a new dispensation for urban blacks was on its way. Dr Piet Koornhof (the Minister of Co-operation and Development) himself promised us a new deal

But when the new Bills were published towards the end of 1980, we sadly discovered that they represented no 'new deal'. In fact, the provisions would have made the position even worse

Dr Koornhof had the good sense to withdraw those Bills, and three new Bills were presented to Parliament in the last session. We were impressed by Dr Koornhof's willingness to have all three referred to the Constitution Select Committee (of which Mr Chris Heunis is chairman) before the second reading

The committee did deal with, and completed, one of the three — viz, the Bill providing for urban black local authorities. This was then enacted by Parliament

The law constitutes a major advance in local government for blacks and should, if the necessary financial resources are provided, effectively involve blacks in the running of their own affairs on local government level in urban areas

The other two Bills are at present under scrutiny by the select committee, which has asked for representations to be made by the end of August. I trust that interested parties will avail themselves of this opportunity

in view of the crucial importance of the issues involved

Thus far, I have made a study of only one of the two — viz, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. My initial impressions were quite favourable, particularly in view of the fact that, for the first time in law, recognition was given to a category of urban blacks referred to as permanent urban residents

I was understandably delighted that, at long last, the traditional National Party approach that there were no such people as permanently urbanised blacks, was to be discarded

However, my joy was short-lived. My analysis has been disconcerting in the extreme. In the Bill as it stands at present, I can find no new approach in respect of urban blacks — no new deal. On the contrary, in most respects it simply re-enacts some of the most obnoxious provisions in the existing legislation, and adds a few more

What I fail to understand

Take heed, Dr K! The urban blacks won't go away...

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is how a Bill of this nature could have been produced in the light of Dr Koornhof's declared intentions to introduce a new chapter in the lives of urban blacks

The basic structure proposed in the Bill as the mechanism to control the presence of blacks in, and their entry into, urban areas will, to my mind, lead to more administrative control over blacks, to greater interference in their everyday lives, to increased obstacles in their employment (our professed adherence to the free-enterprise system seems to be non-existent when it comes to blacks), to more resentment and bitterness

■ This is the very last thing South Africa can afford at this stage

Some of the fundamentals of the Bill are

- 1) No black person who does not have approved accommodation and does not have the required permission (authority) granted to him by a designated officer, will be allowed to be (stay) in an urban area between 10pm and 5am Blacks defined as so-called 'permanent urban residents' — a relatively restricted category of persons — will be 'deemed' to have been granted the required authority (The implication is clear no black person is regarded as being entitled by right to be in an urban area)
- 2) No 'unauthorised' black may take up employment within the urban area
- 3) No employer is allowed to employ or keep in his employment an 'unauthorised' black. (A massive maximum penalty of R5 000 or two years' imprisonment, or both, is being prescribed)
- 4) No person may introduce an 'unauthorised' black into an urban area
- 5) 'Unauthorised' persons could be removed from the urban area
- 6) After the commencement of the Act, no black who is a citizen of a state which formerly was part of South Africa can acquire the status of a 'permanent urban resident'
- 7) Blacks are obliged to pro-



● Dr Koornhof — promised new deal for urban blacks has never been fulfilled

duce the 'authorisation' on demand

8) Provision is made for the imposition of a curfew by the Minister It is even more repressive than the present situation

I can only hope that the select committee will produce a Bill vastly different, and better, than the present one If we fail to do this, I believe that posterity will judge and condemn us for our inability or unwillingness to bring about the changes essential to preserve peace and maintain stability

But let us not forget that, in the last instance, justice can only be secured in our country when all our people are accepted as full citizens and allowed to participate in the political process Without this, increasing conflict is unavoidable

In no other area of Nation-

alist public policy has the conflict between ideology and reality been as pronounced as in the case of South Africa's urban blacks. The difference between the stated objectives of policy and the concrete facts of life has become not merely a gap but a chasm

If, indeed, it is accepted that the large scale urbanisation of blacks cannot be prevented, that millions of blacks are destined to live permanently in ('white') South Africa's towns and cities, then it would seem logical that we should attempt to make their living conditions as pleasant as possible And that we should accept the implications of such urbanisation, facilitate their employment, assist them to become a stable urban community — and also accept them as part of our body politic.

'The new provisions are more draconian than existing laws' — PFP law expert

Movement Bill comes under fire

MASSIVE night raids to catch 'illegal' black people and fines of up to R5 000 and 12 months in jail for their employers could result from Dr Piet Koornhof's latest "new deal" for black people.

The "new deal", like the one that preceded it, appears to make the life of black people in South Africa worse, not better — but there are hopes that it will be improved by a parliamentary commission before it comes back to Parliament to become law.

It is embodied in the complex Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Person's Bill, introduced into Parliament in the dying hours of this year's session.

Parliament decided after a first reading of the Bill to refer it to the Select Committee on the Constitution under the chairmanship of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis. The select committee functions as a commission when Parliament is not sitting and will meet to discuss the

Sam without permission they can be prosecuted. Professor Olivier regards this as "a seriously retrogressive step".

• This has the effect of maintaining a curfew in "white" and urban areas.

• Employers illegally employing black people may be liable to a fine of up to R5 000 and 12 months in jail — a tenfold increase of the present penalties.

• In addition, anybody convicted of introducing, inducing or assisting any unauthorised person to enter an urban area, if he foresees or ought to foresee that his conduct will result in that person's being present, contrary to the provisions of the Bill, "may be forced to pay the cost of the removal of such black, his dependants and his personal effects together with any costs incurred in the detention of such a person".

• Even though Dr Piet Koornhof has said he has "declared war on the dompas" black people will still have to produce documents of "a certificate stating his status" to an "inspector or peace officer who may

• The Government retains the right to remove any black convicted of being in an urban area without permission between 10pm and 5am or residing illegally in a rural area.

• The jurisdiction of the courts to intercede is limited. Clause 50 reads "No court of law shall be competent to interdict, suspend, postpone, prevent or prohibit or in any other manner to interfere with the execution of an order or a warrant and any such order or warrant shall, pending the

• The Bill also deals with black people living in rural areas — defined as all non-black rural (farming) areas outside urban areas — and says that no black may reside there without permission. The Minister may also order owners of such land to reduce the number of black people living there and creates

• "farm tenement boards" to regulate the numbers of blacks present in such areas. Blacks illegally in rural areas are subject to fines of up to R500 or imprisonment for six months and in the case of a continuing offence a fine of R20 for each day of the offence. They can be deported or "reparated" and no court can interfere. Rural blacks will also have to carry certificates of their status and the curfew 10pm to 5am will apply to them as well. — Own Correspondent



KOORNHOF: Behind "new deal" for blacks.

SOKIETAN
28/06/82

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The Bill was the third in a trilogy designed to give legislative content to Dr Koornhof's stated intention "to improve the quality of life of black communities outside the homelands in conformity with the Government's declared policy to move away from hurtful discrimination, to grant recognition to settled urban (black) dwellers and to regulate the process of urbanisation and rural settlement"

Professor Nic Olivier, nominated PFP MP and the party's expert on laws affecting blacks, said this week he "felt physically ill" when he analysed the Bill and realised its implications.

"I hope it will be withdrawn because the new provisions are actually worse, more draconian than those contained in existing legislation. And although the select committee has shown itself willing to try to improve legislation, this law is structured in such a way that changes to various clauses will not help.

"The only way to improve it is to withdraw it and start again", Prof Olivier said.

Some of the main provisions of the new Bill are:

- Black people will no longer have the right to remain in the urban areas for 72 hours without permission. This time is now reduced so that if they are in urban areas between 10pm and

duce to him for examination any authority or certificate granted to him under this Act". If a satisfactory certificate is not produced the black person may be fined up to R500 or sentenced to six months in jail — a massive increase on the present penalty of R20 or two months or both for a first offence and R50 or three months for second or subsequent convictions.

- The Minister, Dr Koornhof, is given the power to act against squatter settlements in clause 31, which provides that, if black people settle unlawfully (in the Minister's opinion) on land and reside thereon in such conditions that the Minister may be of the opinion that their conduct is calculated to canvass support for a campaign for the repeal or amendment of any law or its variation or limitation or is calculated to endanger the maintenance of law and order or threatens their health or social welfare or the health of the public in general, he may order their summary removal.

Koornhof's new deal is a raw deal—PFP

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S. Tribune

27/6/82

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By PETER MANN,
Political Correspondent

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Turn to page 3

From Page 1

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— PFP

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or amendment of any law . . . or its variation or limitation . . . or is calculated to endanger the maintenance of law and order or threatens their health or social welfare or the health of the public in general: he may order their summary removal.

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● The Bill also deals with black people living in rural areas — defined as all non-black rural (farming) areas outside urban areas — and says that no black may reside there without permission. The minister may also order owners of such land to reduce the number of black people living there and creates "farm tenement boards" to regulate the numbers of blacks present in such areas. Blacks illegally in rural areas are subject to fines of up to R500 or imprisonment for six months and in the case of a continuing offence a fine of R20 per day of the offence. They can be deported or "repatriated" and no court can interfere. Rural blacks will also have to carry certificates of their status and the curfew 10pm to 5am will apply to them as well.

A

Not all black workers must be registered

EAST LONDON — Blacks with certain Section 10 rights need not be registered by employers, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab), Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday

The rights concerned are those of Section 10 1 (a), (b), and (c) in terms of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945

Mr Koch was commenting on a statement by Mrs C Mackenzie, of Bonnie Doon, here, who said she had surprised, on her last visit to the Ecab offices to pay fees for employing blacks, when told she no longer had to notify the labour bureau when engaging

and discharging certain blacks

She wondered how many employers of black labour were aware of this

Mr Koch said this was the case in all areas under the Ecab

"All employers have to do is advise the labour bureau of their engagement of such workers," he said

"They do not have to register them but they have to pay the levies employers pay for black workers"

Mr Koch said the same applied to Mdantsane residents who enjoyed the same rights in East London

He explained that this

was why he had made a statement in April informing employers that Mdantsane residents who satisfied certain requirements did not have to go to the labour bureau in Duncan Village to register as work-seekers

All they needed was clearance from the manager's office, Mdantsane, to seek work in East London

Employers who engaged such workers, provided they satisfied the legal requirements under the three-sections of the Act stated above, had to report the employment to the labour bureau but did not need to register the workers

Mr Koch said — DDR

ANY CANDIDATE MUST enter in (1) the number of each question asked (in the order in which it has answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
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Paper No II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers The use of a ball point pen is acceptable Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
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- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

DIFFICULTIES in obtaining reference books and workseekers' permits are just two of the problems people take to the Black Sash Advice Office.

Since the organisation opened its office at the Constantia Centre in Port Elizabeth at the beginning of May, the volunteers, who are on duty on Saturday mornings from 10am to noon, have dealt with a steady stream of cases.

They have helped explain the monumental and often cruel intricacies of apartheid legislation and helped iron out red tape.

Their main object is to help people to "make the law work for them instead of against them", as one worker explained, and to give others confidence to tackle problems themselves.

The tremendous amount of documentation which has to be gathered together before race re-classification is applied for has been explained to two coloured people seeking to be re-classified as Africans.

In one instance the man was married to an African woman and wished to be re-classified so that he and his family could live in a decent house in a black area.

His letter to the advice office described his present abode as a "lousy match-box".

He said he had no desire to live in a coloured area — if they had to move, his wife had threatened to leave him.

"If I lose my wife, I'll lose myself," he wrote.

A worker spent considerable time helping him with applications and forms which had to be submitted.

What makes it worthwhile for the women who give up so much of their time to help others is the delight expressed by people whose apparently insurmountable problems are solved.

Black Sash Advice Office gets the law to work for the people



The vice-president of Pebco, Mr JACKSON MDONGWE, receives advice from a Black Sash counsellor, Mrs VANESSA TONKS, in the recently opened Black Sash Advice Office in Constantia Centre, North End. Looking on are Sisters URBAN and NOREEN, from the Marymount Convent in Uitenhage. People wishing to get in touch with the office may do so at * 542272.

"My deepest thanks Everything is now in order. The man you sent me to was just a reasonable somebody," wrote one man who had initially been refused a workseeker's permit in Port Elizabeth.

However, the Black Sash workers knew better. The man had been born in Paterson, a "prescribed" area, and was entitled to move to any other prescribed area within the jurisdiction of the East

Cape Administration Board.

The Black Sash directed him to the right department and to a sympathetic official and in no time his problem was solved.

A young man and his sponsor were jubilant when their problem was solved. The youth wanted to become a male nurse.

However, he had the "misfortune" to be born in the farming area near Port Alfred — if he had been

born in the urban area he would have been allowed to put his name down at Livingstone Hospital without any difficulties.

The labour officer in Port Elizabeth explained that the youth could come in on a contract basis.

But the hospital explained they had a long waiting list and they could not take on the youth unless he had a local stamp on his reference book.

The Regional Labour

Office was approached and said the youth would be allowed to stay in Port Elizabeth if the hospital could guarantee him a job.

The hospital was again approached and he was taken on.

Recently the office helped a teenager obtain a reference book. The township office had refused to issue him with documents as his father had failed to pay his lodger's fees.

A worker wrote to the

township office pointing out firmly that it was illegal for the office to withhold documentation from any young workseeker because of his parents' failure to pay fees.

"His family needs his contribution. Please help him," the writer asked, and the youth was issued with the necessary papers the same day.

Then there was the case of a young man who wanted to be registered as a lodger

in Zwidé. He had a good job in Newton Park and his employers were keen to keep him on.

However, the Labour Bureau turned down his application as his reference book showed that he had been born in a non-prescribed area.

He wanted to live with his family and earn a decent wage.

The office wrote to a superintendent in Zwidé, explaining the youth's predicament.

"Please give him the chance to live with his family and earn a decent income by giving him a lodger's card," the letter ended.

Not all pleas for help concern racial laws and red tape.

One man sent off R100 as an instalment on a new car to an apparently non-existent firm in Durban. The office was able to contact its sister office in Durban and it investigated the matter.

A man whose leg was broken in a hit-and-run accident was assured that he had a legitimate claim and he was advised to approach a lawyer.

Working at the advice office has its lighter moments. One volunteer had a knock at her door late at night. Two aspirant entrepreneurs wanted a loan of R1 000 to set up a small business in New Brighton.

They were gently told that the volunteers did not have unlimited supplies of cash and advised to draft a letter to the Small Development Corporation.

3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4 Do not write in the left hand margin.

missioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

206 19/6/82

'Massive night raids' on blacks foreseen

Political Staff

THE government's latest attempt to reform the controversial pass laws is a retrogressive move which will require massive night raids in the black townships

This is the view of Professor Nic Olivier, director of the Progressive Federal Party's research unit and a recognized expert on laws affecting blacks, after a week of studying the complex Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

Professor Olivier said that under the present dispensation, blacks who did not qualify to be in urban areas

had 72 hours' grace before they faced arrest

In terms of the new draft legislation, this would be changed by a 10pm to 5am ban on the presence of "unqualified" blacks in the urban areas

"I cannot see how this law could be implemented without massive night raids in the townships," he said

The relevant sections of the bill are clause 3 (1) and (2) which read "(1) A black person may stay in an urban area as long as he has approved accommodation in that urban area and provided authority has been granted to him by a designated off-

icer to stay in that urban area, and the period for which such authority was granted has not terminated.

(2) No unauthorized person shall at any time during the hours 10pm to 5am on the following day be present in an urban area"

The bill was introduced in Parliament during the last week of the session and referred to a select committee before second reading

This means that the principles it contains can still be altered

On first examination, Professor Olivier regarded the bill as an improvement on the status quo

Closer examination has shown, however, that the bill is a retrogressive step which marginally improves the lot of a small number of urban blacks while severely tightening up influx control and drastically widening ministerial powers in the application of the pass laws

Professor Olivier said that in another important respect the bill was a retrogressive step even in relation to the 1980 draft legislation

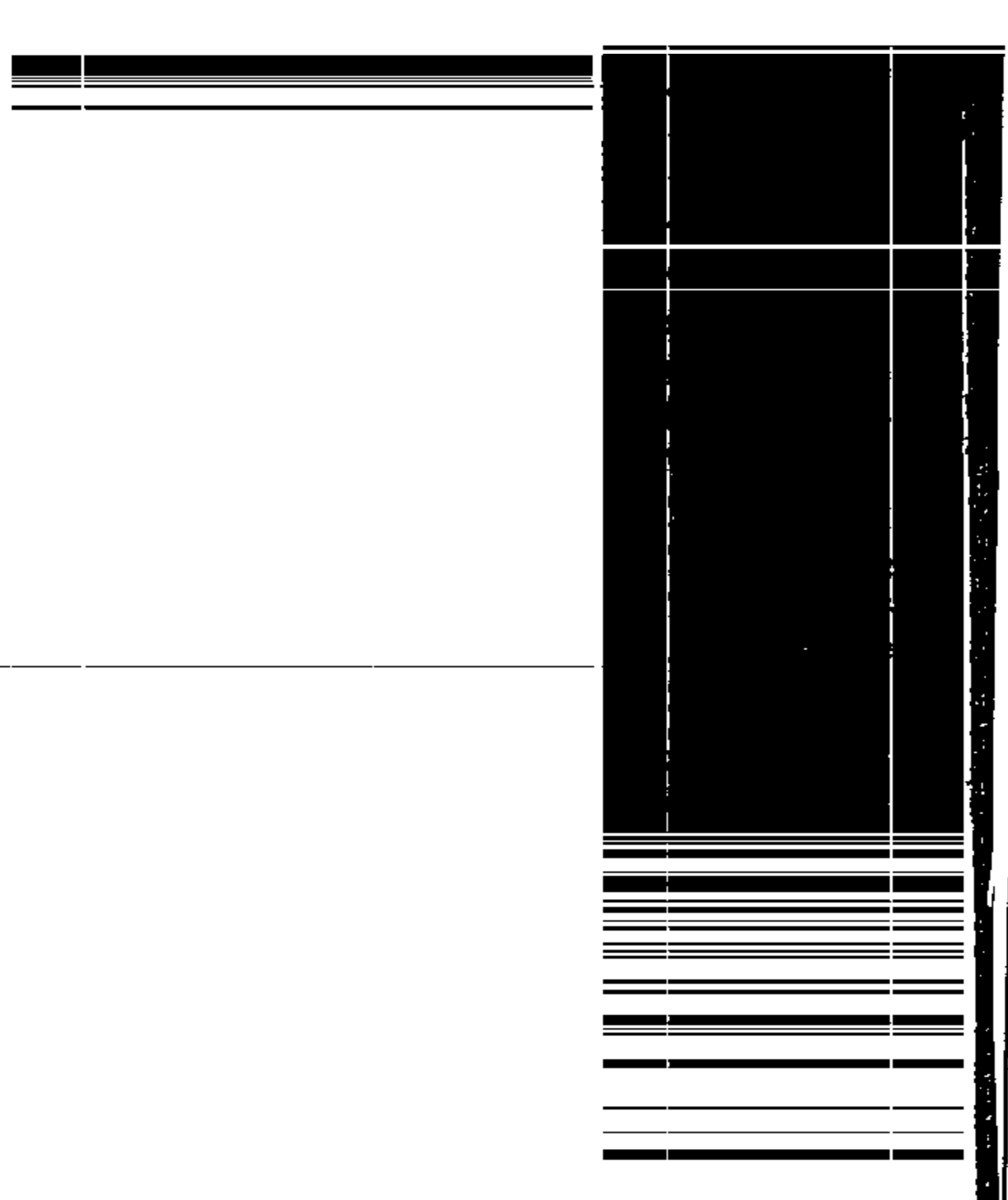
While the 1980 legislation provided for the eventual repeal of the curfew provisions contained in section 31 of the Blacks Urban Areas Act, the present draft legislation also repealed the curfew but then reintroduced it in another form in section 54 of the bill

This section prohibits a black who does not qualify to be in the city from going outside a black residential area without a permit

Professor Olivier said that another disturbing aspect of the bill was that in terms of section 6 read in conjunction with the definition of a permanent urban resident, citizens of the independent black States would be barred for all time from obtaining South African citizenship once the bill came into effect—unless they already qualified before the bill became law

Those who were authorized in terms of section 10 (1) (a) and (b) rights under the Blacks Urban Areas Act before the commencement of the bill, the owners of fixed property in an urban area, and a person with parents who were "qualified" in terms of the bill would qualify for permanent resident status

Professor N Olivier



Passes to passports

Business should exert the maximum possible leverage to tone down the stringencies of the new Bill relating to influx control. As matters stand, control of "unauthorised" blacks is to be applied with increased severity and is bound to cause uncertainties among the workforce.

The net effect of the draft Bill on the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons is to give government almost total demographic control over urban blacks, mainly through the medium of housing and provision of land to townships (*Current affairs* June 11). It also provides for more stringent exclusion of non-urban blacks from the economic common area.

The change in strategy in the treatment of persons who infringe the pass laws, which first became apparent last August after the deportation of 2 000 Nyanga squatters, is now a firm underpinning of influx control. Moreover, it has been written into the Bill, read a first time in Parliament last week and subsequently referred to a parliamentary select committee.

The policy switch is simple, but could work with devastating effect. Pass law offenders from independent homelands will be charged not under the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, but in terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act (59/1972), with its powers of summary deportation. The strategy was first employed in August last year and took lawyers by surprise. They believed at the

time that the Admissions Act was being used to circumvent cumbersome court proceedings.

Incontrovertible evidence that the Admissions Act is henceforth to be used as a matter of routine in disposing of "illegals" from the independent bantustans emerged on June 4, one week before publication of the Orderly Movement Bill.

Government Notice 1067, published by the Department of Internal Affairs in *Government Gazette* 8225, lists the names of officers authorised by Minister Chris Heunis to "sign, in their capacity as passport control officers, orders, warrants, permits and certificates or other documents which may be issued under the (Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation) Act".

In addition to 16 officers from the Department of Internal Affairs who would normally be expected to man ports of entry and perform normal passport control duties, the list also contains the names of 35 officials from the Department of Justice, 73 from the SA Police, two from the SA Railway police and 54 from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

In normal circumstances, this notice would have appeared odd but, if read with section 33 (3) of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, it is not.

The sub-section states "A designated officer, including a delegated person shall for the purposes of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, be deemed to be a passport control officer and shall, as such, perform, with respect to a black person, such functions of a passport control officer as may be determined by the director-general".



Koornhof ... influx control by deportation

Settlement of Black Persons Bill (OMSBP)

The Bill is the most crucial of the three presented to Parliament by Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof at the end of the present parliamentary session

The accompanying and interlinking Bills — which with the OMSBP Bill are due to become law next year — are the Black Local Authorities Bill and the Black Communities Development Bill

The idea behind the Bills, superficially, is to create a black urban middle class

But the picture revealed by a close examination is different

In 1972, Connie Mulder assured white South Africans that "soon there will be no black South Africa"

He mapped the Nationalist dream of moving blacks to homelands and have them commute daily to white South Africa in high-speed trains

While Dr Mulder is now beating a path around the political wilderness on the Conservative Party plateau trail, his promise is evolving into reality

The South African Railways have begun building a high-speed rail link from Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria to Johannesburg

The link, due for completion in 1984, but partly operational next year, will whisk black commuters to

KwaNdebele soil with only a tin toilet (which Mrs Duncan calls the "Monument to Resetlement")

Many of those moved to KwaNdebele are from 'black spots' — black-owned land, fringing white farms in "white" South Africa

Others have been moved from places such as Winterveld, Lady Selborne, Atteridgeville and Matielodi, many losing their Section 10 rights in the process

Section 10 is the magical apartheid catch-all, which in terms of the Black Urban Areas Land Consolidation Act of 1945 entitles those lucky enough to have it to live and work legally in a white area

In terms of the OMSBP Bill, Section 10 will essentially remain the same, but now be couched in terms of Sections 3 and 5

At Bronkhorstpruit, near Pretoria, a deconcentration area is being developed for 550 000 people, ostensibly, Marian Lacey (a former university lecturer and expert on Ciskei labour affairs) says, for the overflow from Soweto

All these people will become the commuters Verwoerdian ideologists have dreamed of for two decades They will also lose their Section 10 rights Lacey points out that, while 870 000 families had Section 10 rights in 1979, the rest of the black population

The predicted queuing of traffic control under the supposed reformist government of P W Botha has already caused a massive ripple effect through-out the labour system, an effect the new Bills will turn into a whirlpool

In Johannesburg, it is almost impossible to employ registered or legal (in terms of Section 10) domestic workers

The Polly Street Labour Bureau, which deals with this, say they find immense difficulty in obtaining

Workers

If the new Bills become law, which seems highly likely, the dozens of workers we now see lining the streets near Administration Board offices, hoping for casual employment, will disappear

Whereas now many employers are prepared to risk the R500 fine for employing illegal workers, they certainly won't when it shoots up to the R5 000 fine (or 12 months' jail) called for in the OMSBP Bill

and no court of law shall be competent to interdict, suspend, postpone, prevent or prohibit the execution of orders to remove squatters and other illegals

Sheena Duncan points out that this will also eliminate any form of passive resistance opponents of the law might contemplate

It will neatly excise humanitarian lawyers from taking "test" cases to the courts and getting judgments such as the Komani

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Bill on blacks — petition planned

ARGUS
9/8/82

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A PETITION protesting against the drastic measures of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is to be drawn up following a meeting yesterday organised by the Federation of South African Women to commemorate National Women's Day.

● See page 11

A motion rejecting the Bill out of hand was passed at the meeting, attended by more than 200 people.

The motion was supported by the Black Sash and the Women's Movement for Peace. A meeting to organise the petition will be held at the Nyanga Art Centre tomorrow at 7 pm. All interested organisations were invited to attend to draft the petition and get it underway.

Mrs Annie Silinga, one of 20 000 women who marched on Pretoria on August 9, 1956, protesting against the pass laws, urged women to unite and fight the new Bill.

SERIOUS

"This new Bill is 'fire and not chud's play. All black women must think about it very seriously," she said.

She warned women not to sit around drinking tea and coffee when the new Bill meant they wouldn't know where their children would be sent in future.

Speaking from the floor, a community worker drew attention to the plight of the Nyanga bush people who were facing a September 20 deadline for a decision on their fate.

She pointed out that the deadline could be extended.

"It seems clear now that once this law is

BLACK DAY FOR WOMEN

JUST 9 is National Women's Day — the 26th anniversary of the great anti-pass law demonstration by 20 000 South African women of all races in Pretoria. In Cape Town the day will be commemorated on Sunday by a mass meeting at which women will focus on the drastic new Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

"This new Bill is shocking. It's even worse than the pass laws," says a spokeswoman for the Western Cape Region of the Federation of South African Women. "We would like the bill to be scrapped just as we would like the pass laws to be scrapped. What we need is equal rights for all in this country, not more restrictions."

It was the federation which organised the 1956 demonstration and is organising Sunday's meeting. The aim is to inform women of all races about the bill and its effects.

If the bill becomes law it will dramatically increase the penalties for blacks working and living illegally in the cities and make it more difficult for people to qualify as permanent urban residents.

Experts who have studied it believe it will force blacks back to the homelands to a life of starvation.

A spokesman for the Nyanga dune squatters said "This new law will be very bad for the black people. We have nowhere else to go. If we go to Transkei or Ciskei we will starve."

The new Bill makes it illegal for any black to be in an urban area between 10 pm and 5 am without permission. It increases the fine for employing blacks illegally

from R500 to R5 000 or 12 months' imprisonment. This means that people employing domestic workers without passes will now have to pay fines up to R5 000 or spend a year in jail.

Increases the fine for being in an urban area without permission from the present maximum of R100 or three months' imprisonment to R500 or six months' imprisonment. It also provides for an additional fine of R20 for each day during which the offence continues.

Increases the fine for taking up employment in an urban area without permission to R500 or six months' imprisonment.

Makes the fine for accommodating a black person illegally R500 or six months. This applies to white and black householders.

Visitors will be given permits for a maximum of 14 days, provided they have approved accommodation. At present visitors are given permits for three months which can be renewed.

There is also a special section on squatters. It allows the Minister of Co-operation and Development to remove people who settle on any area of land without warrant if in his opinion they have settled there to canvass support for a change in the law or if in his

opinion they conduct their own health and welfare or endangers the maintenance of law and order. No court can rule on the validity of the Minister's action and he can have the squatters and their dependents removed to any area he wishes.

THE new Bill will force thousands of blacks into a life of starvation in the homelands. Seen here in a Keiskammahokk resettlement camp are Mrs Sarah Mhahuli (left), her grandchild Noxolo and a neighbour Mrs Ethel Mkhapa.

Photograph by Les Hammond

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Dr Margaret Nash, a researcher at the South African Labour and Development Research Unit at



ARMS THURSDAY 5/8/82 (206)

"It will force workers back to the homelands and increase the number of children who they reach five."

"I can't re-employers be face up to a R5 000 or a year's imprisonment."

She said it was increase there was part of employment workers were at least people able to rent urban areas employment sector.

"The effect of the bill will be to force their punishment accommodation illegally in areas is so most black probably have away friends lives. Most holders can't cough up. If they go to prison months they be unable to and so they house anyway."

"The penalty great that it all into police."

"Urban blacks qualified with great different rights but it total stop to question and ghettos."

She said it that blacks 1 subsist in the "If you take half the people and has rights will impose terrible hardship on the men working in town. It is only when their wives and children are visiting that they can have any sort of family life."

"The most drastic effect of the new Bill will be to make illegal employment of black workers, including domestics, almost impossible, according to Val West, organiser of the Athlone Advice Office."

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der the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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FOR WOMEN

THURSDAY 5/8/82

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will force thousands of blacks into a life of starvation in the homelands a Keiskammahoek resettlement camp are Mrs Sarah Mhali (left), her grandchild Noxolo, and a neighbour Mrs Ethel Mkapa

Photograph by Les Hammond

conduct the University of Cape Town was present when the Bill was explained to a meeting of Crossroads residents. She said: "Watching the people you saw the whole gamut of emotions running across their faces — fear, anger, despair. They didn't want to believe this Bill. They said Koornhof promised we could stay. Once this legislation goes through any last

loophole will be closed. In fact the hard-line Marxists must be smiling. They believe the situation must deteriorate to the point where things will explode. The Government is playing into the hands of that viewpoint. "There is nothing more dangerous than people who have nothing to lose. Sebe himself said 2 000 people had left Port Elizabeth and the Ciskei this year to join guerrilla

armies. If this new Bill becomes law the situation will become worse."

The most drastic effect of the new Bill will be to make illegal employment of black workers, including domestics, almost impossible, according to Val West, organiser of the Athlone Advice Office.

Mrs West says: "The restriction of visiting rights will impose terrible hardship on the men working in town. It is only when their wives and children are visiting that they can have any sort of family life."

"Another thing that will be an absolute disaster for the children growing up now is that in terms of the bill they will have to prove both parents are permanent urban residents in order to qualify to live in the towns. At present, if one parent is qualified and the child has been born and brought up in Cape Town then he or she qualifies to live here permanently. With the new bill only children who have two qualified parents will get permanent urban rights."

"Sixty percent of children in the black areas are growing up in single parent families. Either they will have lost contact with the other parent or they will only have one qualified parent. So the bill will cause much greater disruption of fam-

"It will force illegal workers back to the homelands and is going to increase the number of children who die before they reach the age of five."

"I can't really see any employers being able to face up to a penalty of R5 000 or a year's imprisonment."

She said when the fine was increased to R500 there was panic on the part of employers and large numbers of illegal workers were fired. But at least people had been able to remain in the urban areas and seek employment in the informal sector.

"The effect of this new bill will be to make them lose their shelter. The punishment for giving accommodation to those illegally in the urban areas is so great that most black families will probably have to turn away friends and relatives. Most black householders can't afford to cough up R500 and if they go to prison for six months they will probably be unable to pay the rent and so they will lose their house anyway."

"The penalties are so great that it will turn us all into policemen."

"Urban blacks who are qualified will not notice a great difference in their rights but it will put a total stop to future urbanisation and create rural ghettos."

She said it was a myth that blacks were able to subsist in the homeland.

"If you take the Ciskei half the people are farming and half are not. Because the farming land is so overpopulated a large number of those who are farming cannot grow enough food for their own families. So at the very least you have three-quarters of the homeland population who either have no land at all or who have land that is not sufficient for their own needs. They have to work or they will starve." (See Starvation Diet, Page 13).

She said there were many similarities between blacks being forced to move to poverty-stricken homelands and Jews being deported and forced into ghettos in Nazi Germany.

"I don't think this is being deliberately carried out — I can't believe people can be so evil. But I think the Government has had enough information put in front of it to know and understand the effects of their policy and the fact that they are prepared to go on pursuing it and making it ever more rigid means they

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"Sixty percent of children in the black areas are growing up in single parent families. Either they will have lost contact with the other parent or they will only have one qualified parent. So the bill will cause much greater disruption of family life."

Mrs Sapho Matolengwe, a community worker for the South African Domestic Workers' Association and the Domestic Workers' and Employers' Project, says: "This bill takes blacks back to the time of slavery with no freedom of movement."

"If this R5 000 fine comes in employers will fire their workers. People like domestic workers are in the urban areas because there is no work in the homelands. Many domestic workers feel this bill to be very inhuman."

She said there would also be a tremendous waste of manpower enforcing the law. "The crime rate in Cape Town is very high and there is a shortage of police to keep law and order. To have police checking permits will be a waste of their time."

Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash, questioned whether the exclusion of blacks from the urban areas did not amount to genocide. She said she believed people would have to think very deeply about whether to resist the law.

"There is an estimate that 42 percent of the black population in Cape Town is there illegally. The reason they are there is that they must work or they will starve in the homelands. This bill will close the door to that whole group of people.

great difference in their rights but it will put a total stop to future urbanisation and create rural ghettos."

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I think the Government has had enough information put in front of it to know and understand the effects of their policy and the fact that they are prepared to go on pursuing it and making it ever more rigid means they are culpable. But I also think that as in Germany and occupied Europe everyone has a share of the blame if they don't do everything in their power to stop this. We must really build up some kind of loud voice that says 'No'."

● A parliamentary select committee is sitting on the new Bill and representations can be made to it by any interested organisation or individual before August 31. You must make 20 copies of your representation and send it to The Secretary to Parliament, PO Box 15, Cape Town. Make it clear that you are writing about the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill as the committee is sitting on two Bills.

Mrs Duncan said people should ask that their church synods and assemblies make representations on the Bill as a matter of urgency. Whites could express their dissent to their MPs, write letters to the newspapers and ask organisations like the National Council of Women and the Union of Jewish Women to lobby on their behalf.

● The Federation of South African Women's meeting will be held on August 8 at 12.30 pm in St Francis House, Ramani Road, Crawford, off Lawrence Road opposite the Crawford bus terminus.

All are welcome.

LINDA VERGNANI

Curfew law now 'seldom enforced'

By JERRY McCABE
THE controversial "white by night" curfew law is not strictly enforced in the Eastern Cape

"Curfews are a thing of the past," said Mr H F Hannan, commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in East London

The curfew law, which effectively forbids any African from being in a white area between night-fall and daybreak, is once again gaining popularity in several conservative Transvaal towns

In the past, when the curfew system was strictly enforced, Africans were herded out of white areas in most South African towns and cities with the wailing of a siren

But more recently, with a distinct softening of attitudes, most municipal authorities and the police force have ignored the law even though it still exists

Mr F J Fourie, Port Elizabeth's commissioner of Co-operation and Development, said the curfew law was not enforced in the areas under his control and during the 18 months he had been in office no one had been prosecuted under this law.

"Should the situation deteriorate as far as blacks in white areas are concerned we would have to think about enforcing the law again. But at present there are no problems so it is not necessary," he said

Mr Hannan said his office's policy was not to go out of its way to arrest Africans for contravening the curfew law

"It is only when there are complaints that we act," he said

In the Transvaal, several ultra-conservative towns have once again started enforcing the law

Earlier this year the Town Council of Westonaria, on the West Rand applied to the Department of Co-operation and Development to have the curfew law re-imposed in the town. They were told this was not necessary as the law had never been repealed and was still applicable

Now, each night at 10 o'clock, Africans are warned off the little mining town's streets when the curfew siren wails

At nearby Krugersdorp, the Town Council, which is generally regarded to be in the hands of the Conservative Party, passed a resolution in favour of stricter enforcement of the curfew

And in Randfontein, where Dr Connie Mulder is a town councillor, it was also felt the town would be "safer" if Africans were banned from its streets during the night hours

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said she hoped the towns of the Eastern Cape would not "follow the Transvaal's bad example"

She said the curfew laws had gradually been ignored by municipalities as public attitudes softened. She said that because of growing national tension and Right-wing feelings, the idea was again becoming "popular" in some quarters

She said the new Urban Black Bill by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, gave him the power to impose curfews in any area.

"I am very distressed to see this in the new legislation. I had hoped the whole matter of curfews would fall away," she said

By SHELAGH
BLACKMAN

BLACKS living in urban areas would be subjected to far greater "control, surveillance, and interference" under the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, than they were under present legislation

This was said by the head of the PFP Parliamentary Research Department, Professor Nic Olivier, when he addressed 100 people at a public meeting held in Port Elizabeth last night on the "Koornhof Bills"

Apart from "one or two" positive aspects, he concluded that the control measures proposed by the Bill were "10 times worse" than those under the existing Urban Areas Act.

While blacks could now spend 72 hours in urban areas, in terms of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, they would be prevented from doing so unless

- They had the required authorisation or were "deemed to have the required authorisation",
- They had approved

New urban black Bill is 'far worse'

accommodation in that urban area

Staying in the area meant being there between 10pm and 5am

This implied a black person could only be in an urban between 5am and 10pm, Prof Olivier said

And the only way to police the qualifications would be to hold massive night raids between these hours

"I fear the Bill will open the way for this kind of action," he said.

Though the concept of "permanent urban resident" signified an important departure from traditional National Party ideology, it was clear only a relatively small additional number of blacks would fall into the category

In terms of the Bill, the following people would be

classified as "permanent urban residents"

● Those who at the commencement of the Act had Section 10 rights (People born in the area who have permission to live in the area permanently),

● Registered owners of fixed property in any urban area,

● Those who were South African citizens and who had been legally resident in an urban area for a continuous period of a least 10 years,

● A person born in an urban area and whose parents were persons referred to above

Prof Olivier spelt out the implications of these requirements

The fundamental approach in the Bill was that blacks did not have an inherent right to stay in

urban areas, and that their stay was permitted by way of special authorisation

With the implementation of the Act no citizen of an independent state could qualify for "permanent urban residence" He would need a permit

Even a visitor wishing to stay overnight in an urban area would require special authorisation

Permanent urban residents had to be assured of accommodation approved by a competent authority

It would also be an offence for any person to assist any "unauthorised" black to be present in the urban area between 10pm and 5am And it would be an offence for any person to provide accommodation to a black person between 10pm and 5am if such a black was not a "permanent urban resident"

Blacks who entered the urban area could only legally remain there for that one day (until 10pm) without permission If they stayed after 10pm without a permit they would be committing an offence.

No urban employer would not be allowed to employ a black person unless the person had approved accommodation and had been granted authority by a designated officer to "stay" in that urban area

Prof Olivier warned that the Government was trying to use employers to implement Government policy regarding the entry into and presence in urban areas by blacks

The penalties for contravention would be increased to R5 000 or to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 months

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Mercury
Crunch coming for (706) alien (706) workers

Financial Editor
THE Government is planning a crackdown on aliens working in South Africa and has called for preliminary talks with Assocom and others to discuss the issue.

Assocom expects that soon everyone will be required to carry, or have close at hand, identity documents for most day-to-day purposes and 'proper registration was in any event essential'

Aliens who do not have residence (permanent or study) or work permits will be encouraged to obtain them, although application may be made some 'time after entry to South Africa

Assocom says that employers of unregistered 'illegal' aliens carry a burden of responsibility

The Department of the Interior is thinking of demanding a certificate which each employer would have to supply with Unemployment Insurance Fund returns indicating that no unregistered non-citizens were employed.

Not enforced

The Department of Interior is concerned that the number of unregistered or illegally employed aliens in this country has now risen to an unacceptable level'

Government spokesmen conceded that existing laws had not always been strictly enforced but 'the intention was to do so during the course of next year in a process of regularising the existence of all aliens in the country'

The campaign was not being introduced as a security measure — although it 'has a national security aspect'

A crackdown would follow and aliens would be subject, for continued residence, to the present legal requirements

At a meeting with the department, Assocom asked whether applications for aliens would be speeded up and were told that every effort was being made to train staff to handle applications for the planned campaign

Petition on

They're Smearing me

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DOMINEE Arrie van Wyk, the Krugersdorp Town Councillor who has been involved in three separate controversies in recent weeks, believes he now faces a smear campaign.

Mr Van Wyk, a builder-turned-dominee, was in the news again this week when it was reported that a complaint had been made to the police over a statement he allegedly made at a Krugersdorp Town Council meeting held to decide whether a 'white-by-night' curfew should be imposed.

He is alleged to have told the council that Xhosa women held their children over a fire while crooning "You must steal from the white man, steal from the white man."

But the large, bespectacled leader of the Luipaardsvlei congregation denies emphatically that he made such a statement. He had said that there were cultural differences between blacks and whites.

Mr Van Wyk said he was sorry if his remarks had been misconstrued. He said 'skollies' ruined the reputation of blacks. Black loiterers in the town should be encouraged to work. He said he told the meeting blacks should be uplifted and educated.

Mr Van Wyk read out extracts from the minutes of the meeting at which the curfew was discussed.

But the minutes are not verbatim and the town council would not allow the Sunday Express to listen to a tape recording of the discussion.

BUT A RACE-ROW DOMINEE SAYS: IF THEY KNEW HOW I LOVE BLACKS...

By GORDON EDDY

"If they only knew how I love blacks," said Mr Van Wyk, who is not worried about the report of a possible complaint.

blacks all the time."

He said he would fight an action if it came to court although no branch of the Krugersdorp police had any record of the complaint.

The man who was reported to have complained, Johannesburg attorney Mr Moses Mohlale, could not be traced this week.

The 'Xhosa' complaint followed another controversial statement by Mr Van Wyk about Jehovah's Witnesses.

He opposed a tender for land by this group because he felt they "played into the hands of communists" by not

allowing their members to join the army or to donate blood — which might be needed by wounded soldiers.

He was not against the sect but felt that a foothold in Krugersdorp might help the Witnesses to spread their influence — and weaken the army in the stand against communism, he said.

The Jehovah's Witness group was not allocated the land although its tender was the highest.

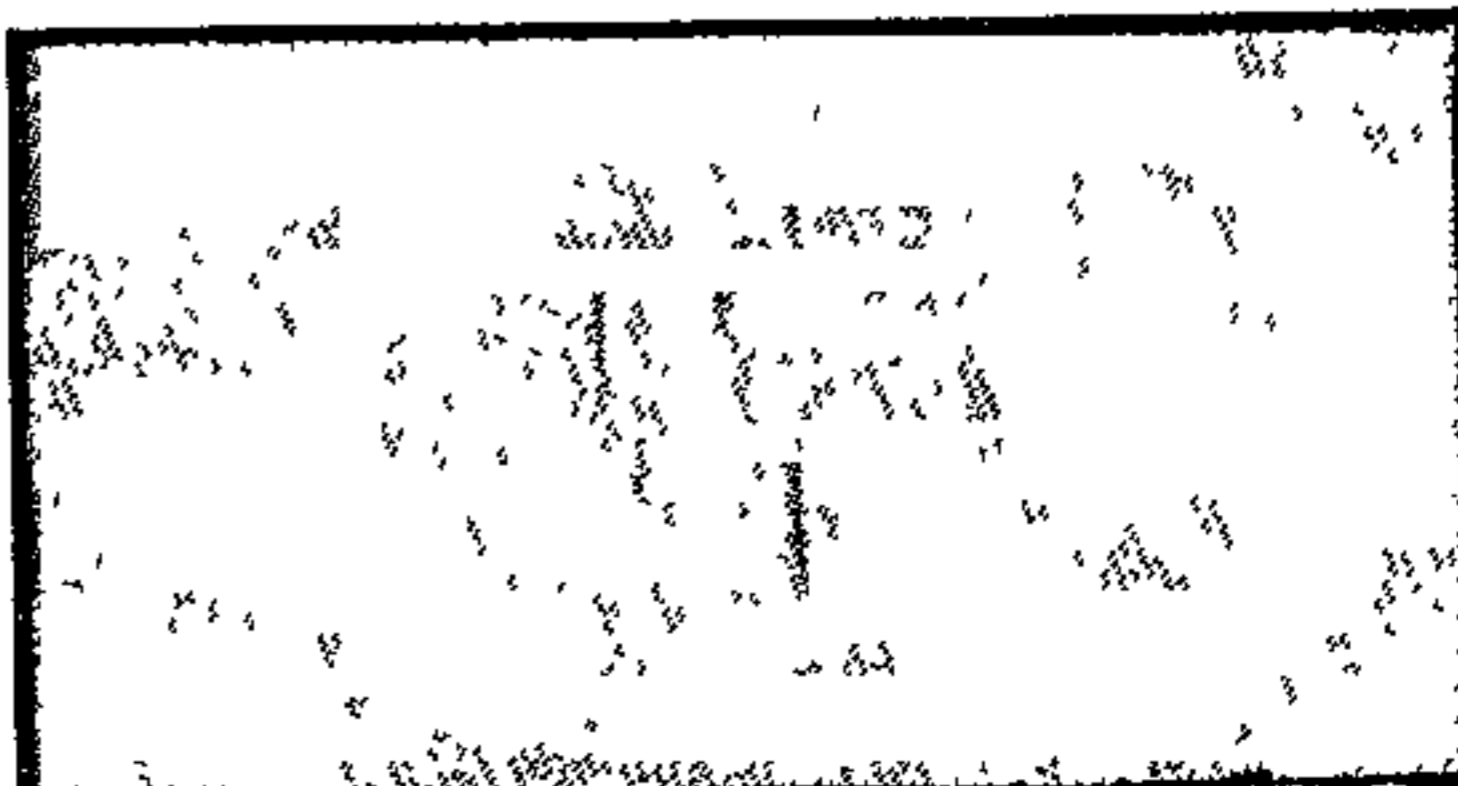
And Mr Van Wyk is also in the middle of a row with the MPC for Roodepoort, Mr Stefaans du Plessis. Mr Du Plessis has claimed

R1 500 from Mr Van Wyk for alleged slander but no date has yet been set for the civil action.

Mr Van Wyk feels that the reason for the adverse criticism he has been receiving is "sour grapes" on the part of some members of his congregation who have since resigned.

People were scared he had settled down into the congregation and intended to retire there.

But if they did force him out of his congregation, he would stay in Krugersdorp for good, he said.



● Dominee Arrie Van Wyk ... out of the frying pan

Would-be hijackers overpowered

HONG KONG. — Hijackers tried to commandeer a Chinese airliner on a flight from Shanghai to Peking today, the New Evening Post newspaper reported.

It said hijackers tried to take over the turbo-prop Viscount plane while it was over Wuxi, in Jiangsu province but the crew overpowered them after a fight and the plane landed safely at Nanking.

The pro Peking newspaper gave no source for its report and did not say how many people were on the plane.

Five days ago five men tried to seize a Chinese Ilushin-18 on a flight from Xian, northern China, to Shanghai and force the pilot to fly to Taiwan.

They were beaten by passengers and crew and the plane landed safely in spite of a two-metre hole in the fuselage caused by an explosion — Sapa-Reuter.

Workers seek permanent city residence

Labour Reporter

MORE than 170 contract workers, each with more than 10 years of continuous service, have applied for permanent urban residence in the Western Cape in the past few months — adding to the list of more than 5 000 applications that have so far been lodged with the Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

ENTITLED

The Supreme Court order handed down in May to Mr Totosi Stanford Boo, a Fattis and Monis worker, granting him Section 10 1 (b) rights, entitling him to remain permanently with his family in the urban area, has given hope to many other contract workers who have spent years travelling annually to the homelands to renew their contracts and see their families.

In terms of Section 10 1 (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act, Africans are entitled to permanent residence in an urban area if they have worked

continuously for one employer for 10 years or for more than one for 15 years.

According to a spokesman for Murray and Roberts Construction, applications for 168 contract workers with more than 10 years continuous service at the firm have been forwarded to the Chief Commissioner.

It is believed another large construction firm has made similar applications on behalf of their employees.

ANOTHER 8

The African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU), who took the local Administration Board to court on Mr Boar's behalf, has applied for a further eight workers to be granted Section 10 1 (b) rights.

The union is supported in its application by letters from the employers.

Mrs D. Bishop of the Black Sash said the Athlone Advice Office had made about 500 such applications.

The question of permanent residence is becoming increasingly urgent for contract workers as

the new legislation affecting black movement into the cities looms on the horizon.

The new Bill — The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill — contains a clause which will allow the Minister to declare any provisions of the Act not applicable in certain areas or to certain people.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, who, president of the Black Sash, has described the Bill as "horrendous in its implications for black people," said she was convinced that this clause would affect thousands of migrant workers who might otherwise be granted permanent residence.

Six 'th ship in

Shipping Editor
SIX "foreign" members of the crew of the Greek freighter Marika who threatened to leave the ship because of a wage dispute when it was in Cape Town 13 days ago, are in jail in East London pending repatriation after being "thrown off".

The seamen — two Portuguese, two Egyptians, a Tanzanian and a Tunisian — are being held as illegal immigrants until they can be flown home.

The chaplain in charge of the Missions to Seamen in East London, the Rev Roy Allen, said the men were "thrown off" the Marika four days ago "in spite of protests from them and requests that they wanted to remain on board and sail with the

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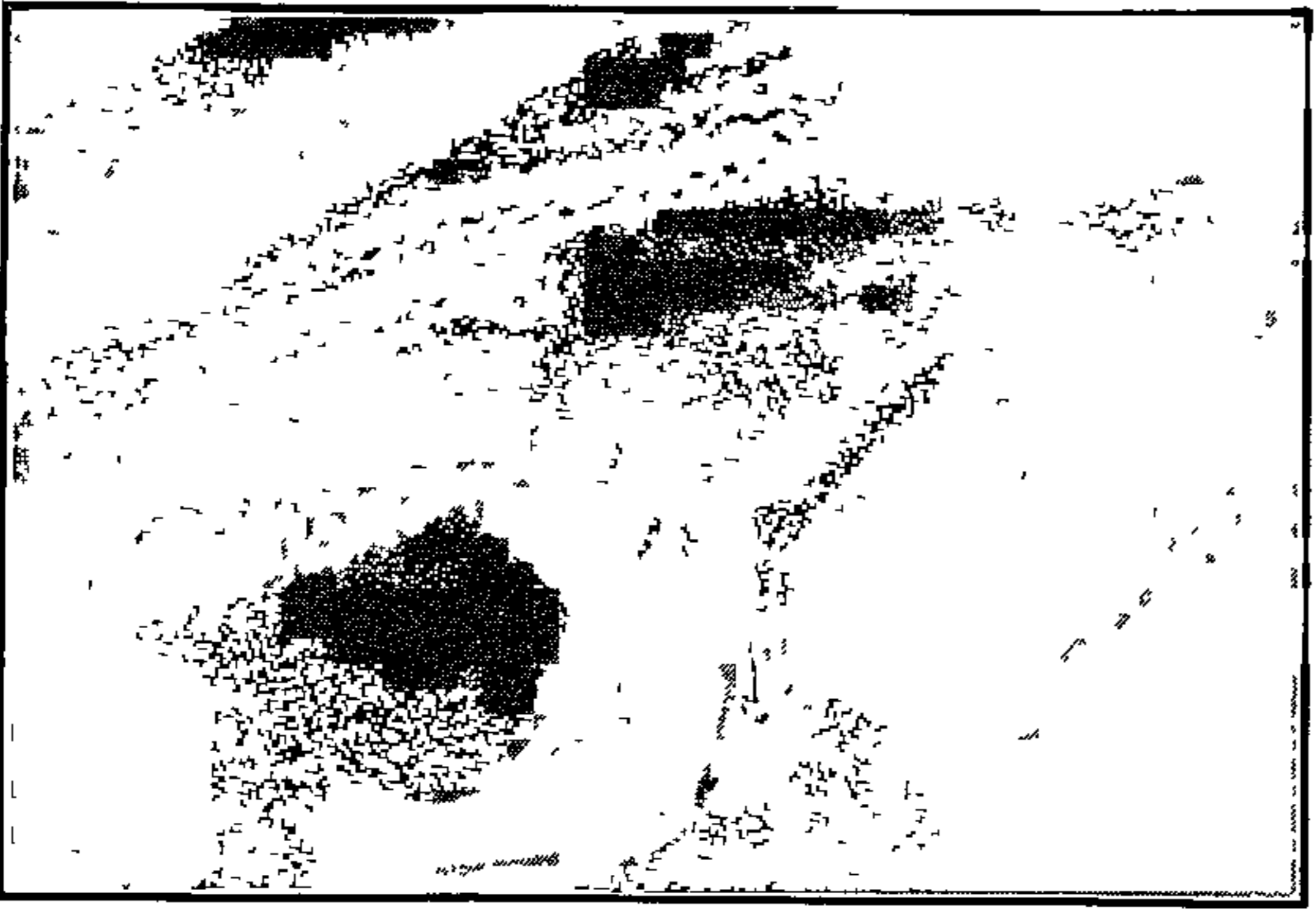
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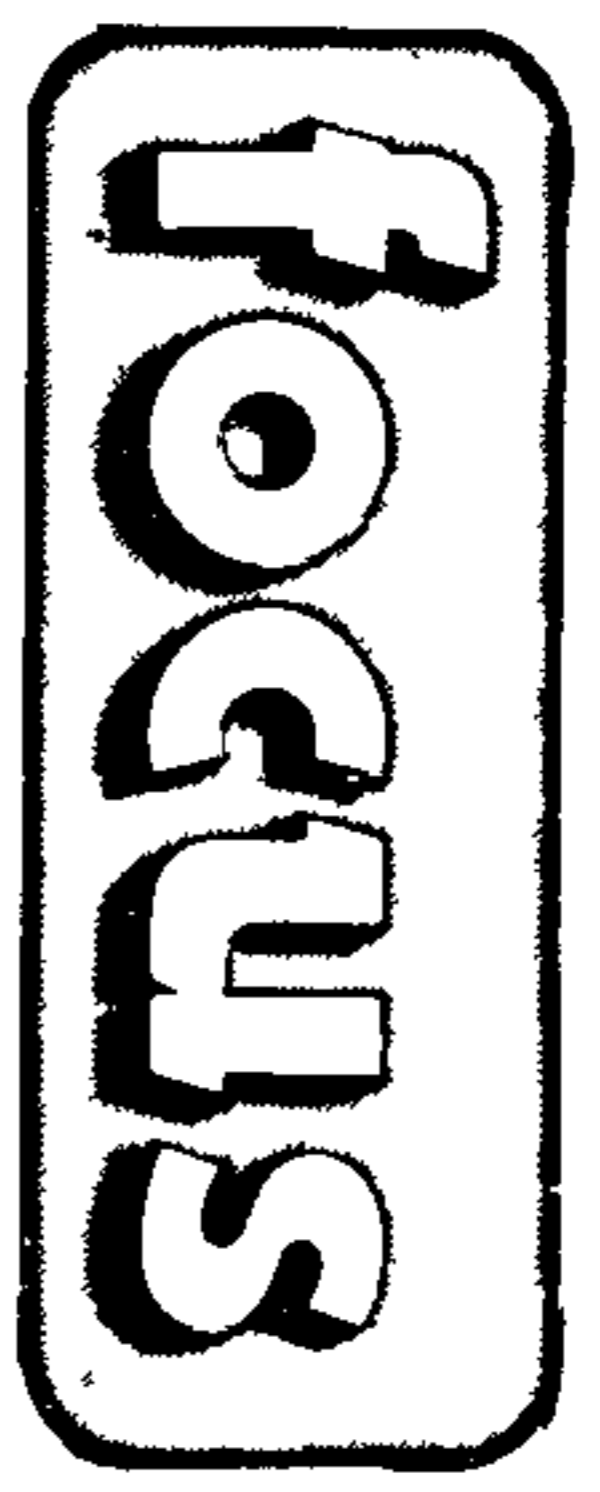
JOHANNESBURG — CAPE TOWN — PORT ELIZABETH — DURBAN

At the National Women's Day meeting held at the Bonteheuwel Civic Centre on Sunday, Mrs Dorothy Zihlangu, chairman of the United Women's Organisation made a call to those 20 000 women who 26 years ago marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against the introduction of passes. "We still need you," she said. "We are not going to sit down and be quiet. We have to fight." By ANNE BARON



● Mrs Helen Joseph received a warm welcome and standing ovation when she addressed the National Women's Day meeting

'We still need you to fight'



● Mrs Dora Tamana was a guest of honour at the meeting — 26 years ago she took part, along with Mrs Joseph, in the anti-pass march

A FEW of those original marchers were present at last weekend's meeting. Mrs Helen Joseph, 77, who along with the late Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, led the anti-pass march that memorable day 26 years ago, was on the stage with Dora Tamana, who also walked through the streets of Pretoria in protest.

Solidarity triumphed that day, which has already become history.

But, ironically, it was the year before, when the first march protesting against the imposition of passes was held, that they faced the most difficulties.

In 1955, 20 000 women marched to Union Buildings, Pretoria after three months of intensive organising by the Federation of South African Women. Through house meetings in Coloured and African townships, women's organisations and the distribution of pamphlets they appealed to women to take part in the protest on October 27, a 'Thusday', ('Nannies Day off').

Buses were hired but at the very last moment the Transportation Board refused to issue licences. The women went by train.

At Orlando Station clerks refused to sell

tickets to the women. They walked along the railway line to the next station where they boarded a train and paid cash.

Three days before the protest they were refused permission to hold a meeting on the road between the Union Buildings and Pretoria gardens. They were desperate, as everything had been organised.

But nothing was going to stop them and they made alternative plans.

It was decided that every woman would deliver a letter to the Union Buildings. If

'We have come not to plead or beg but to ask for what is our right as women, as mothers and as citizens of our country.'

each had a complaint they were entitled to voice it.

The night before the march letters were roneo-ed and the next morning, women standing at gathering points handed, out the letters, asking women to sign their names and addresses.

"We have come not to plead or beg but to ask for what is our right as women, as mothers and as citi-

zens of our country. The letters read 'They also spell out the grievances of the people of South Africa — passes, group areas and Bantu education.

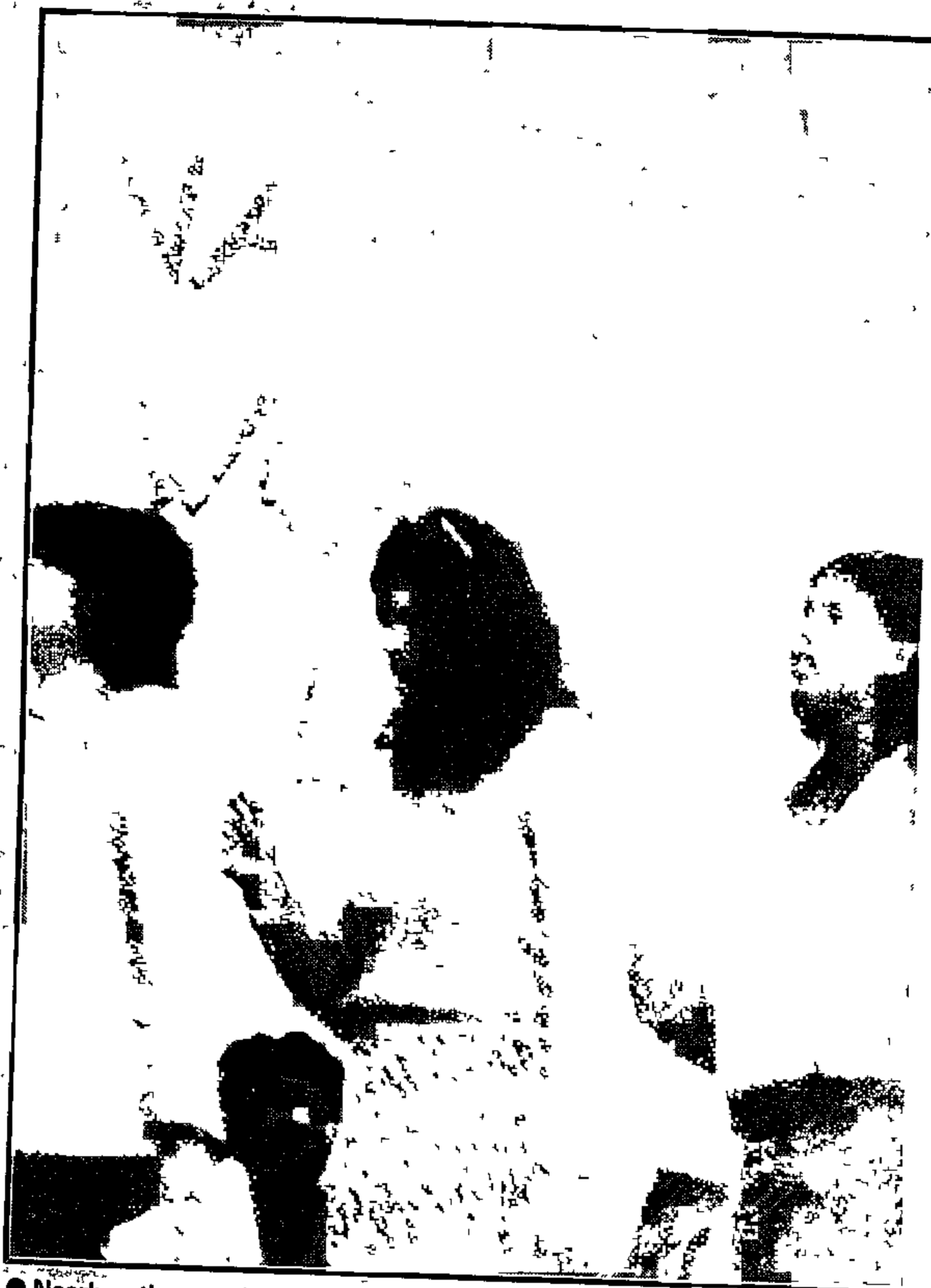
But the ministers' offices were locked and they placed the protest letters carefully on the doormats. They then filed into the amphitheatre where they sat in silent protest.

In 1956, although the first passes were being issued, there was a strong resistance in towns and cities.

At a Federation of SA Women meeting one night someone said that it wouldn't be 2 000 that marched to Pretoria that year but 20 000 and this time they would see the then Prime Minister, Mr J G Strijdom.

Mrs Joseph and Bertha Mashaba went on a national tour covering nearly 10 000 kms rallying women together. Their menfolk wanted to join them but they were told to stay home, feed and look after the children.

As they predicted, 20 000 women arrived in Pretoria with babies on their backs, baskets of food on their heads and blankets to keep them warm for an overnight stay in church halls and neighbouring townships. Mrs Joseph and fel-



● Nearly a thousand women, men and children celebrated the 26th anniversary of National Women's Day on Sunday at the Bonteheuwel Civic Hall.

low marchers managed to get through a police block, they ducked behind the front seat of a motor car while a

friend drove them through Pretoria

Slowly they marched through the Union Building gardens and while the eight leaders went to the Prime Minister's office, the women waited

They were told that the Prime Minister was out but they left thousands of protest letters all over his office on chairs, his desk and the floor

In the name of the women of South Africa they once again opposed the pass system and pointed out that it had brought raids, arrests, long hours at the pass office, weeks in the cell awaiting trial and forced farm labour for their menfolk

The resistance of those women delayed the total issuing of passes for almost seven years. But the mis-

ery that passes brought hasn't changed and today 30 000 women are arrested every year for pass offences

What is inspiring

They arrived in Pretoria, 20 000 women with babies on their backs, baskets of food on their heads and blankets to keep them warm.

now is, that since 1980 when National Women's Day was once again celebrated, a force of women has been emerging among different organisations in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban

They have gained a strength from those women who 26 years ago showed that they were not divided by their differences, but united by a common purpose

WOMAN'S ARGUS

BRAVING BANS

HELEN JOSEPH (77) is the elder stateswoman of South African politics. Visiting politicians and professors beat a path to this ebullient woman's door and her views are regularly reported on overseas radio and television programmes. Yet in South Africa she is a listed person and nobody may quote her.

A former vice-president of the Congress of Democrats and national secretary of the Federation of South African Women she received a standing ovation when she spoke at a Cape Town meeting to commemorate National Women's Day this week.

The first person in South Africa to be placed under house arrest this former social worker was repeatedly banned. She received death threats, shots were fired at her house and a bomb was once tied to her gate.

Yet as soon as her latest banning order expired she began fearlessly campaigning again for a future South Africa based on the Freedom Charter.

Her friend Amy Thornton says "Helen Joseph is a very remarkable woman with tremendous staying power she never hesitates for a word — that brain is being used all the time. She has tremendous self-discipline which she combines with a lot of warmth — people respond to her."

"She is a committed Christian, certainly not a Marxist, yet she has never hesitated about working with people more radical than her as well as people to the right of her. Her integrity has never been in question."

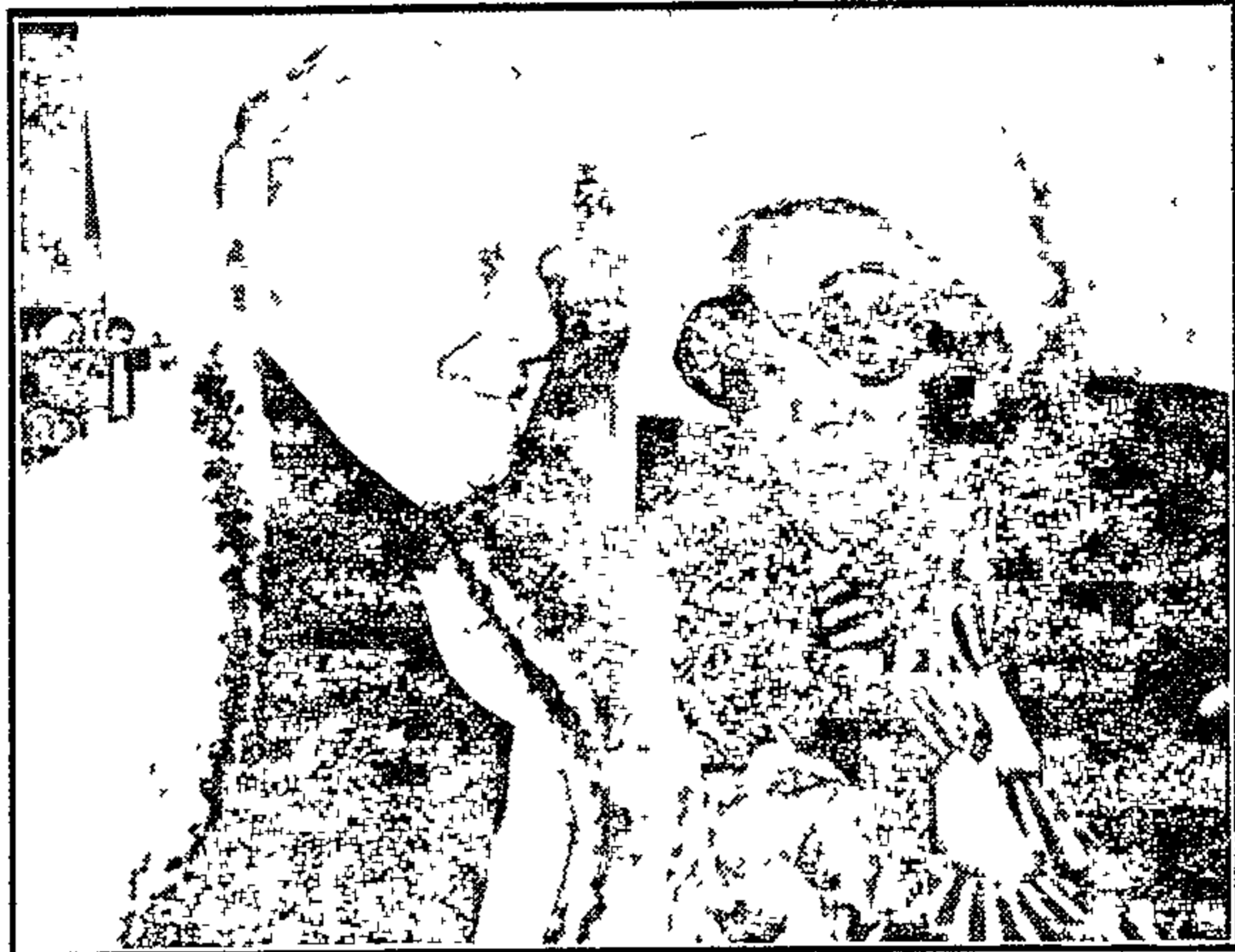
"It's quite obvious nothing will silence her. She has used every opportunity to put forward her message of a future South Africa run for the people, by the people."

Another friend says Mrs Joseph is horrified at the new Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

"I know she finds the resurgence of women very exciting and encouraging. But it saddens her that there is not unity between the different women's organisations."

Meeting Helen Joseph is like meeting a favourite grandmother. She is immensely cheerful and positive. Even when talking about the years under banning and house arrest she concentrates on the tremendous love and affection that sustained her.

Friends rallied around, young people sought her



HELEN JOSEPH chats to Mrs Dora Tamana. Both are veterans of the historic 1956 protest by 20 000 women against the introduction of pass laws to women.

Photograph by Bee Berman

advice and prominent overseas visitors made a point of seeing her.

A leader in her own right she is a living link with the people who forged the massive protest movement of the late fifties and early sixties. An accused in the marathon treason trial she is a close friend of the jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Although she has not seen him for 20 years he still writes to her. Winnie Mandela is like the daughter she never had and Zinzi and Zeni like her grandchildren.

Once vice-principal of a girls school in India, Mrs Joseph spent ten years living the life of a Johannesburg socialite before joining the air force as an information and welfare officer. Later she became a social worker, but it was not until she was almost 50 that she became politically involved.

One of the high points of her life came in 1956 when she helped lead the great anti-pass law protest of 20 000 women of all races to the Union Buildings in Pretoria. As she stood looking out over a sea of silent women with their arms raised in the Congress salute tears ran down her cheeks. She regarded the march as a triumph although it did not succeed in stopping the government from issuing passes to African women.

The other high point was the treason trial. It disrupted her life but it meant four and a quarter years of intense interaction with black leaders. After being acquitted with all the other accused

she wrote a book on the effects of the trial called *If This Be Treason*.

Her first five year banning order was served in 1957. At dawn of the day the order expired Mrs Joseph and Joe Morolong set out from Johannesburg to visit banished people all over the country.

Mrs Thornton says "The Human Rights Welfare Committee had found out where the banished people were, written to them and sent them parcels of clothing. These people had been banished for not bowing to the Bantu authorities. They were sent into isolation and poverty, into oblivion."

"Sometimes even their wives were not aware of where they had been banished to. Well Helen and Joe travelled something like 12 000 kilometres to see them — going to really isolated spots."

"I was moved to tears when I heard about one old man whom they visited in the Eastern Transvaal. He had been sent a letter, food, clothing and an overcoat by the committee. He wrote back saying 'Since we got your letter, now we are made people again'."

"When they visited this ancient man, they saw the coat hanging up covered with paper. He had kept it clean and dusted it off but had never worn it."

"He said it was the first sign he had that anyone knew he was still alive, that anyone knew he existed. He told them he would be buried in it."

During her first five years of house arrest she wrote an autobiographical book about the banished

people, *Tomorrow's Sun*. It was smuggled out of the country just before restrictions on any further writing were placed on her. Neither of her books may be sold in South Africa.

The eight and a half years under house arrest were lonely. She was barred from receiving visitors at home and initially had only her Siamese cat for company.

Her banning and house arrest order were suspended in 1971 while she was in hospital after a cancer operation. Friends believe the reason for the suspension was that the government did not want the embarrassment of having her dying while restricted.

Immediately she recovered she accepted invitations to speak all over the country. Everywhere she was received with standing ovations.

At home, however, she had to cope with shotgun blasts in the night. The first time shots were fired at her house she got down on her hands and knees and crawled to the telephone only to discover that she did not know the number of the flying squad. She had to crawl back across the room to find her telephone directory.

In 1980 at the age of 75, she was banned again. When her banning expired last month the indomitable Mrs Joseph began campaigning again.

It is the youth who seek her out for they regard her not as a voice from the past but as a spokesman for the future — a future of freedom, justice and equality.

LINDA VERGNANI

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Passes strangle rural women

WOMAN



Twenty-six years ago, women predicted the devastating effects passbooks would have on their lives. Today they buckle under those predictions. SINNA KUNENE reports

TWENTY-SIX YEARS of bitterness, oppression, starvation and slavery of the black woman in South Africa — that sums up the pass laws governing the lives of black women today

On August 9, 1956 20 000 women of all races from all over South Africa, stood outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria with thumbs raised, in silent protest against the issuing of passes to black women

Some with babies on their back, they gathered to present thousands of petitions to the then Prime Minister, Mr J G Strijdom

The day is remembered with pride by women and organisations like the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), and has since been declared National Women's Day

The petitions were aimed at saving African women from the degrading pass raids which often resulted in punishment and misery. They read "Raids, arrests, loss of pay, long waits at the pass office, weeks in cells awaiting trial forced farm labour — this is what the pass laws have brought to African men"

And as they predicted 26 years ago, black women now chew the bitter piece of the Government's influx control laws

Their cry for justice and dignity as their fundamental right has not been heard. To date, women are still in possession of the oblong shaped passbook they were issued with against their will

Ms Judith Tsotetsi, a mother of four and two grandchildren, has no reason to share a smile when she relates how

sued with a reference in Standerton many years ago, and has stayed in Johannesburg for more than 25 years. Ms Tsotetsi could have obtained the Section 10(i) (a) or (b) qualifications of the Group Areas Act, which could have declared her a Permanent Urban Resident (PUR)

generation are the hardest hit. Since she has no home of her own (as even in her proclaimed 'homeland', she has lost contact with her next of kin) the vicious circle of the pass laws will continue

Her eldest daughter, aged 18, applied for a reference book in Standerton as well



Ms Judith Tsotetsi (left) holding one of the first reference books issued to women. She still keeps it in the "green purse" with which it was issued. Her daughter and sister also show theirs, which have changed shape and size.

the laws have governed her life.

Ignorantly, she is happy to be in possession of the reference book, which she believes, "is a good guardian". She will be able to be identified should she "get lost or die"

Aged 59, she was is-

But the influx laws have created slim chances for her to obtain the qualifications, as during her stay in the city, she should have registered with one employer for at least ten years

Not only is her future bleak, her dependents and the younger

Ms Tsotetsi's only sister also had to go to Standerton when she applied for one in 1970. The two had to sleep overnight at the Standerton Station as they have no relatives there. They had to report at the administrative offices early in the morning

prisonment

The penalty is to be raised to R5 000 or 12 months jail, according to the new Black Persons Bill, which will be presented to the 1983 session of Parliament

The Black Sash, a voluntary organisation which aids people with influx laws problems,

have many such cases

Scores of women, many of them work-seekers from the homelands have fallen prey to pass raids. And the new bill, which is seemingly a more restrictive structure of influx control will bear no sympathy

employers within the same period

This means that the black servant is at the mercy of her employer. When the contract period has expired the domestic servant has to re-apply for another contract at her homeland's employment bureau

Another section of black women whose spirits have been dampened by the pass laws are the wives of migrant labourers. For the past few years they have managed to spend a few days with their husbands (most of them hostel inmates) as sub-tenants in ghetto houses

The new bill imposes severe penalties on people found without permission in an urban area between 10 pm and 5 am and on those who give them illegal accommodation

In her summary on the bill, the president of the Black Sash Ms Sheena Duncan states that it will serve to increase the dire poverty already existing in those areas

Black women in the homelands flocked in scores to the city in search of food. And the rigid influx laws (which are implemented in the form of passbooks) 'slam the door shut in the face of landless, rural people who have come to town to seek survival"

Erab still decides on appeal

By MZIKAYIZE
EDOM
THE EAST Rand Ad-
ministration Board has
not yet decided if they
should appeal against a
Rand Supreme Court
judgment which gave a
Germiston contract
worker full urban resi-
dential rights.

The case in which Mr.
Mehlolo Rikhotso won

the right to qualify as a
permanent resident in
Germiston, has been
viewed as a vital test
case against the coun-
try's influx control laws

The decision, which
affects 30 000 migrant
labourers on the East
Rand, came after
months of uncertainty,
protests and appeals
from black community

leaders

Mr F E Marx, chief
director of Erab said this
week the executive com-
mittee of the board had
not made any final deci-
sions concerning the ap-
peal.

"At the moment the
case is still sub-judice
and the matter is in our
lawyers' hands," he
said.

NON

source

Reference book delay costs man a pension

By GILLIAN McAINSH
A 72-YEAR-OLD Walmer Township resident cannot apply for his old age pension before he has received his reference book

But Mr Wilson Gungxe says he has been waiting for his reference book since April, 1981

However, no one from the Department of Co-operation and Development had any knowledge of Mr Gungxe and in November 1981 police were asked to assist in tracing records of his existence. The investigation drew a blank

Last month he was asked to produce a statement from a relative confirming his age, which he did

Since then, he says, nothing has happened

Another Walmer Township man, Mr Ndimeni Booi, 27, has been waiting seven years for his reference book

In 1975 Mr Booi received a temporary identification document which expires every two months

He showed the Evening Post the most recent one — a flimsy piece of paper issued in 1979 and stamped and restamped

It was worn along the creases and has had to be

taped together with adhesive tape

"I can do nothing with that paper because it is not a reference book," he said

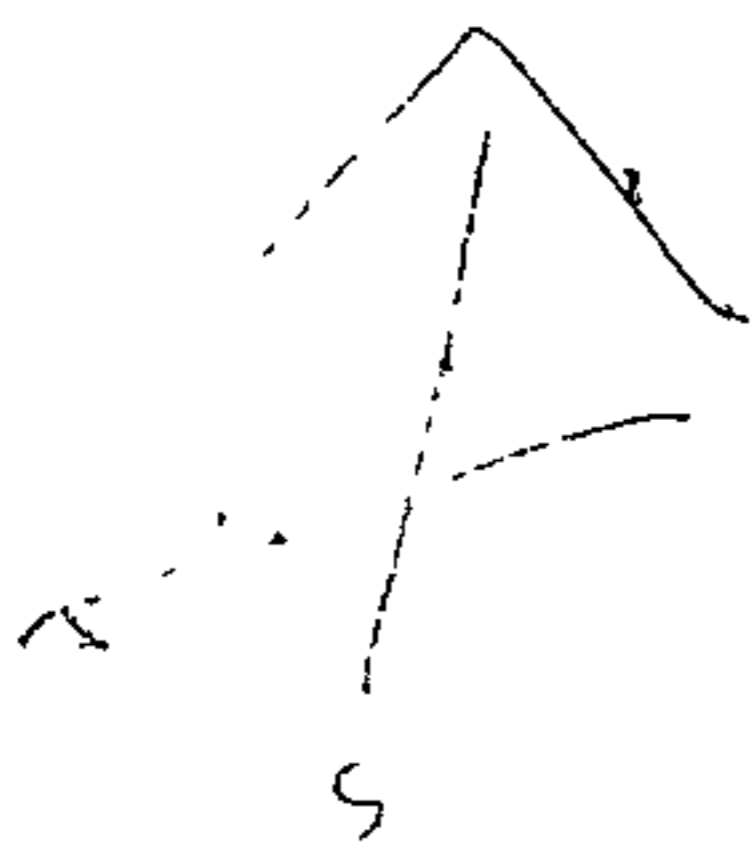
A former employee of the East Cape Administration Board, who is involved with black pensioners, said pension and reference book administration was in a "shambles"

"You can imagine what might happen if Mr Gungxe has to wait for seven years for his reference book — he might not even live that long"

The Regional Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J F Fourie, said the delay in obtaining a reference book for Mr Gungxe was because he "never applied in his whole life for a reference book and he has never paid taxes"

Mr Fourie said "He really owes us back taxes, but I think in his case we'll have to make an exception because he has no source of income"

When he heard of Mr Booi's plight, he said the seven-year wait was "very long" and suggested that Mr Booi come to him personally



'White by night' move denied

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African Affairs Correspondent

THE Durban regional representative of the KwaZulu Government as well as a spokeswoman for the Black Sash have accused the Port Natal Administration Board of anticipating the Orderly Settlement of Black Persons Bill by its sudden campaign to reduce the number of blacks living in the central Durban area

But the board has denied it is trying for a 'white by night' Durban

And the MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, said that if the motivation behind the recent action were to make it easier to introduce curfews in terms of the new Bill, then this was an 'outrageous and devious' way of dealing with the black-white situation

Mrs Jillian Nicholson, who heads the Black Sash advice office in Durban, said that the new Bill — which has not yet been referred to a select committee — provided for heavy fines for black people who were in an urban area illegally

She said the idea of a curfew and that of getting rid of urban blacks appeared to be linked in the minds of Government officials

Mr J T Zulu, the urban representative in Durban of the KwaZulu Government, said his government would be raising the mat-

But KwaZulu, Black Sash accuse board over Bill

ter with the board He did not understand how the Bill could be applied before it became law

Mr Gastrow said he had written to the Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, asking for details of the formula in terms of which the number of permits for blacks living on premises where they worked would be reduced

He said he had been told originally that this action was being taken in terms of departmental policy, but now it appeared that the board was applying the Urban Areas Act of 1966

The chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr H A du Plessis, yesterday denied that the board was implementing a policy of 'white by night' It had not yet expressed its opinion on this, he said

Mr du Plessis said the board had approached the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, to reconsider the formula for housing blacks living on premises in the central city area in view of the fact that the formula was now a few years old

Dr Morrison, however, believed that the formula was still applicable

Mr du Plessis said that, in case of need — where pensioners who relied on black domestic workers were concerned — the formula was exceeded with the approval of the minister

He said the board was not pre-empting the Orderly Settlement of Black Persons Bill It did not even know what was going to happen to the Bill

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Clamp-down 'will cost domestics their jobs and lodgings'

Mercury 18/8/82

African Affairs Correspondent

FEARS have been expressed that the current cut-back by the Port Natal Administration Board of blacks living in the central Durban area will mean that many domestic workers will lose their jobs as well as their accommodation

The fears were expressed yesterday by Mrs Jillian Nicholson, who heads the Black Sash inquiry office, and is currently investigating the effects of the clamp-down

Mrs Nicholson said that, for many contract workers, accommodation and jobs went hand in hand

She was of the view that domestic workers who would have to find alternative accommodation as a result of the board's sudden vigilance, might lose their jobs as well

Mrs Nicholson referred

to KwaZulu's acute housing crisis and asked 'Will the Port Natal Administration Board find these people accommodation?'

A spokeswoman for the Domestic Workers and Employers Project said the organisation was 'very worried' about the implications of the new move

Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, said he could not think of a valid reason for the present tightening-up of regulations by the Port Natal Board.

The Mercury formulated a series of questions on the 'white by night' dispute yesterday for the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison

The media spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, said a reply would be sent today

Economic 'recipe for disaster'

CAPE TIMES 18/8/82

Staff Reporter

THE INCOME redistribution process practised in South Africa was a recipe for disaster, Professor Brian Kantor of the UCT School of Economics, said yesterday.

He cited influx control as an exercise in income redistribution and the Group Areas Act as an exercise in wealth redistribution — regrettably popular among voters for just that reason.

Professor Kantor said this in evidence before

the President's Council Committee for Economic Affairs. He is one of several economists who will be giving evidence this week as part of an investigation into laws which restrict the free enterprise system.

He said interventions made by governments in the marketplace were seldom if ever intended to promote efficiency, though they were invariably camouflaged as such. Rather, they were exercises in income redistribution.

"They are also often intentionally complicated procedures for taking from some to give to others," he said.

Whites in South Africa had benefitted from income redistribution in kind, by restricting the access of the poor — who could be identified by their colour — to public amenities.

By excluding coloured people and Indians, the Group Areas Act caused neighbouring property to become considerably more valuable.

"It is of interest to note that given the growth in coloured and Indian incomes and consequent demand for land and houses, a decision taken today to transfer a Group Area from white to other uses would in most cases enhance land values," he said.

Black migration

Influx control had also been an exercise in income redistribution and the migration of blacks might accelerate if restrictions on their right to sell their labour were reduced.

"The income redistribution process is divisive enough where societies are relatively homogenous. It is a recipe for disaster in South Africa."

The only way out of the impasse between blacks and whites was a mutual agreement to limit drastically the powers of central government so that there was nothing left to fight over, he said.

● See leading article, page 10.

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AR6 ws 18/8/82

Children held in cells for safekeeping

FIFTEEN black schoolchildren between the ages of 10 and 14 have spent the past three days in the cells at the Langa police station for "safekeeping" after being charged with being in the Western Cape illegally.

This was confirmed today by a spokesman for the commissioner's court of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The children were among about 60 people arrested at the Milnerton Turf Club on Monday in a pre dawn pass raid by board officials.

They appeared at the Langa Commissioner's

Court on Monday and their cases were postponed until tomorrow.

About six children aged about 16 years, who also appeared with the group, were each fined R30 or 30 days.

The cases of the children were postponed after the Transkei Consul undertook to investigate their "places of origin".

The spokesman said that if the children were found guilty tomorrow, they would be sent "home" under escort.

The children face charges of having contravened

Section 10 of the influx control law.

The spokesman said the court had two options for places of safekeeping when children appeared in court.

They could go to the hostel normally used for safekeeping, but as this was mostly for children younger than eight, it was "preferred" to keep the children at a police station.

The spokesman said that in terms of the Children's Act a police cell was also regarded as a place of "safekeeping".

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OWN CORRESPONDENT

Monday and their cases were postponed until today

The cases of the children were postponed after the Transkei consul undertook to investigate their places of origin

The spokesman said that if the children were found guilty today they would be sent 'home' under escort

The children are all facing charges of having contravened Section 10 4 of the Influx

Control Law

The spokesman said the court had two options for places of safekeeping when children appeared in court

The children could either go to the hostel normally used for safekeeping but as this was mostly for children

younger than eight it was 'preferred' that the children should be kept at a police station

The spokesman said that in terms of the Children's Act a police cell was also regarded as a place of safekeeping

FIFTEEN children — part of a group of 60 people arrested in a pre-dawn pass snoop in the Western Cape — have been held in police cells at Langa charged under influx control laws.

The children, ranging in age between 10 and 14, appeared in court on Monday, and their case was postponed to today while the Transkei Consul investigates "their places of origin".

Five other children, aged about 16 who also appeared with the group, were each fined R30 or 30 days

The children were held at the police cells "for safekeeping" after being charged with being in the Western Cape illegally. This was yesterday confirmed by a spokesman for the Commissioner's court of the Department of Co-operation and Development

Although children often appear in court to face charges under control laws, it is believed that this "unusual case" of cells as a place of safekeeping for children, has caused a stir in the Administration Board and the Department

The children were part of a group of about 60 people who were arrested at the Milnerton Turf Club on Monday in a pre-dawn pass raid by Board officials

They appeared at the Langa Commissioner's Court on

KIDS HELD IN POLICE CELLS

Charged with being in the Western Cape illegally

19/8/82
Somerset
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~~206~~

No intention of reducing permits in Durban, MP told

Board 'won't bar the domestics'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Port Natal Administration Board says it has no intention of reducing the number of permits for domestic workers living in private households in the Durban area.

The director of employment services of the board, Mr H J Venter, was answering a query yesterday from Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central.

Mr Gastrow had asked whether the board's present policy of substantially reducing the number of permits for domestic workers living

in blocks of flats in the central city area would be extended to workers in servants' quarters attached to white-owned houses.

Meanwhile, the media spokesmen for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, has pointed out that employers of black labour in the central Durban area were notified two years ago of the board's intention to tighten up on accommodation licences.

He pointed out that this was not a 'sudden' campaign.

Replying to fears expressed by Mrs Jillian Nicholson, who heads the Black Sash inquiry

office in Durban, that contract workers affected could lose both their accommodation and their jobs, Mr Oosthuizen said the current issue did not primarily concern contract workers.

Where the situation arose where a contract worker could lose his or her job, the board would investigate in order to establish how the matter could be resolved, he said.

He said the people concerned had been given three months to look for alternative accommodation.

Mrs Nicholson said she still believed that the situation was 'crazy'.

There was a critical shortage of accommodation for blacks in the Durban area and yet she had been told by the caretaker of a block of flats in the city that three servants' rooms in the building were empty at present because of the current clampdown.

Mrs Nicholson said she was not convinced by PNAB's protestations that the present drive had nothing to do with the implementation of the Orderly Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

"The Bill is clear in its intention to have 'white by night', she said.

Don't be a willing pass law victim

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A simple guide to pass law victims in SA

1 — INTRODUCTION:

Movement of blacks in S A is controlled by the "Pass system" According to the Blacks Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act, every black person over the age of 16 years must be in possession of a reference book This book is generally known as a "pass book" The movement of blacks in urban areas is controlled by the Blacks (Urban areas) Consolidated Act According to this act, every black has to have some permission to be in a prescribed or urban area for more than three days This permission is reported in the reference book

2 — What you should do when a policeman demands a reference book.

The Act empowers a policeman or other authorities to stop any black (male or female) and call him or her to produce his or her reference book If you have it on you give it to him Failure to produce it on demand is

an offence, and you can be taken to the Commissioner's Court to answer a charge of failing to produce a reference book

When a policeman demands your reference book and you do not have it on you, but you are within a walking distance from where it is, ask him to let you go and fetch it

If he refuses, insist that he accompanies you to the place In other words you must insist on being given a reasonable opportunity to produce it In 1975 the highest court S A , the Appellate Division held that the law does not require a black to carry his reference book on him at all times but that he should be given a reasonable opportunity to fetch it when it is de-

manded This law was made in the case of Ncube v Vilakazi 1975 (4) S A 508 (AD) You must insist on being given a reasonable time If you have left your reference book say two blocks away and your demand to be given a reasonable opportunity is turned down by the arresting officer then, depending on the merits of your case, may be able to sue the employer of the arresting officer for unlawful arrest If the arresting officer does not accede to your request and you are arrested you are entitled to be charged as soon as possible

If you are arrested in terms of this system you should be brought to a police station as soon as possible where you will be detained



The SOWETAN

Legal
clinic

for a period not exceeding two days prior to your appearing in court At the police station you are entitled to request to be released on bail You are also entitled to communicate with your legal advisor

3 Your rights during the trial.

The case should be brought before the Commissioner within two days of arrest At the court you are entitled to be addressed properly eg Mr or Dr X Refuse to be addressed as John Meshack and so on

You are entitled to have an interpreter who is conversant in your language If your case is postponed for whatever reason, you are entitled to be released either on your own recognition or

upon the payment of bail money Always insist on bail If you are working, and have accommodation you may be given bail

4 What are the possible defence to the charge?

If you are under the age of 16 years you cannot commit the offence If you are called upon to produce your documents you should tell the arresting officer that you are under 16 years.

The arresting officer is obliged to grant you a reasonable opportunity to produce your reference book Failure to do this is a good defence you can raise, and the court will not find you guilty In addition you can bring an action against the police for wrongful arrest

R Monama

Hunt for work ends in death

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Sewefan
20/8/82



By CHARLES MOGALE

A TRIP to Germiston to look for work ended tragically for an Evaton women when she was arrested for trespass — and died in a park on the day of her release after a weekend in prison.

Mrs Sophie Letsatsi of 451-6 Small Farms was arrested in a park and convicted of trespass

A R5 fine was imposed, and after paying it, she and a friend Mrs Emily Matsemela bought food and went to a park to rest and eat.

"We were very tired after spending the weekend in prison. We ate the food and went to a nearby residence to ask for water to wash. Sophie complained of a headache and said she wanted to rest a while before we left for home. She slept and never

Mrs Emily Matsemela woke up," Mrs Matsemela said

Attempts to phone the ambulance at a public telephone failed, and Mrs Matsemela went back to the police station to report her friend's death

"We were puzzled by the arrest because we had gone to Germiston to look for work. None of us has done anybody harm, and we were just sitting in the park having a little rest," a shaken Mrs Matsemela said

Mrs Letsatsi is survived by three children, Puseletso (8), Maria (6) and William (3)

She will be buried at the Evaton cemetery at 2 pm tomorrow after a service at her home

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Staun
25/8/82

Black Town Bill

By Moira Levy

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, published in the closing days of the 1982 parliamentary session as one of three Bills in Dr Koornhof's "New Deal" package, has been strongly criticised by Mrs Shcena Duncan, president of the Black Sash.

In a recent paper on the Bill Mrs

Duncan warns: "The Bill greatly increases the efficiency and rigidity of influx control. Far from leading to any kind of controlled urbanisation process, it slams the door in the face of landless, rural people, who have come to town to seek survival," said Mrs Duncan.

The status of Permanent Urban Residents, or PURs —

those with legal rights to stay and work in town — is slightly improved by the new Bill, Mrs Duncan says.

"But all this change really means is a return to the old "General Smuts" exemption pass," said Mrs Duncan.

PURs could lose their rights to be in town if they do not have approved accommodation, or if the Minister of Co-

operation and Development excludes them from the provisions of the law, she added.

"It must also be remembered those black persons who have become foreigners through the independence status of certain homelands are aliens and can be deported notwithstanding any rights they may have had to reside in town"

If the Bill becomes law, says Mrs Duncan, there will be three categories of black people in the urban areas:

- Permanent Urban Residents and their dependants.
- People with permits which allow them to live, work or seek work in the urban areas
- Unauthorised people, who will be liable to a sentence of R500 or six

months' jail if they are found in the urban areas between 10 pm and 5 am.

An official of the West Rand Administration Board said the law had never permitted any form of "trial" of migrant workers. "They must stay in the homelands until we have finished our investigations and decided whether or not to grant permission," he said.

Erab shootings anger residents

PROBE

CALL

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UAB
AB
Sowetan
26/8/82
RESIDENTS of Katlehong, Natal-spruit, have called for "urgent action" and an "immediate probe" into allegations that two men had been shot, one fatally, by East Rand Administration Board police in the last two weeks.

The call follows revelations yesterday that another man, Mr Eddie Buthelezi (22), had been shot dead by Erab police two weeks ago after reports of the shooting of a Katlehong businessman, Mr Abel Malinga, who had been shot during a "permit raid".

He is still recovering at the Natalspruit Hospital.

Mr Buthelezi of 112 Khumalo Street Zuma Section, was shot near Pilot station during a raid on hawkers at the railway station.

Members of the family said they had been told Mr Buthelezi had been shot after threatening the police with a knife.

Mr J H Opperman, Erab's senior director, confirmed yesterday that the board's police were involved in the two shooting incidents and said the matter was being investigated.

The executive committee of the board said Mr Opperman would meet "soon" to discuss the

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

circumstances leading to the shooting of the two men.

"We are also waiting on the South African Police to complete their investigations into the two cases before we can take any decision."

According to eye-witnesses, Mr Buthelezi was shot as he alighted from a train at Pilot station. Mrs Alina Madeka said: "We were selling vegetables at the station and I was one of the unfortunate ones to be arrested."

"As I was being pushed into the police van, I heard shots being fired and when I looked back I saw a man lying on the ground. Next to him was a policeman with a rifle in his hands."


Several residents The SOWETAN spoke to called for an urgent investigation into the shootings. Said one: "If you give people guns to terrorise innocent people what can you expect? This matter must be investigated immediately and strong action taken."

"In fact these people should not carry guns as they are not dealing with criminals but with law-abiding people."

A community councillor Mr Ernest Sukazi said his organisation (Katlehong National Residents Committee) had sought a meeting of the Katlehong Community Council and the officials of Erab to discuss the recent reign of terror by Erab policemen.



ARRESTED Mrs Alinah



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y tells of gang rape

through with the daughter-in-law, they had come into the bedroom. She and other family members had been forced to lie under the bed and in front of her eyes her daughter was gang-raped.

She was testifying at the trial of 14 men charged with attempted murder, rape, robbery, possession of firearms, theft and an escape from custody.

They have all pleaded

The accused are Mr Jack Mabaso (33), Mr Koos Sibeko (27), Mr Elliot Baloyi (22), Mr Raxon Mathebula (24), Mr Mack Ngobeni (30), Mr Vusi Manana (23), Mr Sydney Ratladi (24), Mr Morris Macebele (22), Mr Samuel Ngobeni (22), Mr Vincent Ningiza (22), Mr Tuki Madala (28), Mr Calson Nengovhela (21), Mr David Zwane (22) and Mr Freddy Machaba (28).

when the men arrived at her home, she had initially refused to open the door. When they started breaking windows and shouting "police", she had been terrified and opened.

She said she recognised Mr Sydney Ratladi and Mr Samuel Ngobeni. She said Mr Ratladi was the person who tied her hands.

She said before she had been forced and

She told the court that before the men left with her family's clothing and other items wrapped in a tablecloth, they had helped themselves to food in the house.

Under cross-examination by the two accused she said she had been unable to point them out at the identification parade at Moroka police station this year because her left eye was still swollen and painful.

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Administration Board's concern

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE Port Natal Administration Board says that fewer than 400 blacks will be affected by the present clamp on domestic workers living in blocks of flats in the central Durban area

The director of employment services of the board, Mr H J Venter, said yesterday that current investigations had shown that many domestic workers lived on the premises of their employers when their homes and families were in townships close enough to Durban to allow them to commute on a daily basis

He said the board was concerned about the deterioration of family relationships where the head

of the family or the mother lived away from the others on employers' premises

Mr Venter said the board had also been perturbed at the fact that few, if any, facilities had been provided for sport, recreation and relaxation for black people living in the city centre

More than 22 000 black people were licensed to reside there, he added

It was for this reason, Mr Venter said, that employers who housed more than five blacks were approached during 1980 to make every effort to arrange for the accommodation of their employees in the black areas so that they could enjoy better family relationships and facilities

2 mins, next!

2 mins, next!

THE TIME : 9.55am. Prosecutor-cum-interpreter: "David Tjile!"

A young well-dressed man with a blank stare appears at a door and strides into the dock. The 45 people in the public gallery are obeying an order to be silent or part with R200.

The prosecutor: "You were arrested on the 20th in Jules Street without permission to be there. Do you agree to the charge?"

Tjile: "Yes." *27/8/81* *200 Sowetan*
Magistrate "Accepts plea your worship"

Prosecutor "Talk man, there are many people in court here"

Tjile: "Yes, it is so"

Prosecutor to magis-

Magistrate "Guilty Anything to say in mitigation?"

Prosecutor interprets to Tjile, and with a helpless shrug of his shoulders he replies "The court may decide what to do with me"

Magistrate "R35 or 35 days"

The time 9 58 am

That is a typical scene in the Johannesburg Pass Court on a Monday morning. By 10 30 am more than 20 people had passed through the dock in Court C in conveyor-belt style.

That means it takes less than two minutes to handle a case.

Every month hundreds of blacks are "fished" out of Johannesburg and held in police cells over weekends to appear on pass charges on Mondays.

The standard fine for being in the city illegally is R35 or 35 days. It is more for those with previous convictions and the unluckier ones, who are arrested without their reference books on them, are remanded in custody for identification.

But the worst that could happen to an accused is reparation.

It happened to young Edward Dlamini this week. He tried to explain to the magistrate that he had no pass, he had only come to Johannesburg to pay his brother a visit.

Edward, who could

By CHARLES MOGALE

be about 17, looked shattered when the prosecutor did not relate his story to the magistrate.

Instead, he told him with an "I'll-fix-you-up" tone in his voice "You have come to play here. We are sending you back because you don't know what you want here. You're going back to Msinga."

Attempts to explain that his relatives in Soweto were not even aware of his arrest fell on deaf ears, and in no time the rattled young man was back in the cells awaiting reparation.

The prosecutor-cum-interpreter was doing a job previously lambasted by Pretorian Mr Adam Klein who stormed out of court claiming "I am tired of serving apartheid."

Mr Klein hit the headlines after refusing to prosecute in the trial of five men charged with pass offences. Later, he said that while he was prosecutor in the Pretoria court, he was subjected to the horror of seeing 120 innocent people pass daily before him without having committed a crime.

That is how Mr Klein left his job as prosecutor in a pass court.

Aid centres have been established in the big cities to help minimise the numbers that spend nights in jail for pass offences. These centres have proved worthless in the past.

No mention is made of them in the pass courts and only heaven knows if the prisoners are aware of them.

The West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) has said that the police use their own discretion when arresting an offender.

The execution of the pass laws has met with sharp criticism in the past. In one case at the end of last year, Mr Solomon Molopyane died in his cell while waiting to appear in court for a pass offence. It was said he had died of a heart attack.

About the same time a B Comm student, Miss Sheila Moeketsane, was arrested in Hillbrow on her way to an examination at Milner Park. She had her time-table, student card and Bophuthatswana travel document, but was locked up and forced to miss her examinations. Police said it was "an unfortunate incident."

Bills 'erode family life for blacks'

THE UNITED Women's Organisation (UWO), a non-racial organisation consisting of 21 branches in the Western Cape, yesterday condemned two proposed Bills.

A letter outlining their grievances and objections over the Black Communities Development Bill and the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has been sent to the Parliamentary Select Committee

UWO secretary Miss Zou Kota said the organisation rejected the proposed Bills because black people, who were most affected by the Bills, had not been consulted about them.

"Many black people will be stripped of their South African citizenship and their right to reside in the country of their birth. It further erodes the basic human right of a family to reside together," she said.

CALLOUS

"The proposals contained in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill concerning visitors to urban areas render it impossible for a wife to visit her husband or a mother to see a child for more than 14 days in one year.

"We condemn this destruction of family life and this callous abuse of children."

She said UWO condemned the victimisation under this Bill of children whose parents had never married.

REMOVALS

"This Bill also strips a child of its citizenship for the reason that one parent has already been stripped of his or her citizenship.

"We condemn particularly the legislation of forced removals of men, women and children and the dumping of black people in the homelands."

The meeting also condemned the 20 percent rise in general sales tax, at a time of financial recession, as a burden on the poor who already spent most of their income on basics.

'Police-state measures' in new bill

Staff Reporter

LOCAL trade unions and community organizations have warned of "widespread unrest and confrontation" in the urban areas and deepening poverty in the homelands if the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill becomes law

These warnings are contained in submissions by these organizations to the parliamentary select committee which is reviewing the bill Today is the closing date for submissions

In a lengthy memorandum, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union and the Food and Canning Workers' Union — a number of whose members will be hit by the tough provisions of the bill — say its measures are "appropriate to a police state"

Brutal measures

"Should this bill become law, it will prove to

us that apartheid, far from being dead or even in the process of being eliminated, is being reinforced by the most brutal measures

"No person or organization seeking industrial and social peace in South Africa will be in any position to support this bill, which if approved will necessarily result in increased polarization and hostilities"

The Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association and the General Workers' Union have both called for the repeal not only of the bill, but of all existing influx control laws

Constitution

The United Women's Organization (UWO) also rejects the bill "in its entirety," saying "every aspect of the proposed legislation is in violation of the constitution of the UWO"

The Federation of Cape Civic Associations says "the effects of the bill will be to further limit and confine the movement of a large section of the South African population"

Chief objections to the bill include the belief that it will confer vast powers on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, will in a number of instances remove recourse to courts of law and will require massive policing

● Leading article, page 12

Domestics'

union

Mercury
writes to

31/8/87
Koornhof

Labour Reporter 206

THE National Domestic Workers' Union, which claims to represent about 800 domestics, has written to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, expressing its disapproval of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

Mr Magwaza Maphalala, the national organiser of the National Federation of Workers — to which the union is affiliated — said domestic workers at a meeting this weekend were 'strongly opposed' to the proposed Bill and had resolved to write to Dr Koornhof

Mr Maphalala said the domestic workers feared that if they were evicted from their living-in accommodation, they would never be able to find any in the nearby townships where there was a dire shortage of housing

They would then be forced return to the homelands which, for most of them, would remove their families' source of income.

Lekoloane

Sowetan
Illegal

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31/12/82

THE chairman of the Thokoza Progressive Association (TPA), Mr Phineas Lekoloane, was yesterday locked in a police cell for about three hours before being charged with being an "illegal".

Mr Lekoloane, who is also a former chairman of the local taxi association, was arrested at his Thokoza home shortly after 7am and taken to the local commissioner's office.

From there he was moved to the police station, where he was held until a charge of being on the East Rand illegally was drawn against him.

Late last week, the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) gave Mr Lekoloane 72 hours to leave the area.

After yesterday's arrest, he was released on R20 bail and will appear in the Commissioner's Court on Friday.

Bill permits minister 'to do what he likes'

5/19/82 (BAN) 206
Mercury
African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has the power to 'remove' the squatter area of Inanda near Durban, according to the present provisions of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

This is the view of Mrs Jillian Nicholson, who heads the Black Sash inquiry office in Durban.

Mrs Nicholson has made an extensive study of the Bill which has been referred to a Select Committee. Yesterday was the final date for the submission of memoranda in connection with the proposed legislation.

Circumstances

She said the Bill made it clear that the minister could summarily remove the people to any place in the area where they were born indicated by the director-general of the department.

There were certain circumstances under which the minister could act, she noted.

These included their settling in such numbers and conditions that it appeared that their conduct was calculated to canvass support for the repeal or amendment of any law.

The Bill also referred to the endangering of law and order and threats to the health and social welfare of the people concerned.

Mrs Nicholson said that, at present, many people in Inanda were qualified to live in the Durban area.

Their names were on waiting lists and they were born in the area.

The current position was that, if they were evicted from Inanda, they could be accommodated in the Durban area.

But the new Bill permitted the minister to do what he liked with them, she pointed out.

Philosophy

Mrs Nicholson said the new Bill enforced influx control and would lead to 'unimaginable suffering'.

She said the philosophy behind the legislation was that of 'blacks back to the homelands' and 'out of sight, out of mind'.

She pointed out that the Durban Courts dealt with an average of 3 000 people termed 'idle and undesirable' each year.

She estimated that this number would increase enormously if the Bill became law.

Mrs Nicholson said the Black Sash monitored such cases in the Stanger Street court and had come across the instance of a black woman sentenced for the ninth time for re-entering the city illegally.

'These people have no way of survival but to come back,' she said.

'In terms of the new Bill, there are bound to be night raids and a massive upsurge in arrests and jailings.'

She said 42 percent of the black people in the Western Cape were living there illegally while open unemployment in the Ciskei was now running at 25 per cent.

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2/8/82

Plea made to scrap black Bill

Staff Reporter

THE MOWBRAY Inter-Race Group (Mirge) and the Civil Rights League have joined a long list of local organizations in calling for the scrapping of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

Yesterday was the closing date for submissions to the parliamentary select committee which is reviewing the bill

In its submission, Mirge warned that the following would result from the enactment of the Bill

● The deterioration of race relations, the alienation of moderates, increased unemployment,

the destruction of job opportunities, harsh penalties and policing, and excessive powers to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

"The relations between whites and blacks are strained already and while Dr Koornhof has spoken about a new deal for blacks, the effects of this bill will have disastrous consequences for what hopes remain for peaceful coexistence in our country," the memorandum said

"We believe that this Bill, in its massive effort in what amounts to trying to stop human beings

endeavouring to earn their daily bread, is still continuing to apply methods that have already proved a failure

The Civil Rights League said in its submission that "when one first reads the bill one cannot help feel that the government has gone mad and declared war on the black people"

All involved in the bill "should consider that they will very likely be judged in the future to have participated in a crime against humanity. It is worse than anything dreamed of by Messrs Strydom, Verwoerd or Vorster during the apartheid era which is now admitted to have been disastrous"

"In the short term this bill will bring suffering to millions of South Africans. In the long term, it may bring civil war to our country

"We would like to ask: What have the black people ever done to you that you should do these evil things to them?"

It's always women who bear the brunt

In the past 26 years, the whole system of influx control has become more oppressive, more drastic and more crippling to human life

Most of you know only too well how these laws affect your lives personally - and that is horrifying enough

But when you look at influx control over the whole country, you really begin to see the rotten heart of apartheid, you see what it is all about - cheap labour, the exclusion of blacks from any rights outside the homelands, in short, a white South Africa

In 1968 the contract labour system was introduced with a labour bureau to control every area

It is a system which aims at trapping the unproductive and unemployed in the homelands who are starving and willing to accept employment at any wage

So oppressive are these laws that they can control what a person's job is and where the job will be

All choice is eliminated to create a supply of workers who are forced to accept whatever work is offered them

And it is the women who bear a large brunt of this system

For instance, it is the women who are forced to wait in the homelands. One visit to the Commissioner's Court in Stanger Street will show you what happens to women who come into Durban without permission

I have even seen a woman endorsed out for the second time for trying to get to hospital

An average of 3 500 "idle" and "undesirable" cases are heard in Durban every year

It is women who because of the law find it harder to get work

IN South Africa, influx laws simply mean any law that controls the movement of black people, said Jillian Nicholson, director of the Black Sash Advice Office in Durban, at a conference recently. These are some of her comments.

They have first to obtain the permission of the Director of Black Labour and of their guardian or parent or husband before they may leave their homeland and come to town to work.

It is women who are always first hit by any tightening up of regulations

In Durban, for example, there is a total embargo on women entering the area to work. They have to wait at their labour bureau to be recruited

In fact there are places in Natal where a woman has not been recruited for years

In Inanda, where 90 percent of the people are threatened with eviction, the Commissioner has said that the women and children must go back to the homelands and the men must take up accommodation in hostels

Dr Connie Mulder, the former Cabinet Minister, was not joking when he said that there would soon be no blacks in South Africa and it is Mr P W Botha and his so-called reformist government that are seeing this come into effect

One look at Durban and you will see that every township that has been taken over by KwaZulu is now regarded as part of a rural homeland. All residents have lost their urban rights

In effect, all those women who suffered for 10 years to obtain Section 10 qualification have lost them.

They have all become contracts

workers, and that is according to the grand plan

In addition, any black child who is born after the date of independence of his or her parent's homeland can never have urban rights

So, over a period, half the black people of South Africa have been turned into foreigners in their own land. They have not rights outside the homelands. In Durban, no Transkeian who entered the area after 1976 can be registered for work

Lastly, I would like to mention new legislation in the shape of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. This represents the ultimate stage in the formulation of a white South Africa

Only those who are owners of fixed property will have any urban rights. By controlling the availability of accommodation, the Minister concerned will be able to control the flow of people to urban areas

An example of the extent of this control is that the last house built in a black urban area around Durban was in 1968

The law aims at wiping out and returning to the homelands thousands of people who survive by living and working illegally in the cities

This will be achieved by imposing heavy penalties for employing unauthorised persons and accommodating such persons

The public in general has been asked to comment on this new Bill

I believe we should not only comment but protest about it with every form of protest that is available to us in this country

(Times) 206
New ruling on
contract workers

13/9/82
JOHANNESBURG — The Department of Co-Operation and Development has instructed the West Rand Administration Board to refuse black contract workers permission to change their jobs

This means that among the growing number of contract workers being retrenched, more will

have to return to the "homelands" — in spite of the fact that they have found new jobs

Yesterday, the Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan warned that the instruction could condemn thousands of workers, some of whom may had worked in the area for years, to "starvation and a fruitless search for jobs at the homeland labour bureaux"

In terms of the Black Urban Areas Act, contract workers can work in the cities only with permission from a government labour officer. If they change jobs, the officer must decide whether to register them in the new job

Contract workers are those city black workers who do not have permanent rights to live and work in the cities in terms of the Act and many of them have worked in the cities on annual contracts for years

According to Mrs Duncan, the East Rand Administration Board has not allowed contract workers to change jobs while the Wrab has

It did so, she said, if they had written permission from their previous employer to take up the new job and if the work was in the same job category as that prescribed by their contract

Wrab's director of labour, Mr Arman Steenhuisen, said the instruction was now the "general rule"

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Shock move against contract workers

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13/9/82

706

~~204~~

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

IN A shock move, the Department of Co-Operation and Development has instructed the West Rand Administration Board to refuse black contract workers permission to change their jobs.

The instruction comes at a time when a growing number of contract workers are being retrenched and means that those who are laid off will have to return to the "homelands" — even if they have found a new job.

Yesterday, Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan warned the instruction could condemn many of these workers to "starvation and a fruitless search for jobs at the homeland labour bureaux".

In terms of the Black Urban Areas Act, contract workers can only work in the cities with permission from a Government labour officer. If they change jobs, the officer must decide whether to register them in the new job.

According to Mrs Duncan, the East Rand Administration Board has not allowed contract workers to change jobs, while in the past

It did so, she said, if they had written permission from their previous employer to take up the new job and if the work was in the same job category as the previous employment.

Approached about the new ruling, Wrab's

director of labour, Mr Armand Steenhuizen, said it was now the "general rule" that contract workers would not be allowed to transfer their contracts to a new employer.

But it was "incorrect" to say this would apply in all circumstances.

However, a spokesman for the Witwatersrand Chief Commissioner's office confirmed that Wrab had recently been ordered not to allow contracts to be transferred.

Mrs Duncan said that, despite the downturn in the economy, "it is astounding how many contract workers who lose jobs manage to find new ones".

She said these workers would now have to return to the "homelands" and "wait in already long job queues at the labour bureaux". Their prospects were worsened by an official cut-back on recruitment from black rural areas.

The move is seen as a further step in the Government's attempts at tightening up influx control.

The Black Sash has charged that the authorities are increasingly allowing workers without city residence rights to work in the "white" areas only if there are no workers with these rights available.

Officials justify this policy on the grounds that "it is unfair to allow people into the cities to work when some Soweto residents are unemployed".

But, Mrs Duncan said yesterday "The very essence of a free enterprise system is the right of workers to compete for jobs".

McCANN TO GOVT: ANTI-GOD LAWS NOT BINDING

Religion Reporter
LAWS made by the State
in conflict with the will
of God "cannot be bind-
ing on the consciences of
the citizens," Owen Car-
dinal McCann, Roman
Catholic Archbishop of
Cape Town has told the
Government.
Cardinal McCann pre-
sented a 2 500-word

memorandum to a par-
liamentary select com-
mittee, condemning in
theological terms some
clauses of the Orderly
Movement and Settle-
ment of Black Persons
Bill
He strongly rejected
the whole migratory la-
bour system and the Gov-
ernment's claim to au-

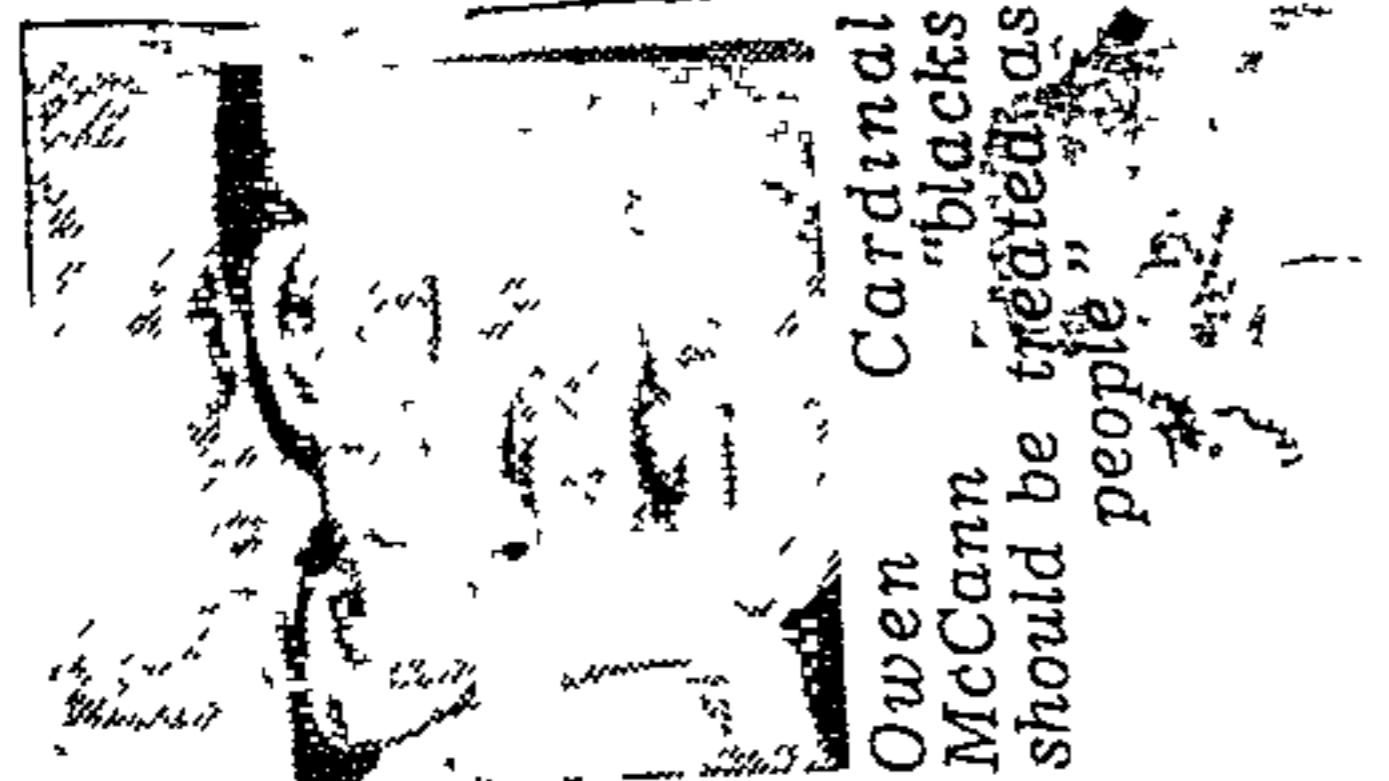
thority to deprive black
people of family life
"It would be impossi-
ble to apply these re-
strictions to white or col-
oured people. They would
not accept it. Black peo-
ple, too, must be treated
as people," he said
The Cardinal told the
committee his memoran-
dum was submitted "as

one concerned with up-
holding the rights of the
individual and the family
according to Christian
teaching"
Influx control was not
a purely economic, social
or political question, but
raised moral issues. The
ordinary person, as a
member of the human
race, had the right to

emigrate anywhere in
the world where he
hoped to earn a living
In South Africa this
right to move in search
of work was recognised
in respect of white and
coloured people. The
black person had the
same right, and it was
the duty of the State to
uphold that right

"It is also the right of
the person to make pro-
vision for his wife and
family to be with him in
his movement to seek
work and a living
"Legislation which pro-
hibits husband and wife
and family from living
people"
(Turn to Page 3)

McCann Cardinal should be treated as people



AKKUS 14/9/82
McCann
Contd from Page 11

together is immoral and should not be tolerated"

Cardinal McCann stated it was wrong to deprive people of citizenship and to treat people born in this county as if they did not have the right to full citizenship

"I find this whole system of influx control oppressive and disregarding of the dignity of the human person. It amounts to a labour pool system which treats the individual merely as a unit in the economic machine, without his or her rights"

Dealing with specific clauses of the Bill, Cardinal McCann said Section 7 (1), requiring a person to report to the authorities even if visiting for one night, was an excessive requirement. It treated black people as "a lesser breed"

He told the committee that the penalty clauses — providing a fine of R5 000 for any person who disobeyed this law — should be re-considered.

Cardinal McCann quoted from the 1963 Papal encyclical of Pope John XXIII, *Pacem in terris*, on the rights of human beings and limits on state authority. Among the paragraphs quoted were the following:

- The family, grounded on marriage, is and must be considered the first and essential cell of all human society.
- Since the right to command is required by the moral order and has its source in God, it follows that if civil authorities legislate for or allow anything that is contrary to that order, and therefore contrary to the will of God, neither the laws made nor the authorisations granted can be binding on the consciences of the citizens, since "we must obey God rather than men."



Move against migrants 'has no city support'

206
14/9/87
ADU

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

TRADE unionists representing black workers yesterday rejected out of hand official claims that action to deprive contract workers of the right to work in the cities was supported by workers with city residence rights.

And Mr Puroshaw Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of SA yesterday slammed action to prevent contract workers taking up jobs in the cities as a blatant political move to keep blacks out of the cities.

The unionists were commenting on the Government's order to the West Rand Administration Board that contract workers should not be allowed to change jobs.

This means that if these workers, many of whom have worked in the cities for years, are retrenched and find new employment they will not be allowed to take it up.

Officials have justified action against contract workers on the grounds that it is unfair to penalise black people with city residence rights by granting jobs to outsiders.

But spokesmen for Cusa, the General Workers Union and a leading Fosatu union, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, said yesterday that their members with city

residence rights had never expressed any desire to be protected in this way.

In some cases workers with city rights had volunteered to be retrenched in order to save migrants' jobs, they said.

Mr David Lewis, general secretary of the GWU, said that in two factories organised by the union workers with city rights had been prepared to lose their jobs to save those of contract workers.

Mawu's general secretary, Mr David Sibabe, said his union had been engaged in a number of retrenchment negotiations with employers and demands from workers with city rights for protection had never been voiced.

"The workers have demanded that those who have worked longest for the company be the last to be retrenched — but very often the contract workers are those with the longest service," he said.

Mr Camay said that members of Cusa unions with city rights had also indicated a willingness to be retrenched to save contract workers' jobs.

"This move doesn't protect anybody — it is designed to keep the number of city black workers down to a minimum for political reasons."

GWU still has hopes for PE harbour settlement

270
14/9/87
145
152

Labour Correspondent
DESPITE a statement by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, ruling out recognition of the General Workers' Union at Port Elizabeth harbour, the union still believes a settlement of the labour dispute in the port could be worked out — if SA Transport Services agreed to talk to it.

The union and stevedoring employers are trying to avert a strike by stevedores in the harbour in support of dockers employed by SATS

who were fired and bussed out of the harbour after launching a go-slow.

However, SATS has refused to talk to the union and Mr Schoeman's statement last week appeared to rule out any hope of a settlement.

But yesterday the union's general secretary, Mr David Lewis, said that stevedores and fired dockers had decided at a meeting at the weekend that "the statement has still left open options for negotiation".

Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today: —

TRANSVAAL — Fine and warm to hot but partly cloudy over the south-west with a possibility of isolated thundershowers.

FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange — Partly cloudy and warm with scattered thundershowers but only isolated over the north-east Free State and the Kuruman-Mafikeng area.

CAPE south of the Orange — Cloudy and cold over the

...with a car in Main Street last night is

Tutu: Bill like nazi solution'

HA 209 206
Star
15/9/82

By Cheetah Haysom,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Bishop Desmond Tutu meets Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, today to discuss "intensification of apartheid and worsening oppression" in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu, who got travel papers to attend a United States church conference with the help of the State Department, told a news conference attended by major TV, radio and newspaper organisations here yesterday he did not know why Dr Crocker wanted to see him.

His own agenda for discussion, he said, included developments in Namibia, the intensification of apartheid and worsening political oppression in South Africa.

He would also talk about the proposed "Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill," which the bishop said was the Nationalist Party's "final solution" for

blacks, in much the same terms as "the nazis had a final solution for Jews"

Asked about the Reagan Administration policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria, Bishop Tutu said it had not stopped banning orders and detention without trial

"It will have succeeded when it helps dismantle apartheid and produces a society where all humans beings are treated as human beings."

He said he prayed that imprisoned black leader Nelson Mandela would be released — both on humanitarian grounds and because blacks in South Africa needed a leader they really recognised. This Mandela was.

Bishop Tutu said that whites in South Africa had no knowledge of the African National Congress. They were like whites during the war in Zimbabwe who thought Robert Mugabe had horns and a devil's tail until they learned what he was like.

Migrant workers - Wrab dodges blame, unions angry

THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board Mr John Knoetze yesterday blamed the country's economic recession for the new Government directive to refuse contract workers permission to change their jobs.

Mr Knoetze said the criticisms which have been levelled against Wrab for "the clamp-down on migrant workers" was unjustified and unfair.

The directive, given by the Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand will now make it impossible for contract workers who have lost their jobs to be employed elsewhere — even if they have found a new job.

At the end of their contract, or if their employment is terminated before the expiry of the

contract, they will have to return to their "homelands" where a Government labour officer will decide whether they can be registered in another job.

Mr Knoetze said this has not been brought about by a new law or regulation. He said his board had always been bound by the same law that applied to all other urban areas throughout the country.

"The difference is just that my board has used

its discretion in applying the law in cases where circumstances so permitted. But it surprises me to find that we are condemned by people who know what the law says about the position of contract workers.

"When a worker enters into a contract with an employer, that contract remains valid only for the period that the worker is in the employ of that specific employer. The contract cannot be transferred to another employer.

"But we are concerned about the creation of job opportunities for people in the jurisdiction of the West Rand Board and we have been quite accommodating because we hate seeing anybody lose an opportunity to get himself a job," Mr Knoetze said.

He also said that because the economic situation in the country was not all that good, the tendency would be to give job preferences to people who had permanent rights to work and live in the urban areas.

The Chief Director of Wrab Mr C J Bezuidenhout told SABC radio yesterday that there was a decline in the demand for manual labourers. He also said the country's economic recession was worsening and that the unemployment rate could rise to 1.5-million.

Trade unions representing black workers have condemned the directive as a move aimed at keeping blacks out of the cities.

Mr Pirosshaw Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), Mr David Lewis of the General Workers' Union, and other unions dismissed reports that workers with urban rights supported the move on the grounds that it would protect their own jobs.

Mr Camay, whose union is an umbrella body of close to 10 unions, said members of his union with urban rights were so sympathetic with the migrant workers that they were willing to be retrenched to save the migrant workers from being returned to their homelands.

By SAM MABE

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Sowetan
15/9/82

Trapped in the influx web

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16/9/82

MR FRANS Langa and Mr Hon-ald Buti sat, hurt, in a Johannesburg office this week, victims of a "genuine attempt to remove hurtful and unnecessary discrimination".

The "genuine attempt" is Dr Piet Koornhofs' description of his new influx control deal.

He calls it that because the new approach plans to usher in greater benefits and protection against "job-poaching outsiders" for those blacks whom the law allows to live permanently in the cities.

But, like most blacks, Mr Langa and Mr Buti aren't "allowed".

Mr Langa, 47, speaks little English, and hails from Nqutu in Kwazulu.

He came to Germiston in 1952 to work for the Sumner and Jack Mine. For all but one of the past 30 years he has worked on the East Rand, returning to Nqutu for about a month each year to renew his contract and visit his family.

As a contract worker, Mr Langa may not bring his wife and 10 children to stay with him and for most of those years he has lived in a men's hostel.

He remembers, that once, "long ago", he moved into a relative's house in Natalaspruit "location" so his wife could stay with him for six months. She stayed with him briefly on one other occasion as well.

But she was not allowed into the area and had to return to Nqutu. For the last five years, Mr Langa has been working for a Wadeville metal company earning, he says, "R120 a fortnight".

Like other contract workers, he accepted the separation from his family because there was no alternative.

Nqutu is a "resettlement area" where the Government has moved thousands of blacks from the "white areas". Overcrowding is acute and there is little scope for farming.

"I have a plot there, but it is very small. If the rains are good, we can grow six bags of mealies a year. There are no jobs and if I

In terms of an instruction given by the Department of Co-operation and Development this week to the West Rand Administration Board, contract workers — even victims of retrenchment who succeed in finding other jobs — will not be allowed to change their jobs. They must, instead, return to their "homelands". Two men tell Labour Correspondent STEVEN FRIEDMAN what curbs on contract workers mean to them personally.

"don't come to town, my children will not eat,"

Mr Langa said. In April, even that ended for him when he received a letter from his employer.

"We regret to advise that your position with this company has become redundant due to the reduction of our workload. You are hereby given three days notice with effect from 28 April."

"We would like to thank you for the service you have rendered whilst employed by this company," it read.

After losing the job, Mr Langa went back to Nqutu "because I had some money". But the money ran out and he made his way back to the East Rand after one month to begin searching for a job.

He soon found one at an Alberton beer factory. "But I never started work there. They said before I work I must go to the Germiston pass office. The office would not register me."

So Mr Langa continued his search. "I went to all the factories here, but none of them were hiring workers."

Finally, last month, a Germiston metal firm hired him. Like the beer factory, it offered him more money than he had been earning before.

"I worked there for half a week and then they said I must register at the pass office. The men at the office said no, I cannot work here. The company says I can work for them, but only if I fix up my reference. But the pass office won't fix it up."

(Even before this week's move, the East Rand Administration Board has not allowed

contract workers to change jobs — hence its refusal to register him.)

Since April, Mr Langa has lived on the charity of working men at the hostel. "When I need food or money to look for a job, I ask them. But I don't know how my family is living — there is no money for them."

He will not return to Nqutu. "I will stay here even if I am arrested. There is nothing there I must stay here or else my family will not eat."

And if he is sent back by the authorities? "I will come back to try to find work."

(A study by a University of South Africa researcher revealed that blacks from some "homeland" areas drastically improve their living standards by coming to the city, even if they spend nine months of every year in jail.)

This week, Mr Langa went to the Black Sash Advice office. He sat there, diffident and downcast, hoping for help.

But there is nothing the office can do. The board is enforcing the law and an appeal against its decision is unlikely to succeed.

So Mr Langa must continue his fruitless search for a job, risking arrest as he does so. Or return to Nqutu and six bags of mealies a year.

Mr Buti, 41, a carpenter, has a different background. He came to Johannesburg from Zeerust in 1962, and for the last 20 years has been a city-dweller. His family live in Soweto and he lives with them. He is married, but has no children.

contract worker, so like thousands of others, he simply took his chance in the city and found work. Because he was not a registered worker, he did not "go home" annually to renew his contract. In 1976, he gained registration enabling him to work at a major Johannesburg construction company. By May of this year, he was earning R77,40 a week. During this time, he paid his first visit to Zeerust for close on 20 years — for one day to have his contract renewed. On May 14, Mr Buti lost his job because of a drop in work. He, too, began his search for a job. First he found one at the Post Office, then at a construction company, then at another company. All said they would hire him, but none did. He didn't even get as far as the pass office. "They said there was a job for me and then they looked at my book. They saw I was a contract man and said they could not hire me."

During his 14 years as an "illegal" worker, says Mr Buti, he found it easy to get work. "Nobody looked at my pass. They just hired me. Now they look at my pass before they hire me and say they cannot do this."

(A key part of Dr Koornhofs' new approach is to drastically increase the fines for employers of unregistered workers. The fine was R50, is now R500 and a new Bill proposes to make it R5 000. This means employers no longer hire unregistered men and the Black Sash charges that employers now shy away from hiring any contract worker because "the red tape is too much of a bother".)

Mr Buti is still looking for a job and is living off his family in Soweto. He, too, came to the Black Sash office. Now that the Wrab has been told to refuse contract men the right to change jobs, there is little the office can do for him either.

Although he has no children to feed, he too is adamant that he will not return to Zeerust, which he has seen once in the past 20 years. "I have no fields or house there. My family and everybody I know is here. I hear there is no work here. Whatever they try to do to me, I will stay."

During his 14 years as an "illegal" worker Mr Ronald Buti found it easy to get work. Now that he's registered, no one will employ him.

Despite a letter of employment, Mr Frans Langa is unable to secure the official stamp which would allow him to work on the Reef.

Penalties 'ridiculously' heavy

Bill will lead to 'disrespect of the courts'

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RDM
16/9/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill contains "ridiculously" heavy penalties certain to increase disrespect for the law and the courts, the Black Sash says in a memorandum submitted to the Select Parliamentary Committee on the Bill.

Maximum penalties in the Bill for contravention of its influx control provisions are heavier than those for pointing a firearm (R100) or possession of dangerous weapons (R200), says the Sash

- The Bill's maximum penalties are
- Presence of "unauthorised persons" in prescribed urban areas between 10pm and 5am — R500 or six months imprisonment, plus an additional fine of R20 for each day they remain
 - Attempts by blacks to obtain work in urban areas without permission — R500 or six months, plus an accruing daily fine of R20
 - Providing accommodation to unauthorised persons — R500 or six months, plus a daily fine of R20
 - Bringing an unauthorised person into a prescribed area for the night without permission — R500 or six months

- Giving employment to unauthorised people — R5 000 or 12 months imprisonment

"The penalties contained in the proposed new legislation are frankly ridiculous," the Sash says

"It is really not sensible to make normal human activities such as offering a job to someone one wishes to employ — or having one's nephew from the country to stay in one's house — into serious offences subject to the same, or even greater penalties, as can be imposed on people who have been convicted of serious crimes

"Arrest, trial and imprisonment will become even more of an accepted way of life than they are now".

The Sash labels the Bill the "most efficient form of influx control" yet devised in South Africa, but predicts it still will not succeed in preventing the drift of blacks to the towns

"Irresistible pressure forces them to move from conditions of landlessness, unemployment and poverty toward the urban centres where physical survival is possible

"Instead of wasting resources in an attempt to stop the unstoppable and to reverse the irreversible, the national effort should be directed towards the provision of services to enable urbanisation to take place in as orderly as fashion as possible."

Churches condemn new Bill

206
Star 20/9/82

Own Correspondent.
CAPE TOWN — A major Church-State confrontation has developed over the proposed Labour Bill, with Churches warning the Government that Christians may be "called by God" to disobey its provisions if it becomes law.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would enable the Government to designate areas in which blacks could not seek employment and which would be disruptive of black family life.

The Bill as it now stands provides for a fine of R5 000 for those who break the law by seeking or giving employment to blacks in conflict with its provisions.

The Anglican Church said at the weekend the Bill's provisions were in conflict with Christian conscience and "in no way binding on Christians."

The most Rev Philip Russell, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, said all Churches should adopt the same stand.

This Bill has brought the Government under the strongest theological fire since Dr H. F. Verwoerd was told that Christians would disobey the Native Urban Areas Act if he enforced provisions enabling him to restrict

open, multiracial worship.

The Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Owen Cardinal McCann, last week released his memorandum to the parliamentary select committee on the Bill, saying that State laws in conflict with the will of God "cannot be binding on the consciences of the citizens."

In Cape Town last night Archbishop Russell said he had sent a similar memorandum.

And at Crossroads yesterday the Rev Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches, said "We cannot obey this law."

At the Cape Town Diocesan Conference of the Anglican Church at the weekend, only two voices were heard opposing a motion put to the 350 clergymen and lay delegates by Archbishop Russell.

This diocesan conference records its strongest objection to the Bill termed "The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill."

"The treatment of people envisaged in this legislation will add to the violence being done to their dignity and basic rights."

The Bill will bring suffering to millions of South Africans and increase the likelihood of civil war.

"We also object to

To Page 3, Col 6

Churches condemn new Bill

statement said
Star 20/9/82

this Bill should it become law and so give witness to the law of Christ"

In his memorandum, Cardinal McCann said "It would be impossible to apply these restrictions to white or coloured persons, they would not accept it Black people too must be treated as people."

its provisions can in no way be regarded as binding on Christians. On the contrary, the provisions are in direct conflict with Christian conscience

"This conference therefore gives its support to those who might find themselves called by God to disobey any provisions of

the massive penalties designed to force people to comply with measures which among other things will hinder vast numbers of ordinary people from earning a living

"We regard this Bill as immoral to the extent that obedience to

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D-day for illegals today

ABOUT 5 000 illegal African residents in the Western Cape today face resettlement to other areas in the country or even repatriation to the homelands

The scene for the decision today — the day the Government decides on the future of about 900 squatters and the day on which the temporary permits of 4 000 at Crossroads expire — was set last week

VERY UNHAPPY

In an "in depth" programme on urbanisation and the influx question on SABC-TV's evening news last night Mr Timon Bezuidenhoud, the chief commissioner of the Western Cape and the man who will tell the squatters the decision today, said "the locals in the Western Cape are very unhappy that the influx of people into the area will deny them jobs and homes" and that illegals cannot be allowed to stay

Mr Bezuidenhoud today denied that this was a clue to the decision on the squatters. It "was just a general impression by the SABC-TV on urbanisation in an international context", he said

RESETTLEMENT

SABC radio last week reported the commissioner as saying that the Department of Co-operation and Development, "after an intensive investigation of the squatter problem in the Western Cape", was working on a plan to resettle the squatters in other areas where there was work and accommodation was available

Mr Bezuidenhoud today refused to comment on this interview with SABC radio

On Friday Die Burger, the official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Western Cape, in an authoritative but unsourced report, said the Government was working on a co-ordinated programme to house large numbers of squatters on a family basis in

(Turn to Page 3)

ARMS 20/7/82
Illegals
201 (200)
(Contd from Page 1)
340

areas where housing and work was available

This programme would be started soon, it said

The newspaper report said it was believed that those who would be affected would be the 900 Nyanga squatters who would hear an answer to their plea for legal status today (September 20) as well as a few thousand other illegals in the Western Cape whose temporary permits also expires today

Although the report did not state this, the "few thousands" referred to are believed to be the 4 000 Crossroads residents who have also been waiting on a decision to their claim to permanent residence in the areas

'UNLIKELY'

According to Die Burger, it is "highly unlikely that the Government would see its way clear to housing illegals"

The newspaper states that the main reason for this attitude by the State is that housing and work in the Western Cape is scarce and that chaos would result if uncontrolled numbers of Africans were allowed into the area

will be possible in time

SA dilemma 'spiritual, not political'

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The Rev Peter Storey

THE problem of South Africa was not political but spiritual the president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, said at Crossroads yesterday

Addressing about 300 people on the windswept dunes, he said people had to learn to love and to have hearts of justice

In an impassioned plea to the Government he said "Why do you persist in moving ahead with apartheid? You can stop today Where are your eyes and your ears that you cannot see and hear people suffering"



you are registered
Subject ECO
(to be copied from)
Paper No /
(to be copied from)

A REMINDER
Apartheid and the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill should be scrapped and "illegals" in the Western Cape granted legal status, Mr Storey said

One day there would be a museum in South Africa to remind people of apartheid and one day apartheid would be dead and "God's law will again be law in this land"

In an interview after his address Mr Storey said that if the Government did not grant about 900 Nyanga squatters and

PART of the crowd of 300 people who attended a meeting on a sand-dune in Crossroads yesterday to pray that 900 Nyanga squatters and

4 000 Crossroads residents be granted legal status in the Western Cape The Government has promised to make the future of the Nyanga

people known today - the days Crossroads residents' temporary permits to stay in the Western Cape expire

Initials		
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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of the block on this question you are answering Blue or black ink answers The use of red or green ink, underlining, empty spaces and children
2. Names must be written in the final analysis, every law was tested according to the way in which it treated the ordinary human being Any claims by the Government to humility would be killed today if it decided to resettle or repatriate the people of Crossroads and Nyanga

Any dishonesty will

(to be copied from)

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

THE government's "new deal" on influx control, the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is provoking strong reaction throughout the country. There have been warnings that if it goes ahead, there could be mass starvation in the rural areas and civil unrest in the cities.

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
REPORTS



W Cape warnings on 'genocide bill'

THE Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which may yet become law, has been dubbed the "genocide bill" by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash.

About 60 Western Cape organizations have united to form a committee to fight the bill and there have been warnings that if it goes ahead in its present form there will be massive social unrest verging on civil war.

The main concern of the bill is to revise a cornerstone of apartheid, the "pass laws", or influx control. This is the means by which the daily lives of millions of black people — where they can work, where they can live and their freedom of movement — are systematically controlled by the State.

Presented by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, as part of a "new deal", the bill has provoked "disgust among community organiza-

tions, trade unions, churches and civil rights groups. The general interpretation is that it tightens up influx control in almost every respect, that its aim is to build statutory walls around the cities to keep out all but a privileged class of blacks — to be known as "permanent urban residents" — as well as migrant workers, who will be allowed in only as long as their labour is needed.

The rest of the black population will be trapped in the poverty and starvation of the homelands, which could worsen with a mass influx of people flushed out of the cities by the bill's harsh penalties for working and staying there "illegally". For this reason, Mrs Duncan, has dubbed it the "genocide bill".

Mrs Duncan says "It is difficult to believe that such a discriminatory, unjust, outrageous and altogether unworkable piece of legislation should have been pre-

mented to Parliament with the serious intention of making it law".

The bill is now before a commission of inquiry. While some political commentators have predicted that it will be substantially revised before it becomes law, as was the case with the Black Local Authorities Bill, any easing of influx control will require a major change in government policy, of which there has been no indication to date.

According to submissions to the commission, the bill is particularly hard on Western Cape blacks, largely because they are almost all regarded as being citizens of either Ciskei or Transkei, both independent homelands.

Apart from those who already have Section 10 rights, citizens of independent homelands will not be allowed to gain permanent urban residence rights in future. Thus, contract workers may work in Cape Town

for their whole lives but have to return to the homelands when their working lives are over.

The new category of permanent urban residents, or "purs", will include those who at present qualify for Section 10 (a) or (b) rights in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, or those who are registered owners of fixed property.

The regional office of the Black Sash has pointed out that few blacks own property in the Western Cape, where the 99-year leasehold scheme does not apply.

Children born in town may become "purs" only if both their parents are "purs". Furthermore, according to Mrs Duncan, about 60 per cent of births in Soweto are illegitimate and, as one parent is often untraceable, these children will never gain permanent residence.

To gain permanent residence rights one has to have lived in a city for 10 years

"continuously" and must not be a citizen of an independent homeland. The Director-General of Co-operation and Development is granted the right to determine whether "in his opinion" a person qualifies to be a "pur" or not.

This rules out the protective role of the courts, which have decided the right of people to Section 10 qualifications in several significant cases in the past.

In its submission to the commission, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU) criticizes the "exclusion of the courts from any intervention, as envisaged throughout this bill".

Apart from "purs" and their dependents, contract workers and hospital patients will qualify for permits to stay in the city. Visitors to the city will have their maximum visiting time slashed from three months to 14 days.

In its submission the African Food and Canning Workers' Union says "This will particularly affect the wives of contract workers, who even now are denied the everyday benefits of an ordinary family life".

All people not "authorized" to be in the city will have to clear out between 10pm and 5am or be liable to arrest and a fine of up to R500, or six months' imprisonment. Previously, blacks

were allowed in the city for 72 hours without a permit.

It has been pointed out that to ensure that this curfew is effective, massive night raids will be inevitable. These raids will affect "purs" as well, because everyone must produce on demand permits to prove they have a right to be there.

At any time of day or night inspectors without warrants — only identification certificates — may enter any premises where a black person is even suspected to be staying. The Minister of Co-operation will be granted the right to declare an urban area an "unemployment area" — preventing any "unauthorized" people from working there — if he is of the opinion that a state of unemployment prevails.

He can also summarily "remove" people residing "unlawfully" on a piece of land — for instance a squatter camp.

The local office of the Black Sash says "There is no court jurisdiction, no warrant for arrest, no chance of a legal defence, no opportunity to prove one is not a squatter. The minister will be directly responsible for untold misery".

In its submission to the commission, the Black Sash argues that the bill in its present form "will be the most efficient form of influx control this country has ever experienced".



The harshness of the penalties would force employers to fire their "illegal workers and force "purs" to evict their "illegal" tenants on to the street. It is estimated that 42 per cent of Cape Town's black population is "illegal".

Fines for householders white or black, who provide "illegals" with a roof over their heads will be R500, or six months in prison, while the penalty for employing "illegal" blacks will rise from R500 to R5 000, or 12 months.

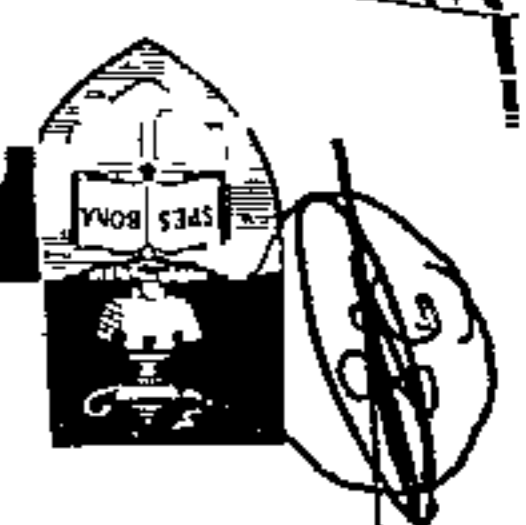
The regional office of the Black Sash comments: "Where else in the world can a person be fined R5 000, imprisoned for a year for giving employment to a destitute person in the country of his birth?"

Finally, if the bill does not work on its own, the minister is granted the power to alter by regulation, nullify or apply the law as he sees fit.

Anti-God' Bill Sparks Church-State Conflict

Arkus 20/9/82

Numl 206
All ans



By Brian Stuart
Religion Reporter

A MAJOR Church-State confrontation has developed over the proposed new labour Bill, with churches warning the Government that Christians may be "called by God" to disobey its provisions if it becomes law.

THE Most Rev
Philip Russell

The Anglican Church said at the weekend the Bill's provisions were in conflict with the Christian conscience and "in no way binding on Christians."

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell, said all churches should adopt the same stand on the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

CONSCIENCES

This measure has brought the Government under the strongest theological fire since Dr H F Verwoerd was told that Christians would disobey the Native Urban Areas Act if he enforced the provisions enabling him to restrict open, multi-racial worship.

Cardinal McCann, released a memorandum to the parliamentary select committee on the Bill last week saying that State laws in conflict with the will of God "cannot be binding on the consciences of the citizens."

The Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen

ter Storey, said "We cannot obey this law"

Archbishop Russell said "I think it significant that there has been this stand by the churches. I wish all churches would take this stand."

EMPLOYMENT

The churches have objected to provisions of the Bill which would enable the Government to designate areas in which blacks could not seek employment and which would disrupt black farming life.

break the law by seeking or giving employment to blacks in conflict with its provisions.

At the Cape Town diocesan conference of the Anglican Church, held in Athlone at the weekend, only two voices were heard opposing a motion put to the 350 clergymen and lay delegates by Archbishop Russell.

It said "This diocesan conference records its strongest objection to the Bill termed 'the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill'".

VIOLENCE

"The treatment of people envisaged in this legislation will add to the violence being done to their dignity and basic rights.

"The Bill will bring suffering to millions of South Africans and increase the likelihood of civil war

"We also object to the massive penalties designed to force people to comply with measures which among other things will hinder vast numbers of ordinary people from earning a living.

"We regard this Bill as immoral to the extent that obedience to its provisions can in no way be regarded as binding on Christians. On the contrary, the provisions are in direct conflict with Christian conscience

SUPPORT

"This conference, therefore, gives its support to those who might find themselves called by God to disobey any provisions of this Bill should it become law, and so give witness to the law of Christ"

The conference will ask the Anglican provincial synod, the top policy-making body of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa, also to adopt this motion. The provincial synod meets

(Turn to Page 3)

(1)	Internal
(2)	Internal
(3)	External

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

F CAPE TOWN
ANSWER BOOK

Section B

Bill will 'strip babies of birthright'

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21/9/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THOUSANDS of black babies born in prescribed urban areas will be deprived of their birthright to permanent residence under the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill according to the Institute of Race Relations

Black children born in urban areas will only qualify for permanent rights if both parents are classified as permanent urban residents, the institute says in a memorandum to the Parliamentary Commission on the Bill

Excluded from qualification will be urban-born infants whose father is a contract labourer or whose father's legal status is unknown

The number of children who will not qualify for permanent residence is not known, but about 60% of births in Soweto are estimated to be illegitimate

Added to these disqualified infants will be children born of marriages where one of the parents is not a qualified urban resident

At present any black who is born and bred in an urban area and who has proof to that effect qualifies to live there permanently, irrespective of whether his parents qualify under the Urban Areas Act or not

The Bill will further reduce the number of blacks qualifying for permanent residence by making it absolutely dependent on their having approved accommodation

"The tying of urban residence to approved accommo-

dation must be condemned on the strongest grounds the institute says

The acute shortage of housing will make it impossible for thousands of blacks to remain in urban areas, even though they qualify for permanent rights in all other respects

The Bill will introduce another impediment to qualification for permanent rights

At present blacks from "independent homelands" can qualify under section 10 (1)b of the Urban Areas Act, provided they have lived in an urban area for 10 continuous years or worked for the same employer for 10 consecutive years or have 15 years unbroken service in the area

In practice it has been difficult for contract workers from "independent homelands" to qualify because they are required to return to their homes for a month once a year. Until last year the return home was regarded as evidence of broken employment or broken residence

But in September last year the Supreme Court found that a contract worker, Mr M T Rikhoto, qualified for permanent rights, even though he had returned to his home for a month each year

The judgement — which has been taken on appeal to the Appeal Court — held out the hope of qualification to thousands of contract workers

But the new Bill will end that hope by abolishing Section 10 (1)b and by limiting the right to qualify to South African citizens who lived lawfully in an urban area for continuous 10 years

The value of paramedics

IT COSTS more than R10 000 to train one Medical Emergency Assistant of the Johannesburg Ambulance Service. At present more than 50% of ambulance attendants following a paramedical course are black

● Report — Page 7

MIDWEEK HomeFinder

Tomorrow is Wednesday and that means it is time again for the Rand Daily Mail Homefinder. For all those who dream of their place in the sun it is the most efficient and easy way to find an ideal house

Convenient Midweek Homefinder is the country's biggest midweek photographic marketplace for a house. It is in the Mail tomorrow and every Wednesday

Court yesterday before she admitted shooting near an affair

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t told



Police in EL to crack down on 'illegal' blacks

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2. Post

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON Police in East London have launched a campaign against blacks sleeping illegally in white residential areas

This was disclosed today by the police Press liaison officer for the Border area Major W W Brown

Major Brown said the decision to launch the campaign had been made after a meeting between police, municipalities, commerce and industry

At the meeting there were complaints that many blacks were spending their nights illegally in the suburbs, he said This caused

several problems

Major Brown said domestic workers' quarters provided havens for house-breakers, who committed their crimes and then disappeared into backyards

The criminals would spend the night in domestic workers quarters and then leave in the morning with their booty

He said charges would be brought against those sleeping illegally in suburbs as well as the workers who harboured them

Charges could also be brought against residents who allowed people to stay illegally on their property

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CAPE Times 22/9/82

First sitting of influx inquiry

Political Correspondent

THE commission investigating draft legislation to tighten controls on the influx of black people to urban areas holds its first meeting in Pretoria tomorrow

The commission on the constitution, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, sat as the parliamentary select committee on the constitution during the last parliamentary session

It is considering the last two of the three measures introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as a "new deal" for black people. The first, the Black Local Authorities Bill, was passed by Parliament after numerous amendments were made by the committee

The other two are the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which has aroused major protest, and the Black Community

Development Bill, which opposition members believe negates some of the positive aspects of new legislation on local authorities

The Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill would make it even more difficult for black people to enter and remain in urban areas, and proposes fines of up to R5 000 for employing "illegal" black labour

Numerous organizations have already submitted memoranda registering vigorous objections to its proposals. The commission, which will make recommendations to Parliament on the draft bills, has yet to consider whether or not to hear oral evidence as well

Two Progressive Federal Party members of the commission, Mr Colin Eglin and Mrs Helen Suzman, meet in Johannesburg today to discuss their approach when the commission meets. The third PFP member, Mr Nic Olivier, is overseas

Poll tax: many face prosecution

D Dispatch 22/9/82

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EAST LONDON — Thousands of black men face prosecution for not paying their poll tax — even though the tax was abolished four years ago

“Despite us not levying the fixed tax from 1978, people can still be held liable for their arrears,” a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday

Poll tax — scrapped when the Finance Act was revised in 1978 — taxed R2,50 from all black males between 18 and 65 for the development of homelands and “facilities for blacks”

When it was abolished the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said it would mean a loss of R9 million for the state

“Today, a large amount of tax is still in arrears,” the Co-operation and Develop-

ment spokesman said from Pretoria “People in arrears may be forced to pay whatever they owe”

No statistics were available on the amount involved, the spokesman added, but it could involve thousands of people — including those living in homelands which only attained independence after 1978

His statements followed an incident earlier this month when a journalist living in Ciskei, Mr Bafo Mkefa, was fined R15 for being in arrears with his poll tax from 1967 to 1973

Mr Mkefa — who is employed by Imvo Zabantsundu in King William's Town — lives in Zwelitsha and works in Mdantsane. However, while on assignment in East London he was arrested and charged in the Commissioner's Court

Yesterday the Co-

operation and Development spokesman said Ciskeians were “not yet independent” when the Finance Act was revised

“They are therefore still liable for those debts,” he said

The spokesman added that he was “unsure” of arrears owed by Transkeians, as Transkei had been granted independence before the revision of the Finance Act

● Last week the annual congress of the South African Legion heard of reluctance among black war veterans to register for pensions — partly because they were in arrears with their poll tax and feared being caught

The legion's Natal contact officer, Mr P Zulu, said the organisation had paid these arrears in some cases to enable pensioners to qualify for their benefits — DDR

Bill 'endorses pass system'

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By Langa Skosana

Stu 22/9/82

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill violates the rights of the individual to freedom of movement — to choose his job and to decide where he lives — says the Institute of Race Relations

In its submission to the parliamentary commission on the Bill, the institute objects strongly to the measure on the grounds that it will create and aggravate tensions between race groups and within race groups through unnecessary and humiliating practices.

The institute says the Bill entrenches influx control, to which it is totally opposed.

"The tying of urban residents to approved accommodation must be condemned on the strongest grounds. This requirement not only abrogates the rights mentioned above but, because of the acute shortage of housing for Africans, will make it impossible for thousands of people who would otherwise qualify to be in the area, to remain there," it is argued

The Institute says the Bill would restrict

further the category of people who could gain permanent residential rights in urban areas

"Descendants of permanent urban residents may gain such rights only if both parents are permanent urban residents" the institute adds

It charges that the Bill would turn members of the black and white communities into law enforcement officers if they were obliged to refuse to offer accommodation to unauthorised people

"Employers also become policemen," the submission says "For the first time they will have to satisfy themselves that the people they employ have approved accommodation as well as authorisation to be in the area before they may give them jobs"

Failure to do so would render an employer liable to a fine not exceeding R5 000 or up to 12 months' in jail or both

The institute says the Bill, far from abolishing the hated pass raid system, endorses it fully

It adds its belief that the Bill can only engender bitterness and outrage among blacks and fuel an already explosive situation

Rom 23/9/82

Bishop slates influx Bill

Mali Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No white South African would accept limitation of movement in his own country, similar to the restrictions imposed on blacks, Archbishop Philip Russell, head of the Anglican Church in southern Africa, said in an interview yesterday.

Archbishop Russell was commenting on the Government's proposed new labour Bill, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, and said it would cause a "tremendous increase in suffering among black people", if it became law.

He described the proposed new Bill as "a harsh extension of an old principle".

"Up to now, 'illegal' black people have been able to make something of their lives in the metropolitan areas," he said. "If the severe restraints proposed by the new Bill become law, these people will be effectively banished to die of poverty in the rural areas."

"Odd jobs, which do not exist in rural areas, can be found near the cities. These opportunities enable people to keep their bodies and souls together."

"The incredibly harsh violation penalties proposed in the Bill will mean a more stringent application of influx control — a measure which has already disrupted the lives of thousands of South Africans," he said.

The Anglican Church said at the weekend the Bill's provisions were in conflict with the Christian conscience and "in no way binding on Christians."

Archbishop Russell has sent a memorandum condemning such "un-Christian" laws to the parliamentary select committee dealing with the proposed Bill.

Illegal blacks:

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D. O. IS ^{23/9/82}
control in EL

EAST LONDON — Laws controlling blacks in urban areas will in future be more strictly enforced

This was disclosed yesterday by the police liaison officer here, Major W W Brown

The move was decided upon at a meeting of representatives from law enforcement bodies, municipalities, commerce and industry and the public he added

"The problem of illegal blacks sleeping in servants' quarters in suburbs was discussed and it was felt that the police and East Cape Administration Board officials should adopt stricter action to enforce the laws in terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation

Act' Major Brown said

"It was generally felt that servants' quarters were often used to harbour criminals who used them as a base from which to stage break-ins and robberies," he added

He warned that property-owners in whose backyards 'illegals' were found also faced prosecution

"In terms of the law we presume the property owner is aware of the presence of the illegal black and it's up to him to prove otherwise

"Servants who allow their boyfriends or husbands to sleep in their rooms illegally are also laying themselves open to prosecution," he added — DDR

Free World nation But they are rights and much sought after by blacks

Essentially, critics of Co-operation and Development (CAD) Minister Piet Koornhof's "new deal" 1981 legislation for blacks, want those rights retained or extended. When the initial triad of Bills on black administration and development was referred to the Grosskopf committee for reconsideration, the move was hailed as a positive response by government to a barrage of protest by the opposition and private sector bodies.

But now, faced with the OMSBPB, such bodies — including Assocom, the Black Sash, the Institute of Race Relations, the PFP and the Urban Foundation — are having to repeat the exercise. The "victory" for moderation in 1981 turns out to have been a mere stay of the axe. Koornhof's initial "Black Bills" were so badly formulated, legally speaking, that they would have led to a deluge of test cases. Current opinion is that the new control law — with ministerial power effectively bypassing the courts — is legally "tight".

In a memorandum to the Prime Minister in 1980, Assocom warned that the Riekert recommendations, if fully implemented, "will drive a wedge between urban blacks and those resident in the rural states and are likely to result in a substantial increase of unemployment in the latter areas."

How little has changed. The bureaucrats of CAD appear to have spent over a year closing legal loopholes in the earlier legislation, rather than attending to social and economic arguments against the intensification of influx control. So what hope remains this time round? The vision of Riekert has its most heartless delineation to date in the OMSBPB. Permanent urban rights are envisaged for only a tiny minority of privileged urban blacks, while the masses face being crammed into the impoverished homelands without access to the economic common area.

Furthermore, the penalties for contravention have been made astonishingly punitive. In place of the Urban Areas Act, reinforced by several Supreme Court judgments which allow dependants to move into the cities (Komani) and might allow permanent tenure for certain categories of contract migrant workers (Rikhoto), the OMSBPB confers the right to stay in urban areas on only two categories of blacks:

- Permanent urban residents (PURs) and their dependants, provided they have "approved" accommodation, and
- Permit-holders in approved accommodation (*bona fide* students, people in hotels and hospitals, visitors for 14 days, etc)

All other blacks will be "unauthorised persons" and subject to a daily 10 pm to 5 am curfew. (At present the 72-hour latitude for "illegals" contained in Section 10 remains in force.) What the OMSBPB calls "designated officers" — pass-law officials and policemen — can raid any premises, day or night, without a warrant, in search

(these figures) There is enormous pressure in land, particularly in Venda and iwaZulu

Of course desperation forces people to flock to the cities — whatever the penal-



Johannesburg's Albert St ... the illegals rushing for casual work

of those without the necessary documentation.

Illegals will then face R500 fines or six months' imprisonment. Those who house them illegally face the same penalties — an ominous prospect for many Soweto householders, for example. Those who employ them face R5 000 fines or a year in jail.

The Black Sash has commented that when, in 1979, Koornhof raised the fine for employing illegals from R100 to R500, many blacks were laid off. Few employers will risk the higher fines, yet, since we are in a period of economic contraction, it is scarcely credible that anyone would be employing redundant workers at present.

The OMSBPB, furthermore, empowers the Minister to order the summary removal of squatters if, in his opinion, their conduct is calculated to canvass support for the repeal or amendment of any law. This measure, surely, is designed to prevent any further Crossroads or Nyanga-type settlements. Its effect will probably be to push such people into the homelands, where the potential exists for the rise of squatter settlements around labour bureaux — the sole agencies through which recruitment into the common area will be permitted.

As for "approved" accommodation — housing of any kind for blacks is very scarce. That is why squatting has become endemic.

The Minister, furthermore, may declare any area or industry to be in a "state of unemployment," cutting off recruitment. It would be immensely difficult to challenge such an "opinion" in court, since this would entail proving ministerial *male fides* — effectively impossible to do.

The clamp on black urbanisation forms the very fabric of the OMSBPB. Blacks qualify to become PURs, for example, only

ties. In the Cape Peninsula, a coloured Labour Preference Area, it is estimated that 42% of the black population is illegal. Fines and jail have proved no remedy.

The OMSBPB is hardly likely to change

if they meet the following requirements:

- They have Section 10(1)(a) or (b) rights at present, that is, have been born in the cities, or gained permission to stay through 10 years' continuous service with one employer, or 15 years with several,
- They hold 99-year leasehold rights, or
- Both their parents are PURs.

There is a cycle of exclusion here. Current Section 10 holders stay on. The future of their children is less sure. Application can be made for PUR status if a person has been living legally in an urban area for 10 years — *provided he is not a citizen of an independent homeland*.

Once the OMSBPB is law, therefore, citizens of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda cannot become PURs. That, therefore, excludes the 8m blacks who had their SA citizenship removed between October 1976 and December 1981. If, as expected, KwaNdebele goes for "independence" within five years, and KaNgwane is handed over to Swaziland, further millions will be locked out.

As for furnishing proof that one's parents are both PURs, one statistic alone should illustrate the difficulties facing future generations of urban black children: 60% of the births in Soweto are illegitimate. Another problem is that, sometimes, one parent has Section 10 rights, while the other is a migrant, only the former will be a PUR, as defined.

At present, 54% of SA's black population lives in the homelands — that is 10,75m, of whom 2m were resettled between 1960 and 1980. Overall homelands population rose 66% between 1970 and 1980. For recent years, the Unit for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University has put outright unemployment in Transkei at 16%, Bophuthatswana, 12,5%, Ciskei, 25% (Underemployment adds substantially to

matters, except that unauthorised persons, desperate for work and up against a detested system, are only too likely to become ever more radicalised by the degrading processes of the law.

INFLUX CONTROL

The worst law yet

FM 24/9/82

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Now is the time for businessmen to exert maximum leverage on Pretoria to scrap the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill (OMSBPB). If it goes into law at the next parliamentary session, it will mean such draconian controls on the process of black urbanisation that rational economic planning could become an impossibility.

There is also the prospect that it might trigger off a period of intensified labour turmoil — with no end in sight. Unionists, community groups and major churches are preparing to resist the Bill in every possible way. In such a confrontation, industrial peace could be among the first casualties.

A sign of things to come could be in the latest moves by the West Rand Administra-

tion Board strictly to apply regulations refusing black contract workers permission to change jobs without first going back to their homelands and reapplying through labour bureaux. Almost no recruitment, in fact, is taking place in the homelands.

Trade unionists from across the spectrum have condemned the move. The Boilermakers' Union, a skilled and, until recently, predominantly white union, scheduled a motion for this week's Tucsua agm, requesting the council to explore ways and means of allowing migrants to transfer their contracts.

In the Cape, some unregistered union members with permanent urban residence rights have opted to accept redundancy in the place of fellow workers who face being

endorsed out.

The OMSBPB will tighten the screw. Rushed into Parliament during the final days of the last session, the Bill is the most far-reaching influx control measure ever seriously put before MPs in the history of SA. It is now subject to the scrutiny of a parliamentary commission under Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis.

Superficially that should be good news — given government's past willingness to listen to criticism of influx measures designed to overrule the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945. The rights conferred under Section 10 of that Act, as repeatedly pointed out since the publication of the Riekert Report in 1979, fall far short of those permitted citizens in any

1982

Employers warned on 'illegals'

Political Staff

THE Western Cape Administration Board has distributed thousands of circulars to employers of black labour in the Peninsula warning them against employing "illegal" blacks and referring to a R5 000 fine proposed in a draft bill before a select committee of Parliament.

The circular has angered many employers and has been denounced by the official Opposition's spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, Mr Ken Andrew.

Mr Andrew said yesterday that he would write to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. He accused the administration of making "unsubstantiated, uncalled-for and inaccurate" comments and of trying to intimidate employers of black labour.

The R5 000 fine referred to is contained in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill which was referred to a select committee after its first read-

ing in Parliament in May. A commission to take evidence for the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution was announced in the Government Gazette last week. It met in Pretoria for the first time yesterday.

The circulars, dated September 15, have been sent to registered employers in the name of the chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board.

The circulars warn employers of "illegal" black labour that they are helping to create "severe social and economic hardships" for all in the area.

"Among these are the establishment of illegal squatting areas, housing shortages, and the lowering of wage and income levels.

"Employers offering employment to blacks unlawfully in this area encourage the influx of such persons in the Western Cape.

"This conduct is of such a serious nature that the government has prepared draft legislation which inter alia, provides for fines with a maximum penalty of R5 000."

'Implicit threat'

Mr Andrew said this amounted to an "implicit threat" based on legislation that had been referred to the committee after its first reading — before it had even been accepted in principle.

"Surely it is improper for a senior official to anticipate both the select committee and Parliament itself in his attempt to intimidate employers?"

● The chief director of the WCAB, Mr A Louw, confirmed that between 10 000 and 20 000 circulars had been sent. He said the R5 000 fine was mentioned "with the object of indicating that this is a serious matter."

Political comment by A H Heard, G E Shaw, R A Norval, J V Scott and M P Acott. Cartoons by A M Grogan. Headlines and sub-editing by A J Moth and W Odendaal. All of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.

Cape Times 25/9/82
**Chairman of WCAB
allays employers' fears**

~~207~~ (206) ~~318~~
THE chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said yesterday that he wished to make it clear that people with black employees whose temporary residence permits had expired on September 20 need have no fear of prosecution.

He said he wished to point this out because of the many calls his office had received from employers who appeared confused and anxious about possible prosecution.

"The position is that those people who had permission to remain in the Western Cape till September 20 are entitled to remain here and to be employed. Those who have such people in their employ need have no fear of prosecution."

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said no new permit deadline had been set.

● Earlier this week the Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout said about 5 000 Nyanga and Crossroads squatters whose temporary residence permits expired on Monday would not be arrested "at this stage".

● Meanwhile, as was reported yesterday, the WCAB has distributed thousands of circulars to employers warning them against employing "illegal" blacks and referring to a R5 000 fine proposed in a draft bill before a select committee of Parliament.

Heunis shelves new influx Bill

S Times (200)
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26/9/82

THE controversial new influx-control measures for blacks have effectively been shelved for at least a year to enable proposed black local authorities to have a say in their final drafting.

Informed sources this week confirmed that this was the background to a short statement by the Minister of Constitutional Development,

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

Mr Chris Heunis

He is chairman of the commission of inquiry investigating the remaining two Department of Co-operation and Development Bills in the original three-Bill package to establish a "new deal" for urban blacks

The commission, which includes Co-operation and Development Minister Dr Piet Koornhof, five other Minis-

ters and 14 MPs from the four parliamentary parties, met in Pretoria this week to discuss the order of business and procedures to be followed

According to Mr Heunis' statement, it was decided that the less controversial Black Communities Development Bill would be dealt with first

Only thereafter would The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill — the influx control measure — come under consideration

The final completion of the Bill will take place after the black local authorities have been established in accordance with the Black Local Authorities Act," Mr Heunis said

He said that, according to available information, this would take place during next year

According to one source this means that new influx control legislation is unlikely to come before Parliament before 1984

The influx control measure has been savagely criticised because, once again, it has been drafted in such a way that the situation for blacks would be materially worse

Informed sources said the intention behind putting the Bill on ice was twofold

First the Government wants to examine its entire strategy on urbanisation — a task it has delegated to Dr Flip Smit of the CSIR, a recognised authority on the subject

Secondly, it also wants to enable the black local authorities to be established so that organised black opinion can make representations to the commission

Pass law 'reform' is unlikely before 1984

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BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's bogged-down efforts to reform the pass laws are not likely to be translated into legislation before 1984 at the earliest, say informed sources.

The sources said it is the Government's intention that blacks, coloureds and Indians should all be given a say in reforming the pass laws, through newly established black local authorities to be set up during 1983 in terms of the Black Local Government Bill.

At a meeting in Pretoria on Thursday the commission appointed to gather evidence on the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill and the Black Community Development Bill decided that the less controversial Black Community Development Bill would receive precedence over the influx Bill.

The commission was appointed earlier this month to gather evidence on the two Bills on behalf of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution.

The next meeting of the select committee is scheduled for January, shortly before the 1983 session of Parliament, to consider evidence and comment from a wide variety of organisations.

Parties wanting to make representations on the Bills have been given an extension until October 31 to do so. The original deadline was August 31.

The commission, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis decided that the highly contentious Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which contains proposals for the drastic tightening of influx control, would be dealt with only once black councils had been established in terms of the Black Local Government Act — probably during 1983.

It is reliably understood that the reason for the postponement of the influx control Bill is that the Government wants to use the weight of black opinion, expressed through revamped black local authorities, to counter ideological resistance in its own ranks.

However, allowing black local au-

thorities to make an input into the revamping of influx control could itself become a protracted process of negotiation and horse-trading.

The Black Local Government Bill was the first of the "Koornhof trilogy" to be passed by Parliament this year after a lengthy passage through the Select Committee on the Constitution, during which fundamental changes were made to the Bill.

The Bill, sharply criticised by the official Opposition before it went to the select committee, emerged with Opposition support.

Even if the Government managed to hold elections for black local authorities next year — elections in Soweto scheduled for September 18 this year were postponed indefinitely — it is considered highly unlikely that a new deal on influx control could be translated into legislation before mid-1984.

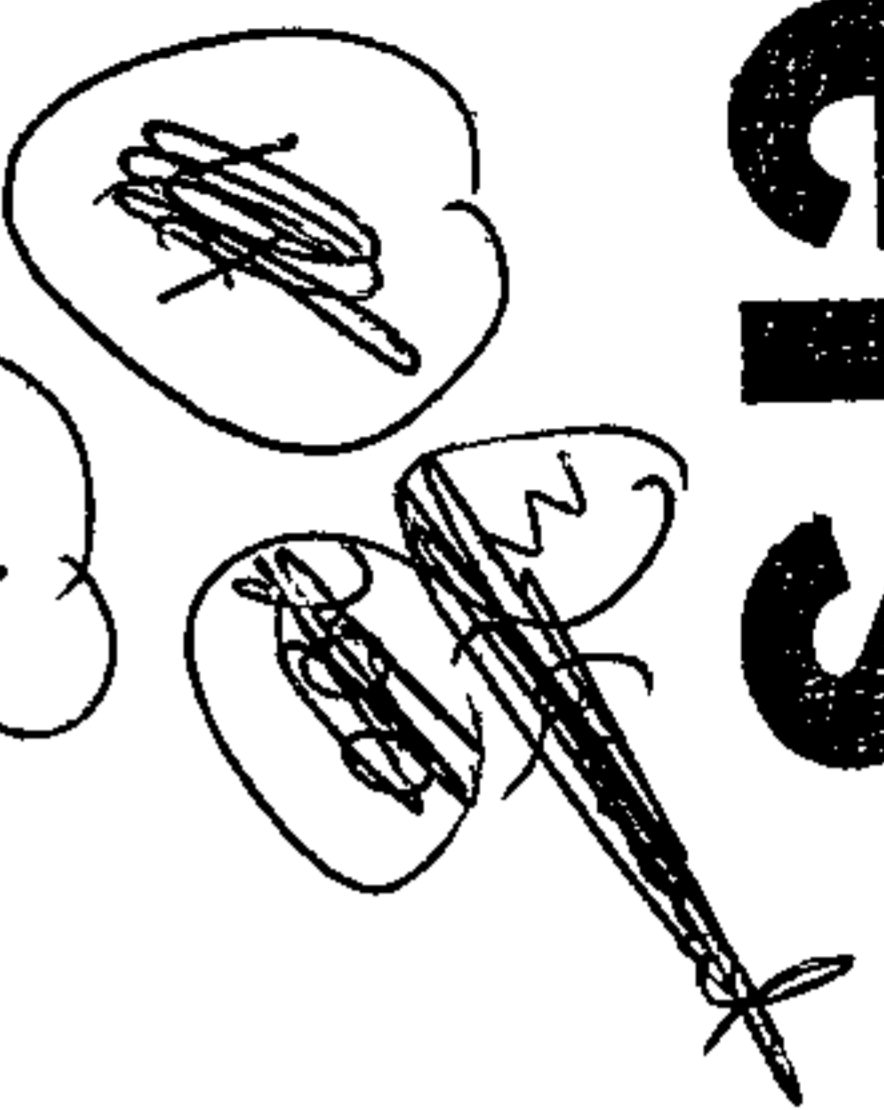
If the Government sticks to its timetable for implementing the new constitutional dispensation, the job of passing the new deal would fall on the tricameral Parliament.

'WE SHOULD BE INCREASING WORK OPPORTUNITIES,' SAYS ECONOMIST...

Farmers

Fear

Labour



Tea and symphony...



Canteen ladies get a taste of the classics... from the London Philharmonic Orchestra

LONDON: THE STRAINS of Johann Strauss's Blue Danube waltz wafted over the dinner plates. Later came a Strauss march rechristened for the occasion "A Symphony for the Afternoon Shift." There were a few cacophonous chunks of cutlery on china but the audience, Ford car workers, did not seem to mind. They were delighted that culture — in the shape of the London Philharmonic Orchestra — had come to deepest Dagenham in Essex. At the end of the lunchtime concert, they were yelling for more. Supervisor Mary Wheatley, 53, said: "I just wish we could have something like this every day." The orchestra, under conductor Harry Rabinowitz, was paid R7 500 for its first concert in a canteen. It has already been booked to go back. The orchestra was paid by the Greater London Council as an experiment to try to widen the audience for classical music.

Snags in new settlement bill

FARMERS, the country's most powerful voting bloc are strongly opposed to certain sections of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black People Bill.

Not only will farmers have to endure pass raids if the bill becomes law — a feature of urban life the rural areas have been spared up to now — but the bill will also allow for the curtailment of the number of workers a farmer may have, through the operation of farm tenement boards.

Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Chris Heunis, which sat for the first time this week. Mr Heunis said the committee looking into the bill was only "technically" a commission. He said that it had received hundreds of submissions about the bill from organisations and individuals.

Johan Willems, chief economist of the South African Agricultural Union, criticised the section of the bill pertaining to farm labour. "We already have problems recruiting labour in some areas — nothing to do with wages. The Government will create an impossible situation if movement is further restricted — sheep shearers move over a wide area, so do season workers. We should be increasing work opportunities, not curtailing them. If this happens farmers will be forced to mechanise, which will push up food costs, and create more unemployment."

Problems

However, a leading Komatipoort farmer, Jan Lourens, said much of the bill had "been in force" for the past three years. Mr Lourens, chairman of the Lebombo Farmers' Association and vice-chairman of the Onderberg Agricultural Union, said problems with obtaining local farmworkers meant that many came from Mozambique.

"Our recruiting permit stipulates how many we can employ. But we are not really restricted. I would like to see how the Government determines the number of workers we may employ — it differs from farm to farm."

The new bill also has a provision compelling farmers to remove any "surplus" black population living on their land. Failure to do so will make a farmer liable to a fine of R500 or six months imprisonment. Criticism of the bill has been wide and ranging. Most trade organisations such as the Black Sash, the University of Centre for Applied Legal Studies, the Black Lawyer's Association, the Federation of Cape Cive Association and the Institute of Race Relations have condemned the bill and called for it to be scrapped.

They wanted the bill would introduce the most rigid influx control yet. Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the proposed Sash, said the proposed legislation was "so appalling, it must either have been planned by bureaucrats who do not understand what they are doing, or by bureaucrats who understand very well what they are doing, but are prepared to sacrifice the principles of Christman justice the Government claims to base its policies on."

Pressures

"It is difficult to imagine that such outrageous, and unworkable legislation has been presented to parliament with such serious intention of making it law."

She sketched some of the pressures forcing rural blacks to migrate to cities — a worldwide phenomenon as rural poor move to squall in the generous lap of urban areas.

"In KwaZulu 830 000 of the people must be shed to urban areas if the agricultural land is to be used productively."

"The picture is as bleak in Venda where the optimum number of families who can live off the land is 14 000. In 1980, 24 739 families were eked out a living on the land."

"Absolute poverty forces people to leave the homelands and come to town. The Cape Peninsula, as an example, has, according to official figures, 42 percent of its black population illegally squatting there."

"In that decade the population of KwaZulu increased between 200 percent and 500 percent."

Henry Kanemeyer, secretary of the Federation of Cape Cive Associations, which represents more than 40 organisations and thousands of mainly coloured people, said "there is no point to the President's Council reforms or the new labour dispensation when the rights of the masses are ignored."

"It makes the Prime Minister's reforms look like an attempt to buy off certain sectors of the black population."

Ramuramo Monamo of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said jail populations — already the highest in the world — would increase.

The Institute of Race Relations wanted the new bill would worsen unemployment. A spokesman said that already only one in six workers could find employment in the homelands.

Churches

N. Mercury 27/9/82
want Bill

scrapped

Mercury Reporter

THE Durban and District Council of Churches, representing eight major denominations in the Durban area, has called on the Government to scrap the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

The chairman of the council, the Rev B K Dlodla, said yesterday the body had told the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in a telegram that the proposed Bill would create racial hatred and friction and would disrupt families

Among the denominations represented on the council are the Anglican, Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches

The Bill has already been condemned by the head of the Anglican Church, Archbishop Philip Russell, and the president of the Methodist Church, Dr Simon Qubule

The proposed legisla-

tion, which has been referred to a select committee, has been denounced in the Southern Cross, official newspaper of the Catholic Church in South Africa

The Presbyterian Church will consider a recommendation to the Government to drop the Bill at its general assembly in Durban next month

A similar resolution will be considered by the Methodist Church at its national conference in Johannesburg

Church leaders believe that Christians may be bound in conscience to disobey the new influx control legislation in cases where friends or relatives are forced to stay overnight in contravention of the Bill

The Bill provides for 10 p m to 5 a m curfews for blacks in the urban areas and fines of up to R5 000 for employers of blacks not authorised to be in these areas.

Harsh Bills, land gaffe stir it up for Dr Piet

ST 19/12/72

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By David Breier
Chief Reporter

The Department of Co-operation and Development, which has obstructed reform and embarrassed the Government, faces a major restructuring as the P W Botha Administration tries to push through changes for urban blacks

The Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, has ascribed impending changes in his department to the general rationalisation of the public service which began two years ago

However, the current row over Dr Koornhof's department coincides with a low ebb in its

relations with the Government. These involve

- The department's drafting of hardline Bills affecting urban blacks, notably the harsh Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill, in defiance of the Government's directives

- The handling of the Ingwavuma and kaNgwane land issue in which it has been reported that an in-depth investigation ordered from the department was not conducted

The investigation was calculated to spare the

government the severe embarrassment which has resulted from the issue

The commission of inquiry considering the two controversial Bills will meet again in January shortly before the next session of Parliament

Reformists hope the department will have undergone a clean-up by then, to remove obstruction to reformist moves in line with the recommendations of the Grosskopf Commission.

A weekend report stated that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had chastised Dr Koornhof for the attitude of his department.

The report included among obstructive officials in the department, Mr Jan Serfontein, director of constitutional development, and Mr Jan Lambrechts, chief director of administration

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on co-operation and development, said today it was well-known that there had been obstructionism in the department

She said the publication of the Bills, and more notably the Orderly Movement Bill, was inexplicable as it was in direct conflict with the recommendations of the Grosskopf Commission, appointed by the Government

She said the Bills also ran counter to Dr Koornhof's own announcement several years ago that the dompas (reference book) would be abolished

Both Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof have rejected the weekend report that the Minister's knuckles were rapped

Dr Koornhof, who has been in the forefront of verligte moves by the Government is believed to have been severely embarrassed by the attitude of some of his senior officials

star 22/9/82

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A demand for the tightening-up of influx control, especially in the Western Cape, is to be discussed at the National Party's Cape congress in East London next week

The congress will be opened by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on Monday night and end on Wednesday

The main point for discussion will be the Government's constitutional reform proposals which have already been passed by the other three nationalist provincial congresses

Endorsement of the proposals by the congress in the Cape, where Mr Botha is the provincial leader, will be a formality

A resolution from the False Bay constitu-

Influx control on Cape Nats' agenda

206

cy asks that the tightening-up of influx control should be considered Another resolution asks the Government to give attention to the problem of layabouts, particularly in urban areas

The Government will also be asked to change the constitution so that a constituency automatically falls vacant if an MP or MPC changes his political affiliation.

In Cape Town alone during 1981 about

175 000 days of imprisonment were imposed for influx control offences, the Athlone Advice Office said in its latest monthly report. "That is 684 years of imprisonment for the crime of attempting to work and live together as a family"

FINES PAID

The advice office said influx control caused endless suffering and misery. In 1981 alone 13 694 people were ar-

rested in the Cape Peninsula, excluding the 3 666 Nyanga deportations.

In 1981 a total of R410 261 was paid in fines, R283 576 by individual pass offenders and R126 685 by employers

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has estimated that 42 percent of the black population in Cape Town is there illegally Four out of every 10 prisoners in South Africa are influx control offenders

"If this is the level of suffering caused by current influx control, what can we expect under the increased penalties of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill" the report asks

204 29/9/82 (206)

Dr K's red-faced record

FOLLOWING his reformist coup in the rescue of Crossroads in 1979 there were signs that all was not well in Dr Piet Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development

● Early in 1980 Dr Koornhof's efforts to phase out the 72-hour curfew regulations for blacks on an experimental basis ran into major trouble with obstructionist officials and Rightwing Nationalists and had to be abandoned. This lost Dr Koornhof much support within his own party and caused him considerable humiliation and embarrassment.

● In October 1980 his much-publicised "new deal" for urban blacks was exposed as a retrogressive step which fell far short even of the tame Riekert proposals accepted by the Government in a White Paper in 1978.

There were strong indications that reactionary elements in the department involved in the legal drafting of the Bills deliberately sabotaged Dr Koornhof's intentions

● As early as 1980 it became clear that obstructionist bureaucrats in the department were sabotaging the implementation of the 99-year-leasehold scheme for blacks by thwarting surveys and the registration of leases.

● In 1981 the ill-fated administration boards were sharply criticised by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts for maladministration and inefficiency which could have serious political consequences.

● The failure of the West Rand Administration Board to implement an Appeal Court ruling that the wives of urban blacks did not require permits to lodge with their husbands, led to a reprimand from a Supreme Court judge and, indirectly, further humiliation for the Minister.

● His silence on the harsh and inhuman treatment meted out to desperate black squatters in the Western Cape in the cold and wet winter of 1981 lost him much credibility with sympathetic

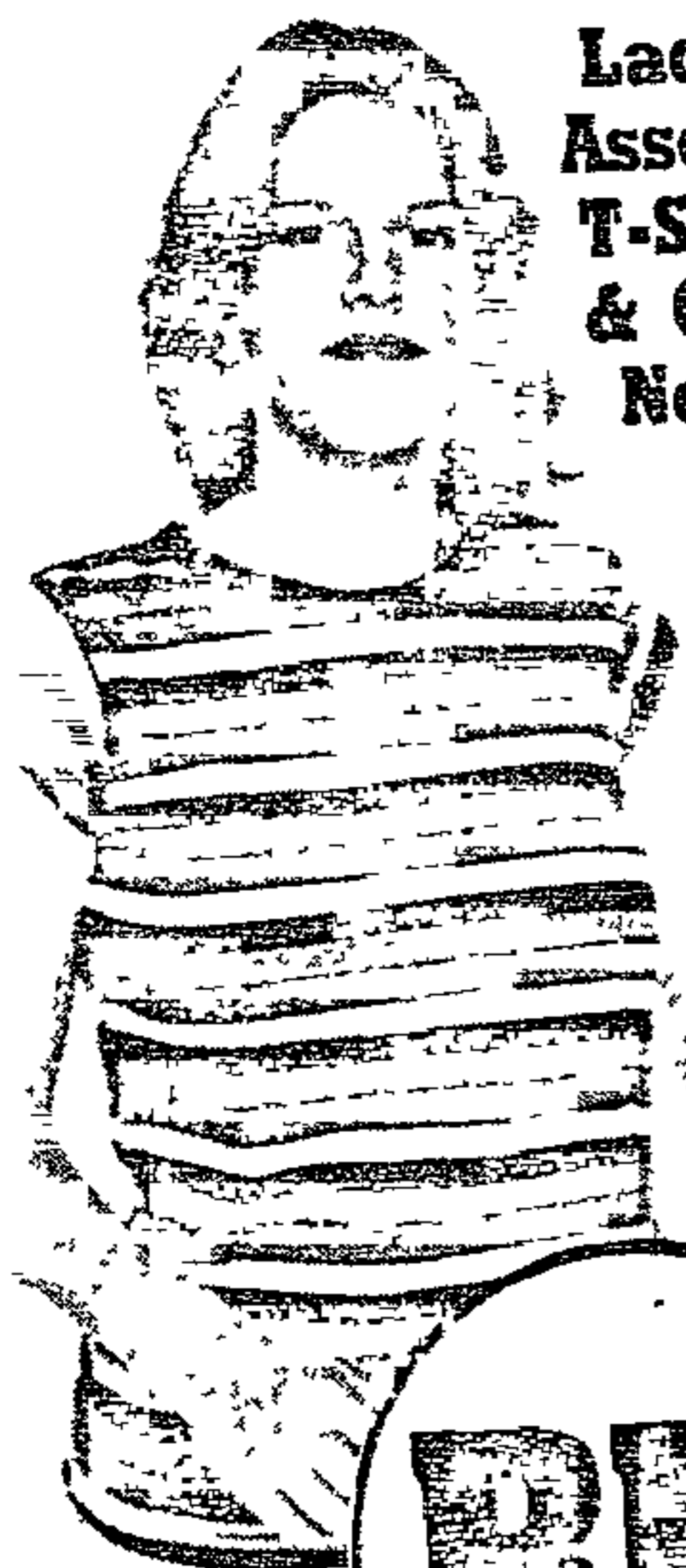
blacks, opposition politicians, and church and community workers

● His inability to confront Nationalist resistance to the discredited policy of retaining the Western Cape as a coloured labour preferential area further alienated sympathisers in the private sector.

● The drastic revision of the Black Local Government Bill by the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution under the chairmanship of Mr Chris Heunis, was a major humiliation for him.

● His disastrous handling of the abortive land deals with Swaziland has led to sharp criticism from fellow Nationalists. The Minister has been held largely responsible for the lack of consultation with parties in KaNgwane and Ingwavuma and the resultant humiliation and embarrassment for the Government. Again it is believed that obstructionist officials, who were opposed to the deal for ideological reasons, played a role.

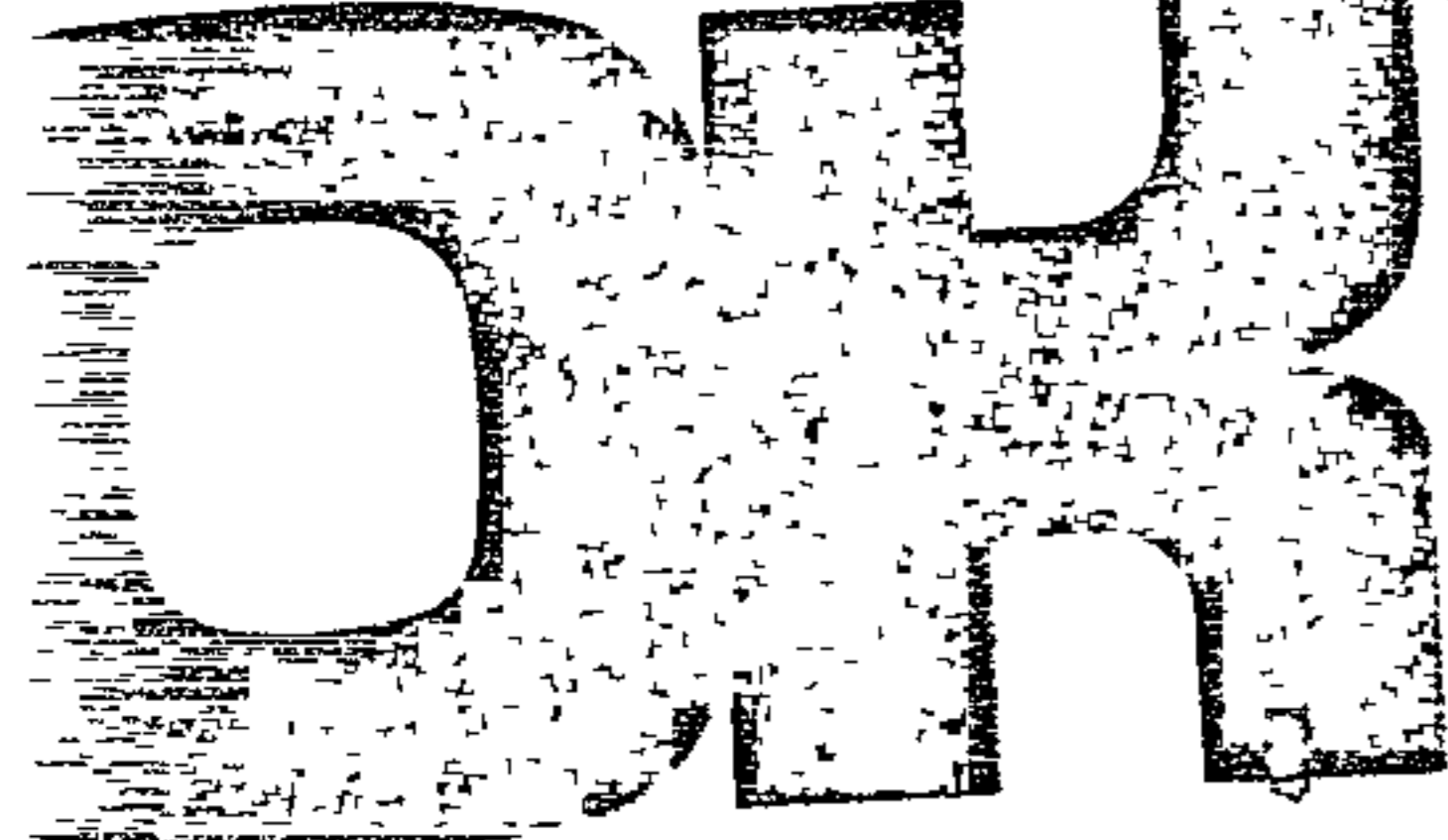
VALUES



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Synod slams black bill

By TONY WEAVER

DIRECT Church-State confrontation over the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill loomed one step closer yesterday when the Ned Geref Sendingkerk synod declared the bill immoral, and not binding on our Christian conscience.

And later in the two week synod the church will debate whether or not to support a civil disobedience campaign against the bill if it becomes law.

The synod became the fourth major church or church grouping to take this stand with the Angli-

car and Roman Catholic Churches and the South African Council of Churches

In another resolution adopted at yesterday's session of the synod in Belhar delegates expressed "in the strongest terms" their opposition to the so called coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape.

The motion also called on the government to grant immediately residential and working rights to black people in the Cape, and condemned Western Cape Administration Board "round-ups" of squatters in

Nvanga and Crossroads. In the resolution against the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill the synod expressed opposition in the strongest terms to the bill.

The synod is convinced that this legislation further affects the human dignity and rights of the people.

This legislation will mean suffering for millions of people in South Africa and could lead to confrontation.

● Delay in bill gives workers new hope, page 2



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING... BEGIN ON PAGE 16 TO 17

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Skydiver goes

Own Correspondent

BRISBANE — A 29-year-old parachutist Rick Collins leapt from an aircraft and promptly shot up 2 000 metres while practising for today's Commonwealth Games opening ceremony.

He was meant to drop down and land in the middle of Brisbane's athletics stadium where Prince Philip will be on hand at 3pm today to declare the games open.

But Rick, one of a nine-member skydiving team, was into a violent thunder storm after his main parachute during Sunday's practice.

Department of Civil officials described his experience as a "one-in-a-chance".

As he was dragged by the thunder cloud turbulence he was hit by hailstones as big as and lightning flashes past him.

"I knew these clouds



INSIDE TV

2 Weather 8
9-11 Classified 16-20
Emergency ☎ 8 Look at today 8

6 14 sportovers presented by Kim Shippey African Police asks the public to help solve crime of all kinds Presented by David H Green

6 58 Midweek A programme which provides background to people, places and events the news Produced by Peter Vaughan presented by Norman Bisby

7 33: Sha Na Na This is the final episode of the news programme is presented by comedian Milton Burle and footballer Rosey Greer

8 00 Nuns

8 28 Weer

8 36 D J Opperman D J Opperman is one of the greatest living Afrikaans poets. But although his works are widely read, people know of Dirk Opperman's personal life. The commentary, transmitted on his 68th birthday, a tribute to this remarkable man. Produced by Katinka Heyns

9 40 Sportuising A programme from sportfields.

Government had set a return date for amending the SWA/Namibian interim government system. The Prime Minister insists on the expedient conclusion of this issue. He has made it clear that he and his government expect the reform process to be approached with the greatest urgency.

● Our correspondent in New York reports that the five Western nations engaged in negotiations over a SWA/Namibia settlement should have a clearer idea when they meet on Friday of whether any progress has been made on a crucial precondition — a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

The issue was moved firmly on to the level of superpower discussions last week when Dr Ches-

Mr Danie Hough said that he had requested Mr Hough to consider both to the Prime Minister's office. He had requested Mr Hough to consider both to the Prime Minister's office. He had requested Mr Hough to consider both to the Prime Minister's office.

Mr Hough said in consultation, Mr Hough said that he had requested Mr Hough to consider both to the Prime Minister's office. He had requested Mr Hough to consider both to the Prime Minister's office.

Synod rejects 'immoral' Bill as 'not binding'

MGAS
29/9/82

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Third hospital chaplain to be appointed

Religion Reporter
MORE than a third of the coloured in-patients at the Peninsula's eight major hospitals are Sendingkerk members

The Ned Geref Sendingkerk synod, meeting at Belhar, heard yesterday that the needs of the sick alone required the appointment of a third full-time pastoral officer

The synod was given the following figures of the total coloured admission at Peninsula hospitals last year and the percentages of these people who were Sendingkerk members

Tygerberg, 41 280 admissions, of whom 75 percent were Sendingkerk members, Karl Bremer, 5 119, 50 percent, G F Jooste, 5 040, 45 percent, Groote Schuur, 32 180, 40 percent, Conradie, 14 651, 40 percent, Woodstock, 4 500, 40 percent, Red Cross, 10 320, 30 percent, and Somerset, 8 216, 20 percent

The Sendingkerk's first hospital chaplain was the Rev D J A Jordaan, who retired in May after a ministry of 47 years

UNIVERSITY

Since January 1981 the Rev B V Appollis has been full-time hospital chaplain at Tygerberg Hospital. At the end of last year he completed a course in medical pastoral care at Stellenbosch University, becoming the Sendingkerk's first qualified medico-theologian

A second hospital chaplain, the Rev H F Dwyer of Claremont, is now chaplain to hospitals in the southern suburbs

The church has now decided to appoint a third full-time chaplain, specifically for the country area

THE Ned Geref Sendingkerk has joined other churches in declaring the Government's proposed new labour Bill to be immoral and "not binding on Christians"

"A man has a right to say I refuse to allow my children to be taken away from me," Dr Allan Boesak, Sendingkerk assessor, told the church's synod in Belhar yesterday

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has already been rejected by leaders and synods of the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist churches

The Sendingkerk synod adopted a motion by the Rev A van Wyk, of Bishop Lavis

Commission

The synod referred an additional motion of support for people who disobeyed the law to a synodical commission dealing with the subject of civil disobedience

The motion is substantially the same as that adopted 10 days ago by the Cape Town diocesan conference of the Anglican Church

The Sendingkerk synod recorded its strongest objection to the Bill

"The treatment of people proposed in this legis-

lation will make further inroads on their dignity and basic rights," it said

"The Bill will bring suffering to millions of South Africans

"Synod also objects to the large fines designed to force people to comply with this law

"We regard this Bill as immoral to the extent that obedience to its provisions cannot be regarded as binding on Christians

"On the contrary, the provisions are in direct conflict with Christian conscience"

Calvin

The Rev G J Retief, of Swellendam, said "Calvin told us we cannot obey a law which is in conflict with the Word of God"

Dr Boesak, who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said the name of the Bill was "cynical and misleading"

"This measure seeks to entrench by an even more severe measure the fact that the majority of people are not seen as citizens of our country"

It would make it more difficult for people to seek work, or to live with their families

"So it attacks, in its very nature, our Christian faith"

111 arrested for sleeping illegally in white suburbs

206 ~~300~~ ~~301~~
E. London 30/10/62

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Police have arrested 111 people in East London in the past month in swoops on blacks who sleep illegally in white suburbs

This was disclosed today by the police Press liaison officer for Border, Major W W Brown

Major Brown said the arrests had been made since a campaign was launched a month ago to rid the suburbs of the problem

He said some of the arrested people had been sleeping in the suburbs illegally and others had been harbouring them

In the same period 27 people had been arrested in King William's Town and 18 blacks had been charged with illegally squatting outside the municipal areas

Major Brown said the police had found many domestic workers were not registered. He appealed to employers to rectify this situation

He also appealed to homeowners to co-operate when the police called to check their servant's quarters

Many homeowners employed people off the streets without checking their references or identity numbers

"Daily we deal with cases of domestic workers, employed off the streets, disappearing with a lot of their employer's property," he said

Y

CARE Times 30/9/82 ~~200~~ ~~330~~ (206)

Steyn welcomes shelving of bill

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — The Urban Foundation yesterday welcomed the government's decision to defer consideration of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

Speaking on the East Rand at the opening of the new black-owned Katlehong industrial park, Mr Jan Steyn, the executive director of the foundation, said it welcomed the decision by the government to consider the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill only after it had considered the Black

Community Development Bill and after black local authorities had been established in accordance with the Black Local Authorities Act.

Inference

"A reasonable inference is that this highly contentious issue will be negotiated with the black leadership that assumes the responsibility and accountability generated by a viable, truly representative system of local government," Mr Steyn said

"Quite apart from the very extensive powers conferred by the Black Local Authorities Act on

the elected representatives of the people, government's decision to hold back any legislation controlling influx until after the election of local authorities demonstrates the standing authority and real negotiating platform which these leaders may well have

"This will be even more so if a real devolution of power is also to take place"

Financial resources

If the government could provide a mechanism for generating the necessary financial resources, the way seemed to be clear for the "emergence of a cadre of black representative leadership" which could play a real role in the future constitutional and socio-economic development of South Africa, Mr Steyn said

He said business development, housing and education were the three most important areas of Urban Foundation activity. In housing the foundation had launched some 60 projects at a cost of R13-million, in education some 206 projects worth R14-million and in business some 25 projects worth R2,5-million

The foundation had also researched and worked for the removal of barriers which inhibited the growth of business in black communities and had tried to create channels of communication to increase black businessmen's access to finance and expertise in the private sector, he said

Chambers

To this end the foundation had worked with the various chambers of commerce, the National African Chamber of Commerce, the Small Business Development Corporation and the major banks. Mr Steyn referred particularly to the financial assistance the foundation had mobilized for the Blackchain organization and had given to various institutions offering training and development to black businessmen

Row continues

Staff Reporter

THE controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is still causing a storm of protest in spite of the decision by the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution to delay consideration of it

Churches, trade unions and community organizations have said they will not be satisfied until the bill is scrapped in its entirety

The parliamentary committee, which falls under the chairmanship of Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, has decided not to look into the bill until it has considered the Black Communities Development Bill

Both bills were referred to the committee after they were introduced to Parliament this year by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development

The United Women's Organization (UWO) said yesterday the postponement showed the government was "retreating in the face of opposition from those who have taken up the campaign against this vicious bill"

'Like donkeys'

"The government is trying to hide the bill away, hoping that the people will forget it so they will be caught unprepared when the bill is suddenly made law," said the UWO. "The government treats us like donkeys that are inspanned with covered eyes and made to work blindly. But through our opposition we have shown that people do not accept this kind of treatment"

"We do not want it shelved until the government thinks we have cooled down. We will not stop fighting until the bill is totally removed"

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, said "I hope by the time the bill comes up for consideration the government will have thought it over and scrapped it"

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Phillip Russell, said the deferring of the bill did not alter the objections to it. "One hopes in the intervening period that sanity will prevail and that it will be scrapped," he said

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, said postponement of the bill proved protest to be worthwhile. She called for a positive plan for the urbanisation of black people in place of the bill.

S

What Grosskopf said

Dr Piet Koornhof and his Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) are making heavy weather of it these days. One can sympathise with the Minister.

In the past Koornhof has complained of obstructionism in the ranks of the CAD bureaucracy. His reformist intentions vis a vis blacks have been strangled by the kind of influx control legislation produced by CAD, the latest example of which is the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill (OMSBPB - see *Leaders* October 24).

But perhaps too many questions are being begged by this version of events. A Minister, like the MD of any large corporation, must ultimately carry the can for poor results. To do otherwise is to plead incompetence.

In February 1981, after a barrage of criticism greeted Koornhof's first post Riekert 'new deal' bills on black development, the legislation was referred to a committee under Justice EM Grosskopf. The committee - which included two blacks - appears to have completed its work by May last year. The report however was never published despite a suggestion that it would be debated in Parliament.

Instead Wits Professor Johan van der Vyver charged in November that it had been 'shelved' by government because its recommendations had been found unacceptable.

The FM has a copy of the Grosskopf report. Its contents raise interesting questions about just who decided to keep it out of the public eye and why this year's legislation for urban blacks has such a marked reactionary content.

The report and the OMSBPB are worlds apart. Grosskopf took as a guiding principle the Riekert recommendation that laws relating to urban blacks should promote "the retention and development of the free market system with the view to the more effective utilisation of all the available re-

sources including labour."

Grosskopf therefore, took the view that "continued urbanisation should be regulated but cannot be halted" (The OMSBPB, if carried through into law, would have the effect of radically curbing black urbanisation for generations).

The committee, furthermore, "gave considerable thought to how the objectionable features of the reference book system may be avoided" whereas the OMSBPB entrenches the system and widens the scope of pass raids.

Significantly, Grosskopf said "The first principle is that a person who wishes to live an urbanised life and is able to maintain himself and his family in an urban environment, should be entitled to do so. This type of person would probably not increase the problems caused by urbanisation but



CAD's Koornhof ... the promise has faded

would, on the contrary, tend to alleviate them by promoting economic activity contributing towards local authority revenue, etc. A suitable criterion for defining such a person could be based on his financial ability to acquire immovable property."

The committee therefore suggested the following categories of blacks as qualifying for the right to stay in urban areas:

- Persons who possess at the commencement of the (new) Act, recognised rights under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act to remain in a prescribed area for an indefinite period,
- Persons who have a stable income sufficient to maintain a family, and have adequate accommodation,
- Persons who have lawfully resided in one or more urban areas for a substantially continuous period of five years before and after the commencement of the Act
- Persons granted rights of permanent urban residence by the authorities and
- Wives, husbands, children and dependants of the above.

The OMSBPB creates a new category of permanent urban resident (PUR) which is extremely restrictive, particularly in its application to children who must prove that both their parents are PURs. Furthermore, the Bill makes the period of lawful residence in the urban areas 10 years, not five, the prerequisite for qualification for rights.

The OMSBPB also denies the right to qualify as a PUR to those classified as citizens of any independent homeland whereas the Grosskopf report unequivocally states "Rights of permanent residence should in our view be capable of acquisition by all persons who are either citizens of the Republic or citizens of States which formerly formed part of the territory of the Republic."

And, "such an urbanised person should be entitled to move freely from one urban area to another and take up employment

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

without any form of authorisation. Broadly speaking such a person will accordingly have full economic and social rights subject to the general laws of the Republic.

As for pass documents "If as we recommend the mere presence in any area is not subject to control (that is the effective scrapping of curfews) there can be no purpose in any legal provision which requires a person to produce an identification document or demand and these provisions should be repealed.

Thus failure to acquire permanent residence rights should not be added as it effectively nullifies and an influx control offence should not preclude a person from trying again. Indeed Grosskopf recommended that a person's claim for permanent or temporary urban residence is refused by a designated officer he may appeal to a magistrate's court merely by noting an appeal. A further appeal to the Supreme Court is allowed as if the proceedings were a civil trial before a magistrate.

Then there is freehold. Grosskopf addressed itself to the housing issue "We can do no more than urge that the authorities should not only provide housing to the greatest possible extent but that the greatest possible latitude assistance and encouragement should be given to local authorities property developers and the local black population itself to provide housing."

In simple terms that would mean that although this can be done under the existing 99-year leasehold system, it would in our view be preferable to allow the ordinary freehold ownership recognised by our common law.

There are several addenda to the report, the strongest objections to the influx reforms being lodged by J H T Mills, Director General of CAD — the "tortoise" of the bureaucracy.

However in addressing the opening session of the committee in March 1981, Koornhof emphasised that the purpose of the draft legislation which we have considered is to improve the quality of life of the black communities outside the homelands with the government's declared policy to move away from hurtful discrimination.

Reservations by some of the committee notwithstanding the Grosskopf report meets this challenge — as the OMSBPB certainly does not. So who stopped these recommendations in their tracks?

Koornhof had the report by May 1981. The new law appeared in Parliament about a year later, with its severe controls and penalties for infringement. It could be that the expansion of the original Grosskopf committee late last year (months after the report had been completed) was designed to prevent publication of its findings, and steer this particular think-tank in more "acceptable" directions.

Acceptable to whom? Koornhof himself? Difficult to say. A Cabinet decision is

more likely to have been involved reflecting broad antagonism to the loosening-up posited by Grosskopf including freehold and greater labour mobility. The Cabinet at that time contained Andries Treurnicht.

In the face of renewed criticism of influx measures the OMSBPB has now been referred to a commission under Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis. It is evident that Koornhof's position as a reformer has been substantially weakened. If he wishes to salvage his credibility he might be in his interests to publicly explain how the Grosskopf report which the committee urged be published was instead pushed out of sight.

The FM asked Koornhof why the report was not made public and why many of its recommendations are so at variance with the OMSBPB. At the time of going to press he had not responded.

From 11/10/82 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

Grosskopf report on urban blacks shelved

Advisers ignored in new Koornhof Bill

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE new Bill governing the movement of black people ignores major recommendations of an advisory committee appointed by the Minister responsible for blacks, Dr Piet Koornhof

The report is that of the Grosskopf Committee which reported to Dr Koornhof in May last year. Details of its recommendations were published in the Financial Mail this week. The Rand Daily Mail also has a copy of the report.

Disclosure of details of the report could land Dr Koornhof in a new political storm. They come at a time when he is reportedly under fire in Government circles because of alleged "obstruction" of Government reform plans by senior officials of his Department of Co-operation and Development.

A study of the report, produced by a committee chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf, reveals it proposed extending far greater freedom to urban blacks than Dr Koornhof's Bill.

And it also reveals that Mr J H T

Mills then Director-General of Dr Koornhof's department, submitted a minority report objecting to some of the reforms proposed by the committee. The Bill is closer to Mr Mills' views than to those of the Grosskopf Committee.

In the report, compiled more than a year ago, the committee urges Dr Koornhof to publish its findings but until now he has not done so.

The committee also says that, although legislation putting into effect its findings would be "very difficult and time-consuming", it was confident it could complete the task "well in time for the next session of Parliament".

The committee, which included Dr Piet Riekert, author of the 1979 Riekert report on influx control, and Dr Nic Wiehahn, chairman of the Wiehahn Commission on labour laws, was set up after the furore over Dr Koornhof's three Bills on urban blacks in late 1980.

It was given the task of improving the Bills and making them more acceptable to organisations critical of them.

Since then Dr Koornhof has introduced a new Bill drastically curtailing the freedom of movement of black people. It has been dubbed the "Genocide

Bill" by critics and churches have vowed to defy it.

The Bill has been referred to Mr Chris Heunis' commission on constitutional affairs and is unlikely to be reintroduced until 1984.

Although the Grosskopf Committee endorsed the idea of higher fines for employers of "illegal" black city residents and those who allowed them to stay on their property, it also suggested that the number of blacks who could qualify to live legally in the cities be increased significantly.

The committee also suggested scrapping the curfew on blacks in the cities that contract workers be allowed to stay in the cities to look for jobs and other key reforms.

Yesterday, the PFP spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said acceptance of the Grosskopf recommendations by the Government "would have made life a good deal easier for blacks in both the cities and towns".

A spokesman for Dr Koornhof's office said he would not comment on reports detailing the Grosskopf findings.

● Details — Page 9

Koornhof bill ignores report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Piet Koornhof's new bill governing the movement of black people ignores major recommendations of a high-powered advisory committee he appointed — and whose report he has never published

The report is that of the Grosskopf Committee, which reported to Dr Koornhof in May last year. Key details of its recommendations were published in the Financial Mail this week.

Disclosure of details of the report could land Dr Koornhof in a new political storm while he is reportedly under fire in government circles because of alleged "obstruction" of reform plans by senior officials of his Department.

Proposed greater freedom for blacks

A study of the report, produced by a committee chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf, discloses that it proposed extending far greater freedom to blacks already in the cities than Dr Koornhof's proposed bill.

Since then, Dr Koornhof introduced a new bill drastically tightening up on the freedom of movement of black people. It has been dubbed the "Genocide Bill" by critics, and churches have vowed to defy it.

Although the Grosskopf Committee endorsed the idea of higher fines for employers of "illegal" black city residents and those who allowed them to stay on their property, it also suggested that blacks who had lived in cities for five years be allowed permanent rights and be allowed to bring their families with them. It also said these rights should apply whether or not the black people concerned were citizens of "independent" homelands.

● The 60 000-member Council of Unions of SA yesterday issued a statement attacking Dr Piet Koornhof's proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

"The bill seeks only to further restrict and control the movement of black people," it said.

D Dispatch 1/10/82

EAST LONDON — One hundred and fifty six black people were arrested this week for being in banned areas illegally; police announced yesterday

The people were arrested under the Urban Areas Consolidation Act and were fined after appearing in the commissioner's courts here and in King William's Town

A police spokesman, Major W W Brown, said 111 arrests were made in the East London urban area by South African Police and the East Cape Administration Board

Eighteen people were arrested for "illegal squatting" outside the East London municipal area, Major Brown said,

156 held after warning

and 27 arrested in King William's Town

The arrests follow a police warning last week that they were going to clamp down on black people in urban areas particularly people sleeping in servants' quarters

Yesterday Major Brown said the police

had found many unregistered black people living in servants' quarters, and warned homeowners to make sure their servants were registered if they lived on their premises

He also warned holidaymakers bringing servants with them on holiday that they were obliged to report to the local administration board office with details of their servants "to ensure influx control"

The decision to clamp down on black people in urban areas was made at a recent meeting of the city's crime prevention committee, which is made up of representatives from law enforcement bodies, municipalities, commerce and industry and the public sector — DDR

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ADF men jailed for raping woman

Mali Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — A white African Army sergeant instructed two black soldiers to rape a female detainee for interrogation was jailed for two years for indecent assault in the Windhoek District Court this week. Two soldiers were each sentenced to two years for rape of a 27-year-old woman in court. She was pregnant when she was raped by the soldiers Tobias and Filimon. The Roux, 23, and the woman and soldiers at a military base on March 12. Soldiers initially comply but when one threatened with dismissal

and after Le Roux had chained her to a pole in a bunker at the Miershoop military base, they raped her in turns in the absence of Le Roux. The woman told the court that Le Roux took her inside a bunker, took her clothes off, pressed her down on her back and suggested to the soldiers that they rape her. The war in the north influenced soldiers to act "in peculiar ways" and this should be taken into consideration, advocate George Coetzee said in defence. Mr Justice Chris Mouton told Le Roux "As a leader your role is to pursue peace and to win the confidence of the local population in the Operational Area, but you violated the freedom of the complainant and shattered her dignity".

RAU group blasts Dr Piet's Bill

Pretoria Bureau
THE Polstu branch at the Rand Afrikaans University has launched a scathing attack on the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill of Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development. They claimed that the Bill, in its current form, would cause further polarisation between black and white in South Africa. The students stressed their belief in equal citizenship rights for all South African citizens and said they rejected discrimination based on race. They welcomed the postponement of the implementation of the Bill, saying it hampered fundamental reform in South Africa.

Swiss car noise ban takes effect

London Bureau
LONDON — The first in a series of tough restrictions on car air and noise pollution took effect in Switzerland yesterday, immediately banning the importing of 23 foreign models, including the British Ford Escort 1100 and the Jaguar V-12 Fireball. Yesterday's restrictions are concerned with noise pollution. The banned models are cars whose makers cannot or will not bring motor noise down to 77 decibels. The rule does not affect people driving these makes and allows importers who already have them to sell until April 1983. Diesel cars are also exempt. Cars cleared by the Swiss authorities for import include Rolls-Royce, Rover, Talbot and all American-made models. But, from April, an even longer list of makes will be barred from import under the air pollution part of the regulations. The new regulations, described as the most severe in the world, were formulated after consultations with importers. More regulations aimed at reducing air pollution levels even further are scheduled for October 1986.

WORLD DIGEST

US to base 50 jets in
WASHINGTON — The United States plans to base 50 advanced F-16 fighters in Japan to counter threat from Soviet forces across the Pacific.

New Panama Canal study
WASHINGTON — Panama and the United States on Thursday established a commission to study the feasibility of constructing a new Panama Canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at sea level.

OAU summit: no progress
NAIROBI — A communique issued after a summit in Addis Ababa reported no progress in top-level contact group to reconvene the Summit of the Organisation of African Unity.

Prince treated for 'depression'
THE HAGUE — Prince Claus, husband of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, entered a Swiss clinic for treatment of "complaints of a depressive nature".

Sino-Soviet border talks
MOSCOW — Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister Gennadiy Gerasimov, who led Soviet representatives in talks with Chinese over their disputed border until the talks broke off in 1979, is returning to Peking in a private capacity.

Jamaica debates death sentence
KINGSTON — A convicted murderer was given another year of a last-minute stay of execution on appeal, intensifying Jamaica's debate over capital punishment.

'Cannibal' sent to insane asylum
PARIS — French psychiatrists said yesterday that a student Mr Issei Sagawa, 32, was mentally ill and killed Dutch student Renee Hartevelt, 25, and parts of her disemboweled body on June 11. Sagawa is now not expected to appear in court, but is locked up in a psychiatric asylum.

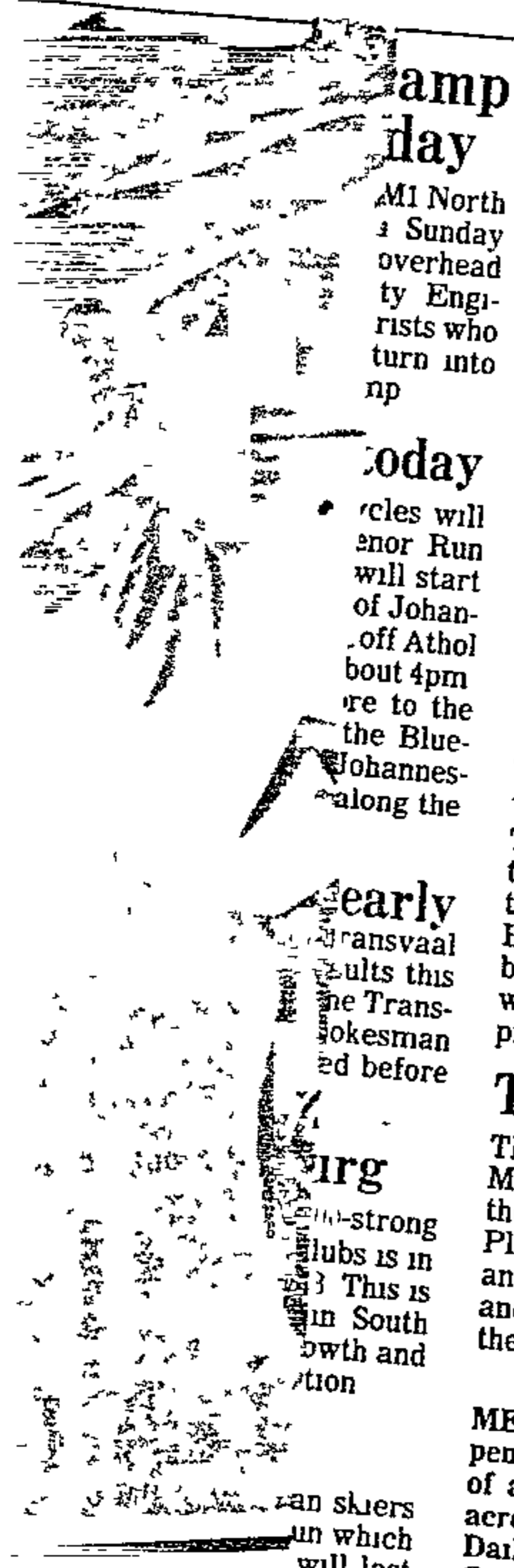
Aeroflot crash pilot arrested
LUXEMBOURG — The pilot of a Soviet Aeroflot plane that crashed at Luxembourg airport on Wednesday was arrested yesterday for failing to give evidence about the crash in which six people died, police said.

8 bombs blast Basque banks
BILBAO — In the latest series of attacks against Basque banks, eight bombs exploded before dawn yesterday, causing no injuries and government employment offices. Banking sources say they are connected with the banks' refusal to pay "revolutionary taxes" to Basque guerrilla groups.

Pipeline sanctions felt in France
LE HAVRE — French labour unions said yesterday that Dresser Industries Inc of Dallas, Texas, had cut off from its French subsidiary an Australian order worth \$10 million, the local 800 employees of US sanctions against European firms delivering material for the Soviet Siberian pipeline in violation of President Reagan's embargo.

Reports by Sapa-Reuter-AP

METRO MAIL



Camp day

M1 North — A Sunday camp day will be held at the M1 North. Overhead line workers and engineering staff will turn into campers.

Today

Prayers will be held for the late Mr. Run will start at 7pm at the Johannesburg Athol. Prayers will be held at 4pm at the Blue-Johannesburg along the

Nearly

Transvaal — The results of the Transvaal election were announced before

Arg

Strong — Clubs in the South and North

Can skiers — which will last specially

Rewards for winning hints

THE Randburg Town Council has decided to implement a scheme whereby its employees will be rewarded up to R25 000 for suggestions which are not regarded as part of their normal duties. Suggestions for savings in labour, material and equipment improvements in working conditions and in the image of the council are among those which will be welcomed.

Bless their furry hearts

TAKE your pets to the Episcopal Diocesan Chapel, at 44A Louis Botha Avenue, Berea, Johannesburg tomorrow at 7pm when Bishop the Rt Rev John Manson will bless them. Prayers for all animals and animal welfare societies will be said. The service is to mark the 800th birthday of St Francis of Assisi.

Benoni sings for the aged

THE Benoni City orchestra will present to the town's aged a programme of "golden oldies" tonight in the Benoni Town Hall. Soprano, Betty Strauss and baritone, Brian Morris will be guest singers. Apart from the "oldies", works by Schubert and Urban will be presented.

The kirking of the chief

THE kirking of the Springs Caledonian chief, Mrs Betty Gray, will take place tomorrow at the Methodist church at 9am. The Rev Des Plint will conduct the service. Caledonians and others interested are invited to attend and are also invited to a special half hour in the church-hall afterwards.

METRO MAIL is YOUR column about happenings in YOUR area. Pass on any snippets of a local or community interest you come across to the News Editor's Secretary, Rand Daily Mail, P O Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000. Or phone her on 710-9111 or 710-2510. For Pretoria the number is (012) 38861 and the East Rand 56-2534.

1, with feat of clay

This is ridiculous at a time of financial restraint, or other time. Art gallery spokesman, Mr. Chettle, said Miss Ham's performance symbolises the oppression of women. clay deepens the sense of oppression she feels as a woman and possibly as a Lebanese. "The cost to the public is R.40 which is

China displays 3 800-year-old mummy

PEKING — The burial of a Chinese woman 3 800 years ago did not approach the treatments given the pharaohs of Egypt but a dry desert climate kept her so well preserved that today even her sweat gland ducts are clearly visible. The official Xinhua News Agency announced the public exhibition in Shanghai of the mummy and displayed new details of Thursday.

sweat glands can be seen in the skin". But laboratory examination showed protein in the muscles has been reduced and X-rays revealed the vertebrae had a slight "retrogressive change". Archeologists believe the body is that of a woman who died between the ages of 40 and 45. Previous reports indicated she suffered from

ROADBLOCK PRINCESSES

206
3/10/82

By BARNET MTHOMBOHI

PRINCESS Mantfombi, wife of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and daughter of Swaziland's late King Sobhuza, was detained for a while at a roadblock in Piet Retief two weeks ago by police who

The police have confirmed that the incident took place at Princess Mantfombi's residence in Nongoma on September 19, where she had attended the investiture of Chief Buthelezi, a descendant of King Zwelithini, as the new ruler of Swaziland. The princess was

Her passport

Buthelezi said yesterday that King Goodwill told him that angry black motorists on the spot had wanted to fight the police.

"These other motorists jumped out of their cars and when they saw the way the Princess was being humiliated, they wanted to fight."

King Goodwill said he was a very tense situation, because these people said they were prepared to die rather than countenance what was happening.

King Goodwill is reported to have said this week he was saddened by the incident.

King Goodwill said he was deeply disturbed by the incident. "Even if reference books were still a requirement, can they demand them from people travelling in official cars?" he asked.

Chief Buthelezi said he would meet his Cabinet on Tuesday and a formal protest might be sent to follow the one made by the Commissioner-General, Mr Nico Hans Meyer.

King Goodwill: saddened

is which any lady could be subjected to that kind of humiliation.

"However, we must acknowledge the situation in which a police special unit was doing work because of the guerrilla warfare in the country."

"But some of their remarks were really uncalled for. Each time this happens it is a setback in human



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her smiles have gone unlitato

closed in 1980

Riekert report

The committee's findings were roughly in line with those of the 1979 Riekert Commission — a major extension of rights to city blacks and a tougher crackdown on those in the country who wanted to come to the cities

Like the Riekert report it said employers who hired "unauthorized" workers should be "severely punished"

People who had "il legal workers on their premises should also be prosecuted and possibly evicted if they had leased their property

The measures apparently found favour with Dr Koornhof. The new bill suggests a R5 000 fine for employers of 'illegals' and a R500 fine for those who "harbour" them

But the Grosskopf committee's other influx control recommendations are in sharp conflict with the bill. The committee found that "continued (black) urbanization should be regulated but cannot be halted"

It emphasized that the existing rights which some blacks have to stay permanently in the cities under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act "should not be taken away"

It recommends, however, that a large category of other workers in the cities should also acquire the rights

'Maintain himself'

Firstly, that "a person who wishes to live an urbanized life and is able to maintain himself and his family adequately (in the cities) should be entitled to do so"

Secondly in its most far-reaching recommendation the committee urges that all people who have been living legally in one or more urban areas for "a substantially continuous period of five years' lawful residence" should qualify for permanence

The wives, husbands and dependants of permanent residents should also be entitled to the rights

The five years rule should apply retrospectively "This will mean that all persons who have been lawfully resident in urban areas for five years or more at the inception of the new Act will immediately become entitled to permanent residence"

Qualifications

The people who are...

Prof says influx bill must go

Staff Reporter

A NOTED Stellenbosch University academic, Professor S P Cilliers, has called for the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill to be scrapped "in the best interests of the country".

According to the Afrikaans Sunday paper Rapport Professor Cilliers has issued a study of the bill warning that the harsh new influx control measures envisaged — which would lead to hundreds of thousands of people who qualify to live in the cities immediately losing these rights — could drive black people to violence

His warnings come amid mounting opposition to the bill and new evidence that it bypasses the recommendations of the Grosskopf Committee which was set up by Dr Piet Koornhof Minister of Co-operation and Development himself to advise on the three "new deal" bills for black development

Large-scale squatting and trespassing

Rapport quotes Professor Cilliers as saying the bill would either lead to large-scale squatting in the homelands — where there is even less housing available than in the cities — or a large-scale trespassing of the law by people who are regarded as "illegal" in the cities

He said that in several respects the bill was more stringent than the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. A large number of children at present in the cities would not qualify for permanent residence status, nor would citizens of the independent homelands be able to qualify as permanent urban residents

A form of job reservation, which was in conflict with current labour legislation, would be introduced

There would be stringent restrictions on the movement and residence of blacks in the rural areas and Professor Cilliers argued that "the possibility of the widespread dumping of these people in the homelands cannot be excluded"

Visitors to the city would be allowed in for only 14 days a year — and then only if they could satisfy the department that they had approved accommodation. This would place serious restrictions on social relations and responsibilities

Professor Cilliers believed the controls envisaged in the bill rested on a negative premiss — the denial of any basic right of existence for blacks in white-controlled South Africa. The bill would not lead to the removal of discrimination against blacks or the development of a democratic system of government for all

The envisaged permit system could only be monitored by inspections and night raids leading to a sharp intensification of the potential for conflict

In the light of the housing crisis, the requirement that blacks must have approved accommodation to acquire the right of residence is seen as totally unrealistic and impractical

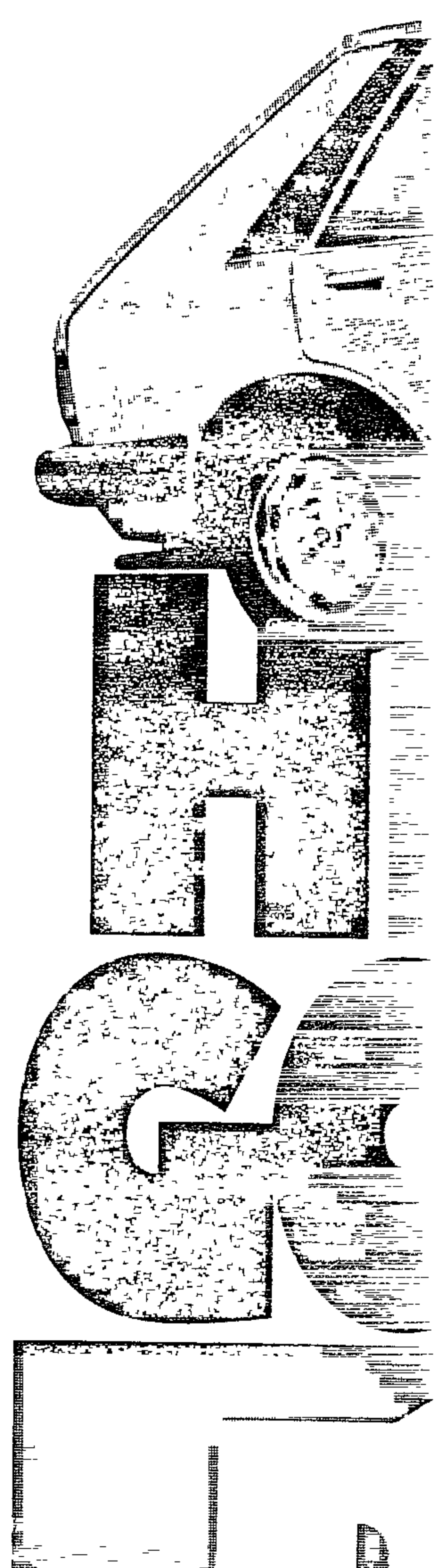
The outcome of all these measures "has serious implications for relations between black people and the maintenance of family and social life" and would lead to a further alienation between the black population and the authorities. It was contrary to the goals of the Riekert Commission as subscribed to by the government

Professor Cilliers called for a national strategy for urbanization to be part of a comprehensive development plan to meet the reasonable aspirations of all South Africa's inhabitants

Freedom of movement and residence should be the ultimate goal to be worked towards. Without this no effective political participation could be achieved

Missing detainee: Witnesses called

CT. 4/10/82 (22)



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Labour chief criticises Grosskopf

Labour Correspondent

THE Director-General of Manpower Dr Piet van der Merwe has criticised the Grosskopf committee report on pass legislation for failing to recommend permanent residence rights for platteland blacks

In a memorandum to the committee, also signed by Professor Nic Wiehahn, Prof Van der Merwe suggested that blacks from independent homelands be allowed into the country only if they had work permits approved by the Department of Immigration

the Grosskopf committee

In another memorandum, Mr M B Kumalo, also a committee member, criticised the report for excluding certain categories of migrant workers from the right to live permanently in the cities and suggested that some migrants be exempted

In their memo, Dr Van der Merwe and Prof Wiehahn suggested that, if city contract workers were to be allowed permanent residence after five years, the right of black people who have lived for generations in white platteland areas should also be recognised

They should also be able to

sell their labour freely on the urban labour market

Black people from independent homelands should be allowed into "white areas" in the same way as immigrants from other independent states in that the Department of Immigration would issue temporary work permits after consulting the Department of Manpower

● A leading Stellenbosch academic, Prof S P Cilliers, has added his voice to criticism of Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which largely ignores the Grosskopf findings

In a study of the Bill re-

leased to the Sunday newspaper Rapport, Prof Cilliers said the Bill would force hundreds of thousands of black people, who qualify to live in the cities, to leave, leading to widespread squatting

He said certain aspects of the Bill were more restrictive than the Black Urban Areas Act, which is now in force, and that it could also lead to widespread pass raids in white farming areas

The Bill would sharply increase the potential for conflict and lead to further polarisation between white and black, Prof Cilliers said

It would be in the country's best interests if the Bill was withdrawn, he said

Prof says influx bill must go

Staff Reporter

A NOTED Stellenbosch University academic, Professor S P Cilliers, has called for the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill to be scrapped "in the best interests of the country".

According to the Afrikaans Sunday paper Rapport, Professor Cilliers has issued a study of the bill warning that the harsh new influx control measures envisaged — which would lead to hundreds of thousands of people who qualify to live in the cities immediately losing these rights — could drive black people to violence.

His warnings come amid mounting opposition to the bill and new evidence that it bypasses the recommendations of the Grosskopf Committee which was set up by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, himself to advise on the three "new deal" bills for black development.

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He said that in several respects the bill was more stringent than the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. A large number of children at present in the cities would not qualify for permanent residence status, nor would citizens of the independent homelands be able to qualify as permanent urban residents.

A form of job reservation, which was in conflict with current labour legislation, would be introduced.

There would be stringent restrictions on the movement and residence of blacks in the rural areas and Professor Cilliers argued that "the possibility of the widespread dumping of these people in the homelands cannot be excluded".

Visitors to the city would be allowed in for only 14 days a year — and then only if they could satisfy the department that they had approved accommodation. This would place serious restrictions on social relations and responsibilities.

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The envisaged permit system could only be monitored by inspections and night raids leading to a sharp intensification of the potential for conflict.

In the light of the housing crisis, the requirement that blacks must have approved accommodation to acquire the right of residence is seen as totally unrealistic and impractical.

The outcome of all these measures "has serious implications for relations between black people and the maintenance of family and social life" and would lead to a further alienation between the black population and the authorities. It was contrary to the goals of the Riekert Commission as subscribed to by the government.

Professor Cilliers called for a national strategy for urbanization, to be part of a comprehensive development plan to meet the reasonable aspirations of all South Africa's inhabitants.

Freedom of movement and residence should be the ultimate goal to be worked towards. Without this, no effective political participation could be achieved.

Copy Tuis
4/10/82

Urban blacks 'lose out' on report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — It is possible that tens of thousands of city blacks would have won the right to remain there permanently with their families if Dr Piet Koornhof had accepted the report of a committee he himself appointed

But urban blacks have "lost out", because Dr Koornhof largely ignored his committee — he did not even publish its report, in spite of the fact that it urged him to. Instead he introduced a bill which critics have dubbed the "Genocide Bill" because, they say, it will condemn all but a privileged minority of blacks to poverty and possible starvation in rural areas

The committee was chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf and was appointed to review Dr Koornhof's three bills which provoked an outcry when they were released in 1980

Riekert report

The committee's findings were roughly in line with those of the 1979 Riekert Commission — a major extension of rights to city blacks and a tougher crackdown on those in the country who wanted to come to the cities

Like the Riekert report, it said employers who hired "unauthorized" workers should be "severely punished". People who had "illegal" workers on their premises should also be prosecuted and possibly evicted if they had leased their property

The measures apparently found favour with Dr Koornhof. The new bill suggests a R5 000 fine for employers of "illegals" and a R500 fine for those who "harbour" them.

But the Grosskopf committee's other influx control recommendations are in sharp conflict with the bill. The committee found that "continued (black) urbanization should be regulated but cannot be halted"

It emphasized that the existing rights which some blacks have to stay permanently in the cities under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act "should not be taken away"

It recommends, however, that a large category of other workers in the cities should also acquire the rights

'Maintain himself'

Firstly, that "a person who wishes to live an urbanized life and is able to maintain himself and his family adequately (in the cities) should be entitled to do so"

Secondly, in its most far-reaching recommendation, the committee urges that all people who have been living legally in one or more urban areas for "a substantially continuous period of five years' lawful residence" should qualify for permanence

The wives, husbands and dependants of permanent residents should also be entitled to the rights

The five years rule should apply retrospectively "This will mean that all persons who have been lawfully resident in urban areas for five years or more, at the inception of the new Act, will immediately become entitled to permanent residence"

Qualifications

The people who qualified this way would have worked in the cities as contract workers and should acquire the rights even if they had returned to the countryside to renew their contracts or for a brief period while out of work. Citizens of "independent" homelands would also be entitled to the rights

The committee also proposed a major extension of contract worker rights — if the workers were unemployed, they should be allowed to stay in the cities for "a reasonable period (say six months)" to seek new jobs

Black visitors who had no jobs should also be allowed into the cities for up to 90 days a year without a permit.

Synod damns labour system in W Cape

CAPE TIMES 4/10/82

Staff Reporter

THE migrant labour system and laws regulating labour in the Western Cape were condemned by the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa (Cape/Orange Diocese) last week

In a resolution, the synod said it "abhorred" the migrant labour system, as it broke up family life

This, the synod said, should be safeguarded in "any Christian country"

'Exploitation'

"The separation of husband and wife cannot be forced upon them by law, as no-one should put asunder what God has united," said the synod

It added that "the system promoted the exploitation of the black masses of South Africa" who had no part in the making of that law

The synod also condemned the law declaring the Western Cape a "coloured" labour preferential area, saying "the

so-called coloured people" had never asked for blacks to be excluded

The synod decided to reject the President's Council

It warned the new constitutional dispensation would create division and enmity among the disenfranchised

A resolution condemning local management committees, community councils and relationship committees was also passed by the synod

'Serve to divide'

"These committees only serve to divide the people and it is impossible to see the use and significance of government-instituted bodies," said the resolution

The synod welcomed the election of Dr Allan Boesak as president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches

The election was "an encouraging event" for Reformed churches

60% of a push

Too many blacks 'offensive'

RADH
4/10/87
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Reform body told to tighten influx control

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A COMMITTEE set up to improve the pass laws was urged by the former head of the Department of Co-operation and Development Mr J H T Mills to prevent large numbers of blacks coming to "white" areas — because this would offend white voters

He said the Group Areas Act was unable to stop "other races and undesirable elements" from coming to "white" areas and other measures were necessary

Mr Mills also warned against allowing blacks property rights in "white" cities because, "private property is not indigenous to Bantu law or customs"

These views were contained in a hardline memorandum by Mr Mills on the report of the Grosskopf Committee, of which he was a member. The committee was set up in early 1981 to attempt to meet criticisms of Dr Piet Koornhof's three laws affecting urban blacks

The committee reported last May and urged substantial pass law reforms. But its report was never published and most of its suggestions were ignored in Dr Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

Last week the contents of its report were revealed in the Press

In his memo, Mr Mills opposed most far-

reaching reforms urged by the committee. He was then head of the department which controls black affairs and is now Commissioner-General of KwaNdebele

Dr Koornhof's Bill is closer to Mr Mills' views than to those of the committee

Mr Mills opposed the committee's suggestion that blacks who had worked "temporarily" in cities for five years be allowed to live in them permanently

This would grant permanent city rights to "a very great number of black people"

Mr Mills also opposed allowing blacks unfettered access to the Western Cape because, he said, this was against Government policy

He also opposed recommendations that jobless contract workers be allowed six months in the cities to seek new jobs and rural blacks be allowed to visit the cities for 90 days a year without permission

Mr Mills had doubts about the committee's view that influx control could be enforced at the work place and place of residence only and not on the streets

Mr Mills said the committee glossed over the residence of blacks in white areas, and added "The concern among the white electorate is precisely over the question of blacks in white areas"

On freehold property rights, Mr Mills said blacks had always regarded private property ownership with "suspicion" and attempts to introduce it in black areas had little success

CT 4/10/82

Urban blacks 'lost out' on report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — It is possible that tens of thousands of city blacks would have won the right to remain there permanently with their families if Dr Piet Koornhof had accepted the report of a committee he himself appointed.

But urban blacks have "lost out" because Dr Koornhof largely ignored his committee — he did not even publish its report, in spite of the fact that it urged him to. Instead he introduced a bill which critics have dubbed the "Genocide Bill" because, they say, it will condemn all but a privileged minority of blacks to poverty and possible starvation in rural areas.

The committee was chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf and was appointed to review Dr Koornhof's three bills which provoked an outcry when they were released in 1980.

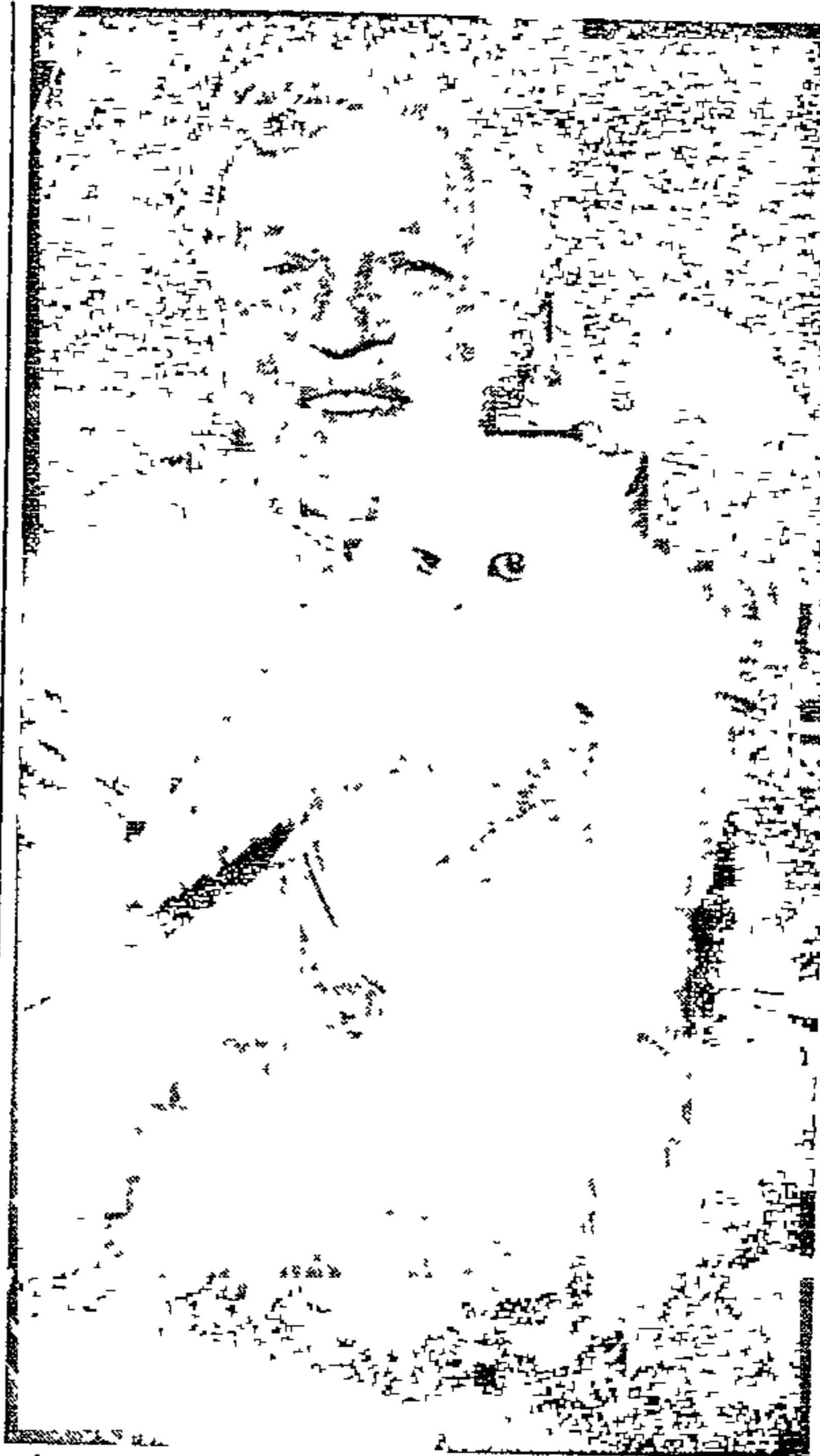
Riekert report

The committee's findings were roughly in line with those of the 1979 Riekert Commission — a major extension of rights to city blacks and a tougher crackdown on those in the country who wanted to come to the cities.

Like the Riekert report it said employers who hired "unauthorized" workers should be "severely punished". People who had "illegal" workers on their premises should also be prosecuted and possibly evicted if they had leased their property.

The measures apparently found favour with Dr Koornhof. The new bill suggests a R5 000 fine for employers of "illegals" and a R500 fine for those who "harbour" them.

But the Grosskopf committee's other influx control recommendations are in sharp conflict with the bill. The committee found that



Artist Vladimir Tretchikoff gives Cherie Dearheart Jennifer Import, a 12-year-old Chinchilla cat, a cuddle at the Pamper Championship Cat Show in Cape Town at the weekend. Jennifer was judged third Supreme Champion in South Africa. She is owned by Mrs Stella Slabber of Southfield.

Now Airways keep

BRITISH AIRWAYS has beaten its punctuality problem, according to chief executive Mr Watts who says "We now honestly claim we are punctual, and we tend to remain that way."

Earlier this year Watts pinpointed punctuality as one of the striking examples of the airline's range of production improvements. In a statement he pointed out that during the summer of 1977, the chances of on-time departure for long-haul passenger was about one in four. That he said was unacceptable and getting punctuality right became the airline's number one objective. From the summer of 1978 onwards the on-time departure rate went steadily and it is still climbing.

Long-haul operations surpassed their 1976 levels and were more punctual than they had been in

CT 4/10/82

Prof says influx bill must go

Staff Reporter

A NOTED Stellenbosch University academic, Professor S P Cilliers, has called for the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill to be scrapped "in the best interests of the country".

According to the Afrikaans Sunday paper Rapport, Professor Cilliers has issued a study of the bill warning that the harsh new influx control measures envisaged — which would lead to hundreds of thousands of people who qualify to live in the cities immediately losing these rights — could drive black people to violence.

His warnings come amid mounting opposition to the bill and new evidence that it bypasses the recommendations of the Grosskopf Committee which was set up by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, himself to advise on the three 'new deal' bills for black development.

committee found that 'continued (black) urbanization should be regulated but cannot be halted'

It emphasized that the existing rights which some blacks have to stay permanently in the cities under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act "should not be taken away"

It recommends, however, that a large category of other workers in the cities should also acquire the rights

'Maintain himself'

Firstly, that "a person who wishes to live an urbanized life and is able to maintain himself and his family adequately (in the cities) should be entitled to do so"

Secondly, in its most far-reaching recommendation, the committee urges that all people who have been living legally in one or more urban areas for "a substantially continuous period of five years' lawful residence should qualify for permanence

The wives husbands and dependants of permanent residents should also be entitled to the rights

The five years rule should apply retrospectively "This will mean that all persons who have been lawfully resident in urban areas for five years or more at the inception of the new Act, will immediately become entitled to permanent residence

Qualifications

The people who qualified this way would have worked in the cities as contract workers and should acquire the rights even if they had returned to the countryside to renew their contracts or for a brief period while out of work. Citizens of independent homelands would also be entitled to the rights

The committee also proposed a major extension of contract worker rights — if the workers were unemployed, they should be allowed to stay in the cities for "a reasonable period (say six months)" to seek new jobs

Black visitors who had no jobs should also be allowed into the cities for up to 90 days a year without a permit

Large-scale squatting and trespassing

Rapport quotes Professor Cilliers as saying the bill would either lead to large-scale squatting in the homelands — where there is even less housing available than in the cities — or a large-scale trespassing of the law by people who are regarded as "illegal" in the cities

He said that in several respects the bill was more stringent than the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. A large number of children at present in the cities would not qualify for permanent residence status, nor would citizens of the independent homelands be able to qualify as permanent urban residents

A form of job reservation, which was in conflict with current labour legislation, would be introduced

There would be stringent restrictions on the movement and residence of blacks in the rural areas and Professor Cilliers argued that "the possibility of the widespread dumping of these people in the homelands cannot be excluded"

Visitors to the city would be allowed in for only 14 days a year — and then only if they could satisfy the department that they had approved accommodation. This would place serious restrictions on social relations and responsibilities

Professor Cilliers believed the controls envisaged in the bill rested on a negative premiss — the denial of any basic right of existence for blacks in white-controlled South Africa. The bill would not lead to the removal of discrimination against blacks or the development of a democratic system of government for all

The envisaged permit system could only be monitored by inspections and night raids leading to a sharp intensification of the potential for conflict

In the light of the housing crisis, the requirement that blacks must have approved accommodation to acquire the right of residence is seen as totally unrealistic and impractical

The outcome of all these measures "has serious implications for relations between black people and the maintenance of family and social life" and would lead to a further alienation between the black population and the authorities. It was contrary to the goals of the Riekert Commission as subscribed to by the government

Professor Cilliers called for a national strategy for urbanization, to be part of a comprehensive development plan to meet the reasonable aspirations of all South Africa's inhabitants

Freedom of movement and residence should be the ultimate goal to be worked towards. Without this no effective political participation could be achieved

Missing detainee: Witnesses called

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — The truth about the mystery disappearance of a Kaokoland man after being detained and allegedly tortured by the security police in 1980, could emerge soon

Mr Justice Mouton ruled in the Windhoek Supreme Court on Friday that the court could not arrive at a finding of improper conduct by the police on the basis of statements laid before the court, and ruled that both sides in the dispute could call witnesses for oral evidence

Mr Johannes Kakuva 62, disappeared in the latter half of 1980 soon after being detained at the administrative centre at Opuwo in Kaokoland

Mr Kakuva was a member of a group of Kaokoland residents

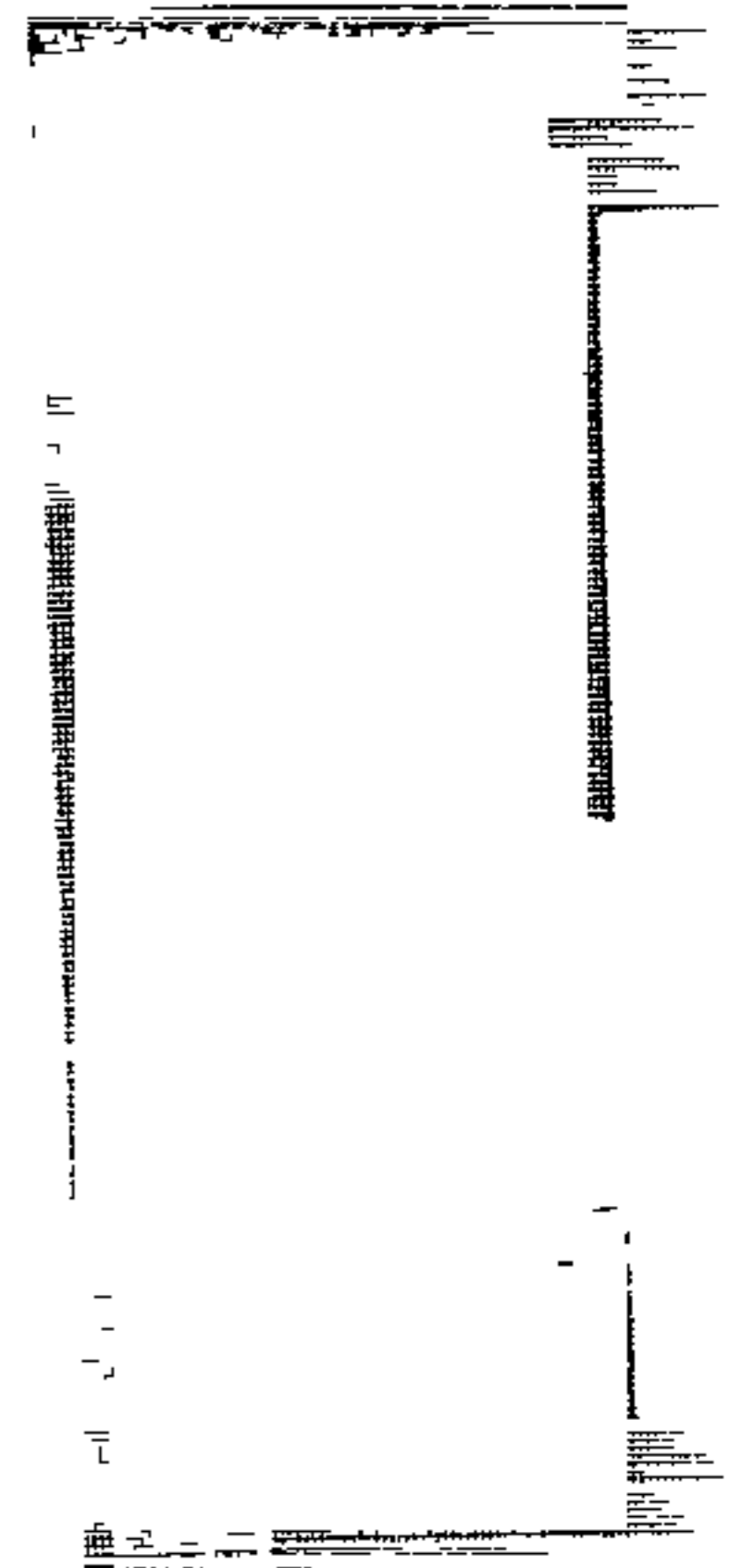
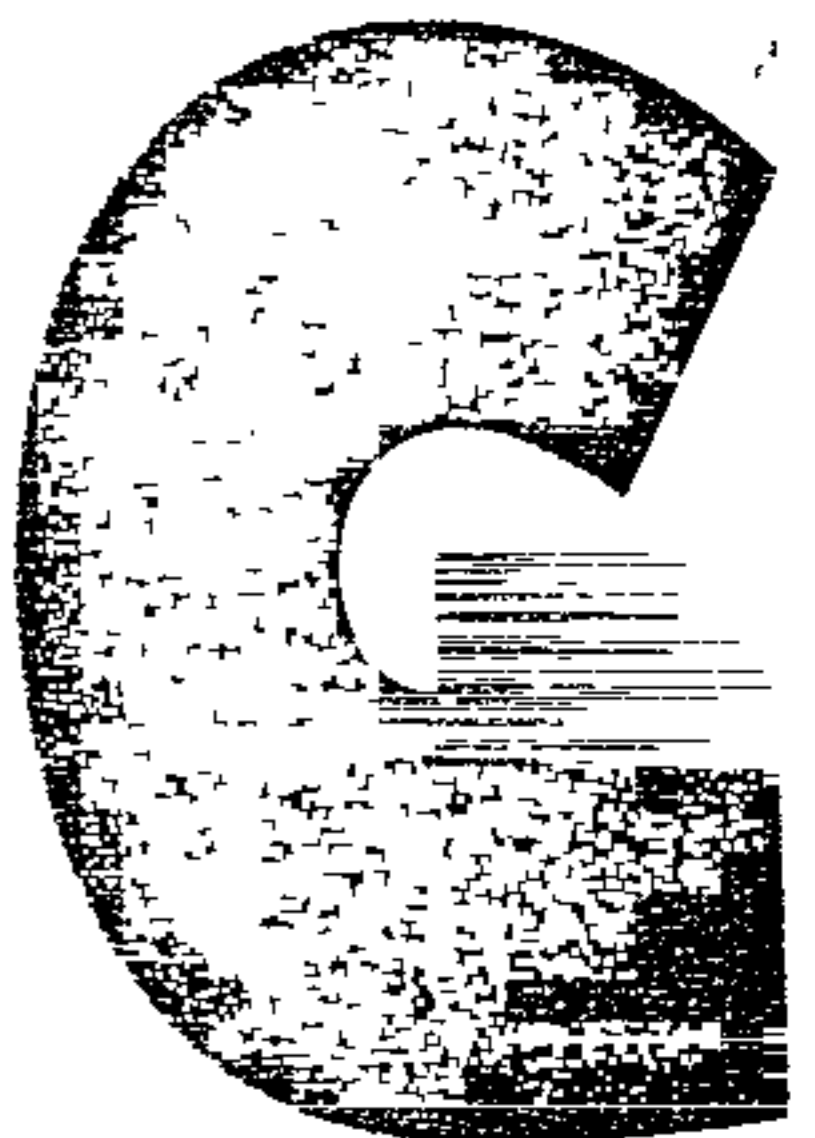
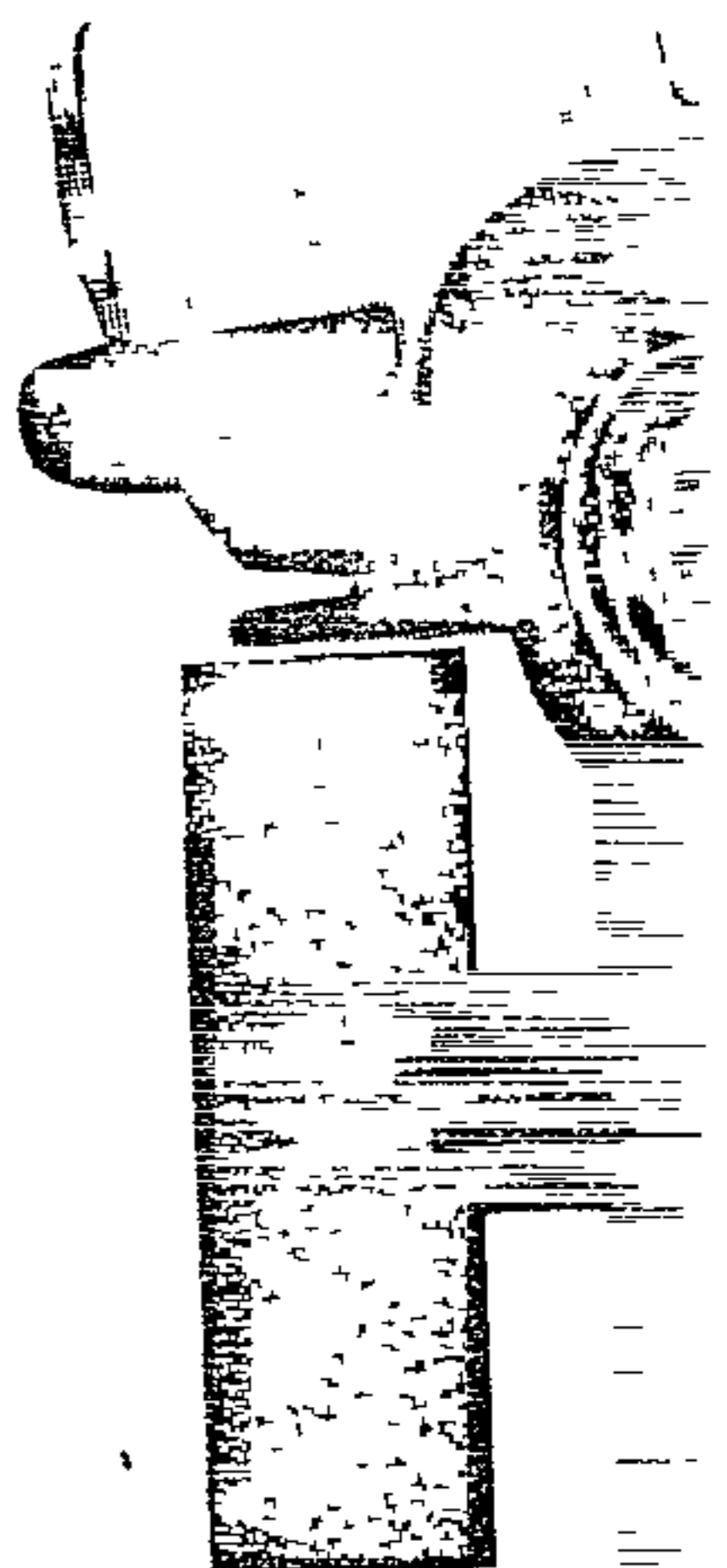
rounded up by the police after a substantial infiltration of Swapo guerillas and political commissars into the area

Lieutenant Pat King of the security police dismissed in a sworn statement allegations that Mr Kakuva had been tortured and said Mr Kakuva had agreed to lead the police to make contact with a group of Swapo guerillas

But according to a sworn statement made by another detainee Mr Kakuva's body was thrown on the floor after being assaulted

It was his opinion that Mr Kakuva was dead he said

Mr Kakuva's wife Uaringa and his brother Willipard, brought an action against the South African Minister of Police and the Administrator-General of SWA



Fire Gellen, Simkins & Manning, 11b21

The largest
instalment
Ask Pe

Political Staff
East London

The Government is set to introduce legislation to circumvent a 1980 Appeal Court judgment affecting the right of the wives of blacks qualified to be in white urban areas to stay with their husbands.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, today referred to the Komani case, in which the Appeal Court ruled that the wives of blacks qualified to work in the urban areas could stay with their husbands.

After that judgment the Government said it would accept the court decision.

Today Dr Koornhof told the Cape National Party Congress that court decision and another influx control case were creating problems.

Parliament

It had therefore been decided to introduce legislation during the next session of Parliament to deal with the matter.

This was being done because a proposed influx measure, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, was being delayed until local urban black authorities had been established.

The congress was discussing a resolution from the False Bay constituency calling for stricter influx control.

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Govt plan
206
to keep
law 6/10/82
WIVES OUT

▶ From page 1

trial — particularly in the Western Cape

A Mr Olivier of False Bay, said 30 years of increasingly severe penalties had not solved the problem of the large-scale influx of blacks into the Western Cape. At present there were 40 000 "illegal" blacks there.

His constituency was not introducing the motion out of heartlessness but because there was not enough work for "legal" blacks and because the influx had caused social problems. There was a serious shortage of black housing, he said.

Mr Olivier suggested stricter influx control measures, including road blocks and more efficient border control.

Dr Koornhof said he accepted the resolution but suggested one of the most effective means of influx control was to create opportunities for blacks in their own areas. Urbanisation should take place in the homelands, he said.

Dr Koornhof said the Government's decentralisation and regional development plans should be seen in this light.

He called on employers in urban areas to obey the law and not to employ illegal workers.

Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, endorsed the view that the most effective way of controlling the stream of black people to white areas was to provide those facilities blacks sought in their own areas.

At present there were only 1 100 housing plots available for blacks in the Peninsula. Apart from the 85 000 legally present there were 28 000 known "illegals" but the actual figure was probably far higher, he said.

By the year 2000 there could be 500 000 blacks in the Western Cape, Mr Morrison said. Since providing housing for only 80 000 would cost R600 million the uncontrolled influx of blacks would be too costly to be allowed.

Govt plan to keep black wives out

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law 6/10/82

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Wives

Threat to rights of urban black

By Tos Wentzel
 Political Correspondent
 EAST LONDON — The Government is to consider introducing legislation to circumvent a 1980 Appeal Court judgment affecting the right of the wives of blacks qualified to be in white urban areas to be with their husbands

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof,

today referred to the Koman case in which the Appeal Court ruled that the wives of blacks qualified to work in the urban areas could stay with their husbands.

After that judgment the Government said it would accept the court decision

Today Dr Koornhof said this decision and one in another case were creating problems

It had therefore been decided to consider introducing legislation during the next session of Parliament to deal with the matter

This was being done because another influx measure, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, was being held back until local urban black authorities had been established

The congress was discussing a resolution from the False Bay constituency calling for stricter influx control, particularly in the Western Cape

A Mr Olivier, of False Bay, said 30 years of ever higher penalties had not solved the problem of the large-scale influx of blacks into the Western Cape. At present there were 40 000 "illegal" blacks there

His constituency was not introducing the motion out of heartlessness, but because there was not enough work for legal blacks and because the influx caused social problems. There was a serious shortage of black housing

He suggested stricter influx control measures, including roadblocks, and more efficient border control

Dr Koornhof said he accepted the resolution, but one of the most effective ways of influx control was to create opportunities for blacks in their own areas. Urbanisation should in fact take place in the homelands.

This was why the Government's decentralisation and regional development plans were so important.

He called on employ-

ers in urban areas also to obey the law and not to employ illegal workers

Dr G de V Morrison, deputy Minister of Co-operation, said the most effective way of controlling the black stream to the white areas was to provide for the blacks what they sought in white areas in their own areas

There were only 1 100 housing plots available (Turn to Page 3)



Dr Piet Koornhof

206 206

Outrage at Koornhof's influx move

By David Breier,
Chief Reporter

Dr Piet Koornhof has drawn strong criticism for his announcement that the Government will frame legislation to counter court decisions which have softened influx control

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, told the Cape congress of the National Party yesterday that the Appeal Court's decision in the Komani case was creating problems

In this case the court recognised the right of black wives and children to stay with men who had the right to live in urban areas

He also referred to a second court decision, apparently the Rikhoto case, in which the Rand Supreme Court recognised contract workers could receive residential rights after 10 years

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokes-

man on co-operation and development said today "Coming from a man who has undertaken to soften the impact of the pass laws, this is all the more disgusting"

She said Dr Koornhof's statement that he would amend the pass laws to obliterate the Komani decision "is one promise you can be sure he will keep because his own job is threatened"

"If the Government had set out deliberately to create instability and violence, it could not have done better than prevent black families from living together," she said

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre said that in more than 100 cases the centre had had to approach the authorities to reverse administrative decisions so that wives could live with their

To Page 3, Col 1

Influx law:
rage at
new threat

husbands and children with their fathers in terms of the Komani decision

Mrs Joyce Harris, national vice president of the Black Sash which was largely instrumental in pursuing the Komani case, said Dr Koornhof's statement "goes right in the teeth of the Government's profession of reform and leaves one speechless"

"As the Government profess to be God-fearing and to follow the teachings of the Bible, it would seem to be going completely contrary to these teachings in its determination to enforce its policy and to break up family life," she said

"It is surely immoral to make use of people's labour and then to deny them fundamental rights as human beings"

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, compared the Department of Co-operation and Development with the colonial powers in Africa and Asia which considered themselves above the law

"It has never given full effect to the Komani decision and in a recent case in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court a member of the West Rand Administration Board told the court that it was his board's policy not to give effect to the Rikhoto decision

"There can be no talk of reform in South Africa until that department is abolished," he said

Koornhof plans to override court rulings

City blacks face tougher pass laws

7/10/82
7/9/82

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Rona

By JOHN BATTERSBY
and STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE Government is considering overriding recent landmark court rulings allowing urban blacks to live permanently in the cities with their wives and children.

This shock announcement, which dashes the chances millions of blacks to lead a family life in the cities, was made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at the National Party's Cape congress in East London yesterday.

It immediately met with angry reaction from civil rights workers, lawyers

and the Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman

Mrs Suzman said the move showed "scant respect for the courts" and that "in other countries Governments who show this are forced to resign"

A legal source described it as a "catastrophe" and the Black Sash national vice-president, Mrs Jill Wentzel, said it was "astounding" that "a supposedly Christian Government is to make another attempt to destroy family life"

Addressing the congress, Dr Koornhof referred specifically to the Appeal Court ruling in the Komani case, which granted wives and children of black city workers the right to join them. Provision to "deal with the case" had been made in his controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. But that Bill was being postponed and "we will therefore have to come up with amending legislation to deal with the Komani case because it is causing problems," he said.

Dr Koornhof told the Rand Daily Mail in an interview after his speech that the Government had made no decision — the matter was merely "under consideration"

But another senior Government source said the clear intention of amending legislation would be to restore the status quo existing before the Komani ruling and the Rikhoto and Boo! judgments, which gave contract workers permanent city rights under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act

"These rulings defeat the purpose of Government policy. Contract workers were not meant to get Section 10 rights," he said. Unless the law was amended, millions of "illegal" blacks would gain the right to live in cities

"This would double the backlog in black housing to more than 500 000 units," he said. The Komani ruling nullified a regulation that blacks could only live in cities if they obtained lodgers' permits from the authorities. This prevented many wives and children of qualified blacks from staying in the cities

The Rikhoto and Boo! cases opened the way for contract workers to qualify for city residence rights after working in cities for at least 10 years and, by implication, to have their wives and children live with them — a right effectively taken away by a 1968 Government regulation

In these cases, the courts found that the Government could not use regulations to take away rights granted to black people in law

A clause in the Orderly Movement Bill would give the Minister the power to remove rights granted by influx control laws and thus override court rulings

Dr Koornhof told the Mail he found "totally acceptable" a congress resolution calling for the stricter implementation of influx control

But after two years of studying the problem, the Government believed the most effective influx control was the creation of job opportunities in and near the "national states". The Government was also attending to the position of qualified city blacks and was awaiting a commission report on an urbanisation strategy

Dr Koornhof blamed employers for worsening the problem of illegal blacks in the cities. "If white employers had co-operated and not employed any illegal blacks this problem would never have occurred."

FINES totalling more than R2 400 were imposed at the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday on more than 80 people found guilty under pass-law charges

This followed a raid by Western Cape Administration Board officials on the Langa bachelors' quarters about 3 30 am yesterday and the arrest of more than 100 people, including about 40 women

Several people said they had come to the Peninsula to look for jobs Others said they had come for medical purposes

Howard Nyongolo 23, was fined R70 (or 70 days) for being in the Peninsula without permission for more than three days and R20 (or 20 days) for failing to produce a pass

'NONSENSE'

Nyongolo told the court he came to the Peninsula on October 1 to look for his father because his mother had died He said he was to leave on Sunday

Passing sentence Mr L van Wyk said "In the meantime while you are

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fined
after
Langa
raid

treatment as he was suffering from fits

Osman Thandi, who said he came to look for a job to support his family in Middledrift, was fined R90 on the two counts

Mr van Wyk said "It is difficult to get jobs here without documents We do not know, you might be a terrorist"

About 40 women were found guilty for being in bachelors' quarters without permission

• See page 3

here, the dead body of your mother is waiting in the homelands for someone to come one day You are talking nonsense"

Elliott Mfengwane, 27, who was fined R70, said he worked in the Peninsula as a contract worker but his contract expired in July He also said he was still looking for another job

Mr van Wyk said that when his contract ended it meant he was "supposed to go back home"

Vuyisile Ngcwangu, 22, who was fined R80 on both counts, told the court he came to look for

Dismay over pass law announcement

ARGUS 7/10/82

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Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Dr Piet Koornhof's announcement that the Government would create legislation to counter the effects of court decisions which softened influx control has been greeted with dismay

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said at the Cape congress of the National Party yesterday that the Appeal Court's decision in the Komani case was creating problems

In this case the court recognised the right of wives and children to stay with men who had the right to live in urban areas

CONTRACT

He also referred to another court decision causing problems

This was apparently the Rikhoto case in which the Rand Supreme Court recognised that contract workers could receive residential rights after 10 years

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said, "Coming from a man who has undertaken to soften the impact of the pass laws,

this is all the more disgusting"

She said Dr Koornhof's statement that he would amend the pass laws to obliterate the Komani decision "is one promise you can be sure he will keep because his own job is threatened"

"INSTABILITY"

"If the government had set out deliberately to create instability and violence, it could not have done better than prevent black families from living together," she said

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre said that in more than 100 cases the centre had to approach the authorities to reverse administrative decisions so that wives and children could live with their husbands or fathers in terms of the Komani decision

Mrs Joyce Harris, national vice-president of the Black Sash, which was largely instrumental in pursuing the Komani case, said Dr Koornhof's statement "goes right in the teeth of the Government's profession to reform and leaves one absolutely speechless"

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"COLONIAL"

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, compared the Department of Co-operation and Development with the colonial empires of Africa and Asia which considered themselves above the law

"It has never given full effect to the Komani decision and in a recent case in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court a member of the West Rand Administration Board told the court that it was his board's policy not to give effect to the Rikhoto decision

"Dr Koornhof's new announcement that legislation will be introduced to overrule Komani reflects an arrogance and an inhumanity which has characterised that department for many years. There can be no reform in South Africa until that department is abolished," he said

Deaf boy, 9, killed by train

By ANDREW DONALDSON

A NINE-year-old partially deaf Phillip boy was knocked down and killed by a train yesterday afternoon when he stopped to pick up some spilled tomatoes while crossing the railway line between Nyanga and Philippi.

Randall John Karoulas, who sustained multiple injuries probably had not heard the train coming, his distraught mother, Mrs Frances Karoulas of the farm Hazeldean said last night.

He was bringing home boxes of fruit and vegetables for his mother when the one with tomatoes in it broke.

"He knew he had to bring all the food home because his mother would have been annoyed with him otherwise," said Randall's sister, 18-year-

♦♦♦♦
To page 2



Rights of urban blacks in jeopardy

CAPE Times
7/10/82
~~122~~
~~200~~ 206

Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — The government is considering overriding recent landmark court decisions allowing urban blacks to live permanently in the cities with their wives and children.

This shock announcement, which could dash the chances of millions of blacks leading a family life in the cities was made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, at the National Party's Cape congress in East London yesterday.

Addressing the congress Dr Koornhof referred specifically to the Appeal Court ruling in the Komani case, which granted wives and children of urban black workers the right to join them. He said provision to "deal with the case" had been made in his controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

But the Bill was being postponed and "we will therefore have to come with amending legislation to deal with the Komani case because it is causing problems," Dr Koornhof said.

His statement immediately caused an angry reaction from civil rights workers lawyers and the opposition spokesman on black affairs Mrs Helen Suzman.

'Scant respect'

Mrs Suzman said it showed "scant respect for the courts".

Dr Koornhof said in an interview after his speech that no decision had been

Rikhoto and Boo's judgments which established the right of contract workers to permanent city rights, in terms of Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act.

"These rulings defeat the purpose of government policy. Contract workers were not meant to get Section 10 rights," the government source said.

'Housing'

Unless the law were amended, millions of 'illegal' blacks would gain the right to live in cities. "This would double the backlog in black housing to more than 500 000 units," he said.

The Komani ruling nullified a regulation that blacks could live in cities only if they obtained lodgers' permits from the authorities. This prevented many wives and children of qualified blacks from staying in the cities.

A clause in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would give the minister the power to remove rights granted by influx control laws and thus override court rulings.

Mrs Suzman and a leading lawyer said that because Parliament was supreme, it would be "easy" for the government to override the court judgments.

In this system an

The Cape Times 

Looking for weekend entertainment? You will find it in FUNFINDER the new Cape Times supplement that tells you all you need to know about the entertainment scene in one colourful package. Look out for it tomorrow morning.

Carousel Stoneware Dinner Sets



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By ANDREW DONALDSON

A NINE-year-old partially deaf Philippi boy was knocked down and killed by a train yesterday afternoon when he stopped to pick up some spilled tomatoes while crossing the railway line between Nyanga and Philippi

Randall John Karoulas, who sustained multiple injuries, probably had not heard the train coming, his distraught mother, Mrs Frances Karoulas, of the farm Hazeldean, said last night.

He was bringing home boxes of fruit and vegetables for his mother when the one with tomatoes in it broke

"He knew he had to bring all the food home because his mother would have been annoyed with him otherwise," said Randall's sister, 18-year-

To page 2



Urban blacks in jeopardy

Handwritten scribbles and numbers: 127, 329, 200, 206

Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — The government is considering overriding recent landmark court decisions allowing urban blacks to live permanently in the cities with their wives and children.

This shock announcement, which could dash the chances of millions of blacks leading a family life in the cities, was made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at the National Party's Cape congress in East London yesterday

Addressing the congress, Dr Koornhof referred specifically to the Appeal Court ruling in the Komani case, which granted wives and children of urban black workers the right to join them. He said provision to 'deal with the case' had been made in his controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

But the Bill was being postponed and 'we will therefore have to come with amending legislation to deal with the Komani case because it is causing problems', Dr Koornhof said

His statement immediately caused an angry reaction from civil rights workers lawyers and the opposition spokesman on black affairs Mrs Helen Suzman

'Scant respect'

Mrs Suzman said it showed 'scant respect for the courts'

Dr Koornhof said in an interview after his speech that no decision had been taken by the government and the matter was merely 'under consideration'

But another senior government source said the clear intention of amending legislation would be to restore the status quo before the Komani ruling and the

Rikhoto and Boo! judgments which established the right of contract workers to permanent city rights, in terms of Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act

'These rulings defeat the purpose of government policy. Contract workers were not meant to get Section 10 rights,' the government source said

'Housing'

Unless the law were amended millions of 'illegal' blacks would gain the right to live in cities. 'This would double the backlog in black housing to more than 500 000 units,' he said

The Komani ruling nullified a regulation that blacks could live in cities only if they obtained lodgers permits from the authorities. This prevented many wives and children of qualified blacks from staying in the cities

A clause in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would give the minister the power to remove rights granted by influx control laws and thus override court rulings

Mrs Suzman and a leading lawyer said that because Parliament was supreme it would be 'easy' for the government to override the court judgments

In this system an unscrupulous government can always override the courts. In other systems they would have to resign if they tried. Mrs Suzman said

(Report by J Battersby and S Friedman, 175 Main Street Johannesburg.)

The Cape Times Funfinder

Looking for weekend entertainment? You will find it in FUNFINDER the new Cape Times supplement that tells you all you need to know about the entertainment scene in one colourful package. Look out for it tomorrow morning

Carousel Stoneware Dinner Sets



JO op pr of Ke cu pr an ch ra tel Ke me le th 10 ch Tu ca fle pr th ne ab tic ur bo fu to se at Ni Ot w th to m n.

Unionist urges change in movement bill

D. Dispatch *206* *8/10/82*

JOHANNESBURG — The general secretary of the country's 'biggest trade union, the 54 000-member SA Boilermakers' Society, yesterday lashed the planned bill to tighten influx control and said industrial action from his own union could not be ruled out if the government pressed ahead with it

Mr Ike van der Watt told a personnel management convention in Bophuthatswana, shop-floor unrest was likely if

the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Persons Bill released earlier this year, was not changed significantly

He said no union could "afford to ignore" the bill and urged management and labour to get together to prevent it being passed unchanged "before there is any question of wildcat industrial action"

"The legislation contains the seeds of industrial unrest. If not changed extensively we

can expect trouble on the shop-floor"

The Boilermakers were not against "planning and discipline in population movement," he said but only if the people affected agreed. "The present process of curtailing the rights of individuals without their consent is totally unacceptable to us"

The bill has been referred to a commission of inquiry headed by the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis — DDC

'Not planning law to nullify court ruling'

~~206~~ 206 ~~206~~ E. Post 9/10/82
Weekend Post Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said this week it was presumptuous to claim the Government wanted to override recent court decisions on influx control by means of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

He said in an interview with the Nasionale Koerante group that a select committee would examine the Bill, but it would not be considered until black local government authorities were instituted next year

In answering a question at the National Party Cape Congress about the Komani appeal ruling, which gave the wives and children of black workers the right to live with them in urban areas, he had drawn attention to the Bill

He had said the Government was busy with the matter, but that no decisions had yet been made

"I never said there would be legislation over this case," he added

It was also nonsense that it had been decided to scrap the Bill, said Dr Koornhof

NEWSA BASED ON TOUGH INFUX PLAN

766 SOUTH Africans hoping for meaningful change now that the four provincial congresses of the National Party have endorsed the Government's constitutional plan, are likely to be disappointed.

For while it is true that the plan will transform the face of South African politics — by putting coloureds and Indians into Parliament — it will not alter the fact that power will remain firmly in white hands.

And debate at this week's congress of the Cape National Party, Prime Minister P. W. Botha's own stronghold, showed clearly along what lines Nationalists are thinking. Delegate Nico Corbett, of Queenstown made a plea for the Government to erect "human proof" fences along the borders of the homelands.

Delegates from False Bay pleaded with the Government for a stricter implementation of influx control — which denied black people the right to live and work in so-called "white" South Africa.

And it was a plea which fell on fertile grounds. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, told reporters later he found the resolution "totally acceptable."

He announced to the congress that the Government would introduce amendments to influx control legislation "to deal with" the appeal court decision in the recent Komani case — which extended the rights of black people to have their families living with them in the cities in which they were working.

Dr. Koornhof told the congress that provision to deal with the case had been made in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill — one of the most draconian pieces of legislation ever introduced into Parliament.

However, Dr. Koornhof said that because that Bill — which has been referred to the Parliamentary select committee on the constitutionality had been delayed — "we will have to come with amending legislation to deal with the Komani case because it is causing problems."

Although the Prime Minister denied at his public meeting on Monday that the constitutional plan represented a "ganging up" by whites, coloureds and Indians against black people, the hidden part of the constitutional plan — which depends on effective influx control and the consolidation of the homelands — was on display this week.

The latest trend in consolidation

as that of "peoples consolidation". The Government has abandoned the idea of forming geographically consolidated, economically viable "independent national states". Now they seem set to consolidate by simply labelling all South Africa's blacks according to their ethnic origins.

People will be classified Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana and Sotho, and told they will have to exercise their political rights in those homelands — irrespective of where they live.

Current National Party thinking appears to be that if all South Africa's urban blacks are made citizens of the homelands or surrounding independent states, and whites, coloureds and Indians are forged into a political alliance, the black majority will have disappeared overnight.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill provides for fines of up to R5 000 for "illegally" giving somebody a job.

Nationalists try and put a more human face on their plans. The False Bay delegate who introduced the motion on influx control said he was not doing so out of "heartlessness" but because there was not enough work for "legal" blacks and the influx of others caused social pro-

blems

He said 30 years of ever higher penalties had not solved the problem and estimated that there were about 40 000 "illegal" blacks in the Western Cape alone. He suggested more efficient border control and roadblocks to stem the black tide to the cities.

Dr. Koornhof said the most effective means of influx control was to create employment for blacks where they lived — thus obviating the necessity for them to move.

It was for this reason that the Government's regionalisation and decentralisation plans were so important. That was also why employers should not employ "illegal" people, Dr. Koornhof said.

The South African Black Alliance meet in Johannesburg this week. Both the Labour Party and the Reform Party, the majority party in the South African Indian Council, are certain to critically analyse the government's constitutional deal.

While there is no doubt that the Prime Minister will succeed in getting enough coloured and Indian support to get his plan off the ground, he seems not to be drawing the support of current representative community leaders.

Step 12/10/72
120 held in

pass raids ~~207~~ 206

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — More than 120 people were arrested in pre-dawn pass-raids in Nyanga East and Guguletu townships today—the second largescale pass raid before dawn in the townships in two days

Yesterday about 100 people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court following a raid in Nyanga

About 60 people were found guilty of pass law offences before 10 am this morning, and fines totalling more than R1 500 were imposed

120 arrested in dawn pass raids on Nyanga, Guguletu

ARGUS 12/10/82

206

MORE than 120 people were arrested in pre-dawn pass raids in Nyanga East and Guguletu today

Yesterday about 100 people appeared in Langa Commissioner's

Court following a raid in Nyanga

According to a witness, 30 vans were involved in the raids on the Nyanga single-quarters at 5am today

Earlier, Administration Board officials raid-

ed the single-quarters in Section 2 of Guguletu

OVERFLOWING

The pass-law court at Langa was overflowing with relatives of those arrested

About 60 people were

found guilty of pass-law offences before 10am

Fines totalling about R1 500 were imposed

About 20 women were fined for being in the single-quarters without permission

can be done again next year
In its annual report the fund stated that only 180 new applications had been received from pu-

a good beginning — but there will be a serious shortfall unless the public meets the balance” the report states
Mr E Elsworth, trustee

made to the African Scholars Fund PO Box 294, Rondebosch 7700 A copy of the pupil's latest examination results should be attached

SA friends overseas 'desperate for reform'

Political Staff

THE chairman of the Progressive Federal Party federal executive Dr Alex Boraine said today he had found considerable goodwill towards South Africa among many leaders in the United States and Britain

But they are desperate for more direct and positive signs of significant reform, he said

Dr Boraine MP for Pinelands said these were his overall impressions he returned to Cape Town at the weekend

FEARS

He said there was wide concern in both the US and Britain concerning a settlement in SWA Namibia Fears were growing that the plans were becoming unstuck

This largely centres on the linkage between a settlement and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

There is no doubt it would be in South Africa's interests for a settlement to take place that would bring about free and fair elections

Dr Boraine spent three weeks in the US as one of a group of South African parliamentarians who met business and community leaders

SPEECHES

He was invited to address business groups in New York and Boston about the political situation and the relationship between trade unions and politics in South Africa

He went to Britain as a guest of the British Government

The major part of his

He spent a day in Brighton at the Conservative Party's conference and met other groups including academics, businessmen and politicians

He also spent a day in Bristol which recently experienced a breakdown in community and race relations

Dr Boraine said he had hoped to learn from the situation there but many appointments had been cancelled at the last moment because the city's Council for Racial Equality called for a boycott of his visit

Ironicly because of their decision I had a greater opportunity to convey the message of the PFP through television, radio and press interviews in Bristol, he said

Report by P. Esterhuysen 21/10/82

Newstyle printer's devil

South Africa News Service

GABORONE — A sophisticated photocopier machine apparently flured a Motswana youth into crime

The machine reproduces both sides of a piece of paper simultaneously

A 17-year-old Gaborone boy seems to have immediately seen the potential of the photocopier He allegedly inserted a one pula note and a pula equals R10 and made 20 copies

NOT SCOTTED

He then reportedly

Polstu warns on Black Movement Bill

Botland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH — South Africa's legal system would be jeopardised if the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill was passed by Parliament, the Political Students Association warns

Polstu's newsletter says when the law — which should be an instrument for the promotion of public interest — is used to drastically curtail values which form the basis of society its credibility is affected

Under the headline State creates order the article spells out the implications of the Bill

The Bill violates numerous fundamental human rights: the right of free movement, the right to choose a place to live and the right to choose a job and a career

The Bill violates numerous fundamental human rights: the right of free movement, the right to choose a place to live and the right to choose a job and a career

OFFICIALS

It is stated in the Bill that the government will have a right to have a healthy and vibrant life

In future children who wish to qualify for permanent urban residence rights will have to prove that both their parents had these rights

Being that about 50 percent of the children in black areas grow up in the rural areas, the disurban effect of the Bill will be on the majority of the black population

News of 27/10/82

Cops raid Nyanga again

MORE than 120 people were arrested in pre-dawn pass raids in the Nyanga East and Guguletu townships in Cape Town, according to eye-witnesses.

This was the second large-scale pass raid before dawn in the townships in two days.

On Monday about 100 people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court following a raid in Nyanga.

~~206~~ 206 S. Swerman
13/10/87

Many fined after swoop on hostels

AKGAS 13/10/82
1244 340 201 206

FINES totalling R4 450 were paid at the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday after the arrest of 187 people in pre-dawn pass raids at the single quarters of Nyanga and Guguletu

Thirty-three people who could not pay fines were jailed

Court staff started early and worked through the lunch hour to deal with the cases. The court was packed throughout the day with friends and relatives of the accused.

Commissioners frequently called for order from the crowd who gathered outside the court.

EJECTED

A man was forcibly ejected from the court during proceedings.

The cases were dealt with at a rate of one a minute.

The charges against five men and 14 women were withdrawn on the recommendation of the Aid Centre.

Most of the accused pleaded guilty to the charges and declined to address the court in mitigation of sentence.

REPRESENTATION

None of the accused had legal representation.

Some said they had come to the Cape for medical attention. In the case of minors, relatives were called before the court and told to see that the people left the area as soon as possible.

Charges against the rest of the accused ranged from being in the area for more than 72 hours without the necessary permission, failure to produce reference books on demand and being in a hostel without permission.

A woman who told the court she had come to Cape Town for medical treatment was asked if there were not doctors in the Transkei. She replied that there were, but they could not help her.

BIG TOWN

After fining her R30 or 30 days, the magistrate, Mr W Fourie said, "The court feels you should be able to get treatment in Umtata. As far as the court is aware, Umtata is a big town in a neighbouring country."

The case of a man who claimed he had not been given an opportunity to fetch his reference book when he was arrested was postponed to October 18. Mr Fourie said the man would be held at Pollsmoor Prison until then.

100 in
Cape Town 13/11/82
COURT
(206)
after
raids

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) was "tightening up influx control tremendously", the director of the Black Sash Athlone Advice Office, Mrs Noel Robb, said yesterday after WCAB officials had conducted dawn pass raids in Nyanga and Guguletu

More than 100 people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday after the raids on single men's quarters in the townships which started at 5am. Most were convicted of pass law of fences

Mrs Robb said the board seemed to be concentrating on combing the "bachelor" quarters, and did not appear to be touching the residents in the Nyanga and Crossroads squatter camps

"The single quarters are about the only place where visiting men and women can stay because the houses are so overcrowded and there are no hotels or alternative accommodation available"

She said the courts, which were yesterday overflowing with relatives of the arrested people, had not been so active for a long time

13/1/77
206

By Jon Qwelane

Almost half a million people have been forcibly relocated into kwaZulu or into areas earmarked for incorporation into the homeland, over the past 20 to 30 years a study shows.

The study was compiled by the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), dealing with removals in Natal.

Even then, Afra said, the "soberingly large" 500 000 did not convey the whole story of population removals in the province.

The figure did not include thousands of families moved in terms of the Group Areas Act mainly in the urban areas, about 85 percent of whom were Indians.

It also excluded thousands of individuals endorsed out of urban areas annually under influx control regulations and ordered to return to their "places of origin".

"BLACK SPOT"

Afra said the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which would create Farm Tenement Boards to control the numbers of blacks on white farms might lead to State action similar to the 'black spot' removals of labour tenants.

This year 189 freehold farms and 13 missions were threatened with removals. About 48 scheduled and released areas would be reduced to 10 in terms of plans formulated in 1975, though future plans were not clear since the Van der Walt Commission proposals for kwaZulu were being withheld until 1984.

These areas did not include 96 000 people in Ingwavuma threatened with incorporation into Swaziland.

Pass raid
puts 187
in court

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Fines totalling R4 450 were paid at the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday after the arrest of 187 people in pre-dawn pass raids on the single quarters of Nyanga and Guguletu.

Thirty-three people who could not pay fines were jailed.

The cases were dealt with at a rate of one a minute.

Charges included being in the area for more than 72 hours without permission, failing to produce reference books on demand, and being in a hostel without permission.

Most of the accused pleaded guilty to the charges and declined to address the court in mitigation of sentence. None had legal representation.

Some said they had come to the Cape for medical attention.

'Illegal' blacks harassed

CRA Tint
14/10/82
206

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

AMID mounting concern at an apparent crackdown on "illegal" blacks in the Western Cape, Mr Ken Andrew, the Official Opposition spokesman on black affairs in the area has hit out at the authorities for showing "renewed zest in their efforts to make life miserable for local blacks"

Mr Andrew said it was "incredible" that a government which preached reform could continue to harass and persecute blacks in the Western Cape in an attempt to implement its "unjust and unworkable policies"

In the past week Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) officials have mounted three pre-dawn raids on hostels in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, leading to hundreds of prosecutions for pass law and trespass offences

Warning letters

Employers are still receiving letters from the WCAB warning that "unlawful employment of blacks is viewed in a very serious light" The letters also mention the provision of a maximum fine of R5 000 for employing "illegals" which is contained in the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

The bill, which has been postponed, is unlikely to become law before 1984 — if at all — but at least one employer who received the notice has fired employees who had worked for him for more

than a decade

Meanwhile, the future of about 5 000 squatters at Crossroads and Nyanga is still undecided, and the WCAB has demanded the demolition of the top storeys of shacks in Nyanga

NP Congress

The apparent tightening-up has followed hard on the heels of the National Party's Cape congress, where delegates requested stricter application of influx control in the Western Cape

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, appealed to employers not to give jobs to people illegally in the Western Cape

And Dr George Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, has announced that the planned development of 2 400 sites for black housing at Emfuleni near Kuils River — which would have helped ease the acute housing shortage — has been frozen

'Kragdadigheid'

Mr Andrew said the aim of the authorities was "presumably to try to satisfy the insatiable appetite for *kragdadigheid* of verkrampes inside and outside the NP"

The government had built no houses for blacks in the Western Cape for nearly a decade and many new schemes were now being frozen or grinding to a halt, yet it was the blacks themselves who were being made to suffer, he said

THE GOVERNMENT has come under fire recently for suggestions that new legislation might have to be considered to 'overcome' a court ruling that black workers in the urban areas are entitled to have their families with them.

Clearly the Government sees this as the thin end of the wedge and possibly the start of an even greater flood of blacks away from the impoverished homelands to the urban areas and the start of a new generation of squatter camps

Strong in its criticism of the Government has been the Progressive Federal Party, the closest thing we have in South Africa to an elected alternative government.

How would it handle the tricky question of influx control in a more humane manner if it came to power?

Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, says quite directly he would adopt a completely different approach to that of the Government which, he says, does not reckon with reality

An illusion

'It is an illusion to believe that influx control has closed the gate on blacks coming into the urban areas and that there would be a significant increase in their numbers if the 10 various measures which make up influx control were dropped,' he said

'As head of a new government I would immediately stop resettlement, all forced removals and anything which prevented family life

'It would not have a significant impact on the rate of urbanisation but it would have an impact on quality of life if families were allowed to be together

'Planned urbanisation' seen as answer to the influx boggy

Mercury 14/10/82

206

'Though the laws would be dropped one would attempt to guide people to where the best opportunities existed for work and housing

'It remains a fact of life that if people do not have a job or proper housing in the rural areas they will look for them elsewhere

'What makes it more dramatic to have the jobless and homeless in the urban areas than in the rural areas? Is it just that people can't see them in the rural areas that makes them feel better about it?'

Dr Slabbert rejected that the urban crime rate would increase if more people were allowed into the urban areas with their families

'The Crossroads squatter camp, where there are families living together, disproves this. The crime rate there is lower than in the Langa and Nyanga townships,' he said

Nowhere in the world was influx control successfully managed and it was time people realised this

'We will have to accept the inevitability of urbanisation and there will have to be a policy of "planned urbanisation",' Dr Slabbert said

'This means we will have to look at deploying our resources with a view to accommodating a growing number of people in the urban areas rather than, as under the Nationalist Government, forcibly trying to keep them in

poverty in the rural areas'

But, while urbanisation had to be accepted, it would have to go hand in hand with the deconcentration of industries to ensure a proper ratio between people and land in the metropolitan areas,

'We would have to project into the future and plan to release more land for residential purposes at a certain tempo,' said Dr Slabbert, pointing out that it had already been estimated that South

tackled

One of the problems at present was that nobody knew exactly how many blacks were in the urban areas because existing laws turned them into criminals for entering the urban areas. If they declared themselves or their families they faced the possibility of being sent back to where they came from

'We would not have any laws preventing people from moving about and offering their services on

Ormande Pollok Political Correspondent

Africa would need another 10 'Sowetos' in the future

'It is naive to believe that the State can provide sub-economic housing for everyone,' he said

'In conjunction with the planned urbanisation policy we will need a dramatically revised housing policy in which the State would make land available and provide essential services to assist people to build homes

Improvements

'As people's economic position advances with improved opportunities so will their houses improve

'If we resist this we are only going to compound the existing problems for future generations'

An important aspect of the urban policy would be the deconcentration of industries. But, he warned, it would be foolish to believe that this could be directed by political and ideological considerations rather than by economic needs

It had been shown that deconcentration could be successful only when new industrial areas were formed within 50 km of existing metropolitan areas

While the realities of urbanisation had to be faced, the need for rural agricultural development would also have to be

the best labour market,' said Dr Slabbert

'We cannot stop people moving, which has been shown even under the Government's existing laws, but we can try to avoid everyone going to the same places by directing them to where the best housing and work possibilities are — but not forcibly'

One of the causes of the present squatter problem was that the Government had told local authorities that no more blacks would be allowed into their areas. The result was that no provision was made for the increasing numbers who nevertheless went there

'We will have to face reality and plan for them, and under no circumstances can we disrupt family life which creates a more stable society than one in which you have masses of "singles" drifting around,' he said

Transition

'Naturally there will be a period of transition which will underline the wrongs of 34 years of Nationalist rule but the realities of today highlight the inadequacies of the Government's policies

'There is no easy or instant solution to the problems that have been created'

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Opposition would preserve the family life of workers

THE Government has come under fire recently for suggestions that new legislation might have to be considered to "overcome" a court ruling that Black workers in the urban areas are entitled to have their families with them

Clearly the Government sees this as the thin end of the wedge and possibly the start of an even greater flood of blacks away from the impoverished homelands to the urban areas and the start of a new generation of squatter camps

Strong in its criticism of the Government has been the Progressive Federal Party, the closest thing we have in South Africa to an elected alternative Government

How would it handle the tricky question of influx control in a more humane manner if it came to power?

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, says quite directly he would adopt a completely different approach to that of the Government which he says does not reckon with reality

"It is an illusion to believe that influx control has closed the gate on Blacks coming into the urban areas and that there would be a significant increase in their numbers if the 10 various measures which make up influx control were dropped," he said

"As a head of a new government I would immediately stop resettlement, all forced removals and anything which prevented family life

"It would not have a significant impact on the rate of urbanization but it would have an impact on quality of life if families were allowed to be together

"Though the laws would be dropped one would attempt to guide people to where the best opportunities existed for work and housing

"It remains a fact of life that if people do not have a job or proper housing in the rural areas they will look for them elsewhere

"What makes it more dramatic to have the jobless and homeless in the urban areas than in the rural areas? Is it just that people can't see them in the rural areas that makes them feel better about it?"

Disproved

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Nowhere in the world was influx control successfully managed and it was time people realised this.

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"This means we will have to look at deploying our resources with a view to accommodating a growing number of people in the urban areas rather than, as under the Nationalist Government, forcibly trying to keep them in poverty in the rural areas"

In an interview with political commentator ORMONDE POLLOK, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, outlines the PFP attitude to influx control and says: "We would not have any laws preventing people from moving about and offering their services on the best labour market."

But, while urbanization had to be accepted, it would have to go hand in hand with the deconcentration of industries to ensure a proper ratio between people and land in the metropolitan areas

"We would have to project into the future and plan to release more land for residential purposes at a certain tempo," he said, pointing out that it had already been estimated that South Africa would need another 10 'Sowetos' in the future

"It is naive to believe that the state can provide sub-economic housing for everyone," he said

"In conjunction with the planned urbanization policy, we will need a dramatically revised housing policy in which the state would make land available and provide essential services to assist people to build

homes "As people's economic position advances with improved opportunities so will their houses improve

"If we resist this we are only going to compound the existing problems for future generations"

An important aspect of the urban policy would be the deconcentration of industries. But, he warned, it would be foolish to believe that this could be directed by political and ideological considerations rather than by economic needs

It had been shown that deconcentration could be successful only when new industrial areas were formed within 50 km of existing metropolitan areas

While the realities of urbanization had to be faced, the need for rural agricultural development would also have to be tackled

One of the problems at present was that nobody



Dr Slabbert

"Naturally there will be a period of transition which will underline the wrongs of 34 years of national rule, but the realities of today highlight the inadequacies of the Government's policies. "There is no easy or instant solution to the problems which have been created"

knew exactly how many blacks were in the urban areas because existing laws turned them into criminals for entering the urban areas. If they declared themselves or their families they faced the possibility of being sent back to where they came from. "We would not have any laws preventing people from moving about and offering their services on the best labour market," said Dr Slabbert

"We cannot stop people moving, which has been shown even under the Government's existing laws, but we can try to avoid everyone going to the same places by directing them to where the best housing and work possibilities are — but not forcibly."

One of the causes of the present squatter problem was that the Government had told local authorities that no more blacks would be allowed into their areas. The result was that no provision was made for the increasing numbers who nevertheless went there

"We will have to face reality and plan for them and under no circumstances can we disrupt family life which creates a more stable society than one in which you have masses of "singles" drifting around," he said.

30 held in night raids

E. Post 15/10/22

1100s
206

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — Police, working with officials of the East Cape Administration Board, arrested 30 blacks sleeping illegally in East London's white suburbs, during a campaign that ended yesterday

It was part of an intensified campaign to rid the suburbs of illegal overnight visitors

The police Press liaison officer for Border, Major W W Brown, said today that the campaign had started on Wednesday night, and ended early yesterday

Major Brown said 15 men and 15 women had been arrested

He said summonses had been issued to home owners for allegedly allowing blacks to sleep illegally on their property

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — More than 1 100 people have been arrested in the past fortnight in a spate of pre-dawn pass raids in the black townships.

The Langa Commissioner's Court took in R27 000 in fines over this period.

The amount does not include fines paid by those who did not have cash available at the time of sentence.

In those cases people were held at Pollsmoor prison until the fines were paid.

The first major raid was at the Ico Homes compound in Guguletu on September 27.

Since then 1 142 people have appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on influx control charges or offences under "location regulations".

Most people were arrested before dawn during "organised inspections" of single quarters in Langa, Ntanga and Guguletu. They faced charges of being in the area for more than 72 hours

1100 held in Cape pass raids

Pre-dawn swoops on families condemned

Without permission in most cases this was coupled with a charge of failing to produce a reference book on demand.

Those found guilty were fined R60 (or 60 days) on the first charge and R10 (or 10 days) on the second.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Tim Bezuidenhout, said today there was nothing sinister about the arrests.

No special drive had been launched for some time inspectors had been on other duties. They were now back on their normal functions.

Mr Bezuidenhout said the inspections would continue as a matter of routine. The money received from fines went into

the coffers of the administration board and was used in the Revenue vote for creating facilities and other undertakings, he said.

Mr Bezuidenhout said it was "a pity" there was still such an influx of people into the Western Cape.

"Realising there are no jobs for these people in Cape Town, I feel sorry for them," he said.

The arrests have evoked widespread condemnation.

The Athlone Advice Office, which was set up to deal with the problems people face under influx control legislation, called for an end to what it called the senseless persecution of the poor.

The MPC for Gar dens and PYP parliamentary candidate in the Stellenbosch by-election, Mrs Di Bishop, said that if Stellenbosch voters had witnessed a pass raid observed the proceedings at the courts in Langa during the past two weeks they would not think twice about rejecting the National Party government with the contempt it deserved.

The Women's Movement for Peace urged all concerned to go to the courts to witness for themselves what was being done in the name of justice.

Mrs Sue Williamson, a member of the executive committee of the movement said: "With

the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill temporarily shelved we now have the sickening and utterly disgusting spectacle of the administration board officials going on a brutal and dehumanising rampage designed to terrorise thousands of perfectly ordinary black people who are here simply to work and live as families.

"People have been woken up at 3 am, jammed into vans, leaving behind screaming and terrified children, crowded into police cells where they have often received nothing but bread to eat before appearing in court for less than two minutes with no legal representation.

"This is followed by a R70 fine or a 60-day jail sentence."

Mrs Williamson said white Capetonians should ask themselves how long they could sit back without protesting and allow this horrifying all-out war to be waged on their fellow citizens."

"We urge everybody to go down to the Langa pass courts, which are open to all, to see what is being done in the name of justice," she said.

R4450 from the poorest section of the community. "This was for the crime of attempting to make a living and to provide for their families in the only way available to them," Mrs West said.

She said night raids, fines and imprisonment reflected the impotence of the government's social and economic policies.

"Once again Dr. Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, has betrayed the interests of the people his department is supposed to serve.

"Reform is now definitely a thing of the past," she said.

At the recent Cape National Party con-

gress, Dr Koornhof had promised more rigid enforcement of influx control in the Western Cape but said this could be done only if there were greatly increased job opportunities for those trapped in the homelands by government policy, she said.

"As we have come to expect the negative aspects of policy are immediately and dramatically applied while the positive aspects — more jobs in the homelands — may never materialise because they are not economically and socially feasible.

"Influx control is an inhuman policy. We are all degraded by the court proceedings at

Langa. End this senseless persecution of the poor.

"Let us have an immediate end to this inhuman wastefulness and attempt instead to apply our minds, hearts and economic resources to solving the problem of rural poverty.

"Let us, for a start, allow all the people of South Africa the freedom and mobility to find employment where they can," she said.

The chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs N Robb, said everybody born in South Africa should be allowed full freedom of movement in the land of their birth.

Professor Martin West, director of the Centre for African Studies at the University of Cape Town, said there was a special level of harassment of black people in the

Western Cape. Professor West said official figures showed a decrease in pass arrests in the major urban centres but the proportion of arrests in the Cape had increased in the last four years.

"There is a special assault on women in the Western Cape."

"The Cape Peninsula is the only major urban centre where more women than men were arrested under pass laws," he said.

In 1981 a quarter of all women arrested in the major urban centres had been arrested in the Cape Peninsula.

"The level of punishment is horrendous," said Professor West.

In 1981 there had been 13 694 arrests in the Peninsula. These had brought in R283 567 in fines.

"I calculate that the Langa courts imposed 684 years of imprisonment last year," he said.

Roughly half of those fined had paid up. The others had gone to jail. The figures did not include several thousand deportations.

INFLUX CONTROL
206 FM 15/12/62
Warning of unrest

It was inevitable that someone would warn that tough influx control measures being contemplated by government could spark off widespread labour unrest. But when the warning is issued by a such a respected union leader as Ike van der Watt general secretary of the SA Boilermakers' Society both government and employers should take note.

Van der Watt's union is one of the largest in SA and represents workers of all race groups in a variety of industries. He spoke out forcefully against the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill when he addressed the Institute of Personnel Management last week.

"Ultimately if our members demand it and there are no other means left to oppose this type of legislation even a union like

my own cannot rule out the possibility of industrial action," he said.

What must concern both management and government is the fact that this statement has been made by the leader of a union which traditionally uses industrial action only as the last resort. Van der Watt is a highly regarded unionist both locally and internationally, and is the chairman of the industrial council for the engineering industry the largest industrial council in SA.

"In a case like this, where the interests of our members in relation to their employment are directly affected by legislation I do not believe that industrial action to protect those interests can be described as political striking," said Van der Watt. "We will merely be protecting the conditions of employment, the standard of living and the rights of our members to sell their labour on the best possible market."

He predicted that emerging unions will adopt an even stronger attitude towards the Bill. "If this legislation is not changed extensively we can expect trouble on the shop floor. Moreover, that trouble may well be of the wildcat variety which will ultimately serve no purpose."

Van der Watt proposed that labour and management should get together and put their case to government jointly. "Such a case, I am convinced, will be far stronger and more influential than separate

representations."

This proposal has met with a sympathetic response from some business leaders and industrial relations practitioners interviewed by the FM and there appears to be a willingness to consider a joint approach. Van der Watt pointed out at the conference that there were large areas of agreement between unions such as his and employer organisations.

"Our conclusions were arrived at separately, but I suppose it was inevitable that as far as freedom of movement of labour is concerned our conclusions should be identical," he said.

26 charged in Langa influx control court

Staff Reporter

TWENTY-SIX people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday on charges of being in the Western Cape for longer than 72 hours and of failing to produce their reference books

On the first charge, 10 people were each fined R60 (or 60 days) eight were fined R10 (or 10 days), four R30 (or 30 days), one person was fined R90 (or 90 days) suspended for 12 months, one was cautioned and discharged, and two were each fined R20 (or 20 days)

The charge against one woman was withdrawn because she had received permission to stay at Crossroads. The case against one man was postponed

In addition, some people were fined for failing to produce reference books

By 12 pm only six people had paid their fines

Those who appeared were Azinah Khuele, 32, Anderson Gogo, 42, Elliot Sithole, 24, Jackson Nkohla, 34, Thembas Richard Fatyi, 36, Thembile Sibunzi, 30, Eric Nake, 18, Michael Mlambo, 33, Tomas Eland,

24, Watuwatu Dyantyi, 29, Abel Mugaza, 23, Michael Tsengiwe, 26, Catherina Masikisi, 26, Doris Hyiya, Apolisi, 42, Nobeje Alma Jinja, no age, Agnes Popou, 24, Eunise Peter, 32, Ngxabazi Funeka, 19, Littitia Ngumbe, 21, Diana Mbalo, 19, a 15 year-old girl who may not be identified, William Jilili, 25, Eveline Kaleni, 30, Elsie No-Maksie Mpeka, 56, another 15 year-old who may not be identified, and Mfundia Hans 32

Nobeje Alma Jinja, who was cautioned and discharged, told the commissioner, Mr W Fourie, that she had come to Cape Town because she suffered epileptic fits

Mr Fourie told her "You have no right to be here you are a Transkei citizen"

Mr William Jilili told Mr Fourie he had been waiting for some money for a long time. He was fined R90 (or 90 days) suspended for 12 months on condition that he leave the prescribed area by October 18

A crying Jilili was led away to the cells

Mr D Mngomeni was the prosecutor

C.T. 15/10/82

'Homeland poverty causes urban influx'

Staff Reporter

ABSOLUTE poverty was the cause of people leaving the homelands and coming to Cape Town, Mrs Noel Robb, the director of the Black Sash Athlone Advice Office, told a lunchtime meeting of the Institute of Citizenship yesterday

She said employers were being discouraged from recruiting people from the rural areas and in some cases were being refused permission to do so

The number of Transkeian migrant workers had declined from 420 000 in 1978 to 345 000 in 1980 — during a boom period. The unemployment rate in Transkei was 16 percent, or 35 percent if underemployment was added

The open unemployment rate in Ciskei was 25 per cent and real agricultural output per head had declined by 56,8 per cent

Through the policy of influx control and resettlement, 54 percent of South Africa's blacks

now lived in the homelands — up from 40 percent in 1960. The overall population in the homelands had risen by 66 percent between 1970 and 1980

"The government should be grateful that employment is being offered to starving people instead of proposing massive fines to penalise employers of so-called illegals"

Township pass raids: R27 000 paid in fines

AR 645 15/10/87

MORE than 1 100 people have been arrested in the past three weeks during a spate of pre-dawn pass raids in Cape Town's African townships

Fines totalling R27 000 were collected at the Langa Commissioner's Court in that period

The amount does not include fines paid by those who did not have cash available at the time they were sentenced. These were held in Pollsmoor prison until the fines were paid.

The first major raid took place at the Ilco Homes compound in Guguletu on September 27. Since then, 1 142 people have appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on influx control charges or offences under "location regulations".

The majority were arrested before dawn during "organised inspections" of single quarters in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

They faced charges of being in the area for more than 72 hours without the necessary permission. In most cases this was coupled with a charge of failing to produce a reference book on demand.

Those found guilty were fined R60 (or 60 days) on the first charge and R10 (or 10 days) on the second.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said today there was "nothing sinister" about the arrests.

No special drive had been launched. For some time the inspectors had been busy with other duties. They were now back to performing their normal work.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said the "inspections" would continue as a matter of routine.

The money from fines went into the coffers of the Administration Board and was used in the revenue vote for creating facilities and various other undertakings.

D. Dispute 16/10/82

30 arrested in raid on properties

(206) (201)
EAST LONDON — Thirty people were arrested for illegally sleeping on residential properties when officials of the East Cape Administration Board and the police carried out an investigation on the night of October 13

The police press liaison officer for the Border, Major W W Brown, said 15 men and 15 women had been arrested in the operation

Numerous summonses had been served on employees and also on employers who had knowledge of the people who were sleeping illegally on their property

The raid follows warn-

ings in September that police were going to clamp down on black people found illegally in urban areas at night

More than 150 people had been arrested in the last week of September after officials carried out a similar operation

Meanwhile Major Brown also reported that one arrest had been made after a break-in into business premises

There were four other house-breakings in residential areas reported yesterday, as well as eight thefts and two thefts from motor vehicles. There was also one case of stock-theft reported yesterday, he said — DDR

New deal for service objectors

Argus 19/10/82

284

Argus Correspondent

AN — A new deal for conscientious objectors could allow for national service to be performed within the Department of Manpower, according to a motion given to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa yesterday by the Rev. Mr. Binnie.

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Mr Binnie is a member of the United Board of Free Churches a liaison body between the South African Defence Force and several Protestant churches.

He told the assembly that the Chaplain General had given the board an outline of what was to be presented to the Government next year as a basis for new legislation.

One of the main differences between the proposed new legislation and existing provisions he said was that the allowance would be made for conscientious objection based on the religious views of the individual rather than on the views of the church to which he belonged.

SPECIAL BOARD

Any religious conscientious objector would have the right to apply for CO status Mr Binnie said. The objector would have to prove his bona fides to a specially constituted board.

It was proposed that there be three categories of objector non-combatants non-militarists within the SADF who would serve for 1-1/2 times as long as the "normal" serviceman and non-militarists outside the SADF who would serve for twice as long.

The third group would be provided for by the Department of Manpower.

"Political conscientious objectors", said Mr Binnie would fall outside the ambit of the proposed provisions. They would be tried by civil authorities.

Reporter
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Fosatu rejects 'divisive' Black Settlement Bill

Argus 19/10/82

286
287
306

Labour Reporter

THE central committee of the 100 000 strong Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has condemned the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill as further curtailing the rights of workers and weakening the worker movement in South Africa.

In a statement after a central committee meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend Fosatu said the Bill was clearly aimed at 'dividing workers between those who live in the rural areas and those who live in the towns'.

'The influx control system must be condemned not only as a way of retrenching minority rule, but also as a way of weakening the worker movement which aims at a better life for all South African citi-

zens', the statement said. Fosatu is aware that many strikes have been broken by the use of influx control legislation to ship striking workers into townships.

The central committee also passed a motion rejecting the President's Council proposals as being based on the 'divide and rule' policy which has existed for generations in South Africa and which is

dedicated to oppression of the majority by the minority.

Fosatu re-affirmed its commitment to a non-racial South Africa controlled by the majority of its citizens, the central committee said.

It resolved to continue working towards building a non-racial democratic trade union movement as its contribution to a future South Africa.

SA envoy injured in smash

Medical Reporter

THE first secretary of the South African embassy in Ciskei, Mr George Stroebel, was flown to Cape Town in a Red Cross air ambulance yesterday after injuring his spine in a road accident.

Mr Stroebel, who was accompanied by his wife, was taken to Conradie Hospital, Pinelands.

Mr Stroebel and a Mrs van Greunen were admitted to the intensive care unit of Frere Hospital, East London, after the car in which they were travelling overturned in King William's Town on Sunday morning.

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Langa arrests:

Argus

19/10/82

120 more charged

206

MORE than 120 people — arrested in a pre-dawn raid in the Langa zones early today — were charged in the Langa Commissioner's Court under the pass laws.

This brings the number of people charged under influx control legislation in Cape Town in the past three weeks to more than 1 200.

FINES

About 20 people were charged with being in the single-quarters illegally, and another 103 were charged with being in Cape Town without permission.

During the first two hours of the court proceedings, 39 people were charged and a total of R700 was paid in fines. Nine people who were unable to pay their fines immediately were remanded in custody.

Many of the accused were women with babies on their backs.

Fines ranged from R10 for those charged with being illegally in the single quarters, to R90 for people convicted for being illegally in Cape Town.

The average length of each case was about two

(Turn to Page 13)

Fosatu fires at influx measures

Labour Reporter

The 100 000-member Federation of South African Trade Unions condemned the Government's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill at a central committee meeting at the weekend.

At its Wilgespruit meeting the committee voiced its protest against all legislation aimed at controlling worker movements in South Africa. Such legislation served to preserve minority rule, a Fosatu statement said.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill aimed to divide urban and rural workers. Influx control retrenched minority rule and weakened the labour movement, the committee said.

"Fosatu is aware that many strikes have been broken by the use of influx control legislation to ship striking workers away into homelands."

The President's Council also came under fire. Its recommendations were seen to be based on a divide-and-rule policy, which again protected minority interests.

Fosatu would continue to work towards a non-racial, democratic trade union movement, the committee said. It supported a non-racial South Africa run by the majority of its citizens.

206



Fosatu lashes out at influx Bill

THE Federation of South African Trade Union's (Fosatu) central committee has come out strongly against the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill and recommendations of the President's Council.

The Federation, in a statement released at the weekend, condemned not only the Bill but also all legislation aimed at regulating the movement of black workers in the interests of minority rule.

The statement said that the central committee, noting recommendations of the President's Council and their subsequent adoption as based on the divide-and-rule policy which has existed for generations in South Africa, and is dedicated to the oppression of the majority by the minority.

The committee also decided that it:

- condemns and rejects this old policy in its new guise;
- reaffirm its commitment to a non-racial South Africa controlled by the majority of its citizens;
- will continue to work towards building a non-racial democratic trade union movement as its contribution to a future South Africa, and

All answer books

Number of
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First Name(s)

Date

Degree/Diploma you are registering for

Subject (to be completed)

Paper No (to be completed)

NOTE CAREFULLY

- The answers must be marked in blue or green ink. The use of red ink for emphasis will not be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

PE TOWN ANSWER BOOK

SECTION 4

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
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• refers this motion to all regions and unions for further discussion.

"The committee condemns and rejects the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill as a further curtailment of the rights of workers. The Bill is clearly aimed at dividing workers between those who live in the rural areas from those who live in towns. The influx control system must be condemned not only as a way of entrenching minority rule but also as a way of weakening the worker movement which aims at a better life for all South African citizens," the central committee said.

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- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

ks, notes, pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room unless ites are so instructed

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

The horror of the pre-dawn raid

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
AT 4am yesterday a long procession of trucks and vans, headlights blazing in the warm night, roared through Langa and encircled the Zone 16 single-men's quarters

As Cape Times photographer John Rubython and myself watched, riot police, uniformed police and inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board went from door to door waking the people up with loud raps.

While white Cape Town slept peacefully, the residents of the

barracks a few kilometres away were being subjected to a common yet horrific event in the experience of black South Africans: a pass raid.

A few people managed to escape the net, fleeing down the road out of sight

The rest — men, women and children — stumbled from their beds, some fearfully, some wearily, some wrapped in blankets. They presented themselves in the little front rooms of each hostel for inspection of their documents and their right to be in the barracks at 4.00 in the morning

All around were men in uniform flashing torches, barking orders, inspecting documents. There was no overt force used in the arrests. The arrestees, mostly women, went quietly and with resignation, retaining their dignity in the face of the humiliation. A number had babies, wrapped papoose-like around their backs, some wailing at the shock of being woken so abruptly.

A lorry-load of workers on their way to work passed by and the men shouted their anger at the sight of the raid before impatiently disappearing into the

night.

Then, with the final slam of a van door, it was over. In unison, the trucks and vans carried their human cargo off to be "processed" in the Langa courts. It was 4.30am — the raid had lasted just half-an-hour.

Only workers "legally" entitled to be there, and a few children, remained at the barracks afterwards

One of the men left behind shook his head and said: "This is very bad. But we can do nothing because this is the government. They come here twice a week

and take the people away. But after the fines are paid the people come back because they have nowhere else to go."

"If they cannot pay the fine we make a collection. Everyone will not accept this kind of treatment forever."

We drove back to town in Gardens, the newspaper sellers were out but most of the houses were still dark, the people inside blissfully ignorant of what had happened — and would continue to happen — and would continue the highway.

Cape Times 20/9/82 (206)

PEP warns on pass SWOOPS

206
CMT Tickets
20/10/82

Staff Reporter

THE persistent raiding of township barracks would lead, in due course, to more recruits "for those who have taken up arms against this government", Mr Ken Andrew, the official Opposition spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, warned yesterday.

Mr Andrew was commenting on the arrest of more than 100 people following a pre-dawn swoop on the single men's quarters in Langa Zone 16 by members of the South African Police and inspectors of the Western Cape Administration (WCAB).

A convoy of more than 20 vans and trucks encircled the barracks as police and inspectors went from door to door waking the men, women and children inside, inspecting their documentation and making arrests.

It was the latest in a spate of raids on the single men's quarters in recent weeks, which has led to at least 1 200 arrests.

'Destruction of family life'

Mr Andrew said the results of these raids — of which there have been a series in recent weeks — would be the further destruction of family life, more crime in the city and increased starvation and death among children in the rural areas.

He said the "intensive campaign of harassment being waged by the authorities against the blacks of the Western Cape fills me with anger and despair.

"We are witnessing the destruction of the possibility for a peaceful future by a government which professes to stand for reform.

"I have spoken to Mrs Helen Suzman, who will contact Dr Piet Koornhof about this recent campaign of harassment.

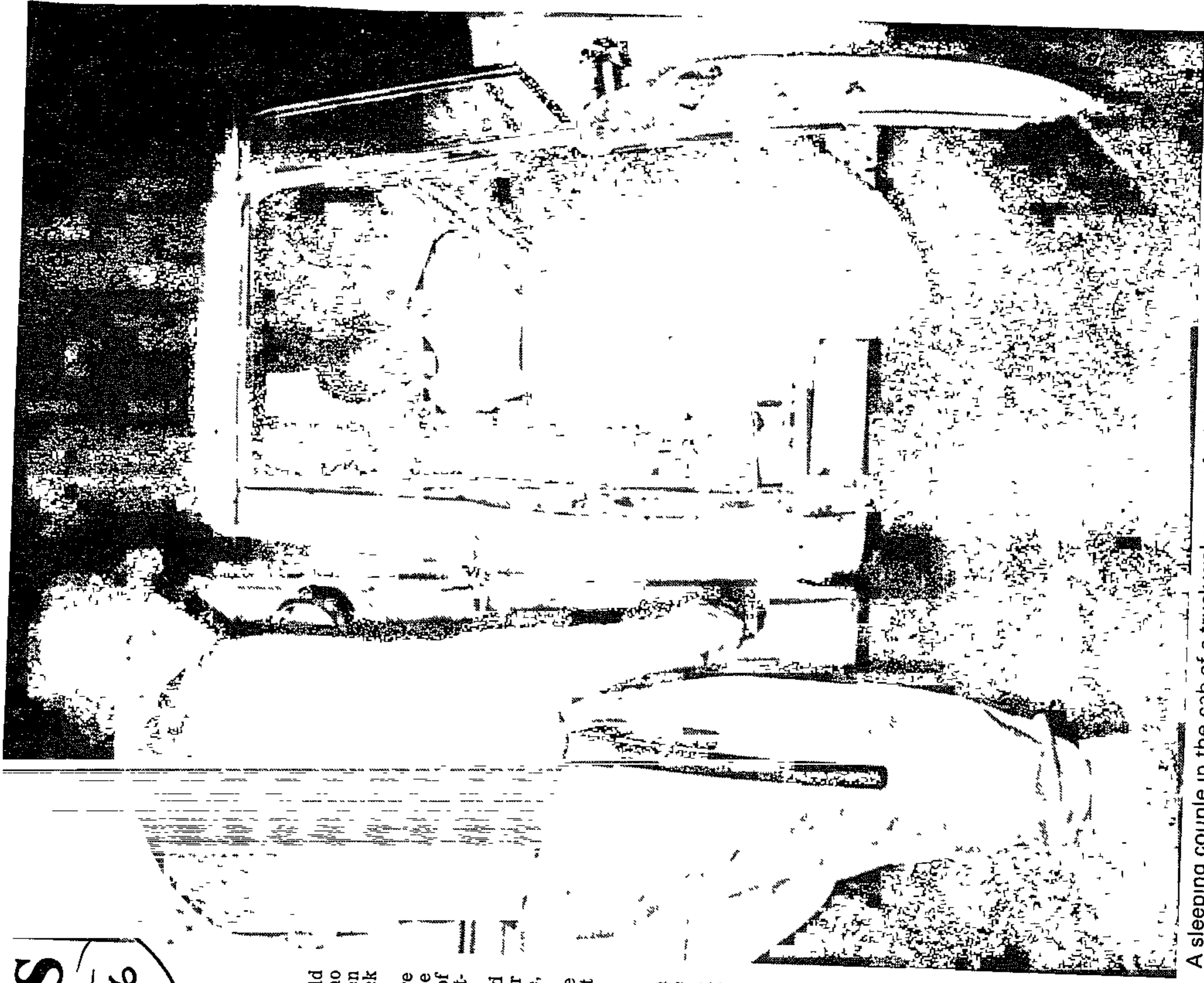
"I am appalled that there are whites who still do not see through the hypocrisy of this government which claims to want to bring about reform but declares war on the blacks of the area."

'Raids will continue'

Mr G Lawrence, chief labour officer of the WCAB, said the raids would continue until those who had "no right" to be in the hostels had been cleared out.

He said the Zone 16 single-men's quarters were to be transformed into family quarters and "those people we arrested have been getting in the way."

In a statement yesterday, Mrs Val West, regional organizer of the Black Sash, asked "Has the Administration Board gone completely mad? Yesterday they razed the Crossroads market, last night they raided the Langa zones. What horrors have they thought of for tomorrow?"



A sleeping couple in the cab of a truck wake up to find themselves in the middle of a pass raid at Langa Zone 16 yesterday morning

131 charged in Langa court

Cape Times 29/10/85

2016

Staff Reporter
FOLLOWING yesterday's early-morning raids in Langa, 131 people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on charges of being in the Western Cape illegally and of contravening the Location Regulations

Of the 131 people, 106 were charged with being in the Western Cape illegally, 23 with contravening the Location Regulations and two with failing to produce their reference books on demand

Charges against 21 people were withdrawn
Court proceedings started at 9pm and all the cases were dealt with by 1 30pm By 2pm yesterday a total of R2 950 in fines had been collected

Some of the women were led from the cells carrying their babies

Commenting in some of the cases, the Commissioner Mr W Fourie warned convicted people that they should leave the area immediately

He asked a youth who said he had borrowed

money to come to Cape Town to obtain school fees from his father

"Why didn't you use the money for your school fees? It's borrowed money not good enough for school fees? You should not come here, you should rather write your father a letter"

A man who said he had come to Cape Town for medical treatment and handed a hospital card to the court, was told

"This document does not permit you to be in Cape Town or in the

single quarters It is merely a document stating that you are receiving treatment at Conradie Hospital If you want to stay here, you must obtain permission from the Administration Board"

A man who said he had come to Cape Town from Bophuthatswana to see a doctor, was asked

"Do people in your country not carry identity documents? Why don't you bring it along so that we can see what it looks like?"

Mr D Mngomeni was the prosecutor

Methodists condemn Langa raids

Religion Reporter

THE Methodist Church of Southern Africa has condemned as unchristian the "callous" harassment of the Langa community

The Rev Abel Hendricks, chairman of the church's Cape District,

yesterday proposed a motion on Langa at the Methodist Conference in Johannesburg. It was approved without dissent

ALARM

"This conference views with alarm the action of Government officials in

Cape Town, raiding women who are doing no more than upholding the virtues of family life

"It records its distress at the State's continued harassment of such people and notes that this action is a direct assault

on the rights of people made in the image of God

"Conference further warns that such callous action will simply reinforce bitterness and resentment in a people who have been repeatedly

harassed

"The Government should take note that such actions are contrary to the example set for us by the compassionate and loving Christ which they so often proclaim"

In a spontaneous gesture, delegates promised R600 to be distributed at Langa through the Methodist Relief Fund

Raids



Sowetan 21/10/82

slammed



CONTACT: With P W Botha.

Church condemns Cape influx control

THE president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa was called on at the church's conference to immediately contact the Prime Minister or the Minister of Co-operation and Development to express "abhorrence" at recent influx control raids in the Cape Peninsula.

"We cannot allow anything which could destroy something created by God," Dr Khoza Mgojo, newly elected president of the church said, undertaking to telephone Mr P W Botha or Dr Piet Koornhof

The call by the conference for immediate communication with the highest Government

authorities came during discussion of a resolution proposed from the floor by the Rev Abel Hendricks, chairman of the Cape district

"This conference views with alarm the actions of Government officials in Cape Town in raiding women who are doing no more than upholding the virtues of family life," the resolution said

"It records its distress at the State's continued harassment of such people and notes that such action is a direct assault on the rights of people made in the image of God"

"The Conference further warns that such cal-

lous action will simply reinforce the bitterness and resentment in a people who have been repeatedly harassed and that the Government should take note that such actions are contrary to the examples set for us by the compassionate and loving Christ whom they so often proclaim"

During the discussions delegates called for the abolition of the Group Areas Act and the policy of retaining the peninsula as a coloured labour preference area

Black people in South Africa had a right to live and work in every inch of the country, a delegate said

Unemployed man told he should leave city

A MAGISTRATE in the Langa Commissioner's Court told an unemployed contract worker he was no longer wanted in Cape Town and should return to the homelands.

Bonsile Batfle was appearing yesterday before Mr W Fourie on a charge of being in Cape Town illegally.

Batfle told the court he had come to Cape Town on contract but had lost his job on October 16. He was found guilty and cautioned and discharged.

Mr Fourie said "Now you must go back to the homelands as your employers no longer want you here."

Batfle was one of 102 people charged in the Commissioners' Court yesterday under influx control legislation.

By lunchtime 79 people had appeared and a total of R3 180 imposed in fines.

This brings the total number charged under influx control legislation in the past three weeks to more than 1,400 and the amount paid in fines to about R31 000.

Most of the accused were charged with being in the area illegally and failing to produce reference books on demand.

WTFHDRAWN

Charges against 19 people were withdrawn on the recommendation of the Aid Centre.

Two children, aged 13 and 14, appeared before the court charged with failing to produce their reference books on demand and being in the area without permission.

Both said they had come to Cape Town to find their fathers to collect money to pay school fees for themselves and siblings.

On discovering their ages, Mr Fourie withdrew charges against them and told them to leave Cape Town immediately.

An elderly man, Steffen, was cautioned and discharged against Plaatjies who was found guilty of being in the area illegally, pleaded with the court for mercy as it was the first time he had ever appeared in court. He said he had worked in the Peninsula since 1968.

"Old man, I think it is time you go back to Coimvaba now," said Mr Fourie.

Plaatjies was cautioned and discharged.

Go home
you're no
longer
wanted

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A magistrate in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday told an unemployed contract worker he was no longer wanted and should return to the homelands.

Mr Bonisile Bafile was appearing before Mr W. Fourie on a charge of being in Cape Town illegally.

Mr Bafile told the court he had come to Cape Town on contract but had lost his job on October 16. He was found guilty and cautioned and discharged.

Mr Fourie said: "Now you must go back to the homelands as your employers no longer want you here."

Mr Bafile was one of 102 people charged in the commissioner's court yesterday under influx control legislation. By lunch time 79 people had appeared and a total of R3 180 paid in fines.

TEENAGERS

In the past three weeks more than 1 400 men and women have paid fines of R31 000. Most of the accused were charged with being in the area illegally and failing to produce reference books on demand.

Two teenagers said they had come to Cape Town to find their father to collect money to pay school fees.

On discovering their ages, Mr Fourie withdrew the charges and told them to leave Cape Town immediately.

Charges against another young woman, Miss Olga Vos, were withdrawn after she told the magistrate she was coloured.

"You must go as quickly as possible to get your documents because your skin is very dark," Mr Fourie said.

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22/10/22

WCAB

CAPE Times 22/10/82 ~~207~~ 206

~~308~~

Swoops on City 'illegals'

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

IN A series of swoops on white suburbs this week, more than 120 blacks have been arrested for being illegally in the Western Cape.

Yesterday 74 men and 47 women — appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court in connection with pass law offences

The director of the Western Cape Administration Board would neither confirm nor deny the raids had taken place

Of those arrested, 102 were fined a total of R3 915, but by late yesterday afternoon, only 15 people had paid their fines, the rest remained behind bars

According to evidence, they were arrested during swoops by WCAB officials in Constantia, Fish Hoek, Camps Bay, Brackenfell and Durbanville, on Wednesday afternoon and early yesterday morning

The raids were the first in white suburbs for several weeks

They follow closely on WCAB "inspections" of passes in the single-men's quarters in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu

Asked for comment yesterday, Mr A Louw, the director of the WCAB, said he could not confirm that the inspections had taken place

He said inspectors could act without instructions from him

"I do not have to issue an instruction every time there is an inspection"

he said
In the Commissioner's Court, the State withdrew charges against 19 accused, but 102 other cases were heard

By late afternoon, the clerk of the court had received R950 in fines and 15 people had been released

The fines ranged between R10 (or 10 days) and R100 (or 90 days) on charges of not being in possession of necessary documents

Mrs Cynthia Mandita, 40, of Guguletu, was one of those released — her cousin paid her R70 fine

After her release Mrs Mandita said she worked in Cape Town so she could send money to her "large" family in Transkei

Mr L van Wyk was the commissioner Mr D Mnogomeni prosecuted

CALL 71413 21/10/8

Church attacks movement bill

206

Staff Reporter

THE Reformed Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa has attacked the "so-called governmental move towards reform", said it viewed it as nothing more than the "tightening up of old apartheid policies"

In a statement yesterday, the Church criticized the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, the President's Council, the handling of the disturbances at Fort Hare University and the impending forced removal of people from Mgwali near Stutterheim

They said many people in South Africa and abroad had watched with "approval and appreciation even the slight move Mr Botha made in removing from some public places those discrimination signs" but apart from that nothing had changed

"The policies which the government has introduced since then under the cloak of the so-called 'reforms' — for example the President's Council — and Dr Koornhof's recent

Orderly Movement Bill, prove that the heart of the government is not changing, but is hardening"

Describing the President's Council as an "un-Christian and unloving attempt by the government to perpetuate and ensure white prosperity and domination", the Church asked how the council was solving the problems of tension between white and black races, what it was doing about excruciating conditions of black poverty, unemployment and malnutrition, and how it was dispelling the fear of the "swart-gevaar" amongst whites

The representatives of the Church condemned the Orderly Movement Bill and said it was "merely increasing" the hate, frustration and alienation of the black people in South Africa

They appealed to the government to reconsider its proposal to move people from Mgwali, one of the oldest mission stations established by the Church of Scotland, to the "barren dry land of Frankfurt"

Local Nat MPs back pass raids

CAPE TOWN 23/10/82

206

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

LOCAL National Party MPs expressed firm support this week for the strict application of influx control and the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape

Mr Jacobus Meiring, MP for Paarl, said "If there are no employment facilities or accommodation, then we can't allow people to come and squat. We must first employ the people in the Western Cape, who, historically, are the coloureds"

Asked his opinion on pass raids, Mr Meiring said "People are people. If they don't listen, you will have to be strict"

The MP for False Bay, Mr A L Jordaan, in whose constituency Crossroads falls, said "the coloureds should be protected in their natural habitat"

Mr Alexander van Breda, the MP for Tygervalley, said it was no good having influx control if it wasn't applied

Mr Myburgh Streicher, MP for De Kuilen, said if there were no influx control it would mean only that poverty would move from rural areas to the City. "As far as I'm concerned, those who are here illegally should not be allowed into the Western Cape"

Mr J Rabie, MP for Worcester, said "From a farmer's point of view, you've got to do something or else they will overcrowd us"

The MP for Maitland, Mr Kent Durr, said that as he had been appointed to the committee reviewing the Black Communities Development Bill and the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill it would be "inappropriate" for him to comment

Siren-call to keep blacks out of town

Made in

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w/e ARGUS
23/10/82

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by DIRK van ZYL

A SIREN warning that blacks must be out of the "white" part of town may soon howl at 9 pm every night over Vryburg in the Northern Cape if a long-standing local town councillor has his way.

Mr Willem Kotze, an HNP member and a former mayor, recently introduced a motion which was unanimously accepted by the Vryburg town council — consisting of four Nationalists and four HNP supporters — asking the police and the local Administration Board to implement more strictly a curfew dating back to 1945

It lays down that blacks must be out of town between 9 pm and 4 am

The move has become a bitter talking point among the 20 000 inhabitants of Huhudi black township, 3 km out of

Vryburg, and a community leader has described it as "an insult to blacks" and "a great injustice"

The curfew had been largely allowed to lapse in recent years

Mr Kotze, a retired teacher and a councillor for 15 years, introduced his motion shortly after a similar step by Pretoria City Council's six HNP councillors elected last year

"It is aimed at combating crime and there is no distinction between peace-loving blacks and criminal elements — they must all be in their township between the stipulated hours. Ninety-nine percent of the voters want the measure," Mr Kotze said this week.

The curfew had been on the statute book "since Smuts's time" and a siren would wail at 9 pm every night from the December 1 implementation date, he said

Vryburg's mayor, local dentist Dr Bill Annandale, a National Party supporter, said the motion had been unanimously passed because there had been complaints — particularly from "some old people" — of an "un-toward congregation of blacks in various sections of the town other than near the location"

Some people had also been "concerned for the safety of women"

"Whether it will mean the ringing of a bell or siren, however, I don't know. We have sent a letter to the police and the Administration Board setting out our motion," Dr Annandale said

The police would have to apply it "at their discretion and with the intuition they have developed"

Dr Annandale conceded that it could be "very difficult" to distinguish between criminal elements and innocent people

Vryburg's coloured and Indian management committees have been asked to investigate and report to the council whether they want a similar curfew instituted in their areas

Chairman of Vryburg's black community council, Mr John Dikole, said the black community was "greatly disturbed by this decision"

"We think it is just another idea which shows us we are greatly unwanted by whites. It is a

blacks were necessary. "As soon as we receive the Vryburg Town Council's letter, we will decide what is necessary," Mr Roodt said

Major Willem du Plessis, of the police public relations division in Pretoria, commented "We act within the framework of the law"

Vryburg's population consists of 20 000 blacks, 8 000 whites, 6 000 coloured and 365 Asians.

(News by Dirk van Zyl, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

out," Mr Dikole, a personnel officer for a milling company, said

According to the Northern Cape Administration Board's director of administration, Mr Petrus Roodt, "to imply that the curfew has not been applied is not correct, although it will possibly now be applied more strictly and more regularly"

Surveys had routinely been done in Northern Cape towns to establish whether curfews for

great injustice and an insult to us"

Mr Dikole added "If we want to go anywhere from Huhudi, we have to go through town and now even if we put in petrol there — which we have to — we will be at fault"

The matter is to be discussed at a community council meeting on Monday and at a recent public meeting Huhudi residents expressed "great unhappiness"

"They will be using the local police to chuck us

NOTE CAREFULLY

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All answer books must be numbered

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK



60 arrests in Fish Hoek, Simon's Town pass raids

CAPE TOWN 25/10/82 (206)

PASS raids in the Peninsula continued early today with about 60 arrests

The raids, at about 5 am, were concentrated on Fish Hoek and Simon's Town

Last week, officials of the Western Cape Administration Board arrested hundreds of people in swoops on white suburbs. There have also been raids in the townships in recent weeks

The raids in the townships have occurred in the early hours and have been concentrated on sin-

gle-quarter accommodation

Those arrested have appeared before a commissioner in the Langa Commissioner's Court on charges under influx control legislation

Fines ranging from R10, for not producing the necessary documents on demand, to R90 (or 90 days) for being in the area for more than 72 hours without permission, have been imposed

Many cases are disposed of in less than two minutes

The pass raids have been widely condemned

The Guguletu branch of the United Women's Organisation said today it was "totally against" the raiding of township barracks

"Most of the people living there have Section 10 1(d) rights entitling them to be here on labour contracts," said a spokeswoman for the organisation. "Even if they don't, people should have the right to choose where they want to stay. All people deserve a good family life"

"The Government knows exactly why these people are coming to the towns every day. We don't need to tell them unless they are blind or deaf," she said

A Newlands housewife, who did not wish to be named, said domestic workers were arrested in Kildare Road on their way to work this morning

She said officials had followed buses from Guguletu to Claremont and commuters without passes were arrested at bus stops

Crackdown on Cape 'illegals'

AR649
26/10/87

~~204~~ (206)
~~200~~

THE crackdown on Cape Town "illegals" continued today when officials of the Western Cape Administration Board arrested about 80 people in the Bellville and Parow areas early

Those arrested will appear in the Langa Commissioners Court today to face charges under influx control legislation. The accused face fines of up R90 (or 90 days) for being in the Peninsula without the necessary permission.

Nearly 2 000 people have been arrested since a major pass raid in the townships a month ago.

Since September 27 raids have been conducted on almost a daily basis.

Initially they were concentrated on the hostel accommodation in the townships but recently there have been systematic swoops in white suburbs. Last week the focus was on Fish Hoek, Simon's Town, Constantia, Claremont, Mowbray and Athlone.

Call on Christians to oppose influx control

ARGUS
26/10/82
~~206~~
206

Religion Reporter
CHRISTIANS cannot support influx control and it must be scrapped, the Southern Cross, official organ of the Roman Catholic Church, has said in an editorial article

The Southern Cross said Crossroads had been aptly named "It forces the authorities either to go their present course of passes and early morning raids, fines, imprisonment, demolitions, forced

removals and justified worldwide condemnation and boycotts, or the other, that of scrapping influx control

"Christians can only vote for the second course"

The Southern Cross was reacting to the destruction by the Administration Board of the market stalls which had been supplying the Crossroads community with food, clothing and building

materials

It said this had been seen as a model of informal sector activity. But now the shopkeepers were to be controlled. It asked what was the difference between this bureaucratic control and that which existed in Marxist states

"It's about time that white South Africans, especially Catholics, stopped saying that there has to be some form of

influx control, but that it ought to be humanely applied

"There is no humane way of applying influx control"

There is no humane way of stopping people from trying to earn a living in cities when they can't do it anywhere else. Influx control is simply a violation of man's natural right to sell his labour where it is most wanted

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parked in the middle of

b. D. Dispute 26/10/8 (206)

80 arrested by police dog squad

EAST LONDON — Eighty people were arrested by policemen from the dog squad here at the weekend

The police liaison officer here, Major W W Brown, said 28 people were arrested for trespassing, 11 for possession of dagga and two for being in possession of house-breaking imple-

ments

Five people were arrested for being drunk while another 27 were arrested for drinking in public

"Four others were arrested for not having a special night pass and another three for sleeping in white areas after dark," Major Brown said — DDR

New Revenue hours

EAST LONDON — Hours at the office of the Receiver of Revenue here will change from November 1

From Monday, the Receiver's office will be open from 7.30 am to 12.30 pm and from 1.15 pm to 4.00 pm

The changes will not affect counters at which cash is received

Hours at cash counters will continue to be from 8.00 am to 1.00 pm — DDR

Beach rape investigated

EAST LONDON — Police are investigating a charge of rape following an incident at Eastern Beach at the weekend

met at a city discotheque on Saturday night.

A 22-year-old East London woman told police she was raped at the beach by a man she

"The woman said she accompanied the man in his car to Eastern Beach where he allegedly raped her," the police liaison officer here, Major W W Brown, said yesterday — DR

Man found shot dead

EAST LONDON — A West Bank man has been found dead with a bullet wound in his head

2.25 pm on Sunday

The body of 56-year-old Mr Denis Kemsley was found inside his Strand Street home at

A revolver was found next to him

Police do not suspect a crime, the police liaison officer here, Major W W Brown, said yesterday — DDR

weekend, were among several sets of traffic lights in the city which had an approximate three second "all red" period

"This longer red period is used where we have a fast flow of traffic and it is a precaution against motorists who tend to accelerate when the lights turn amber," he said

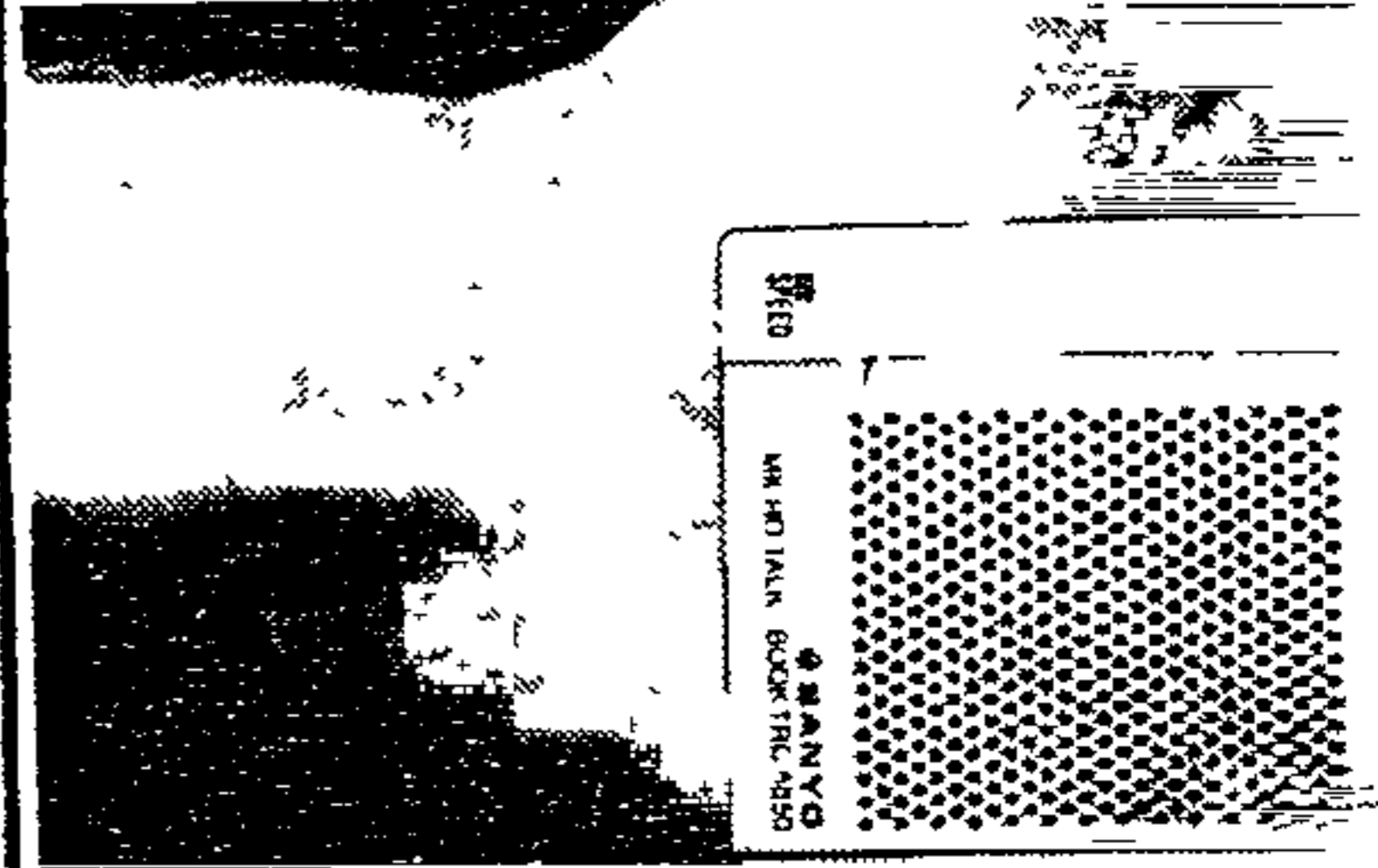
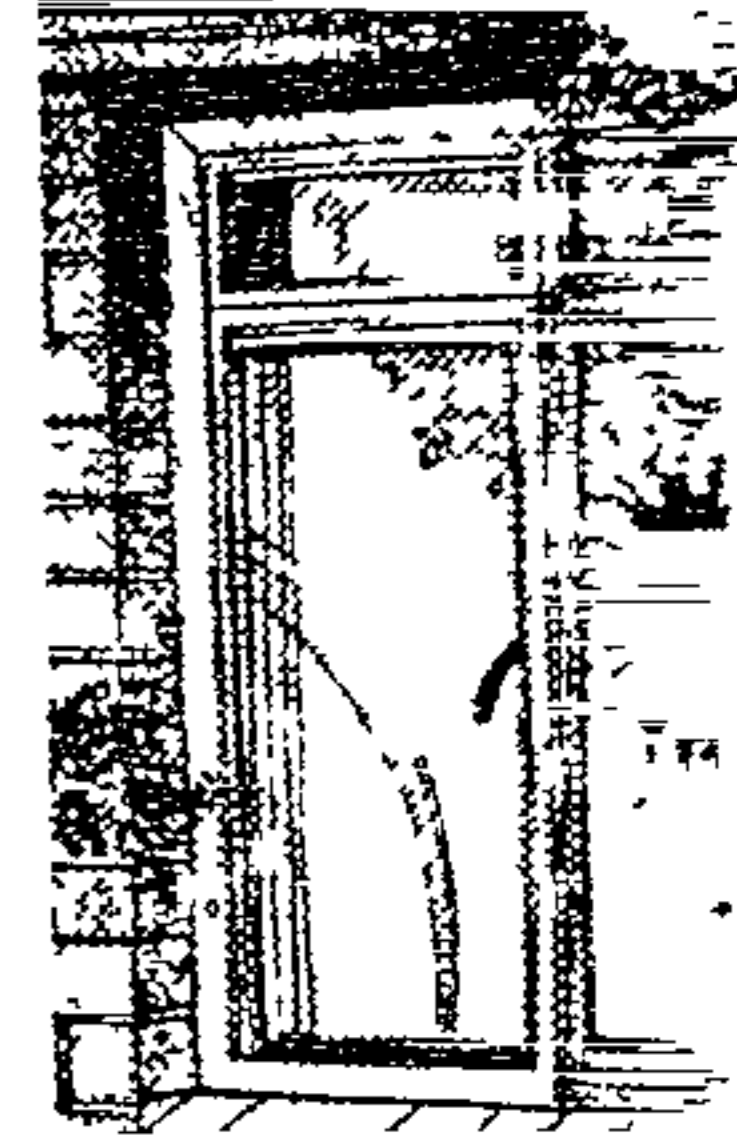
The "all red" period of traffic lights in the city centre was shorter owing to the relatively slow traffic flow

Traffic lights were mechanical devices and as such could be expected to fail occasionally

When faults occurred his department as a rule arranged for point duty during peak hours, said Mr Evans — DDR

PG

Broken glass



LITTLE TO

The Sanyo TRC 5850 is much smaller than a pack of 30's, and yet it gives you a healthy output with more sound than you'll ever need. It's definitely not just for businessmen. Everybody who has thoughts, things and ideas to remember would love to palm one. And the operation is so simple you can put your thoughts down when you're driving, or when you wake up in the middle of the night with a brilliant idea. It uses a

SANYO TRC 5850. IT'S NEW, IT'S SMART... JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY B.A.

KING TOWN down caps the H

STREET PRICES PLUMMET

One broker said the market's wild fluctuations had been no such thing further downward pressure on prices. Yesterday there were seven times more declines in share prices than increases but the volume of trading on the stock market was relatively light, falling to about 85 million shares from 101.12 million on Friday. But by yesterday their recent profits, putting further downward pressure on prices. Brokers said the resulting let-down prompted forecasts that interest rates, after falling steeply of late, might reverse their decline. Once the stock market began dropping, traders scrambled to cash in private financial institutions charge on loans to lower its discount rate. Federal Reserve might late last week that the expectations built up among professional money managers.

The market also came under pressure from an unexpected rise in the nation's basic money supply. The dollar surged against other currencies yesterday and the US gold price dropped by \$12.50 an ounce. Gold closed in London at \$417, down sharply from \$429.50 at the close on Friday — SAPA

Babies: a woman's right Page 6

R3 400

in fines

after ARGUS 27/10/82

new pass

SWOOP 206

Staff Reporter

A WOMAN, who said she had come to the Peninsula to look for work to support her family, was fined R130 (or 130 days) in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday after being found guilty of pass law offences.

Ntombana Tisha, who had four previous convictions told the court she left Cape Town after serving her last sentence in February this year, but came back on October 22 as her family in Ciskei had no one working.

She said she tried to obtain permission to stay in the Peninsula, but was arrested on her way to the Administration Board offices.

80 FINED

She was found guilty and fined R90 (or 90 days) for being in the Peninsula without permission for more than three days and R40 (or 40 days) for failing to produce a pass.

Tisha was among the 80 people fined more than R3 420 yesterday for pass law offences. Eighteen people had their charges withdrawn or were acquitted.

Three cases were postponed to November 1.

The court appearances followed Administration Board raids in the Bellville and Parow areas early yesterday. This was the third known raid in city residential areas in the past five days.

MEDICAL

At the Langa Court yesterday, several people, pleading in mitigation, said they had come to the Peninsula for medical purposes. Others said they had come to look for jobs.

Manza Dlodlo of Grabouw said he was a contract worker and had come to receive medical treatment in Conradie Hospital as he had an "aching body" after he had been assaulted in May in Langa.

Fining him R70, the commissioner, Mr W Fourie said that because he had had a taste of the skollies, did not mean he had permission to be in the area.

"NONSENSE"

Jackson Dila, who produced a Transkei travel document, was fined R70. He told the court he had come to fetch money from his father.

Passing sentence, Mr Fourie said "You are 47 years old, but you still expect your father to support you. You are talking nonsense."

Jackson Sibiya, who said he had come to fetch school fees from his father and had left his passport in Ciskei, was fined R40.

Louis Tshaka, who arrived on October 22 "to look for medical treatment as I am suffering from heart trouble", was acquitted and told to apply for permission to be in the area.

Mr W Fourie was on the bench. Mr D Ngomeni prosecuted.

Sowetan 27/10/82

More raids in Cape

208
207

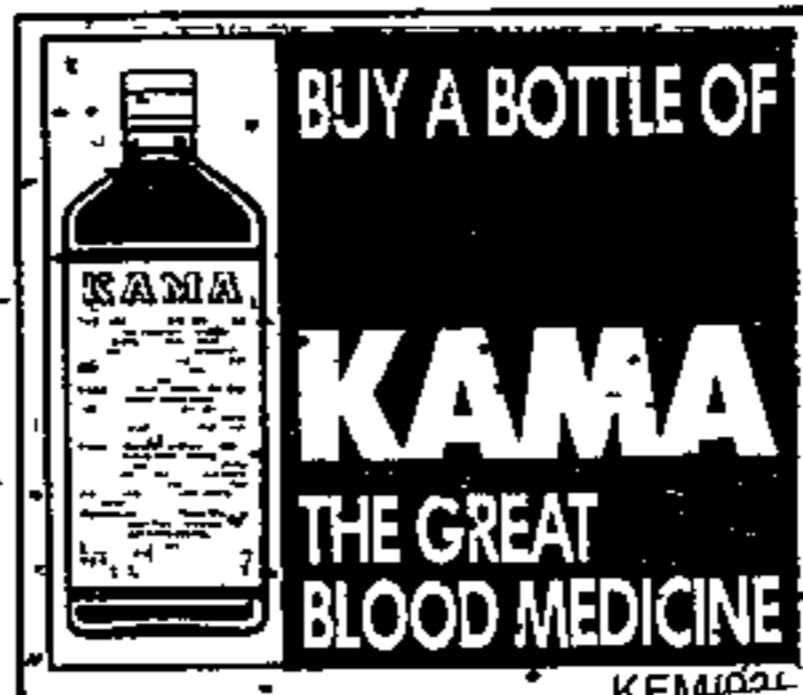
THE crackdown on Cape Town "illegals" continued yesterday when officials of the Western Cape Administration Board arrested about 80 people in the Bellville and Parow area early yesterday morning.

Those arrested face fines of up to R90 (or 90 days) for being in the Peninsula without the necessary permission.

Nearly 2 000 people

have been arrested since a major pass raid in the townships a month ago.

Since September 27 raids have been conducted on almost a daily basis.



BUY A BOTTLE OF
KAMA
THE GREAT
BLOOD MEDICINE

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AKGUS
27/10/82
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170 held in dawn squatter raid

ONE HUNDRED and seventy people were arrested in a pre-dawn Administration Board pass raid on Crossroads today

The arrests, 89 men and 81 women, increases the number who have been arrested in the Western Cape on pass-law and related offences to more than 2 000 in a month

The raid, between 4am and 6am, was at Emavundleni, the land adjacent to the Administration Board and set aside by the board for the Hout Bay squatters who were resettled last year

FINES

Those arrested were due to appear in Langa Commissioner's Court today to face charges under influx control legislation. They face fines of up to R90 (or 90 days)

Since September 27 raids have been conducted almost daily and the crackdown, described by the board as "routine", has been especially marked in the suburbs

Yesterday about 80 people were arrested in Bellville and Parow

Moves on blacks 'normal'

ARGUS
28/10/82
124
206

THE Western Cape Administration Board today denied it has embarked on an intensified campaign against illegal blacks in the Peninsula

The chairman of the board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said in a statement the "inspections" were merely a resumption of the "functional activities of the inspectorate" and claimed that recent Press reports had tarnished the image of the board

The activities of inspectors had been interrupted by a staff shortage and the involvement of the inspectorate in the collection of particulars of the dune squatters and the rehousing of New Crossroads residents, he said

COMPLAINTS

"A further aspect which should be noted is that the inspectorate receives complaints from the general public — black and white — from all over the Cape Peninsula which places an obligation on the inspectorate to respond by means of inspections"

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said the complaints also encompassed the black residential areas

The statement continues

"The single quarters known as the Zones, Langa, have systematically since 1980 been subject to conversion from single-quarter accommodation to family housing units. The single persons permitted to reside in these single quarters are consequently and in an orderly fashion being rehoused in modern accommodation in Section 3, Guguletu

RIGHTS

"It is in this process that complaints are received from the legitimate residents of the Zones that men, women and children unlawfully

"In these cases the board is obliged and compelled to take action against such parties"

occupy their quarters. This usually occurs during the daytime and it has furthermore been established that their personal possessions are removed from their living quarters

"To respect the rights of the lawful occupants and with due regard to the services for which they pay, it is necessary to conduct such inspections. On the other hand these inspections are necessary to facilitate the building contractor's progress of conversion of these dwellings to family units

"A further reason for the need of regular inspection is a case in Zone 16 where a hostel block with 16 registered rent-paying occupants were ousted by unauthorized occupants to the extent that only one remained. These persons thus enjoy the facilities and services paid for by others

"Legitimate residents of the black residential areas also regularly submit requests to the inspectorate to act against unauthorised facilities in the townships. The prime reason being that an unfair drain is being placed upon services for which the legitimate rent payers have to pay

SERVICE

"These requests from members of the public have to receive appropriate attention and it is incumbent upon the inspectorate to render a service to the residents of the townships

"Likewise complaints are also received from areas other than the black residential areas. These include instances of loitering and the improper accommodation of unauthorised persons in backyards etc to the annoyance of neighbouring properties and rate-payers

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206
Pass arrests
SWS 28 (10/82)
Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — One hundred and seventy people were arrested in a pre-dawn administration board pass raid on crossroads yesterday

The arrests of 89 men and 81 women increase the number arrested in the Western Cape on pass-law and related offences to more than 2 000 in a month — Sapa

'Inhuman' pass raids condemned

AGWS 15/10/82

206

THE arrest of more than 1 000 people in Cape Town's black townships in the past three weeks was widely condemned today by social workers, academics and Opposition politicians

There is a special level of harassment of black people in the Western Cape," said Professor Martin West, director of the Centre for African Studies at UCT

Official figures, he said, showed a decrease in pass arrests in the major urban centres while the proportion of arrests in the Cape had increased over the last four years

In 1981 there were 13 694 arrests in the Peninsula resulting in R283 576 in fines

"It is a terrible indictment that the poorest people in Cape Town have to bear this. The level of punishment is horrendous"

CHILDREN

Mrs Sue Williamson of the Women's Movement for Peace said "People have been woken at 3 am, jammed into vans, leaving behind screaming and terrified children, crowded into police cells where they have often received nothing to eat but bread, before a less than two-minute court appearance, with no legal representation, followed by a R70 fine or a 60-day jail sentence"

The white people of Cape Town should ask themselves how long they could sit back without protest and allow "this horrifying all-out war to be waged on their fellow citizens", she said

The Athlone Advice Office called for an end to the "senseless persecution of the poor"

"INHUMAN"

Organiser at the office, Mrs Val West, said fines would not stop hungry people coming to town to seek employment

"Influx control is an inhuman policy. We are all degraded by the court proceedings at Langa," she said

She said money paid in fines should have gone to feed families and not been forfeited to an unworkable ideology

"Let us have an immediate stop to this inhuman wastefulness and attempt, instead, to apply our minds, hearts and economic resources to solving the problem of rural poverty," she said

● See Page 5

Squatter raid: 170 face influx control charges

Capt Tink 28/10/82
206

Staff Reporter

INSPECTORS of the Western Cape Administration Board launched a pre-dawn pass raid on a section of Crossroads yesterday, arresting 170 people

Later, a total of R6 170 in fines was imposed in the Langa Commissioner's Court after 208 people — among them the 170 — appeared, facing 238 charges of being in the area illegally or not having their passes

Of the accused, 146 were either withdrawn or cautioned and discharged, while 12 were remanded for appearance at a later date

By late yesterday afternoon, R3 635 in fines had been paid and 49 people were imprisoned

Yesterday's raid was at Emuvumdleni, an area near the WCAB offices in Nyanga. The 170 people were arrested in 82 shacks

Emuvumdleni, a squatter settlement which adjoins Crossroads, was granted a special concession to remain by the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, last year. It houses people resettled from Hout Bay

Mr Bezuidenhoud said last week he had given his word there would be no raids on Crossroads, the Nyanga "dune squatters" or the "Cathedral squatters"

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, the chairman of the WCAB, said yesterday that the camp was not part of Crossroads

He said "illicit liquor" had been found in three of the houses and police were investigating whether a radios found in one of the houses had been stolen property

Yesterday's arrests brings to over 1 900 the number of people arrested in pass raids since the end of last month. This is almost twice the monthly average for last year when, according to official figures, there were 13 694 arrests during the entire year

- Crackdown on 'illegals' seen as war, page 21
- WCAB denies campaign, page 21

WCAB ⁽²⁰⁷⁾ ⁽²⁰⁶⁾ ~~(208)~~ denies ⁽²⁰⁹⁾ campaign

CT, 28/10/82

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Staff Reporter
THE following statement was made yesterday by the Western Cape Administration Board
"During the past three weeks various reports appeared in the local press implying that the Western Cape Administration Board has embarked on an intensified inspection campaign against black persons not in possession of residential or work permits for the Cape Peninsula. These reports have an effect on the external image of the Administration Board and it has been decided to make the following statement

● "The alleged stepped-up campaign is emphatically denied and devoid of any truth. The recent inspections are merely a resumption of the functional activities of the Inspectorate. These activities were interrupted as a result of

Staff shortage

"(a) A staff shortage;
"(b) Special arrangements, interviewing and recording of particulars of the so-called sand dune squatters in order that the responsible minister could be provided with the information he requested; and

"(c) The involvement of the Inspectorate in the rehousing of New Cross Roads residents

● "A further aspect which should be noted is that the Inspectorate receives complaints from the general public — black and white — from all over the Cape Peninsula which places an obligation on the Inspectorate to respond by means of inspections. These complaints also encompass the black residential areas for example:

Single quarters

"(a) Inspection at single quarters.

"The single quarters known as the Zones, Langa, have systematically since 1980 been subject to conversion from single-quarter accommodation to family housing units. The single persons permitted to reside in these single quarters are consequently and in an orderly fashion being rehoused in modern accom-

modation in Section 3, Guguletu

"It is in this process that complaints are received from the legitimate residents of the Zones that men, women and children unlawfully occupy their quarters. This usually occurs during the daytime and it has furthermore been established that their personal possessions are removed from their living quarters. To respect the rights of the lawful occupants and with due regard to the services for which they pay, it is necessary to conduct such inspections. On the other hand these inspections are necessary to facilitate the building contractor's progress of conversion of these dwellings to family units.

"A further reason for the need of regular inspection is a case in Zone 16 where a hostel block with sixteen registered rent-paying occupants were ousted by unauthorized occupants to the extent that only one remained. These persons thus enjoy the facilities and services paid for by others

Legitimate residents

"(B) Other inspections in black residential areas.

"Legitimate residents of the black residential areas also regularly submit requests to the Inspectorate to act against unauthorized persons occupying the various accommodation facilities in the townships, the prime reason being that an unfair drain is being placed upon services for which the legitimate rent-payers have to pay. These requests from members of the public have to receive appropriate attention and it is incumbent upon the Inspectorate to render a service to the residents of the townships

"(C) Inspections outside black residential areas

"Likewise, complaints are also received from areas other than the black residential areas. These include instances of loitering and the improper accommodation of unauthorized persons in backyards etc to the annoyance of neighbouring properties and ratepayers. In these cases the Board is obliged and compelled to take action against such practices"

	Internal	External
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Examiners' Initials		

WARNING

No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator

No part of an answer book is to be torn out

All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

qualification and to possible exclusion from the

206

Crackdown on 'illegals' seen as war

CAPE TIMES 28/10/82

Labour Reporter

MANY Capetonians would be surprised to be told there was a "war" on their doorstep

But in recent weeks community organisations, civil rights groups and liberal politicians have increasingly voiced the fear that a war is being waged against the black community of Cape Town

Their fears arise from hard facts. In less than a month, more than 1 900 people have been arrested in pass raids and fined more than R40 000 in the Langa courts; a large-scale housing scheme at Emfoleni near Kuils River has been frozen; the Crossroads vendors' market has been demolished, and phase two of the construction of New Crossroads has been stopped.

In Crossroads and Nyanga, about 5 000 squatters are still living in limbo, with no sign that the government has decided their future.

While the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) has denied there is a crackdown, the recent activity has closely followed the National Party's Cape Congress last month where delegates called for stricter influx control in the Western Cape

Broader ramifications

A policy of tough influx control in the Western Cape has a longer history and broader ramifications than the raids of the past month

Here, more than anywhere else, the government has tried to hold the line against the influx of blacks fleeing the overcrowded poverty of the rural homelands.

The "coloured labour preference policy" — where employers can only employ blacks if there is no coloured labour available — was first devised by Dr W Eiselen, the secretary of Native Affairs under Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, in the 1950s

An ideological line which bore his name was drawn down the map of South Africa, and the region to the west of the Karoo was declared an area in which white and coloured labour would be given preference.

In a period more noteworthy for talk of reform than the Verwoerd era, this policy has been strengthened rather than relaxed. Local employers have to get certificates every time they want to employ black workers.

Difference of opinion

However, there is a strong difference of opinion within the government over the coloured labour preference policy. While local Nationalist MPs are its most ardent supporters, one of the government's top bureaucrats, Dr P J van der Merwe, the Director-General of Manpower, criticized it last week.

Dr Van der Merwe said that apart from the policy being a "discriminatory measure", it wasn't even necessary. In 94 percent of the applications, employers got their certificates for black workers last month. This was because coloured

workers did not want to do certain lowly-paid unskilled and semi-skilled jobs that black workers were prepared to do

Dr Van der Merwe's line of reasoning is similar to the views of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce and, in fact, a powerful lobby of industrialists who believe the findings of the Riekert Commission hold the answer to the vexed problem of influx control

They believe that restricting the movement of people on the basis of available jobs and accommodation voids influx control of the element of racial discrimination. At the same time, labour still moves according to the needs of employers and the rural poor for whom there are no jobs remain in the homelands

'Worst' bill since 1948

Instead of easing influx control, the government's response to Riekert and the problem of black urbanization has been the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. It has been widely opposed as "the worst apartheid legislation since 1948"

Though it contains an important feature of Riekert — to create an elite group of urban "insiders" while locking out the rural poor — it also aims to make the policing of influx control far more efficient, through steeply increased fines, an effective curfew and wide ministerial discretion

The bill has been temporarily shelved and is unlikely to become law before 1984, if at all, judging by the extent of opposition against it

Meanwhile, the government is attempting to decentralise industrial development away from the metropolitan areas into the homelands or the areas adjoining them.

Blessed with few advantages other than a cheap and plentiful supply of unskilled labour, these depressed areas are being boosted with massive sums of public money to lure industrialists from the main centres

42 percent are 'illegal'

Even if this policy of decentralization succeeds, it will probably be some time in the future, if ever, before it works where influx control has failed — that is in turning the tide of black urbanization away from the white cities

About 42 percent of Cape Town's black population are estimated to be here "illegally". Despite influx control, the people still come

In addition to constant harassment of these people and the steep fines and jail sentences they face, the State has attempted to thwart urbanization by providing very little housing for Cape Town's blacks in the past decade

There is severe overcrowding in the townships and, according to the WCAB, there are over 2 500 "legals" on the waiting list for houses. Some of them have been waiting for 10 years

Mrs Noel Robb, regional director of the



A mother with a baby on her back gets into a Western Cape Administration Board van during a pre-dawn raid at the Langa single-men's quarters last week.

Athlone Advice Office, says people flock to the cities to escape rural poverty. This is borne out by a study conducted by a University of Bophuthatswana teacher, Dr Jan Lange, in 1979

He found that, even if they spend nine months of the year in jail, blacks who leave Ciskei to work "illegally" in Cape Town are likely to triple their incomes while those from Transkei will more than double their incomes

Academics, politicians and groups such as the Black Sash have urged the government to face reality and provide a strategy for urbanization, instead of squeezing people out of the cities by making life intolerable for them

The traditional argument against this view is that the lifting of influx control restrictions would "open the floodgates", leading to a mass migration of people from the rural areas to huge urban slums

But a University of Cape Town researcher, Mr Charles Simpkins, has said "As urban unemployment starts to rise, so the incentives for coming to the city will decrease"

And, according to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, the provision of site-and-service facilities for controlled squatting and the removal of

obstacles to "informal sector" economies would be a move in the right direction

"Moving away from influx control will not be easy, but it will be better than the present system. To send people back to the rural areas is futile"

People must agree to it

Also pertinent was a point raised at the recent Tucsas congress in Cape Town, by the general secretary of the S A Boilermakers Society, Mr Ike van der Watt, a man not noted for his militant views

Mr Van der Watt said that while a certain degree of influx control was necessary, it would have to be agreed to by the people concerned and not imposed on them.

The question of democracy — which has been largely sidestepped in the debate on influx control — has also been raised by local trade unions and community organizations who believe that no solution is possible without the active participation of the black community.

In the absence of such a solution, the routine pass raids in the early hours of the mornings, the arresting of mothers with babies and the extraction of thousands of rands in fines from the poorest section of the community is likely to continue.

ARGUS 29/10/81
Passes:
~~200~~ (206) ~~200~~
67 more
arrested

ABOUT 67 people were arrested today in the fifth consecutive pre-dawn pass raid this week by Western Cape Administration Board officials

Those arrested will be jailed for the weekend and appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court on Monday

This morning's raid was conducted at a squatter camp in Milner-ton near the racecourse. It started about 4 am

More than 2 000 people have been arrested on pass law charges during the past month

Raids have been conducted almost daily since September 27. They were initially concentrated at single quarter hostels in the townships but have spread to include the northern and southern suburbs

The raids have been condemned by Opposition politicians, churches and community organisations. The Administration Board has justified the raids as "inspections" following complaints received from the public

Cape Times 29/10/82

161 held in Guguletu raid

Staff Reporter

INSPECTORS of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) raided the Ilco Homes single men's hostel in Guguletu before dawn yesterday, arresting 161 people for pass offences.

Later, 170 people appeared in Langa Commissioner's Court on more than 200 charges of being in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours and or not possessing the required documentation. A total of R6 900 in fines was imposed.

Yesterday's raid brought the total arrested in pass raids in the Peninsula since September 27 to more than 2 000. More than R50 000 in fines has been imposed.

Workers of the construction firm who yesterday paid fines for friends and relatives said it was the second time the WCAB had raided the hostel this month.

Mr A Louw, the chief director of the WCAB, said "Our inspectors went to the Ilco Homes hostel because we received a complaint from the employer

that people were living there who were not supposed to be there."

A company spokesman said Ilco Homes would not have taken such action "The WCAB acted totally on their own accord in terms of government policy."

At court, 88 people paid R4 100 in fines, while 44 were jailed. A total of 51 cases were cautioned and discharged, 20 were withdrawn on the recommendation of the Aid Centre and five were remanded to November 3.

Mrs Noel Robb, the director of the Athlone Advice Office, said "All the time and money spent on arresting people should be used to create employment for those who so badly need it."

She said there were about 8 000 "illegal" domestic workers in Cape Town. If all their employers paid R2,50 a month to register them, the WCAB would receive R20 000 a month.

● Five arrested at Wellington, page 7

Soldier tells inquest of shots

Staff Reporter

A FORMER rifleman with the South African Cape Corps, Mr Ronald Stephen Muller, who was arrested for failing to appear at a previous inquest hearing, told a City inquest magistrate yesterday that he had had no money at the time to travel to Cape Town.

Mr Muller, of Kimberley, said this in reply to a question by the magistrate, Mr R H Peckham.

Mr Muller yesterday testified at the inquest on Mrs Susan van der Ross, a 48-year-old Heideveld divorcee who died after she was shot in the early hours of June 28, 1980 while driving near the Milnerton oil refinery with Mr Hermanus Brown, 51.

Patrol

Mr Muller said he was patrolling with Sergeant S A Manuel at the time and they were due to be relieved by two colleagues. When the two others arrived, Sergeant Manuel, who was then a corporal, left the three men and said he wanted to patrol the area once more.

He rejoined them later and reported that he had seen a couple in a parked car and had ordered them to leave the area. The sergeant said the man and woman were under the influence of alcohol, Mr Muller testified.

After the patrol returned from another search of the area, a car approached the parking area.

Suspicious

"It appeared very suspicious because it was dimming and brightening its lights all the time. At one stage the indicator light was flickering but the car kept straight on. It was then that the corporal challenged the driver," Mr Muller said.

Sergeant Manuel stepped into the road but the driver ignored him and knocked him down. Sergeant Manuel then fired "about five shots" while he was kneeling on the ground, Mr Muller said.

He said the car continued moving for a while



A goodwill tour of Cape Town Mr [unclear] are members of a goodwill tour in the Republic of the City Council yesterday. The Joan Kantey, vice-chairman of [unclear] John Muir, chairman of the [unclear] committee.

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tation has been extended to women members of the SRC which suggests an attempt to increase the involvement of women in the SADF."

A "heart sore" Mrs Viljoen said on Wednesday a previous tour with Afrikaans students was a "great success". The women talked to soldiers about "all sorts of things, like the reasons for the war and things like that".

● The 'total rejection' labelled by the National Union of South Africa Students (Nusas) of an invitation from the army to visit the South West African war zone reflected their "blind prejudice and hatred", Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said in Durban yesterday.

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- 5 27, Programme Schedule
- 5 30 From the Book. Scripture reading by Boet Stoffberg
- 5 34 Bobby Cat ~~Rainbow~~ Gold All the colour vanishes out of the forest, all except the colour of the rainbow. Bobby finds that the gold has been stolen from the crock at the end of the rainbow and realizes it has to be Van Neek up to his old tricks again. Produced by Dennis Purchase
- 5 39 Something New David teaches Silly Sue the rules of the road and shows her a number of road signs after she has had a bicycle accident. Produced by Willem van der Laag
- 5 45 The Amazing Adventures of Morph Morph's Forgotten Dream Morph wants to use the micro-electronic word processing machine to write down his amazing dream, but there are a few complications.
- 5 49 Focus On Wool Tonight we can see the whole process of how wool is spun, starting with the shearing and ending in the white yarn, which we can buy in the shops. Produced by Rod Alexander
- 7 00 News
- 6 14 Pop Shop Karl Kirkilus presents a programme on the latest pop-hits. Produced by Ken Kirsten/Ann Williams.
- 6 33 Sportsview A sports programme presented by Martin Locke
- 7.07 The Big Valley Devil's Masquerade Big Jim has been encouraged to advertise for a wife, but when the big day arrives when she is due to arrive in Stockton, Heath has the task of meeting the coach
- 8.00 Nuus
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- 8.32. Nuusfokus An in-depth look at important events in

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'Illegal' farm workers held

CAPE TOWN 29/10/82 (4/201) 206

Staff Reporter

WESTERN Cape Administration Board officials arrested five women and chased five others from their place of work during a "raid" at a Wellington poultry farm yesterday.

Their employer, Mr Grant Murray, of Nesenhof poultry farm, said the woman had been arrested because they were not legally allowed in the area and were without passes.

He said he had been issued a summons to appear in the Wellington Magistrate's Court on November 11 and was informed that if he was convicted, a maximum fine of R100 in respect of each woman he had employed "illegally" could be imposed.

The director of WCAB, Mr A Louw, said yesterday

that no raid had taken place but that officials had been asked to investigate a complaint by two women who claimed Mr Murray had not paid them.

He said during the investigations five women had been arrested and steps would also be taken against Mr Murray.

Mr Murray said the "raid" began at approximately 11am yesterday when he saw two Administration Board trucks enter his premises on his closed-circuit television cameras.

"They didn't approach me for permission but went into the abattoir and arrested the women," he said.

"They also insisted I pay off a further five women because they weren't registered temporary daily employees."



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATIONS

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in (1) the number of each question d (in the order in which it has wered); leave columns (2) and

'Futile' pass raids only increase hatred — PFP

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NOTE CAREF

THE only real effects of the recent pass raid campaign will be to impoverish people who are already desperately poor, to increase bitterness, hatred and racial polarisation and to provide further potential recruits for those who have taken up arms against the Government

This is the reaction of the PFP spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape Mr Ken Andrew to the arrest of more than 2 000 people on pass law offences in the past month

Mr Andrew said Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, knew full well that these inhumane raids were futile and would not deter blacks from coming to the Western Cape

The Government's lack of any policy to cope positively with the inevitability of urbanisation became more apparent each day, he said

Mr Andrew noted that Dr Koornhof had said that 42 percent of the blacks in the Western Cape were here illegally. But Mr S P Botha, Minister of Manpower, had admitted that there was a shortage of unskilled labour in the Cape



Mr Ken Andrew

Last year a local official involved in transporting squatters to the Transkei border conceded that the squatters would be back in Cape Town before he was. The extreme poverty in the rural areas of the homelands was well-known

What is the response of this Nationalist Government which claims to be in favour of reform and governing according to Christian principles?

It institutes massive pass raids to threaten the security and livelihood of more than 85 000 black people in the Western Cape. It halts a number of housing schemes for blacks. It destroys a Crossroads vendors' market

Its attitude to 85 000 black people in the Western Cape is straight forward 'Get away from here, and if you or your children starve to death, that is somebody else's problem.' Mr Andrew said

He said the actions of the Government towards the black people in the Western Cape were as immoral as they were unwise

ORGANISATIONS

I believe that everyone in this region will sooner or later suffer the adverse effects of these disastrous policies," he said

Mr Andrew said he hoped that organisations and individuals in the Western Cape would have the courage to speak out publicly against the coloured labour preference area policy and the inhumane pass laws

(Report by Bruce Gordon 122 St George's Street Cape Town)

Internal	External
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- The answers on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Cape Times 30/10/82 (206) (340)

Pass raids: 50 arrested

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 50 people were arrested by inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) in pass raids 'early yesterday morning

According to a spokesman for the WCAB, the raids were in Table View, Potsdam, Flamingo Vlei and Blaauwberg. Those arrested are being detained for the weekend and are due to appear in the Langa Commissioners' Court on Monday morning

More than 2 000 people have been arrested by the WCAB in a spate of pass raids which began on September 27 and more than R50 000 in fines has been collected

The WCAB has said the raids are routine and denied that there is any campaign under way

● A spokesman for Ilco Homes confirmed yesterday that they had instructed the WCAB to raid the company's single men's hostels in Guguletu on

Thursday morning

He had earlier denied that the WCAB had raided following a complaint from the company, and said they had acted on their own account

"We are a big company and it is physically impossible to keep track of everything that happens around here," said the spokesman, who is a senior executive of the company but refuses to be named because of company policy

Pass raids reinforce bitterness

— Methodists

THE Government's action against the people of Langa would reinforce the bitterness and resentment in people who have been repeatedly harassed.

This warning, from a resolution taken by the conference of the Methodist Church, sums up the reaction to the spate of pass raids carried out over the past two weeks.

The resolution, proposed by the Rev Abel Hendrickse, chairman of the Cape Methodists, said that the raids were "an assault on the rights of people made in the image of God".

The raids have been widely condemned by the churches, community leaders and trade unionists.

The General Workers' Union said they opposed the raids and everything

By
Ryland
Fisher

that gave rise to it, like the pass laws and the whole influx system

AIMED

"Our members are workers and, above all, these raids and the Orderly Movement Bill are aimed at workers and their families.

"We condemn the whole influx system in the strongest terms," a GWU spokesman said.

He was supported by the general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Jan Theron, who said their members were outraged at the new bills and the raids.

Mr Theron said their union had resolved at their annual congress to

campaign against the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill.

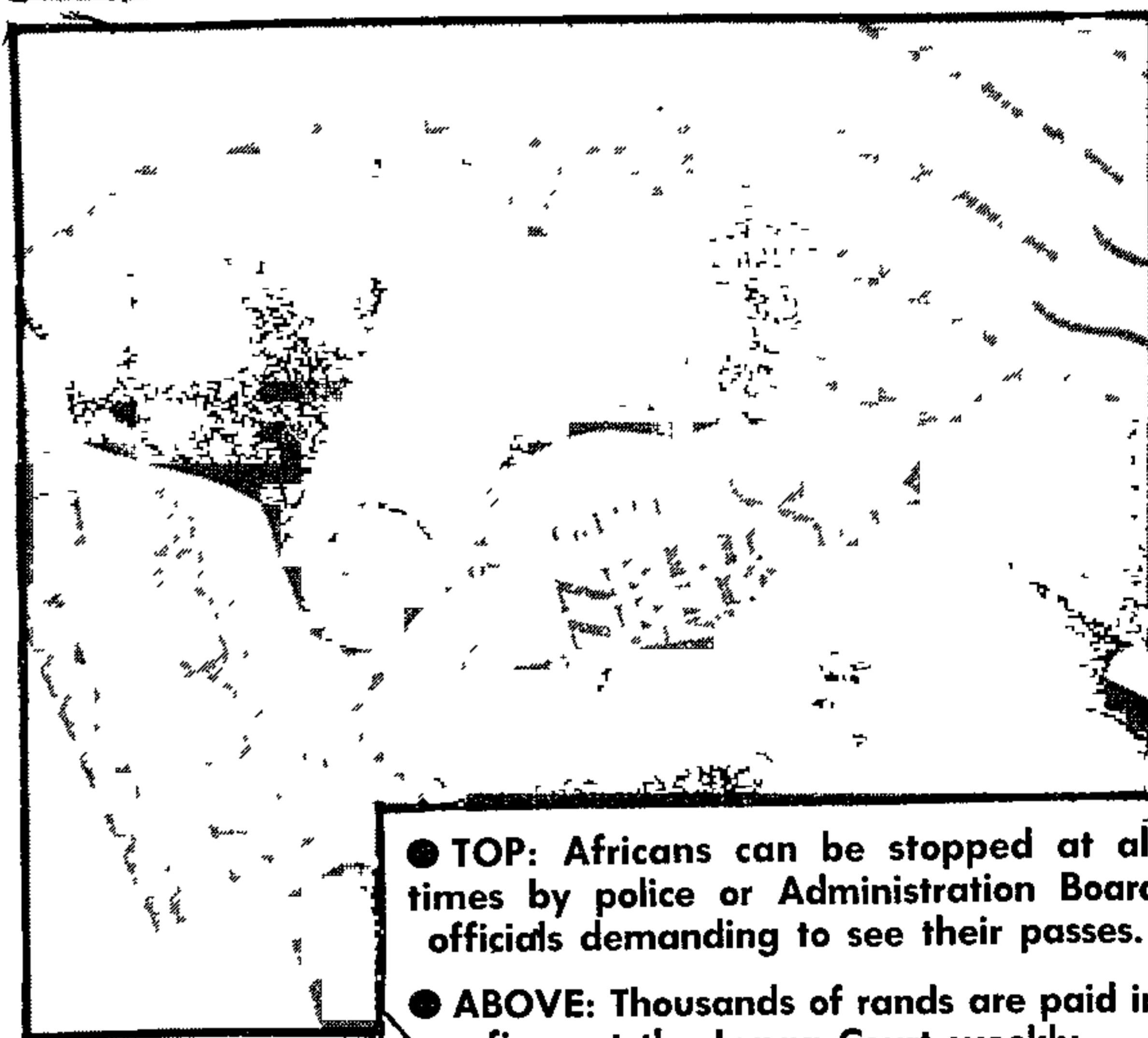
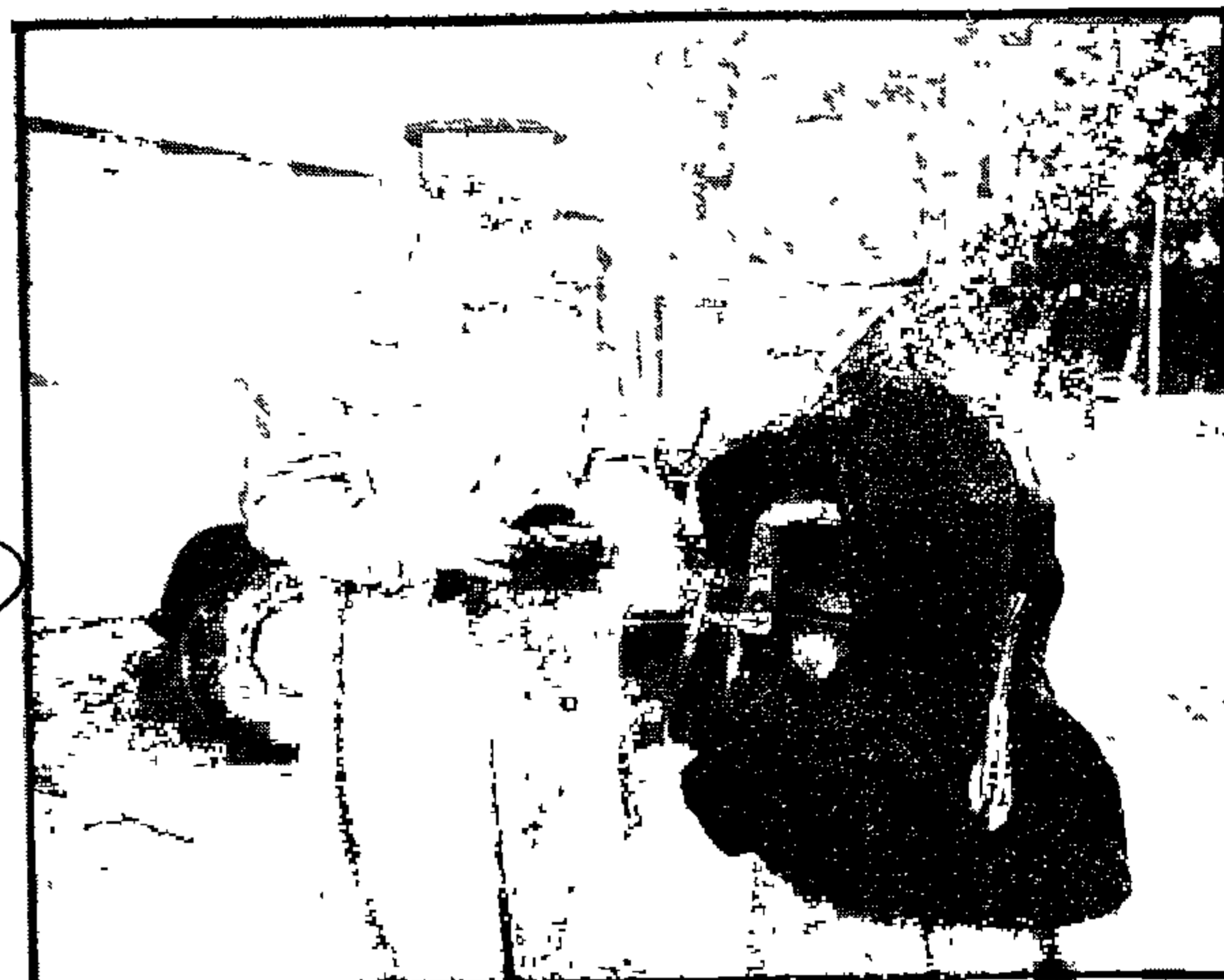
"It appears that even though the Government said these bills are being shelved, the Western Cape Administration Board are going ahead with their massive clampdown on the people of the Cape Peninsula."

DEMANDED

The union's resolution supported and demanded the rights of workers to live and work where they wanted.

"These raids and the bills are a violation of these rights," Mr Theron said.

A spokesman for the Western Cape Civic Association said that they had not discussed the raids formally, but there was no doubt that they would condemn it.



● TOP: Africans can be stopped at all times by police or Administration Board officials demanding to see their passes.

● ABOVE: Thousands of rands are paid in fines at the Langa Court weekly.

Focus on 'conveyer belt court'

A SMALL, unattractive building on the freeway entrance to Langa has become a focal point of attention in the past month.

Yet, so many thousands of people who pass the courts on their way to work in the mornings and back home at night without glancing in that direction are not aware of the many stories of trauma, despair and broken families that are heard there daily.

Following the latest upsurge of pass law arrests, the Langa Commissioner's Court has been extra busy.



● A REGULAR scene at the Langa court. A mother leaves with her baby after paying a fine.

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Recently, almost 100 cases were heard in two hours in what has become known to many as "the conveyer belt court." Most cases were dismissed in one or two minutes

In three weeks, more than R30 000 was collected in fines at the court.

Most of the people were arrested in pre-dawn raids in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

The arrests were in terms of Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act No 25 of 1945 for being in an urban area without "legal rights" for more than 72 hours.

TERMS

"Legal" rights of entry and residence in an urban area in terms of this Act are granted to an African

- who has lived in that area continuously since birth;
- who has lawfully resided in an area continuously for at least 10 years;
- whose husband qualifies and she normally lives with her husband.

People without these rights have to apply for permission to be in an urban area for more than 72 hours, whether it is to visit family, or for business reasons

Many people have told the court that they found difficulty in getting such permission.

20m 30/6/87

50 more people held

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — About 50 people were arrested by inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) in pass raids early yesterday morning

A spokesman for the WCAB said the raids were in Table View, Potsdam, Flamingo Vlei and Blaauwberg. Those arrested are to appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court on Monday morning

More than 2000 people have been arrested by the WCAB in a spate of pass raids which began on September 27. The WCAB has said the raids are routine. A spokesman for Ilco Homes confirmed yesterday that they had asked the WCAB to raid the company's single men's hostels in Guguletu on Thursday morning. He had earlier denied the WCAB raided after a complaint from the company

Argus 1/11/82 328

Banned and unbanned will not rest — Russell

100 arrested in hostel raids

Argus 1/11/82
152 2065 2065

IN HIS first public statement since his banning order expired yesterday, the Rev David Russell today condemned the pass raids in the Peninsula.

The five-year order was combined with house arrest. No new order has been issued on Mr Russell, Anglican priest and former member of the ministers' fraternal of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu. Following a report in a Sunday newspaper he has accepted that he is no longer banned.

TRIBUTE

Mr Russell paid tribute to people whose banning orders were extended.

He said it was good to be able to salute publicly people who were still banned, such as the former Ned Geref Kerk clergyman, Dr C F Beyers Naude, the secretary of the Catholic Bishops Conference, Mr Smangaliso Mkhatswa, and Dr Mampila Rampele.

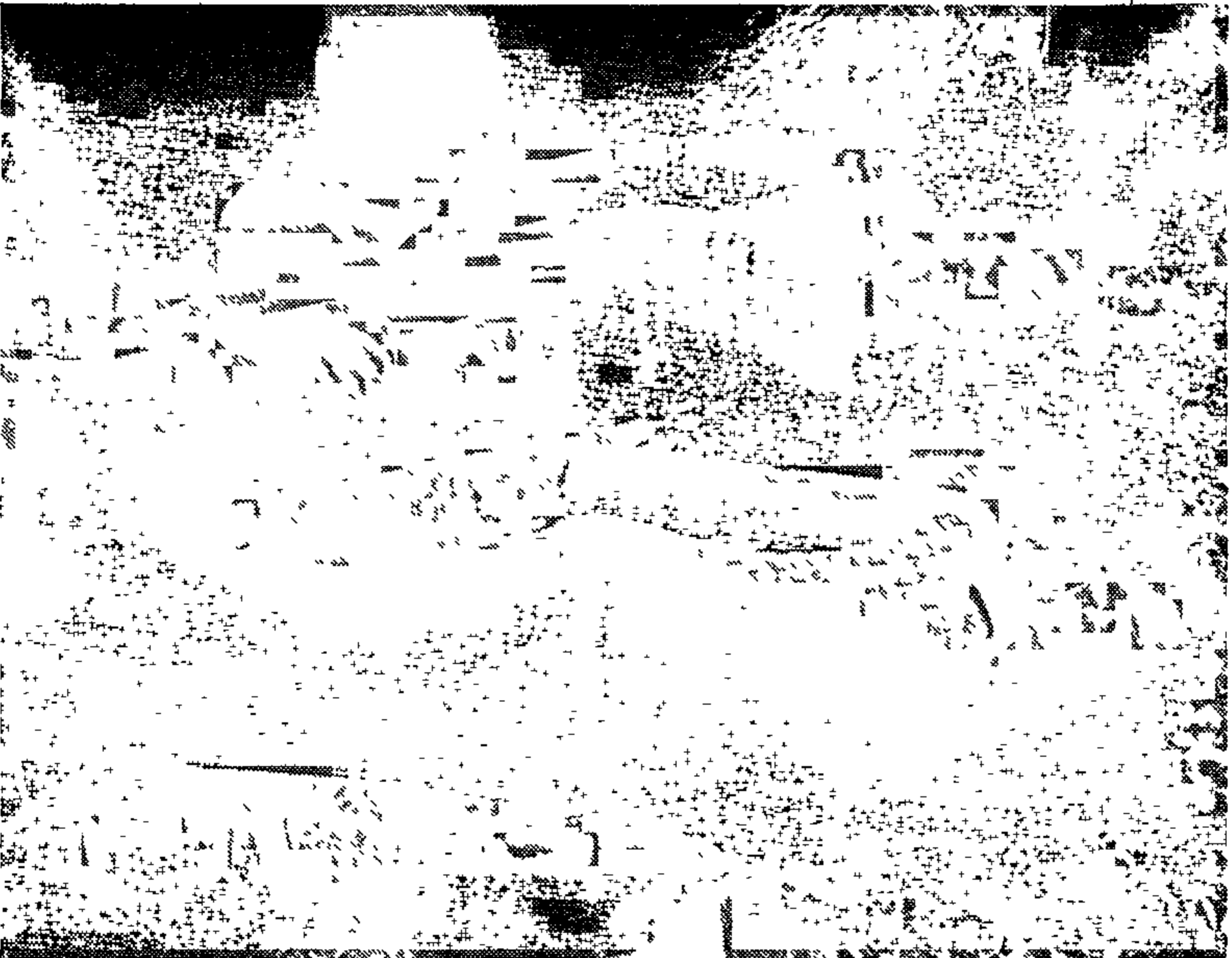
"Such people have the grace of an inner freedom which can't be restricted," he said.

PAIN

Mr Russell said that however much his banning order had restricted him, it had been impossible not to respond to the pain around him.

"The most vivid thing in my mind is a recent picture in the Press of a mother scrambling into a van after a pass raid. She has a baby on her back and is struggling to hold on to the baby's bottle.

"To that, I say God will bring down judgment on a society and the people responsible for such violence to humanity."



AFTER five years of being banned and under house arrest, the Rev David Russell is a free man today. Here he strolls in the garden with his wife, Dorothy.

MORE than 100 people were arrested early today in pass raids at migrant workers' hostels in Nyanga and Guguletu.

This brings the number arrested under influx control legislation in the Peninsula since September 27 to more than 2 000.

The chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said about 117 people were arrested today after "inspections at several employer-owned men's hostels in Nyanga and one hostel in Guguletu."

Mr Louw said the figure was provisional and the exact number of arrests could not be confirmed.

"OUSTED FROM THEIR BEDS"

He said raids had been carried out because employees living in the hostels had "complained that they were being ousted from their beds."

People travelling on the N2 past the airport early today told The Argus they had seen about 10 "fully laden" Administration Board vans.

Those arrested were to be charged in the Langa courts today. A further 67 people arrested in Maiterton on Friday were also to be charged today.

Argus

1/11/82

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ORDER

"So long as such things are being done, you can be quite sure that the banned or the unbanned will not rest. We are actually under God's order to resist evil and establish justice in the land.

"Let us remember that millions of South Africans are being hounded like her — restricted and banned in their own land."

He said the uncertainty which went with being banned had prevented him from making plans about his future.

IMPOSSIBLE

"One of the things about a banning order is that it is impossible to make any definite plans."

Mr Russell, his wife, Dorothy, and their child will have a holiday for two weeks before he decides on his future.

He plans to be back in time for the Provincial Synod, which starts in Port Elizabeth on November 18.

STUDY

During his banning, Mr Russell studied for a master's degree in religious studies. He plans to continue his studies, and will have discussions with the church about his future role when he returns from holiday.

Mr Russell was banned for five years under the Internal Security Act. The order was read to him by security police on October 19, 1977, as he finished taking 9 am

mass at Crossroads squatter camp

He was restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district, not allowed to attend gatherings, and placed under house arrest from 6 pm to 6 am daily. He had to report to the police once a week.

Mr Russell defied the order in 1979 by attend-

ing the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown

He was sentenced to 12 months by the Parow Regional Court in February 1980 after being convicted of 11 contraventions of the order. On appeal the sentence was reduced to 14 days.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the

Most Rev Philip Russell

said today "It is a joy to know that he is no longer banned. He should not have been banned in the first place."

Archbishop Russell said the Anglican Church deplored the system of banning without charge or trial.

"I deplore the renewed banning of the Rev Beyers Naude".

206
117 arrested in
Cape pass raid

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — More than 100 people were held today in pass raids at migrants' hostels in Nyanga and Guguletu —bringing the total arrested in the Peninsula since September 27 to more than 2 000.

Those arrested today will be charged in the Langa Court. So will 67 held in Milnerton on Friday.

92 arrested in pass raid

CAPE TIMES 2/11/87. (206)

Staff Reporter

IN the latest of a series of pass raids in the Peninsula, inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) swooped on the single quarters in Guguletu and Nyanga before dawn yesterday

According to a spokesman for the WCAB, 92 people — 32 men and 60 women — were arrested

But the spokesman denied that any "raids" had taken place. He said the WCAB officials had been involved in an "inspection"

Later 114 people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court and faced 186 charges of being in the Western Cape illegally, not having their passes on them and/or being in the hostels illegally

A total of R3 000 in fines was imposed, R2 370 of which had been paid by late yesterday afternoon. Twenty-five people were imprisoned

Thirty-one cases were withdrawn on the advice of the Aid Centre, 27 people were cautioned and discharged and five were remanded

Almost 2 200 people have been arrested for pass offences in the Western Cape since September 27 and more than R50 000 in fines has been imposed.

AK44) 2/11/82
**More Langa
arrests**

THE CLAMPDOWN on Cape Town 'illegals' continued today when more than 100 people were arrested in Langa migrant workers quarters in a pre-dawn pass raid

This brings the number arrested in the Peninsula to more than 2 200 since September 27 and fines collected to more than R50 000

Mr A Louw, the chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board was not available for comment

The arrested people will appear today in the Langa Commissioner's Court on charges under influx control regulations

Football fans arrested for pass offences

HUNDREDS of football fans have been arrested for pass offences at soccer matches staged at the ultra-modern Ellis Park Stadium over the past few weeks, and this is causing concern in soccer circles.

South African National Football Association secretary, Mr Mike Matloane, said yesterday this had been brought to his attention by some soccer clubs who had played there last month.

Mr Matloane said Sanfa would take the matter up with the police as soon as it received reports from people who had been arrested while on their way to or from attending a football match at the stadium.

The incidents occurred on October 16 and 23 when Iwisa Kaizer Chiefs played against Jade East Dynamos and Orlando Pirates respectively.

One soccer fan, Mr Peter Ndlovu, told **The SOWETAN** that he was arrested for failing to produce a pass while on his way to his Vosloorus home after the Chiefs versus Dynamos match. He and many others were held at the Modderbee Prison and released last week.



FLASHBACK Crowds throng at Ellis Park gates. Many were arrested for pass offences.

"There are many people, who were arrested on the day of those two matches, still in jail. Their relatives, as was the case with me, are not aware that they have been arrested. On the day I was released, most gave me messages to pass on to their relatives," Mr Ndlovu said.

Major H V Haynes, of the Police Directorate in Pretoria, said the massive arrests were a result of crime prevention patrols being stepped up by the police. These were concentrated around Johannesburg because of the high crime-rate in the area, he added.

Nyanga raids net over 100

MORE than 100 people were arrested on Monday in pass raids at migrants' hostels in Nyanga and Guguletu.

This brings the number of people arrested under influx control legislation in the Peninsula since September 27 to more than 2 000.

The chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said about 117 people were arrested on Monday after

"inspections" at several employer-owned men's hostels in Nyanga and one hostel in Guguletu.

Mr Louw said the figure was provisional and the number arrested could not yet be confirmed.

He said raids were carried out because employees living in the hostels had "complained that they were being ousted from their beds." — Own Correspondent

Widow given week to get out of home

Victim of 'mistake' may lose children

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

A WIDOW with four-year-old twins, Mrs Nowase Jane Sobhili, has been given a week to get out of her shack in Veeplaas

She has also been informed that her children can no longer stay with her. She was born in Port Elizabeth but in 1954 married a man from Middel-drift. When she lost her reference book she was issued with one bearing the Middel-drift stamp.

She was qualified as a rural dweller and could work in Port Elizabeth only on a contract basis.

Mrs Sobhili has worked in Port Elizabeth for the past 15 years, the last seven of these for an employer in Greenshields Park who has organised the renewal of her contract each year.

Until four months ago Mrs Sobhili and her children lived with her brother-in-law in Kwazakele but she found the conditions overcrowded (her brother-in-law has five children) and her nephew built a shack for her in Veeplaas. She moved in, bought furniture and fittings and found somebody to look after her twins.

A few days ago her employer received a letter from the East Cape Administration Board saying it was a condition of Mrs Sobhili's contract that she should remain in "approved accommodation" for the duration of the contract.

"It has now been brought to the attention of this office that she has failed to comply with the above-mentioned condition and that she erected and is occupying an illegal structure situated in the area known as 339-67c Veeplaas.

"Kindly ensure that this black returns to the address stated on her service contract," the letter said. The address on the contract is that of her brother-in-law in Kwazakele.

An official at the East Cape Administration Board informed her employer this week that because Mrs Sobhili's contract was for a single worker in the city her children should not be with her. They would have to be sent back to Middel-drift.

The letter from the board told Mrs Sobhili's employer that if she failed to return to her "approved accommodation" within 30 days her contract would be cancelled and she would be repatriated to Middel-drift.

In an interview her employer, who asked not to be named, said Mrs Sobhili and her children would starve if they returned to Middel-drift.

Mrs Sobhili said she intended staying in her shack until it was demolished. She was equally adamant that she would not send her children — one of whom is an asthma sufferer — back to Middel-drift.

In an effort to sort out the problem Mrs Sobhili's employer contacted the Port Elizabeth Advice Office run by the Black Sash.

A Black Sash worker said Mrs Sobhili was the victim of a long and recurring mistake. She had lived all her youth in Port Elizabeth but because she happened to have a reference book stamped Middel-drift she was not allowed to live in the city except on a contract basis.

She had a "moral" right to section 10 (1) (a) rights in terms of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act (1945), the worker said.

People who were born in a city and lived there continuously were entitled to this, she said.



Mrs NOWASE JANE SOBHLI and her four-year-old twin sons, MTHUTHUZELI (left), and NANDILE, stand outside their home which is going to be demolished. Mrs Sobhili has been told that she should be staying alone in Port Elizabeth and has been told to send her children to Middel-drift, where she no longer knows anyone.

Star 4/11/82 (206) (37)

Sash: Act now on urban rights

The Black Sash has warned that if the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill becomes law, blacks who have not secured their urban rights would be "banished to a poverty-stricken workless rural area"

The Bill, which has been temporarily shelved while it is being discussed by a Select Committee, is not likely to be withdrawn in its entirety, the Sash states in a letter to employers and organisations.

"It is imperative that all black people who are presently entitled to rights under sections 10(1)(a) and 10(1)(b) of the Urban Areas Act, and who do not already have these rights recorded in their reference books, should apply for them immediately in order to establish them before there is any new legislation," the document emphasises

"This can make all the difference to their future, for it can be the decisive factor in gaining for them the right to live and work in

an urban area and to have their families living with them," the letter reads

It urges trade unions, community organisations and employers to publicise this information and assist people in applying for their rights

People who have lived lawfully in the area of their place of employment for 15 years, or who have been in registered employment with one employer for 10 years, or who have lived continuously in one town since birth, qualify for these rights

This allows them to work anywhere within the administration board area in which they are registered or move to another urban area if they have both accommodation and a job

Qualified urban residents may also rent or buy a house in a black urban township. This is denied to black people who are not formally qualified urban dwellers

Appres Act

Cape Times 5/11/82

Pass laws: 109 appear in court

Staff Reporter

COMMISSIONERS at the Langa Court yesterday heard a total of 109 cases of people arrested in terms of pass law legislation.

The cases stem mostly from pre-dawn pass raids by inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board. Since September 27, more than 2 000 have been arrested. On Tuesday and Wednesday this week, 164 people were arrested.

Most of those who appeared yesterday were convicted under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act and fined R70 (or 70 days) on a charge of being in the area illegally and R10 (or 10 days) on a charge of not being in possession of a reference book. A number of cases were postponed to Monday.

The commissioners were Mr L van Wyk and Mr W Fourie. Mr D M Mngomeni and Mr J Uys prosecuted.

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What's a ducktail? asks the madam

Mail Reporter
 A SEARING toothache a painful knee and a limp are just some of the signs of Mrs Maureen Smith's deteriorating health during her 15 weeks in prison. But she can still appear calm during the trial proceedings. She appears each day groomed in a smart cool outfit. In contrast her two co accused are rumpled. Mr David Mnguni has developed a permanent tremble. Seated, he appears unable to stop his head shaking. Mr Jack Ramogale's jaw muscles work constantly. Mrs Smith listened intently to evidence against her yesterday, her face set in an attitude of distaste. Her normally impassive expression changed quickly to grimaces and bitter smiles when her former domestic servant Mrs Asnath Dekobe gave evidence against her. When Mrs Smith heard how she had allegedly told Mrs Dekobe about a dinner with a "ducktail" she raised her eyebrows in credulously and whispered to a nearby court orderly "What's a ducktail?" Then she snorted in apparent disbelief and shook her head when she heard Mrs Dekobe claim Mrs Smith had asked the ducktail to kill her husband because Mr Smith had found "some black men" to kill her for R50. The madam and her former domestic servant made eye contact only once — when Mrs Smith shook her head at her former employee.

Mills goes to Press Council

Mail Reporter
 THE Commissioner General for KwaNdebele, Mr J H T Mills, has complained to the Press Council about a report in the Rand Daily Mail on a memorandum he submitted to the Grosskopf Committee on influx control laws. The report, headlined "Reform body told to tighten influx control — too many blacks 'offensive' appeared in the Mail on October 4. It contained details of a letter submitted to the committee in which Mr Mills, then Director-General of Co-Operation and Development, commented on some of the reforms to influx control laws which it had recommended. Mr Mills says in his complaint that the report was a "mischievous distortion" of the letter. The Rand Daily Mail concedes that the headline may have been slightly misleading in that Mr Mills did not specifically use the word 'offensive' and that his submissions did not necessarily propose a tightening of influx control — although it did oppose some important reforms to the influx system. In Mr Mills's complaint he denies that he wrote that large numbers of blacks should be prevented from coming to the cities 'because this would offend white voters', as the Mail reported. He also denies that he warned against 'allowing blacks property rights in the cities'. Although his letter opposed giving blacks freehold rights in the cities, he says it also supported leasehold rights for city blacks describing these as an enormous step forward. Mr Mills also denies that he 'opposed' the Grosskopf committee's recommendation that blacks be allowed to qualify for permanent city rights after five rather than ten years. He says he merely 'questioned the wisdom of such a step on the grounds that it would add to the 'enormous' housing backlog in the cities. Mr Mills says he believes the report's chief aim was to destroy and place under suspicion my relations with and status among black people and in broad terms to do damage to relations between black and white'. He says he retired last year after a 43-year career in the civil service, "during which I devoted myself, and in my view also succeeded in real service to the building of good relations with the black people of the Republic". The Mail believes the report was a fair reflection of Mr Mills' letter.

Pik and Eglin talk over Lesotho

Political Correspondent
 MR Colin Eglin the PFP's spokesman on foreign affairs, met the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha yesterday to discuss South Africa's alleged involvement in the destabilisation of Lesotho. The meeting followed a visit Mr Eglin made to Lesotho in September during which he was shown on-the-spot evidence by the Lesotho Government of activities by insurgents allegedly operating across the border from South Africa. Last month the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, denied that the SADF was involved in any campaign to destabilise neighbouring states. Mr Eglin MP for Sea Point said yesterday that he had been assured at the meeting that the Department of Foreign Affairs was aware of the allegations and had done what it could to prevent such occurrences. "I am satisfied that — to the extent to which the Department of Foreign Affairs is concerned — they have tried to follow the allegations and would like to do what they can to resolve the matter," Mr Eglin said. He said that the meeting had arisen from a letter he wrote to the Mr Botha after his tour of the border area in September. Mr Eglin was shown places where there had allegedly been mortar and landmine attacks by members of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) who had infiltrated across the border from South Africa.

Right far from

By CHRIS FREIMC Political Reporter
 THE Herstigte Nae Party will not take the initiative in efforts towards operation with the Cooperative Party, the HNP. Mr Jaap Marais yesterday. He was reacting to renewed call by the CP. Dr Andries Treurnicht Rightwing unity in the National Party's ties over the feuding HNP in the Parys and ville by-elections this. The comments of leaders indicate that unitive unity is probably a long way off — in increasing grassroots sure in both parties leaders to settle their ences and concentrate fighting the NP. Dr Treurnicht's at a public meeting toria North on Thursday. Mr Marais yesterday showed that regard the other as the bling block to unity.

'No politics' says Viljoen

Pretoria Bureau
 THE Chief of the Defence Force has warned soldiers to keep party politics out of the Defence Force. In a statement published in the latest Paratus, mouth-piece of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen says that governments in a democratic country come and go, as do political parties. The Defence Force had to remain above party politics and its members had to ensure that they did not become an issue, he said. General Viljoen also warned against party political infiltration in the Citizen Force and commandoes.

Hospital

London Bureau
 LONDON — British waiting lists are no than at any time in tory of the National Service as a result of pute which has usi vices for the months. Hospital adm

Weather

THE Weather Bureau
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Rand Daily Mail Weather Station
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 November 5, 1982
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 21°C 25°C 19°C
 Humidity:
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 Max temp. 28°C
 Min temp. 15°C
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 Sunrise tomorrow 05h17
SOUTH
 Bloemfontein
 Cape Town

Wheels of justice slow — but sure

Mail Reporter
 THE wheels of justice grind slowly, but surely, as a young man found out yesterday, when he was jailed for three years by a Hillbrow magistrate after stealing a car and using it for two years. Michael Werth, 24, of Hillbrow pleaded guilty in the Hillbrow Regional Court to stealing a car on August 18, 1980, and admitted four previous convictions, including a drunken driving charge when he was 16, car theft a year later and two convictions of fraud. The magistrate, Mr A H Barlow, said it was obvious that a suspended sentence would not help him.

R6 400 CAN BE WON

There was no correct solution received for Jackpot No 674 — so up it goes to R6 400 NOTE. Post your entry on a postcard to "Mail" Saturday Jackpot No 675, PO Box 1485, Johannesburg 2000. Unstamped entries may be left in the Jackpot box in the foyer of the Rand Daily Mail Building, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg, or at the city office of the Rand Daily Mail, corner Rissik and Jeppe streets. The closing date for Saturday's Jackpot No 675 will be midnight on Thursday, November 11, 1982. For rules to Jackpot No 675 see Page 11.

SATURDAY JACKPOT No 675

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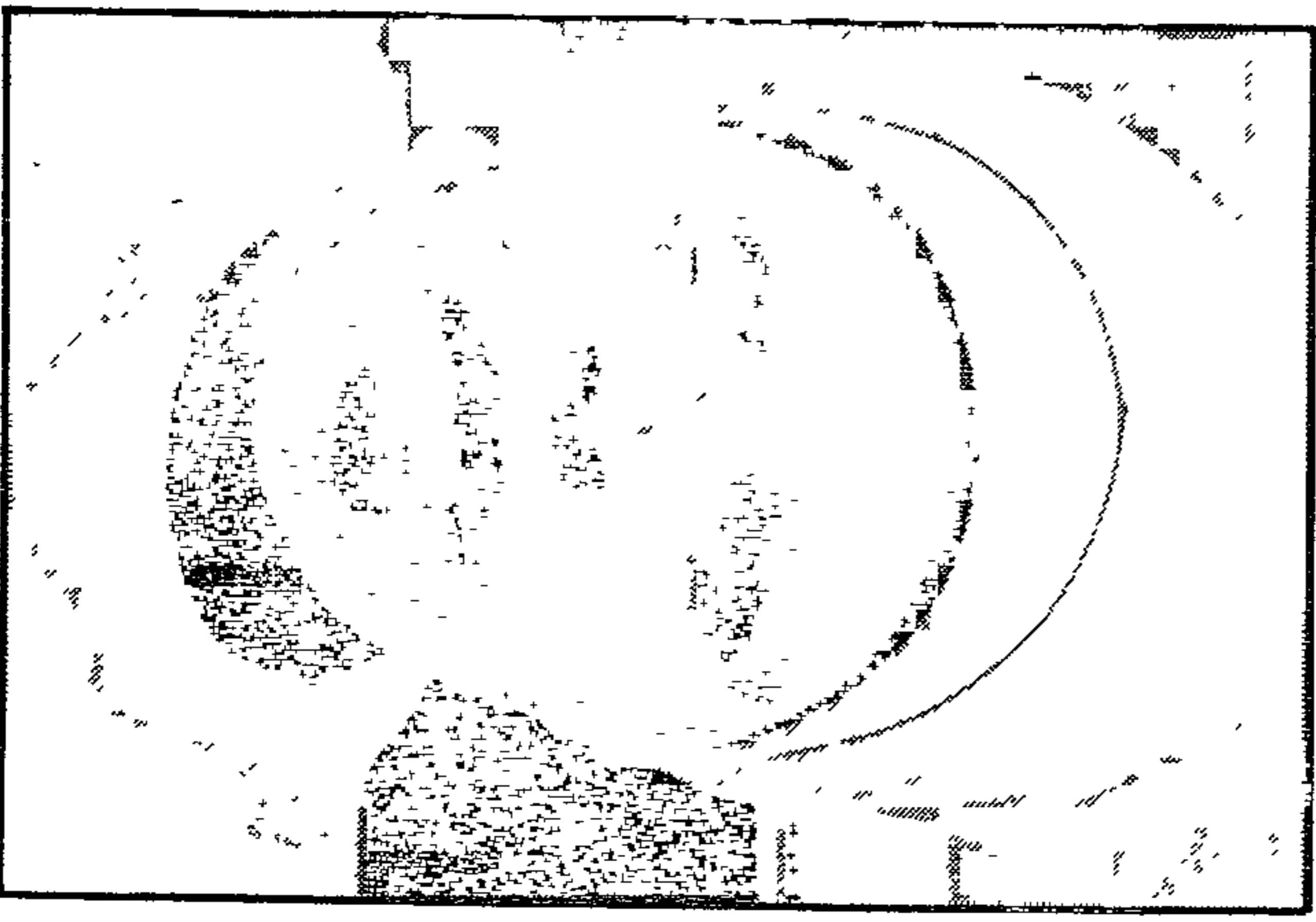
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Made in South Africa

A public meeting to protest against the pass raids has been called by the Women's Movement for Peace in the St Saviour's Church Hall at 8 pm tomorrow (Other organisations and speakers invited include the Institute of Race Relations, United Women's Organisation, Black Sash, General Workers Union.

AK 64's
8/11/82
206
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“I don't know why I have to pay ~~suck~~ a big fine. I haven't done anything to anybody.”



AGNES



IVY



SWEETNESS

join husbands working in the city.

The recent spate of pass raids in the Peninsula has forcibly brought to light, once again, the hardship that people, considered "illegal", face in their daily living.

While listening to cases, three a minute, at the Langa courts, Sue Williamson, chairman of the Women's Movement for Peace, said "Men are sometimes fined for 'harbouring their wives' — there were four cases on Wednesday, and a woman was threatened with being charged for 'harbouring her children'."

Many people, charged with being in the urban area "illegally", said they had come to Cape Town to fetch a father, mother or other family member. "It's the same pattern coming up again and again," said Sue, "the family unit is broken up."

Three of the women recently arrested told their stories.

AGNES

"I am here because of illness, pains in my legs I had an operation at the Somerset I started in Cape Town as a domestic worker in a house in town in 1972 I had to leave that job in '75 because I was pregnant and my legs couldn't take the work I haven't been working since then I haven't got a pass, and I can't get a permanent job because I haven't got a pass. Even though I can't find a job in Cape Town it is better here than in the Transkei."

"I have got six children, four of my children died of starvation in the Transkei because there is no work there. My one child died in Cape Town from the measles. My husband is dead. My children and I have stayed with my brother in the single quarters since 1976. He pays the rent. The houses are so overcrowded, we sleep on the floor. Sometimes we get a warning that the police are raiding and we get up and run to the bushes."

"I sell odds and ends, like sheep tripes, colddrinks, which I buy from the shop. But even that is difficult because I am often harassed. I have been arrested 10 times. Last year I was arrested six times. The fines are going up. For 30 days I was in Pollsmoor once because I never had money to pay the fine."

"This fine was R70. My sister paid it. I don't know how I am going to pay it back to her. I don't know why I have to pay such a big fine. I haven't done anything to anybody."

"I am trying to make a living for my children. I would rather die than live in this condition."

IVY

"I am staying at Constantia Nek and was on the bus to my work at Hout Bay. An inspector was driving in front of the bus. When the bus stopped they asked me for my pass. I have one but not for Cape Town and so they said I must get into the van. Each time the bus stopped they would stop and arrest some of the people. By the time we got to the court we were 10 in the van. They fined me R70. I got the money from my husband. Fortunately the van went past my husband's work in Constantia and I gave a shout out the window that they were taking me and he came to the court."

"I have been in Cape Town since 1978. Before that I was in the Transkei. I came to Cape Town because I wanted a baby and I wasn't getting a baby at that time. My husband was working under contract here in Cape Town and he came back to the Transkei every December. Now I have got two children."

"I haven't got a pass. I was arrested and fined R80. I came here last week Friday. I was born in Alice and was at school there, staying with my elder sister. But then I was sick and I came here to my mother and my father. My mother came to Cape Town in 1961, after I was born, but she has not got a pass. My father has worked as a caretaker in Mowbray since 1947. Yes, he has a pass."

"There is no way I can make money until I get a proper job and I can't get a job until I can get a pass."

"The police arrested me at 8 o'clock outside the single quarter flats where I am staying with my parents and my sister, and her children and my child. I was fined R80. My father paid the money."

LIZ MACKENZIE

700 RESIDENTS WERE CONVICTED IN OCTOBER ALONE

Vaal pass shock

206
206
Sowetan 8/11/82
ABOUT 700 people were prosecuted under pass and permit laws in the Vaal area during October this year.

They paid fines ranging from R20 and R90 for numerous offences pertaining to these laws after being convicted by the commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Sebokeng courts. The offences included not being in possession of reference books, not qualifying under Section 10 and 12 of the Urban Residential Act, erecting shacks and squatting in townships under the control of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board Board.

According to an official of the Department of Co-operation, the people were arrested during routine check-ups, conducted by police. The courts heard an average of 90 cases a day in the area.

The official also said that the greater percentage

of the offenders were prosecuted under the pass laws — which meant either not having Section 10 rights or for having faulty reference books.

Usually those who had no urban rights were sent back to their respective "homelands". Most of those prosecuted for squatting came from Evaton Township — the only township in the area where blacks still have free-hold rights.

According to an Administration Board official many people were staying in Evaton without official documents. The Board took this matter in a serious light because some of the squatters were from neighbouring farms and did not qualify to be in the area.

Referring to the illegal erection of shacks, the official said any person who intended building a shack, should go through the correct channels. He agreed there was a housing shortage in the area, but this situation would be improved.

from 8/11/82 (206)

Wrab crack-down

GROWING joblessness has had one other by-product stepped-up pass raids

West Rand Administration Board officials have been cracking down on blacks in the city centre and more than 1 000 people have been reportedly stopped on the streets and arrested

Wrab says this is a crack-down on "loitering" and hence on mugging For "loitering", read being jobless, as I saw this week

One man was stopped by a Wrab official and asked if he had a job He hadn't, so he was arrested and told "You are robbing people"

100 held in West Cape pass raids

ARGUS 11/11/82

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240

ABOUT 100 people were arrested by Administration Board officials in two pass raids in the Western Cape early today

"Only one van was used to transport the arrested people. It made the journey about five times."

More than 3 000 people have been arrested since the escalation in pass raids six weeks ago. Those not jailed have paid more than R60 000 in fines.

Fifty people were due to appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court today under influx control regulations.

BUS STOP

PAARL

About 50 people were arrested at the Paarl single quarters today. A witness who wished to remain anonymous told The Argus the raid had lasted about 30 minutes. Most of the people arrested were women.

It is understood they were arrested early today in raids at Nyanga and at a bus stop in Tokai.

The chief director of the Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, was not available for comment.

by the BS although the Bill has been temporarily shelved while being discussed by a select committee, it is unlikely that it will be withdrawn in its entirety."

So obtaining Section 10 rights could "make the difference between stability and security on the one hand and banishment to a poverty-stricken workless rural area on the other."

Section 10 rights entitle holders to work anywhere in the administration board area where they qualify. They can also move to other areas, and may be registered there if they have a job and accommodation. Section 10 (1)(a) and (b) qualifications are necessary for a black to buy or rent a house in a black township in an urban area.

The BS says that certain categories of people should, if their reference books have not been appropriately stamped, apply for these endorsements:

Those who have resided continuously in one town since the time of their birth (Section 10 (1)(a)),

Those who have worked continuously in registered employment for one employer in one town for a full 10 years (Section 10 (1)(b)) and

A person who has worked for different employers in the same area for 15 years and has been legally accommodated, may gain Section 10 (1)(b) rights. A fine of more than R500, or imprisonment for more than six months, disqualifies such workers for Section 10 (1)(b) rights.

Thousands of contract workers who have worked in their present jobs for more than 10 years, or who have lived legally in hostels for more than 15 years, could also be eligible. They are unaware that they qualify as they have been registered on annual contracts and therefore return annually to

rural areas to renew their contracts. Any person who registered in a job before March 1968, in which he subsequently completed 10 years' service, and thereafter was instructed to re-register on the annual contract system is entitled to insist on his 10 (1)(b) qualification.

People whose 10 or 15-year periods began after March 1968 are in a more difficult position. The East Rand Administration Board has lodged an appeal against the judgment in the Rikhoto case, which upheld the rights of certain contract workers to 10 (1)(b) qualifications. An Appeal Court decision is awaited.

Wives and unmarried daughters, and sons under 18 of people with Section 10 (1)(a) or (b) qualifications, are entitled to Section 10 (1)(c) rights — provided he or she is resident with the husband or parent in a black township.

face to face

FM 12/11/82
URBAN BLACKS' RIGHTS

Appeal to employers

Thousands of blacks qualify for the right to remain in urban areas. But they do not know that they have rights, so don't ask for them. This is the interpretation of the Black Sash (BS), which argues that if Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof's proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill becomes law, thousands of qualified blacks who have not yet been formally granted urban rights could be permanently displaced.

The BS, therefore, says it is imperative that employers, trade unionists and community groups urge all blacks entitled to rights under Section 10 (1)(a) and 10 (1)(b) of the Urban Areas Act, but who do not have these rights recorded in their reference books, to apply for them immediately.

According to a circular issued recently

Rbm 13/11/82

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Assocom rejects new influx Bill

Labour Correspondent
THE Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) claims Dr Piet Koornhof's new influx control Bill for blacks is "in some ways even more retrogressive" than a 1970 Bill on the issue which was withdrawn after an outcry.

Assocom, which represents organised commerce nationwide, has told the Government the Bill must be "completely re-examined and restructured".

It says a proposed R5 000 fine on employers of "illegal" black workers is "outrageous to public conscience" and that the penalties are evidence that influx controls are "unworkable".

These comments are made in memoranda submitted by Assocom to the Government on both the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which deals with influx control and the Black Community Development Bill. The memo was released yesterday.

The influx control Bill has

been referred to a commission for examination.

Assocom says the Bill would initially "broaden the scope" of blacks allowed to stay in cities, but would "thereafter severely limit the accrual of future rights".

The Bill would re-impose a curfew on blacks "with increased severity" would require night raids on black homes and would effectively limit the time blacks could stay in a city from 72 to 17 hours.

It suggests, like all other immigrants to the Republic, that blacks be able to qualify permanently to live in cities after working in them on contract for five years. The Bill lays down a 10-year qualification.

Assocom objects strongly to measures in the Bill allowing the authorities to override the courts and one which allows the Minister of Co-Operation and Development to withdraw any rights granted by the Bill.

● See Page 3

TV sport to kick off an hour early

TV Editor
"SPORT '82" will begin at 1.30 this afternoon — an hour earlier than usual. The corporation was tight-lipped yesterday as to what events

it will screen live. But the main sporting event is the Protea Cricket Challenge at the Wanderers, with Transvaal facing Western Province.



... the Sunday Times Glamorous Granny Competition certainly ... Hayes, 48, of Johannesburg and Mrs Heather Fleming, 36, ... Estra-terrestrial" in Johannesburg tonight. **PHOTO: RAYMOND PRESTON**

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PW plans visit to SWA

Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will make an announcement on an interim government for South West Africa after visiting the territory next Friday and Saturday for talks with the Ministers' Council and representatives of the ethnic authorities.

Mr Botha will be accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan.

A Press release said yesterday Mr Botha would discuss the interim government system and international negotiations.

Rent rises forecast

Mail Reporter
RENT rises of 11% to 20% for flats and a continuing strong demand for lower-priced houses in the next six to 12 months are two forecasts made in a survey by the Property Economist. It predicts a continued downswing in the activity of almost every sector of the

Set the pace at

"The R20 000 Executive Fashion Stakes"

with a handsome outfit from The Executive

The R20 000 Executive Fashion Stakes will be run today Saturday, 13 November, at Gosforth Park. Sponsored

Cape Times
Pass raids net 159 'illegals' in City

Staff Reporter

INSPECTORS of the Western Cape Administration Board arrested 159 people during pass raids in the southern suburbs this week.

Seventy-one people were arrested on Tuesday and a further 88 — 45 men and 43 women — on Thursday. They are all due to face influx control charges in the Langa Commissioners' Court.

A further 50 people are believed to have been arrested during a pass raid in Paarl on Thursday.

Inspectors have arrested more than 3 000 people since the start of night-time pass raids on September 27. Fines totalling more than R60,000 have been paid by those who were not jailed.

Neither the board's chief director, Mr A A Louw, nor the chairman, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, were available for comment yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Athlone Advice Office (AAO), in its September report, said there had been "a dramatic change in mood" in Cape Town's black community during that month.

Before September 20, many had hoped that the future of a large number of "illegal" black people would be resolved and permits valid to September 20 were issued to Nyanga site squatters and unregistered Crossroads residents. The Department of Co-operation and Development also indicated that a final answer would be forthcoming from the government on that date.

"Instead, the 20th resulted in tremendous disappointment when no coherent solution was offered Mr Bezuidenhoud (chief commissioner for Co-operation and Development) made vague offers of resettlement in areas where jobs were available and no local permits were granted. Mr Bezuidenhoud and Brigadier Van der Westhuizen of the Administration Board issued statements indemnifying the employers of those whose permits had lapsed, "but refused to renew them

"It would appear that there is a systematic attempt to flush out the many 'illegal' residents in Cape Town who shelter with friends or relatives in the single quarters," the AAO report said.

The report also noted that the black housing situation in Cape Town was becoming "increasingly desperate", with an estimated 3 000 families on the waiting list for homes

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'White-by-night' policy confirmed

C. Parada 13/11/87
DURBAN — After numerous denials and confusion, the Department of Co-operation and Development has confirmed that it has a definite policy to make not only Durban, but also other urban areas as "white as possible by night"

The situation was revealed three months ago when the Port Natal Administration Board was accused of applying a "white by night" policy, forcing a reduction in black domestic servants and service personnel living at blocks of flats in the central area.

The board denied that it had such a policy, while the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria claimed the policy was more than two years old.

the number of servants for each property and it would be increased only on compassionate grounds where residents required assistance because of old age or ill health.

Mr Gastrow said in an interview that the Department was living in a "fool's paradise". This would only exacerbate unemployment and its resulting problems.

"The spirit of these restrictions runs counter to the utterances of Government spokesmen on improving race relations

DAMAGE

"Once again it is the Department of Dr Piet Koornhof which is doing the most damage."

Mr Gastrow also accused the Administration Board of acting in a "grossly irresponsible" manner by withholding information.

LETTER

In a letter received by Mr Peter Gastrow of the Progressive Federal Party last week, the Director General of the Department, Mr R J Raath, spelled out clearly that such a policy existed and that the Administration Boards had been given instructions by Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to cut down on the number of blacks in "white urban areas"

MINIMISE

Mr Raath said: "The restriction on the number of black domestic servants and service personnel residing in flat premises is necessary in order to minimise their numbers in white residential areas, particularly in high density areas, overnight."

Mr Raath said the Minister had approved a formula laying down

Section A

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK



EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
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INSIDE MAIL

Influx control — the key to peace

206

rem 15/1/82

[Handwritten signature]

INFLUX control and the forced removal and relocation of people lay at the heart of black/white co-existence and would have to be reformed if there was to be peaceful evolutionary change in South Africa, Dr Slabbert told delegates to the PFP's Cape congress.

We are often accused of wanting to scrap influx control and allow a damming up of people in the cities, that we have no real alternative policy and simply exploit the grievances brought about by the present one.

This is patently untrue. It is true that we believe influx control should be scrapped, but it is not true that we have no alternative idea as to what should happen.

An alternative depends on realising the following elementary truths about influx control in South Africa.

- It is a fallacy to believe that influx control stops people from coming to the cities. It tries to do something to them once they get there, not before they arrive.
- Whether a person is unemployed in the rural areas, he remains no less unemployed.
- Whether a family has no shelter in the rural or urban areas has no influence on how wet you get when the rain falls.

Therefore our alternative to influx control has the following elements:

- Accept the reality of urban migration and develop a rational urbanisation policy. Use resources to accommodate people in the urban areas, not harass and persecute them once they are there.
- Immediately stop all forced removals of people and the break-up of family life. A married man with his family is a far more stable urban dweller than a married man without his family.
- The state should not be expected to build a sub-economic housing unit for every family that comes to the city, particularly houses that people cannot afford. Rather project into the future and plan to set aside land for low income emergency housing. Accept that people can and will build their own homes and that the state should provide basic facilities as well as site-and-service conditions.
- Do not interfere with the informal economic sector. Accept that it will not be possible for the private and public sector to create jobs at the required rate and allow people to seek self-employment and sustenance.
- Try as rationally as possible to redirect people to where jobs are. Labour bureaux can be used for this purpose to prevent as much over-urbanisation and concentration as is possible.
- Develop a vigorous policy of rural and environmental renewal in order to improve our agricultural resources and food production.
- Encourage decentralisation and deconcentration of industry as much as possible, but do not see it as a panacea or alternative for a systematic urbanisation policy.

An alternative to influx control is essentially a multi-pronged strategy where no simple formulae can be found to cope with the consequences



Squatters in St George's cathedral pray for the right to stay in Cape Town. Earlier this year, they fasted in a bid to fight the pass laws.

Opening the Cape congress of the Progressive Federal Party in Port Elizabeth at the weekend the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, launched a major offensive on the Government's influx control policy and spelt out how the PFP would deal with the process of black urbanisation. Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY reports.

of decades of mismanagement and lack of planning. This alternative presents the minimum conditions to cope with the socio-economic consequences of the process of urbanisation, which we know is going to take place over the next 20 years.

What about the necessary constitutional development to cope with these consequences?

For Government to accept this alternative, it means

they also have to accept one fundamental and elementary truth of the South African situation, and that is that the black man is entitled to citizenship just like any other person in this country.

To accept this is to accept that they have to be involved in this whole process of constitutional negotiation and bargaining that is taking place at the moment.

It is precisely here that the Government's attempts at

constitutional reform break down hopelessly and pose a threat to the peaceful future of us all.

The tragic irony of it all is that even if government does not pursue this alternative, even if government obstinately sticks to its policy of influx control, of forced removals and relocation of people, then despite the policy there will still be 40-million people in our cities in the

year 2000, of whom 34-million will be black.

What we all need to realise is that the way in which the average white person lives in South Africa is the exception rather than the rule for the rest of South Africans.

I am convinced that if all whites were aware of this simple fact, they would not be spending such a lot of time and energy debating how coloureds, Asians and whites can live together in a new constitutional dispensation.

Instead they would in fact urge the Government to devote its attention to the far more fundamental and real problem of how we can have peaceful black/white coexistence in South Africa.

And because we have not pursued alternative and rational policies to influx control and forced removals, because we have not used our resources to plan and anticipate urban migration, the vast majority of black people can find themselves clustered together in urban communities, inadequate to meet their needs — a lumpen proletariat, disenfranchised and alienated and looking for channels that are not there to articulate their demands.

Is that a more favourable position to start negotiations for a new constitution?

Will we then be able to identify moderate leaders who would want to talk to us about alternatives that could lead to evolutionary change?

These are not rhetorical questions. They arise out of the Government's apparent inability to see the forces of history mobilising to bring about a society in South Africa that will be totally different from the one in which we find ourselves at present.

And because of this inability, we are planning for disaster rather than peace."

Banker warns on 'free market'

CARL TINKS
17/11/87

1/11/87 (211)

Staff Reporter

PROMOTION of an effective free market system in South Africa would be difficult without simultaneous changes to the country's political structure, one of the Republic's leading bankers told the President's Council yesterday.

The chairman of the Nedbank Group Dr Frans Cronjé, also told the council's committee for economic affairs that all attempts to "sell" capitalism to blacks would be ineffective so long as influx control was applied as strictly as at present.

Dr Cronjé said "publicity campaigns to convey the advantages of the free market system to the 'less sophisticated' members of the public will either have no effect or else they will be counter-productive."

'Stumbling blocks'

Propaganda campaigns to "sell" capitalism would be seen by many blacks as a "justification by the government and 'big business' of the existing ('unjust') system"

A large section of the black population would reject a campaign, which was seen to be coming from the government "unless that same authority has already removed

the largely political stumbling blocks which stand in the way of a completely free economic system"

"The same credibility gap would apply to a campaign which is carried out by the mainly 'white private sector,'" Dr Cronjé said.

Blacks would simply see such a campaign as a protection and defence of the status quo.

Dr Cronjé said this situation would not change till blacks perceived that educational and training facilities had become equal and restrictions on black business one-man concerns and hawkers had been removed.

Mobility

Furthermore, "so long as the geographical mobility of black workers is curbed, any propaganda campaign coming from the authorities and which propagates the advantages of the free market system, could be presented as false and could lead to a counter-campaign."

He emphasized that he was not debating the merits and demerits of, for example, influx control or the education system, but was merely pointing to factors which could influence black South Africans against a free market.

By Khulu Sibiya

The West Rand Administration Board is to carry out daily raids on shack dwellers in Orlando East to clear the area of illegal tenants, an official has said

After 2 am raids were conducted yesterday and early today, men, women and children were taken in vans to the local administration board offices. Hundreds of people are believed to have been moved.

This follows an ultimatum by the Soweto Council to Orlando

Star 18/11/82

Wrab to raid illegals daily

East residents to demolish their backyard shacks within 10 days or face prosecution

The council issued summonses to scores of families to take down their shacks by Thursday last week. The Soweto Civic Association and the Orlando East Sofasonke Party urged people not to heed the warning.

Mr John Knoetze,

chairman of Wrab, said the raids were carried out systematically for illegal residents.

Mr Nico Malan, chief executive officer of the Soweto Council, said people had been warned in the past to demolish the shacks "because they are not only illegal structures, they are a health hazard".

A senior clerk at the

Orlando East office said today that most people who were arrested did not have permits to live in the township. Some of them did not even qualify to be in Johannesburg.

The council will carry out raids every day in the township "until all the illegals are out," he said.

Mr Malan said residents were approached to negotiate for council loans to build proper permanent structures.

Several people appeared at the Commissioner's Court today charged with being in the township without permission.

1 000 grabbed in Wrab police raids

By HARRY MASHABELA

ABOUT 1 000 people — men, women and children — were picked up from their homes in Orlando East soon after 2am yesterday, when the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) police raided township shack dwellers

They were taken in vans to the Communal Hall where the police separated legal residents from those without permission to be in the area

Those who were found to have permission to live in the area were allowed to return home. The "illegals" were given a R20 spot fine and only those of them who could pay were allowed to go. Otherwise, they were detained at Orlando Police Station.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the Wrab, said yesterday they were carrying out "a systematic inspection" for illegal residents.

"These people live in backyard shacks. We don't want slum conditions developing in the townships by allowing erection of shacks," he said.

His board, he added, would help those who were legally resident in the area but had no accommodation by giving them loans specifically for housing.

Mr Knoetze said he could not say how many "illegals"

were detained in yesterday's early morning raid. "But I understand only a few have been arrested," he added.

The people in the township without permission may appear in court today.

Dr Nthato Mthlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, branded Wrab's pre-dawn raid as "inhuman".

Dr Mthlana said a delegation met Mr Knoetze yesterday morning.

He said the problem would be treated with understanding and sensitivity. We are shocked to learn that early this morning Wrab raided homes in Orlando East and in an appalling fashion marched people to the Vocational Training Centre where they had to wait till 10am.

"On behalf of the Soweto Civic Association and the people of Soweto I want to protest most strongly about this unwarranted and inhuman act by Wrab, which has a disgraceful history of inability to provide homes for the homeless and who boast that since 1968 they have not erected a single home for Sowetans."

He said Sowetans were assured that Wrab would not carry out a raid as yesterday's in the absence of alternative accommodation.

SHACK SHOCK

SCORES OF PEOPLE — mostly shack-dwellers — were arrested yesterday when West Rand Administration Board police men swooped on "illegals" during a pre-dawn raid in Orlando East, Soweto.

Most were released a few hours later after they had paid fines of R10 each at the Orlando police station. A Wrab official estimated that more than 100 "illegals" were nabbed during the raid, which started at about 2am.

By LEN MASEKO

ension reported he township yesterday a packed police vans ferried the "illegals" from a local Wrab office to the Orlando police station. Residents speculated that more raids could be expected this week.

The Soweto Council's acting director of housing Mr A B B Clarke, said the raid was a "check on people staying in the area illegally". He could not say how many people had been arrested.

A resident, Mrs Emma Moloto said five people — two of whom are her children — were arrested during the raid on her home as they were not included in her house permit.

Meanwhile scores of Orlando East residents are expected to appear in the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court today, for allegedly ignoring the council's directive that shacks in the area either be removed or demolished.

The chief executive officer of the Orlando East-based Sofasonke Party, Mr Ambition Brown, said he had enlisted lawyers to represent the residents. "If we are successful, this will serve as a test case for the estimated 16 000 families staying in shacks in the township."

10/11/82
**Most shack
dwellers
were 'legal'**

By HARRY MASHABELA

AT THE same time as West Rand Administration Board officials were raiding and arresting more shack dwellers in Orlando East, Soweto yesterday, a Johannesburg Commissioner for Co-operation was releasing those arrested in Wednesday's raid

Mr J H Boschhoff released the shack dwellers because they had the legal right to be in Johannesburg and most were in registered employment

It emerged at the Commissioner's Court that the people were arrested because they did not have permits to be at the houses where Wraab police found them and not because they were "illegals"

The roll stood at "a little more than 100 cases"

Four were registered tenants They were charged with having defied orders to demolish their shacks

Of the 74 who appeared before Mr Boschhoff the cases against seven were withdrawn, 11 cases — including those of the four registered tenants — were postponed, 37 were cautioned and discharged while 19 were fined

Orlando
'illegals'
starts
1911/82
in court

The Johannesburg Commissioner's Court was packed to capacity yesterday, when more than a hundred people appeared before the magistrate, Mr J H Boshoff, charged with being in Orlando East, Soweto without a permit.

This follows house-to-house raids by West Rand Administration Board officials on Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

The magistrate, Mr J H Boshoff, imposed sentences of R30 or 30 days' imprisonment on those found guilty of being in the area without a permit, and who could not prove that they were employed.

Annah Mashabela (43) of 101 Orlando East, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to 30 days, suspended for a year on condition she was not found in the area again.

Mr Boshoff said he took into consideration the fact that she had a six-month-old baby.

85 in court after raids on shacks

Soweto
19/11/82



SHACKOWNER. Mrs Mirrim Masilela with a summons served on her.

ABOUT 85 people were charged for staying in illegal shacks in Orlando East, Soweto, yesterday and there are fears that more will be arrested as the West Rand Administration Board warned that it would carry out daily raids

More "illegals" — estimated at over 100 — were arrested in the township yesterday morning as Wrab policemen continued to clamp down on people without permit to stay in the area

Six Orlando East householders were charged with erecting illegal structures in their backyards. Their case was remanded yesterday to January 10 after a brief appearance in the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court

A Wrab spokesman said the object of the raids on shackdwellers in the township was to get residents to tear down their shacks

This follows the Soweto Council's ultimatum to Orlando East residents to demolish the structures within 10

days or face prosecution. But residents ignored the ultimatum and said they would not do so unless more houses were provided in the area

The Wrab chairman, Mr John Knoetze said yesterday they were carrying out "systematic" inspection for illegal tenants. "These people live in backyard shacks. We don't want slum conditions developing in the townships by allowing erection of shacks," he said

He said his board would help those who were staying in the area legally but had no accommodation by giving them loans for housing

The Sofasonke Party chief executive officer, Mr Ambition Brown slammed the raids as the "atrocious and inhuman acts against homeless people

"Wrab is making life miserable for these people by arresting them while it is not providing alternative accommodation," he added

Room 2011/172

Soweto meeting to discuss Wrab raids

By HARRY MASHABELA

A MASS meeting has been called to discuss this week's midnight raids by West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) police on backyard shacks in Orlando East, Soweto.

The meeting, called by the Soweto Civic Association, headed by Dr Nthato Motlana, will be held in Orlando East today.

Mr Thom Manthata, secretary of the association said in addition to shack dwellers, all church, community and trade union organisations were invited. The Soweto Council issued an order calling for the demolition of shacks on November 1.

"This issue has moved from being a threat to demolish shacks to an influx control-squatter problem similar to that in the Cape townships of Crossroads, Nyanga and others," said Mr Manthata yesterday.

A total of 314 shack dwellers and homeowners from

the township appeared in the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court on Thursday and yesterday charged either with being in the township without permission or not complying with the Soweto Council's order.

They had been picked up by Wrab police — "black-jacks" — in early morning raids this week.

Most of the shack dwellers were cautioned and discharged after the court found they had the right to be in Johannesburg and that some were in registered employment.

The few who were convicted — fines ranged from R20 or 20 days' jail to R30 or 30 days' jail — were people who were either not in registered employment or had no documentary proof that they had the right to live in Johannesburg.

● Editorial comment
— Page 5

100 blacks arrested daily in Cape raids

206 S. Express 21/11/82

THE 200 000 black people in the Western Cape paid over R1,4-million in fines for pass offences last year, according to Professor Martin West, of the University of Cape Town anthropology department

Delivering a paper recently, he said that blacks in the area had also spent a total of 1 400 000 days in jail last year for this type of offence

Figures for this year are expected to be higher. About 100 people are arrested daily in pass raids in both black townships and white suburbs

In the past six weeks, almost 3 000 people have been charged with pass offences and more than R55 000 has been paid in fines

Pass offences are 'processed' at the Langa Commissioner's Court in an average of three minutes a case. Offenders are fined up to R70 (or 70 days' jail)

The crackdown on 'illegal blacks' has been widely condemned by church and community organisations and hundreds of people attended a meeting in Cape Town this week to protest against the raids

But many blacks working illegally in the Western Cape believe that living with constant harassment from officials and the

By GERALDINE FARLEY

threat of detention is preferable to returning to impoverished homelands to face starvation

Mrs Gladys Ndhlovu, one of 92 people arrested one morning this week, said "Being hounded by the inspectors and paying these fines has become a way of life for most of us but it will never force me to go back to Transkei where the people are so hungry because they can't find work"

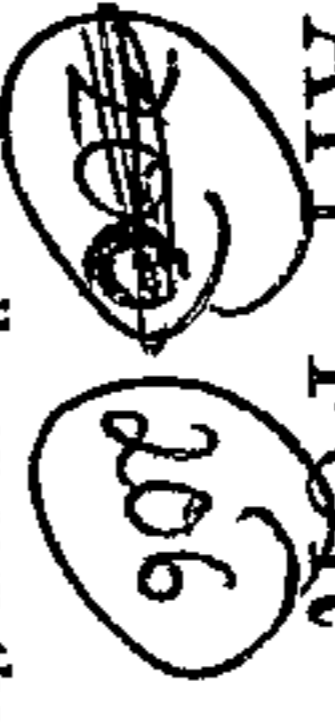
A mother of five, she was arrested in a 'white' suburb and charged with being in the Peninsula illegally.

The fine was R70 — half her monthly earnings as a domestic worker

Prof West said that in the past two years there had "been a special assault on the black people in the Western Cape because of the coloured labour preference policy, and the level of harassment is increasing all the time"

Officials of the Western Cape Administration Board said the raids were "routine inspections" which had increased because more officials were now available to carry them out

FIRST IT WAS THE NATIVES, THEN AFRICANS, BANTU AND PLURALS — BUT NOW (WAIT FOR IT) MEET...



A NEW category of person will soon join the natives, Africans, Bantu, plurals and blacks who have figured in the small print of South African statutes over the past few decades

The new nomenclature is Purs — Permanent Urban Residents

Purs feature prominently in Dr Piet Koorhof's controversial new pass law, the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill, which has been shunted from committee to commission during the past two years

Now, for the first time, the impact of the Orderly Movement Bill on the lives of blacks has been put into layman's language in a booklet — "You and the new Pass Laws", published this week by the Black Sash. Purs are defined in the Orderly Movement Bill which, to a large extent, will replace the provisions of the present Blacks (Urban Areas) Act

This is part of what the booklet says about Purs
 "People who live in towns will have less rights than they do now. Under the new law, Section 10 (of the Urban Areas Act), which ensures blacks the right to live in towns, is taken away altogether. But a new group of people who can stay in urban areas is made
 "These people will be called Permanent Urban Residents (Purs)
 "They will have legal rights to be in town but will lose these rights if they lose their accommoda-



● The new pass laws outlined in Mrs Duncan's book mean it will be tougher for blacks to live in 'white' South Africa.

South Africa's latest blacks — the PURS

By JEAN LE MAY

Political Reporter

stay in their house at night without a permit can be fined R500 or sent to prison for six months"

The booklet was written by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, one of the country's experts on laws affecting blacks

"It was written to explain the new pass law to blacks, but it also deals with citizenship and homeland independence, since the issues are connected," Mrs Duncan said this week

The Orderly Movement Bill, which is unlikely to become law until 1984, has been violently criticised as

She referred to waves of pass raids during the past few weeks in Cape Town during which thousands of people had been arrested

This month it has also been reported that hundreds of blacks are being arrested

assistants because we are so well above the age determination anyway"

The only area in which the OK was slightly under the new minimum, he said, was in the case of sales assistants the more qualified trades — third, fourth and fifth years of experience. But that affected only a small percentage

daily in Johannesburg and on the Reef by inspectors of the East and West Rand administration boards

More than 1 000 people were arrested this week in pre-dawn pass raids in Orlando East, Soweto, in what

R129 a month), deserve to be caught out a little bit"

Pick 'n Pay's Raymond Ackerman and Rene de Wet were caught on the wrong foot by the gazetting on October 29 of the new determination. They had, they said, been told it was not due for some weeks

Wrab director Mr John Knoetze described as "a systematic inspection" for illegal residents

Another threat to the rights of urban blacks was made by Dr Koorhof at the National Party congress in

employees were paid less than the new statutory minimum, he said, the difference would be in the region of between R3 and R5 a week, increasing to about R20 a week in some of the senior categories

To Mr Vernon Staegemann, Groups Personnel Executive of the Checkers group, the increases seemed generous

East London last month when he said the Government was considering overriding recent court rulings which allowed wages and families from country districts to join black workers in the cities

Mr Staegemann agreed with those who felt that the move could hardly have come at a worse time, given the economic situation, but added that "one appreciates that inflation and the cost of food and rents are hitting the pockets of our workers, so it's totally necessary from that point of view"

● Mrs Sheena Duncan explains new pass laws

Sunday Express
21/11/82 (206)

"People who now have Section 10 (1a or 1b) rights will be Purs

"A person who owns a house under 99-year leasehold in a black township will be a Purs provided he is a South African citizen or a citizen of an independent homeland

"People who are South African citizens who have been living legally in a town for 10 full years can apply to be Purs.

"People from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei cannot apply after they have been in a town for 10 years. People who come to town from independent homelands after this law will never be able to be Purs

"People who were born in a town who are South African citizens or citizens of an independent homeland will also be Purs only if BOTH their parents are Purs

"Under the new law it will be impossible for a black person to stay in town without a permit --

"No black person may be in town at night between 10pm and 5am the following morning unless he has a permit to be there AND approved accommodation.

"A black person may visit town during the day and will be safe from arrest if he has his reference book or homeland travel document

"Black people who are found anywhere in town at night — either in the streets or in a house in a black or white suburb — will be arrested if they do not have a permit to live there

"People who come to town from rural areas to look for work will suffer very much because people will be afraid to help them by letting them stay overnight

"Anyone, black or white, who allows a black person to

structive of human dignity"

It is widely regarded as part of the new constitutional dispensation which regards all blacks, including those who live in towns, as citizens of their homelands.

The Bill is one of two now being studied by Mr Chris Heunis's constitutional commission, which is gathering evidence for the Parliamentary Select Committee on the new constitution

But priority will be given to the Black Community Development Bill

Of the three Koornhof Bills introduced two years ago, only one has become law — the Local Authorities Act, which was largely reshaped by the Parliamentary Select Committee

Publication of the booklet coincided with indications that another concerted effort to clear 'illegal' blacks out of urban areas was under way, said Mrs Duncan

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CONTROL OVER YOUR LIFE

CITIZENSHIP

In 1978 Dr Connie Mulder who was Minister of Bantu Administration and Development at that time told Parliament that if the National Party's policy was taken to its logical conclusion there would be a time when "There will not be one black man with South African Citizenship"

This policy has not been changed and black South Africans are quickly having their citizenship taken away from them as different homelands become independent

HOW IS THIS BEING DONE?

In 1970 the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act became law. This Act says that every Black South African is a citizen of one of the homelands. Even if a person has never been to any homelands and has nothing to do with the homelands he is still a citizen of a homeland. His citizenship is decided by the language he speaks.

- All Swazi South Africans are citizens of KwaZulu
- All Zulu people are citizens of KwaZulu
- All Shangaan people are citizens of Gazan-
- All Xhosa South Africans are citizens of Ciskei
- All Venda people are citizens of Venda
- All Ndebele people are citizens of Kwa Ndebele

THE Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which has been introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koorhof as a "new deal" for blacks, has come under focus since it was referred to a Parliamentary Select Committee.

The Black Sash has produced a booklet in which the background to the Bill, and the pass laws in general, have been described. In its introduction, the Black Sash says the book tried to explain clearly what the independence of the homelands means to black people and what influx control and the pass laws mean.

"It is very important that we understand these things because new laws are going to be made by the Government which will

- All the Status Acts say the same thing about citizenship. Every single person who was a citizen of the homeland in terms of other legis-
- All Xhosa, Venda and Tswana people are now foreigners in South Africa. This includes Bophuthatswana or Venda passport (travel document) instead.

make life much more difficult for black people," says the Black Sash.

The Black Sash says that the pass laws will be much worse than they have been and much stricter. "People who have to live in the homelands will suffer even more than they do now if we cannot find a way to stop the Government from passing the new influx control law."

"There is also to be a new constitution to change the way in which Government works in South Africa. Coloured and Asian people are going to be included in the central Parliament but power is to be taken away from the Parliament and given to the President. 'This new constitution will not include

black African people and we need to know how the citizenship laws are turning black South Africans into foreigners so that they can never have a vote for the central government," says the Sash.

"If people have no vote they cannot choose their leaders and cannot change the Government if it does things which they do not like. This is a teaching book and the Black Sash hopes that many people will have the chance to read it and to study it with other people."

This page contains the first part of the material in the booklet. It has been written in simple language so that everybody can understand it. Follow **THE SOWETAN** for the rest of the information.

New influx control Bill offers 'new deal' - but what is a deal?

- All S Sotho people are citizens of Owa
- All Venda people are citizens of Venda
- All N Sotho people are citizens of Lebowa
- All Tswana people are citizens of Bophuthatswana
- All Ndebele people are citizens of Kwa Ndebele

they still remained citizens of South Africa as well as being citizens of a homeland. All that happened after that was that birth certificates and Reference Books showed a person's homeland citizenship. The trouble began when homelands began to take independence. Transkei became independent in 1976. Bop-

lution ceased to be a citizen of South Africa on the day of independence. For example, on the day that Bophuthatswana became black Tswana-speaking South African lost his or her South African citizenship and became a foreigner. It was the same with the indepen-

everybody who speaks those languages in the urban areas. Eight million Black people had their citizenship taken away from them between October 1976 and December 1981. Young people who are Xhosa, Tswana or Venda are now not allowed to have Reference Books and must

The Government of Kwa Ndebele says it will take independence within five years. Then all Ndebele people in South Africa will be made into foreigners. If the South African Government gives Kwa Ndebele to Swaziland all Swazi-speaking South Africans will be foreign in South Africa. The South African Government also intends to give the 95 000 Zulu and Tonga people who live in Ingwavuma to Swaziland. What will happen to Owa, Owa, Gazankulu, Lebowa and Kwa Zulu? Kwa Zulu has promised that it will never take

independence. Gazankulu and Lebowa have also said that they will not take independence.

We do not know yet what will happen but if they are made independent all black South Africans will be foreigners and Mulder's prophecy will become fact.

WHY DO HOMELAND LEADERS SAY "YES" TO INDEPENDENCE?

Homeland leaders ask for independence for many different reasons. One is that a homeland can expect to get more money for development from the South African Government if it asks for independence.

People in the homelands are very poor and sometimes homeland leaders think independence will help poor people with money for education, pensions and health care.

In other cases homeland leaders want more power for themselves and want independence because they will get big houses and motor cars and money for themselves.

Some people who live inside the homelands voted for independence.

Sometimes it was because they were too frightened to vote "no" or to refuse to vote. Sometimes it was because they thought that things would get better with independence.

It is very important that people in the homelands which have not yet taken independence understand what independence means.

- If you are a foreigner in South Africa you cannot claim a share in political power. You will never have a vote in the central government.

Sash stirs opinion on 'revamped pass law'

Chief Reporter

The Black Sash is mounting a campaign to intensify public outcry against apartheid laws, especially the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

The Bill has been the subject of widespread protest and has been condemned as a more restrictive version of the pass laws

At present the Bill is the subject of an investigation by a parliamentary commission, which is also considering the Black Communities Development Bill.

A booklet distributed by the Black Sash says: "Apartheid has not changed even if members of the Government tell us that change is happening

"We can do something to bring about real change and to get rid of apartheid only if we are prepared to work very hard"

The Sash booklet recommends that people:

- Organise study groups.
- Tell one other person every day about the issues.
- Ask trade unions, civic associations, political parties, church ministers, church groups, housewives' leagues or any other organisation to which they belong to study the laws and call meetings of members about them
- Write to Dr Koornhof at PO Box 15, Cape Town 8000, to tell him what they think, or write to the Prime Minister or any other MP at this address.
- Ask homeland residents to talk to their chiefs or homeland governments
- Talk to fellow workers and approach employers to ask chambers of commerce or industries to put pressure on the Government

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CONTROLLED BY PASS LAWS

It is very important that people in the homelands which have not yet taken independence understand what independence means

● If you are a foreigner in South Africa you cannot claim a share in political power. You will never have a vote in the central government

● If you are a foreigner in South Africa and your country is no longer part of South Africa you cannot claim a share in the land and wealth of South Africa. The homelands together only have less than 14% of the land of South Africa. The other 86% is reserved for white people together with the so-called coloured and Asian people

● If you are a foreigner in South Africa you do not belong here. You can be deported if you do things which the South African Government does not like

● You have no right to have a South African passport if you want to travel

● You are an alien in the land of your birth

This is the reason why many people White as well as Black, and many

Coloured and Asian people too, reject the Prime Minister's constitutional proposals. They are designed to keep Black people out of Government. They try to bring Coloured and Asian people into support of the White people against the Black people. Many thousands of Coloured and Asian and White people refuse to help the Government like this. They believe that all Black people in the country are entitled to South African citizenship and to have a vote for the central Government

Many more people live in the homelands and in rural areas than live in town. The Government is moving tens of thousands of people from the White areas into the homelands. Between 1960 and 1980, 2 million Black people were resettled into the homelands. More are being resettled

INFLUX CONTROL AND THE NEW PASS LAW.

Fiftyfour percent of the total Black population of South Africa lives in the homelands. That means that 54 people out of every 100

Black people live inside the homelands. 46 people out of every 100 live outside the homelands. Of this 46 people, 21 people are on the White farms and only

25 out of every 100 Black people are living in the White towns

Many more people live in the homelands and in rural areas than live in town. The Government is moving tens of thousands of people from the White areas into the homelands. Between 1960 and 1980, 2 million Black people were resettled into the homelands. More are being resettled

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which has been introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as a "New Deal" for blacks, has come under focus since it was referred to a Parliamentary Select Committee. The Black Sash has produced a booklet in which the background to the Bill and the pass laws in general, have been described. In its introduction, the Black Sash says the

all the time because it is Government policy that as many Black people as possible should live in the homelands. Influx control and the pass laws try to keep

people who come from the homelands and the rural areas out of town

The Government's policy is to give jobs and housing only to Black people who have legal rights to stay in town so homelands and rural people are not allowed to come to town to look for work. The only way in which a homelands person can get work is to wait at the

book tries to explain clearly what the independence of the homelands means to black people and what influx control and the pass laws mean.

This page contains the central part of the material in the booklet. It has been written in simple language so that everybody can understand it. Follow THE SOWETAN for the rest of the information. (The first part of the booklet appeared in THE SOWETAN yesterday.)

Labour Bureau in his home area until jobs are offered by the labour officer

Now fewer and fewer jobs are offered because the Administration Boards do not want to allow employers to re-

sons Bill. This is not the Law yet. It still has to be passed by Parliament but it may be law by the middle of 1984 if we cannot persuade the Government to throw it away.

If it does become law it will make it impossible for a black person to stay in town without a permit

● The Bill says that no Black person may be in town at night between 10pm and 5am the following morning unless he is authorised (has a

mut or found looking for work without a permit can be fined R500 or sent to prison for 6 months plus the extra R20 per day

● Anyone who gives work to an unregistered Black person can be fined R5 000 or be sent to prison for 12 months

The people who come to town from the rural areas without a permit will suffer very much in the future because no one will want to help them by letting them stay overnight. They will not have shelter and will be forced to leave town and go to a homelands area. Then how will their children have food?

People who settle on any land such as the

made

These people will be called Permanent Urban Residents (PURs)

They will have legal rights to be in town but will lose those rights if they lose their accommodation

WHO WILL BE ABLE TO STAY IN TOWN AND BETWEEN 10pm AND 5am UNDER THE NEW LAW?

I. "PERMANENT URBAN RESIDENTS

"Permanent Urban Resident" will be the new "qualification"

PURs will be allowed to stay in town if they have approved accommodation. These people will be like the people who have Section 10 qualifications now. They will be able to work where they want to work (except that the Coloured Labour Preference policy will still make it more difficult for Black people in the Western Cape). They will be able to buy a house. They will be able to have their wives and children and aged parents to stay with them. Permanent Urban Residents will be the

permitted to be there AND also has approved accommodation

A Black person will be able to visit town during the day and will be safe from arrest if he has his Residence Book

people of Crossroads or the Nyanga Site can be removed by the police without trial if the Minister of Co-operation and Development thinks that they are trying to organise to have the laws changed. If the

Permits - new influx control law increases the punishment.

Black people live inside the homelands. 46 people out of every 100 live outside the homelands. Of this 46 people, 21 people are on the White farms and only

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SOWETAN

23/11/82

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homelands

Because of this more and more people in the homelands have no jobs and have no hope of getting a job legally

HOMELANDS

People in the homelands are very poor. Many have no fields to plough and no land to grow mealies and vegetables. They cannot feed their children if they do not find a job and earn some money but jobs in the homelands are scarce.

Because of this many thousands of people go from the homelands to the towns without a permit to find a job. They are often arrested and sent to prison but they still stay in town illegally because only in town can they find ways of earning money.

They have been able to stay in town because influx control has not worked very well and many people manage to hide from the police.

It is more difficult to find a job now if a person cannot be registered because in 1979 Dr Koornhof increased the fine which can be imposed on the employer of an unregistered worker from R100 to R500. Many people lose their jobs because of this.

Now it is going to be worse. The Government has written a new law called the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Per-

Homeland Travel document with him. BUT he may not work or look for work unless he has a permit and he must leave the town by 10pm at night unless he is given a permit to stay for the night.

- Black people who are found anywhere in town at night — either in the streets or in a house in a Black or White suburb will be arrested if they do not have a permit to be there.

Inspectors will be allowed to enter any house or workplace at any time of day or night without a warrant to search for illegal people.

THE PUNISHMENTS

The most serious thing about this new system of influx control is the severe punishments which will be given if it becomes the law.

- Anyone, Black or White, who allows any Black person to stay in their house at night without a permit can be fined R500 or be sent to prison for 6 months. They can then also be fined an extra R20 for every day during which the illegal person goes on staying with them.

- Any Black person who is found anywhere in town between 10pm and 5am without a permit can also be fined R500 or be sent to prison for 6 months plus the extra R20 per day fine.

- A Black person found working without a per-

removal by notice in the Government Gazette the people can be moved to any place decided on by the Director General. If such an order is made the people cannot go to Court to try to prevent the removal.

PEOPLE ON WHITE FARMS

People who live on the White farms will also have to have a permit to stay there and to work on the farms but there will not be much change for them under the new law.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN TOWN

People who live in the towns will have less rights than they do now.

Under the present law people who have lived in one town ever since they were born can have a Section 10 (1)(a) qualification.

People who have been registered in one job in one town for ten full years or who have had a permit to live in one town for fifteen full years can have a Section 10 (1)(b) qualification.

These people have a legal right to stay in town which means that they can appeal to the Supreme Court if the Labour Officer orders them to leave town.

They have these legal rights even if they do not have a proper place to stay (approved accommodation).

- Under the new law Section 10 is taken away altogether but a new group of people who can stay in urban areas is

allowing people -

(a) Section 10 disappears altogether but people who have 10(1)(a) or (b) now will be Permanent Urban Residents under the new law.

(b) A person who owns a house under 99 year leasehold in a Black township will be a Permanent Urban Resident provided he is a South African citizen or a citizen of an independent homeland.

(c) People who are South African citizens who have been legally living in a town for ten full years can apply to be Permanent Urban Residents. Because this says South African citizens only it means that people from Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda cannot apply after they have been in a town for ten years. People who come to town from independent homelands after this Bill is law will never be able to be PURs.

(We think that contract workers will also not be allowed to apply. We are not sure about this yet and we hope we are wrong but the Government's policy is to prevent migrant workers from getting urban qualifications.)

• To be continued

August

**

CPSA Synod

Text of church decision to be sent to Botha

E. Post 26/1/82

206

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including a vertical list of numbers 1 through 5 and various illegible scribbles.

Post Reporter

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is to be told by the Anglican Church that the proposed Orderly Movement of Black Persons Bill and the influx control system are "blasphemous" and must be resisted by Christians

Mr Botha will be told that the Church has called on its members to resist the Bill if it becomes law

"Provisions which are contrary to the Will of God cannot be binding on the consciences of citizens, because 'we must obey God rather than man' (Acts 5 29)"

"Should the Bill become law, people will be compelled - many for reasons of survival, other for reasons of conscience - to disobey it"

Anglican Church members will also be told that they are not to regard these provisions as binding on Christians

Mr Botha will receive the text of a decision of the Anglican Provincial Synod stating "In its essential

features the Bill, and the influx control system it seeks to intensify, are blasphemous of the Creator and directly contradict the faith of all Christians that God created man in His own image

"Because God loves all people, we have to love and care for them"

The decision refers the Prime Minister and church members to Genesis 1 24, Genesis 1 33, Genesis 4 16 and James 2 8, which refer to God creating all mankind is His own image and of equal worth in His sight

The Anglican Church is to call on the leaders of other churches, some of which have already said this law would "not be binding" on Christians, as well as on Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, to join in opposing these race laws

In Port Elizabeth yesterday, the Anglican Provincial Synod asked the Most Rev Philip Russell, Archbishop of Cape Town, to "proclaim a day of prayer

and fasting" early in the new year on the Bill and influx control

Archbishop Russell is to issue a pastoral letter, to be read on the day of prayer

The motion, produced by a synod select committee under the chairmanship of Dr Margaret Nash of Cape Town, said the Bill would bring increased suffering to millions of South Africans in violation of their dignity and basic rights

"Synod resolves individually and corporately under God to reject and resist the proposed Bill and the unjust influx control system it seeks to strengthen

"Synod calls on all church members to join in offering informed, conscientious and sustained resistance to the Bill and the existing system of influx control

"Synod pledges the support of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (Anglican) to all who suffer in consequence of such resistance in obedience to the Lord Jesus Christ"

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the phrase "There will be less cooperation" and a list of numbers 4 and 5 with illegible text.

My life in the Transkei is **bad**

Argus 26/11/82 (206)

It's been called the genocide bill. If it becomes law it could be the cruellest Act in South Africa. Dr Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill aims to flush "illegal" blacks from the cities and send them to the homelands where poverty is rife.

Under the new bill, fines for householders employing "illegals" will rise from R500 to R5 000 (or 12 months in prison). Not many employers will play with dice thus loaded. The Black Sash have said "Where else in the world can a person be fined R5 000 for giving employment to a destitute person in the country of his or her birth?"

Edith Sejosingoe worked "illegally" in Cape Town for seven years. Two years ago she went back to the Transkei to have her third child. She stayed there with her mother and children after her husband had left her for another woman, and without any money. The family's only income is from Edith's sister who chars "illegally" in Cape Town for R60 a month.

We wrote to Edith, to ask about her life in the Transkei. Here is her letter to us

**I eat meat once a quarter.
I eat fresh fruit and vegetables once a year.**



EDITH SEJOSINGOE: "I want to come to Cape Town to find work but I have heard by my sister that life is bad for the blacks in Cape Town now."

My house is like a bushman's. We are five in the house. There are no taps, no bath, no lavatory, no bedrooms.

I cook my food outside by black pots. I eat mealies. I eat meat once a quarter. I eat fresh fruit and fresh vegetables once a year. I do not drink milk because I have no cows.

I feed my baby by maize porridge. It is not easy if my baby get sick because we have no money and I must pay a lot of money. A baby is R10 by the doctor.

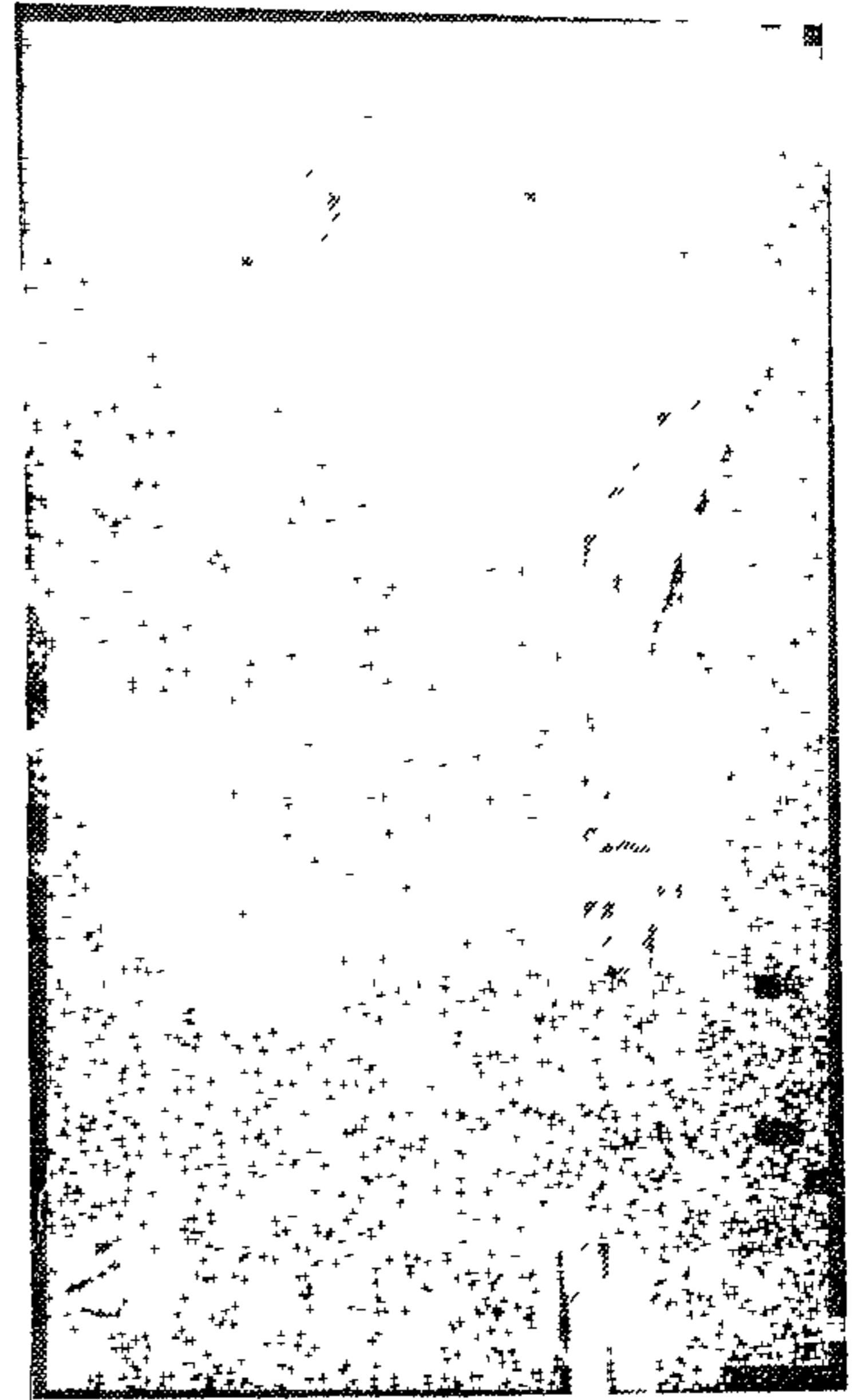
I have three children. Theima have 11 years, she is in Standard 5. Farington have 6 years, he is in Sub B. Oscarine little baby have 8 months

She have no clothes. The school cost R18 per year in Standard 5. In Sub B the school cost R8. The school clothes cost R80.

I want to come to Cape Town to find work but I have heard by my sister that life is bad for the blacks in Cape Town now. When I was in Cape Town I was afraid of the inspectors but they does not catch me. Maybe I come because we have no money.

2000 held in raids on Cape squatters

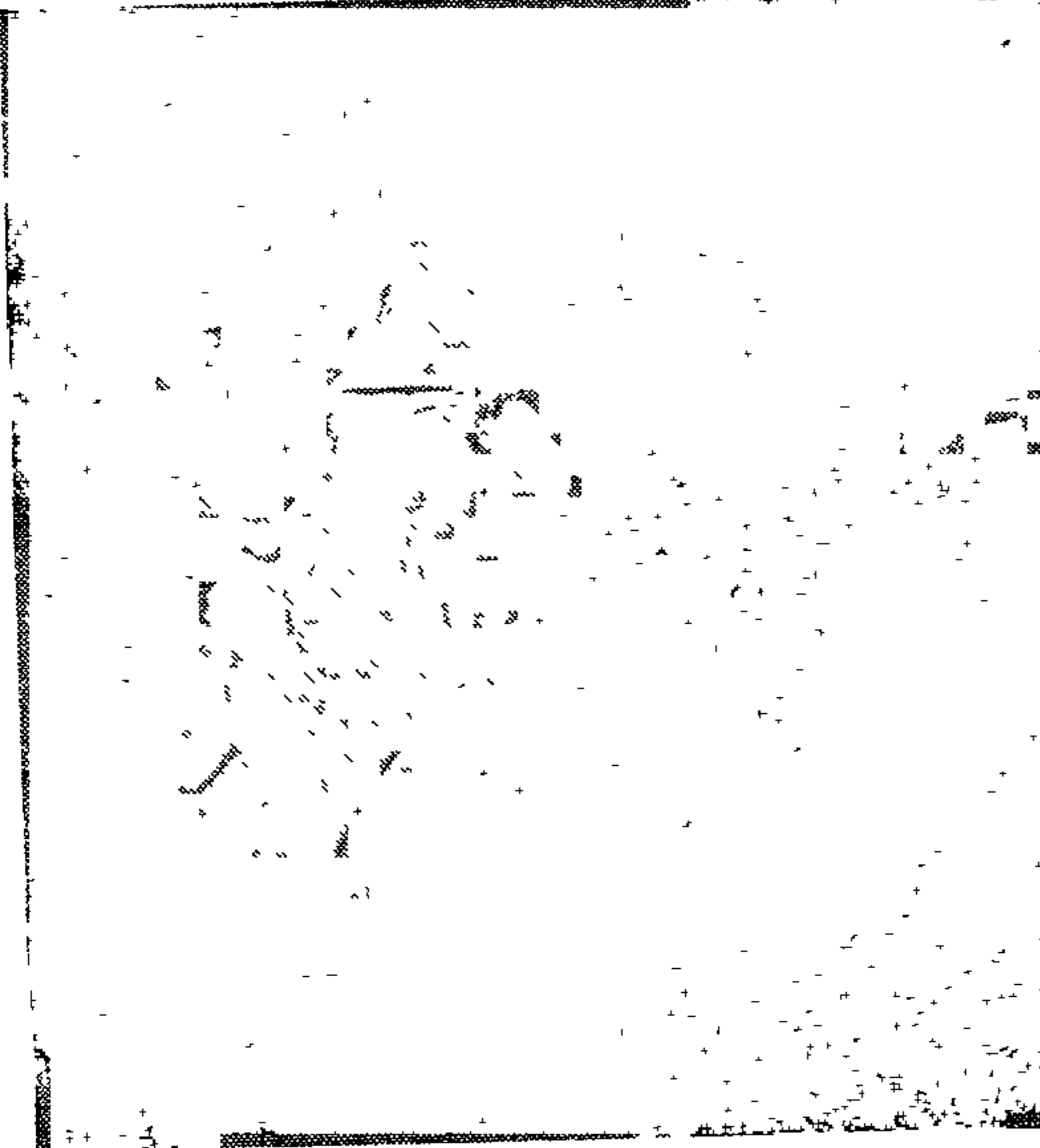
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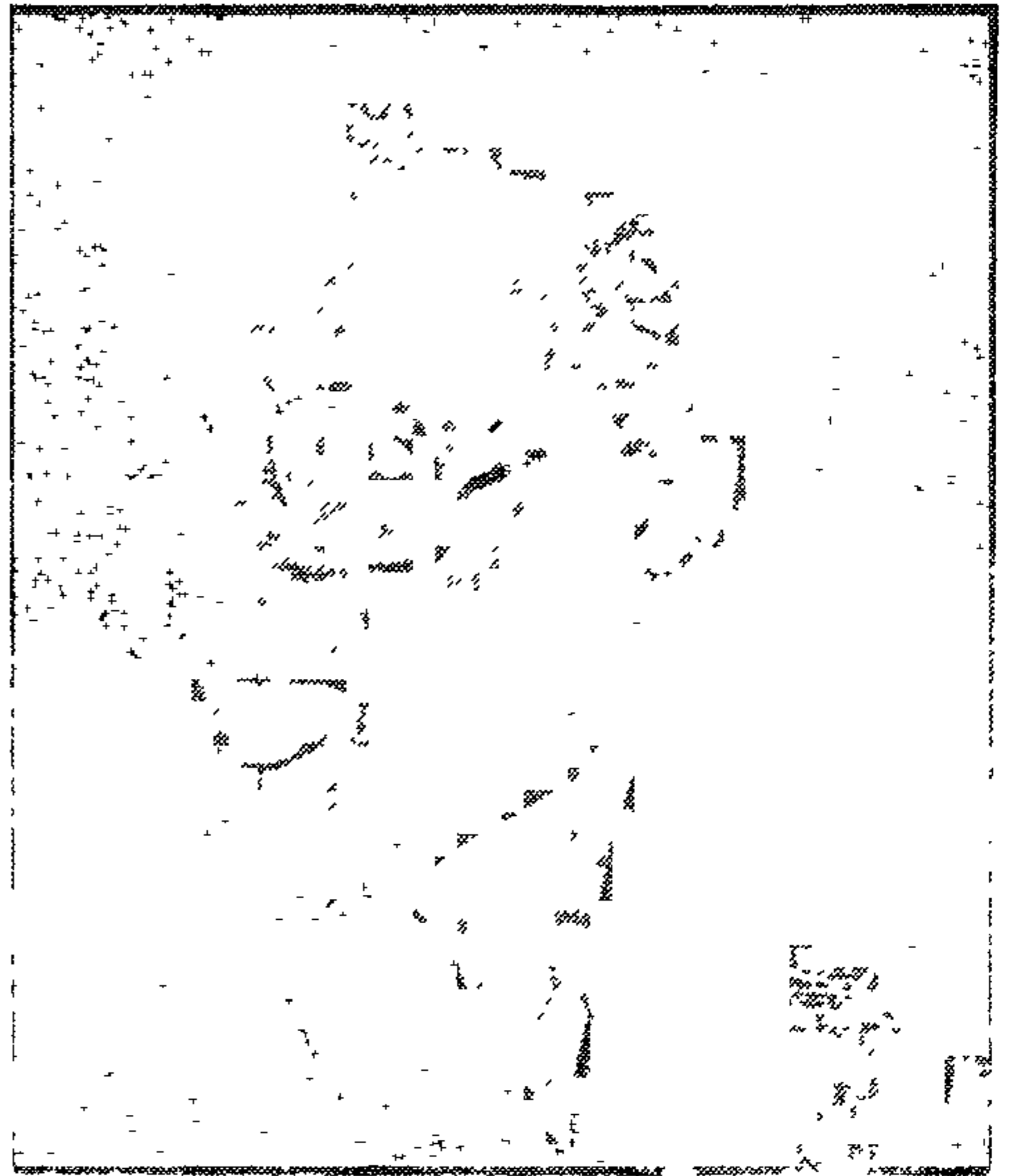
DR SLABBERT . . . "tragic irony."

18 The Star Monday November 29 1982

INFLUX CONTROL



MRS HELEN SUZMAN . . . "penalties will increase"



BISHOP TUTU . . . "final solution"

Star
29/11/82
206

CAPE TOWN — More than 2 900 blacks have been arrested in Cape Town's squalid black townships in the last month for breaking tough influx control laws which the Government is planning to strengthen.

Government officials carried out most of the raids at dawn on squatter camps on the bleak, windswept plains outside the city or in hostels reserved for men who work on contract in Cape Town.

Many of those arrested were wives and other relatives of the hostel dwellers — people from the tribal homelands who work in the cities for a fixed period and who are not allowed under influx control regulations to bring their families with them.

Most were fined R90 or sentenced to 90 days jail. The court hearing their cases in the black township of Nyanga sentenced an average of one person a minute or some days.

Men are sometimes fined for harbouring their wives and one woman was threatened with being fined for harbouring her children," said Sue Williamson, chairman of Women for Peace, one of the organisations which has held rallies in the city to protest against the raids.

Most of those arrested came to Cape Town from the desolate and impoverished Ciskei and Transkei in the Eastern Cape to be with their husbands and to find work.

But, under the influx control laws, blacks may live in an urban area only if they were born there, have lived there for 15 years or have worked there for the same employer for 10 years.

Few of those arrested in the township raids qualified as "Section 10s" — bureaucratic jargon for blacks

with residential rights in the cities.

Influx control is particularly thorough in the Western Cape, which the Government has declared a "coloured labour preference area," allowing blacks to take jobs there only if there are no coloured people available.

Despite government action, blacks still flock to Cape Town to seek work, driven there by the poverty of their homelands.

The Government is planning to tighten up the influx controls or pass laws.

In Cape Town alone there are 60 000 to 80 000 illegal blacks, while in Soweto planners have estimated as many as 200 000 "illegals" as well as a million, "Section 10s."

ATTACKED

The measures proposed in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, to be debated when Parliament next meets in January, have been bitterly attacked by its critics.

"I'm not trying to be melodramatic when I say that just as the nazis had a final solution for the Jews, so the South African Government has a final solution in much the same sort of terms for the blacks," Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, commented recently on the Bill.

PENALTIES

It proposes to shift responsibility for policing the influx control system on to employers and residents of urban areas, black and white, by imposing stiff penalties on people who employ or harbour "illegals."

"The penalties for employing so-called illegals will increase tenfold — a fine of up to R500 now goes up to R5 000

and for accommodating an illegal person the fine will be R500," PFP spokesman Mrs Helen Suzman told a public meeting recently.

"As I see it, the main difference is that (black) people won't be stopped in the street during the day to produce their passes," she said.

"This will take place at the factory or at home in Soweto and maybe in the backyards of employers in the white areas."

PERMANENCY

Blacks at present are allowed to remain in an urban area for up to 72 hours without official permission.

Critics conceded that the new Bill contained one advance for blacks by recognising for the first time their rights as permanent urban residents.

But another clause would deprive blacks of this new status if they do not have accommodation — a serious threat for many as there is a huge backlog for black housing in most cities.

TRAGIC IRONY

Opposition Leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert recently attacked the whole policy of influx control and the thinking behind it at a regional congress of the Progressive Federal Party.

"The tragic irony of it all is that, even if the government obstinately sticks to its policy of influx control, then despite the policy there will still be 40 million people in our cities in the year 2000, of whom 34 million will be black."

The Bill forms part of a "new deal" for blacks sponsored by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The only measure in the new deal to have become law so far is an Act granting the councils of black townships the same rights as white local authorities. — Reuter.

DOCTORS in relief move

Dr. N.H. To Motlana and Dr. Selma Browde are bringing together concerned people and organisations to form a crisis relief organisation for the people in rural resettlement areas.

The move is being prompted by the inhuman conditions under which people in the homelands and resettlement areas live.

They were spurred by a series of articles in SUNDAY POST about resettlement areas in homelands and other parts.

Recently, as a result of widespread unemployment and resettlement of many black families in rural areas where there are few jobs, little food and inefficient water or space for growing subsistence crops and many other factors, the situation has become critical.

"We believe that it is essential for the various concerned people and organisations to get together to cut across any affiliations that they may have and devise a practical programme of assistance for people in a desperate situation," Dr. Browde said.

She added "Our function is merely to act as a catalyst to get all the concerned bodies together and to offer our assistance to whatever committee is formed in our medical capacities."

"We suggest that the following may form the basis of a six-point programme which could be embarked upon by a comprehensive committee of concerned organisations:

- 1 Famine relief
- 2 Expertise for setting up self-help subsistence farming and for teaching methods of preservation for self-help groups
- 3 Education to combat ignorance of correct feeding habits

4 Cottage industry
 An appeal to the Government for unemployment schemes and/or some form of dole
 5 Medical supplies and medical assistance where deemed necessary.

A meeting will be held on August 23 at 8 pm at

Mr H W Madachira
 Dr N H To Motlana
 Dr Selma Browde
 Prof G A L ...

Dr N H To Motlana
 Dr Selma Browde
 Prof G A L ...

Rbm 29/11/70 (206)

WORKER concern on the Rand about Dr Piet Koornhof's proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which seeks to toughen influx control, is growing

Indeed, if any non-factory issue is to rally workers next year — despite the pressures of recession — the Bill may be it

All Fosatu locals in the area are discussing the Bill and unionists say a Black Sash booklet, setting out its implications, is becoming a bestseller among workers

The Bill has now been referred to a commission and is unlikely to see the light of day next year. But there is growing evidence that the authorities are tightening up on pass laws without waiting for the Bill

Two cases in point are the West Rand Administration Board clamp on allowing re-

Thokoza leader guilty - Section Ten defaulter

(206) (30/4/82) *Sowetan 30/4/82*
THE CHAIRMAN of the Thokoza Progressive Association, Mr Phineas Lekoloane, was yesterday found guilty and fined R90 or 90 days by a Germiston Magistrate, for staying in Thokoza, near Alberton, illegally.

Mr Lekoloane ap-

peared before Mr J S Gillespie in the Germiston Commissioner's Court, on a charge of staying in Thokoza near Alberton for more than 72 hours without permission.

Mr Lekoloane pleaded not guilty to the charge and was ordered by Mr Gillespie to leave Thokoza for his Lebowa homeland.

Mr Lekoloane's Section 10 rights were cancelled by the East Rand Administration Board in 1981.

DEFENCE

The prosecutor, Mr F J M Bosman, said that the stamp in Mr Lekoloane's passbook was illegal and he had no right to be in Thokoza.

The defence was granted permission by Mr Gillespie to appeal against Mr Lekoloane's conviction and the repatriation order granted against Mr Lekoloane be stayed until the appeal was heard by the Supreme Court.

206 Star 11/2/82
Official snapped Black Sash protest at request of SAP

A Johannesburg City Council employee was instructed to take a photograph of a poster held by a member of the Black Sash after a request from a branch of the South African Police.

This was confirmed at yesterday's monthly meeting by management committee chairman Mr Francois Oberholzer, who was replying to questions by Mr Monty Sklaar (PFP, Highlands North)

Mr Oberholzer said that in February this year a council official had acted in response to a request from the SAP to photograph the wording of a poster held by a member of the Black Sash, who was standing outside the Johannesburg Zoo.

"A photograph was taken from a distance but was unsuccessful. Further photographs could not be taken because of a lack of film. In fact, no usable

photograph was taken," said Mr Oberholzer.

He said the purpose for which the SAP requested the photograph was not known.

Mr Oberholzer conceded it was not the council's function or within its legal power to undertake duties for the SAP. He said the council would not receive any payment for expenses incurred or manhours worked.

135 arrested in early morning Langa raid

CAPE TIMES 1/12/82 (206) ~~1/12/82~~
Labour Reporter
INSPECTORS of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) arrested 135 people in an early morning pass raid in Langa yesterday, a spokesman for the WCAB said

A total of R3 805 was later imposed in fines in the Langa Commissioner's Court and paid in admission of guilt fines at various police stations

In court, there were 150 cases and R3 350 in fines or equivalent jail sentences were imposed

Mrs Beauty Hana was

found guilty at the court for the sixth time this year for being in the single quarters without permission. She was fined R50

Mrs Adelaide Mazinjana, who had been arrested at 6am, collapsed in the court dock and had to be taken away by ambulance to Conradie Hospital

Mrs Mazinjana is reportedly asthmatic. An eyewitness said she appeared "completely overcome" when she was brought into the court room

But a nightmare for the victims

SW 15/11/79 291

prospect of enough land to plough. But land throughout the Ciskei is at a premium, and Peddie is no exception

"They say I will move and be happy to I don't like it very hot down here. It would be a hilltop"

R47,50 every two months — since the move, but two sons working in Port Elizabeth sent some money

and said he had to his home at farm near Sea one after April to find it

Figures collected by two anthropologists show that many Glenmore families had no cash income, according to a recent article by Professor Michael Whisson of the Rhodes anthropology department

noxious weeds, unknown at the coast," he writes. It is an indication of the plight of the Glenmore community that the Government is spending R9 000 a month on rations for the destitute

a local medical officer "There have not been many overt cases of malnutrition," he said. He said a free clinic had been in operation since shortly after the camp started in April and two sisters and a staff nurse stayed at Glenmore

inner walls of the wooden shack with mud and has made a hard earthen floor. On his street, water is available from two taps. There is a bucket lavatory in the backyard of his small plot and there is a twice-weekly nightsoil removal service

thick Peddie was mentioned earlier this year as an area where Crossroads families who did not qualify for housing in Cape Town could be resettled, depending on the provision of land in the work.

Less than 30 km from the village of Peddie, on Heaton trust farm there is a camp of about 500 families living in self-built houses waiting for land

"The average income in 25 of the poorer families had fallen from R62 a month to R27 a month as a result of the move. Those who had brought livestock suffered losses due to the presence of

Rations include mealie meal, beans, margarine, condensed milk, salt and soup powder for adults and children older than 12 years. For younger children, mealie meal, milk powder, soup powder and salt is provided

Like many other Glenmore residents, Mr Gqukani has made extensions to the original three-roomed wooden shack provided. Using corrugated iron from his Klipfontein home he has doubled the size of the living space. He has plastered the

Mr Gqukani said there were a school and shop at Glenmore, but prices at the shop were high. A return bus trip to Grahamstown cost about R2

A Peddie resident estimates, however, that there are 4 000 unemployed in the Peddie area. Local white residents laugh at the idea of industrial development in the area

Mr Ivy Manell said she and her husband and five children had moved to the camp from a location near Peddie in the hope of getting land to cultivate. They have been waiting four years. There is no employment available in the area and Mr Manell works as a migrant labourer on the roads near Paterson, coming home at the end of each month.

81 arrested in pass raids

ARGUS 1/12/82

206

Staff Reporter

EIGHTY-ONE people were arrested in pass raids in the southern suburbs today

There were 47 men and 34 women, according to a spokesman for the Administration Board of the Western Cape

Inspectors arrested 135 people in an early morning raid in Langa yesterday

Those arrested today will appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court to face charges of being in a prescribed area without permission or failing to produce identity documents on demand

...ranos, who designed the yacht known for his rescue work.

s' hammer yachts

Credit Agricole was knocked flat and damaged in heavy seas on Monday night but skipper Philippe Jeantot reported yesterday that he was in good shape

Briton Desmond Hampton in Gipsy Moth V was trailing Jeantot by 50 miles early yesterday, and South Africa's Bertie Reed in Altech Voortrekker was about 120 miles astern of the Frenchman

Reed, now recovering from inflamed arms on which he spilt diesel oil at the weekend, is one of the skippers who have had personal problems

Another is Yukoh Tada, the Tokyo taxi-driver, who from the back of the fleet has reported that he has hurt himself in the groin, and has to crawl to

get around his boat, Kodon Okera V

● Meanwhile the American sloop Mooneshine, in which skipper Francis Stokes rescued his compatriot Tony Lush from the pitchpoled and sinking ketch Lady Pepperell on Monday, showed yesterday with a latest day's run of 140 miles that she is not only back in the race but holding her own

● Sapa reports that the American yachtsman David White, who returned to Cape Town after starting the second leg of the BOC single-handed around-the-world race in his yacht Gladiator because of a broken steering system, has withdrawn from the race

Police arrest 216 in raids

Staff Reporter

WESTERN CAPE Administration Board officials have arrested 216 people in pass raids in the Peninsula in the last two days

Eighty-one people — 47 men and 34 women — were arrested in raids conducted in the southern suburbs yesterday, and 135 people were held in an early morning swoop in Langa on Tuesday

The bulk of those arrested are expected to appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court this morning to face charges of being illegally in the Cape or of failing to produce identity documents on demand

Lions to probe speech 'banning'

PORT ELIZABETH — The District Governor of the Lions Club, Mr BJ Mierowsky, said yesterday that he would be investigating the controversy arising from a prestige Lions Club social gathering in Graaff-Reinet.

The controversy arose when an invitation to a prominent coloured businessman, Mr Connie Koeberg to make a speech at the gathering, was withdrawn at the last moment

Mr Koeberg claimed he was asked not to make the speech because "certain people present would object"

The reason given by the local Lions president, Mr Phillip Victor, was that the speech thanked the Lions for what they had done for the coloured people when in fact they had done nothing. The executive committee decided to withdraw the speech

Pupil dies after stabbing

WELLINGTON — A 16-year-old schoolboy, Mervin April, died after he was stabbed at the Berg River High School in Wellington yesterday morning

A Wellington police spokesman said Mervin had died on the way to hospital

- Abangane ("Melato Ena Kaofela") Produced by Percy van Rooijen
- 8 00 Ezangolwesini (Thursday Deadline)
- 8 30 Indalo Kathixo (The Nature of Things) Ubomi Emanzini Huzwe Elingaqatshelway (The Water's Edge) The pond is home to myriad unique life-forms, some invisible to the human eye but through photomicrography these little creatures are portrayed. Viewers can see a water flea in an invisible garden of algae, and a hydra — a vertical "mouth" — fanning the water with its tentacles for food
- 9 00 Izindaba/Indaba (News)
- 9 25 Ezenkolo Ukukhanya (Epilogue) Produced by E M Ncusane and presented by HM Vunjana

Last night's TV

TV 1

DOLLY PARTON comes across as a pleasant and multi-talented entertainer

Interviewed in Bophuthatswana for Midweek, she revealed that the glamorous frontage of showbusiness often hides heartbreak and extremely hard work

Also on Midweek was Roger Kenyan's investigation of the provincial ambulance services and their relative merits and shortcomings. What emerged was that while all the services are striving for greater efficiency, there are some municipal areas which simply don't offer any kind of reliable rescue operation at all

Last night's was the best episode so far in the "Two of Us" series, marred only by the bogus British accent of the pint-sized Duke of Larford

Brentwood's pride in ministering to the personal needs of His Grace was almost culpable and the episode was extremely funny

Viewers will be sad that the enthralling series "Vyfster" came to its exciting conclusion last night. Let's hope more drama of this calibre awaits us

JUDY VEITCH

TV 2 and 3

THE daily duties of the SAP, as we were shown in the documentary in "Ilebhu Yokucwaninga", do not generally involve only their around-the-clock chase after lawbreakers and criminals as many may believe

There are other important and highly skilled jobs that they perform. All are intimately related in the course of investigation of a crime before the culprit is nailed and brought to justice

The forensic division was the centre of attention. Watching experts at work in the laboratory analysing every grain of evidence found on the scene of a crime was mind-boggling

"Rocking in the USA" maintained its standard of musical entertainment.

JOE GUWA

Too late for classification

DEATHS

MARTIN — Aunty Betty aged 94, passed away peacefully December 1. God saw you getting weary. He did what He thought best. He put His arms around you. And said: Come home to rest. Sadly missed by the Petersen family

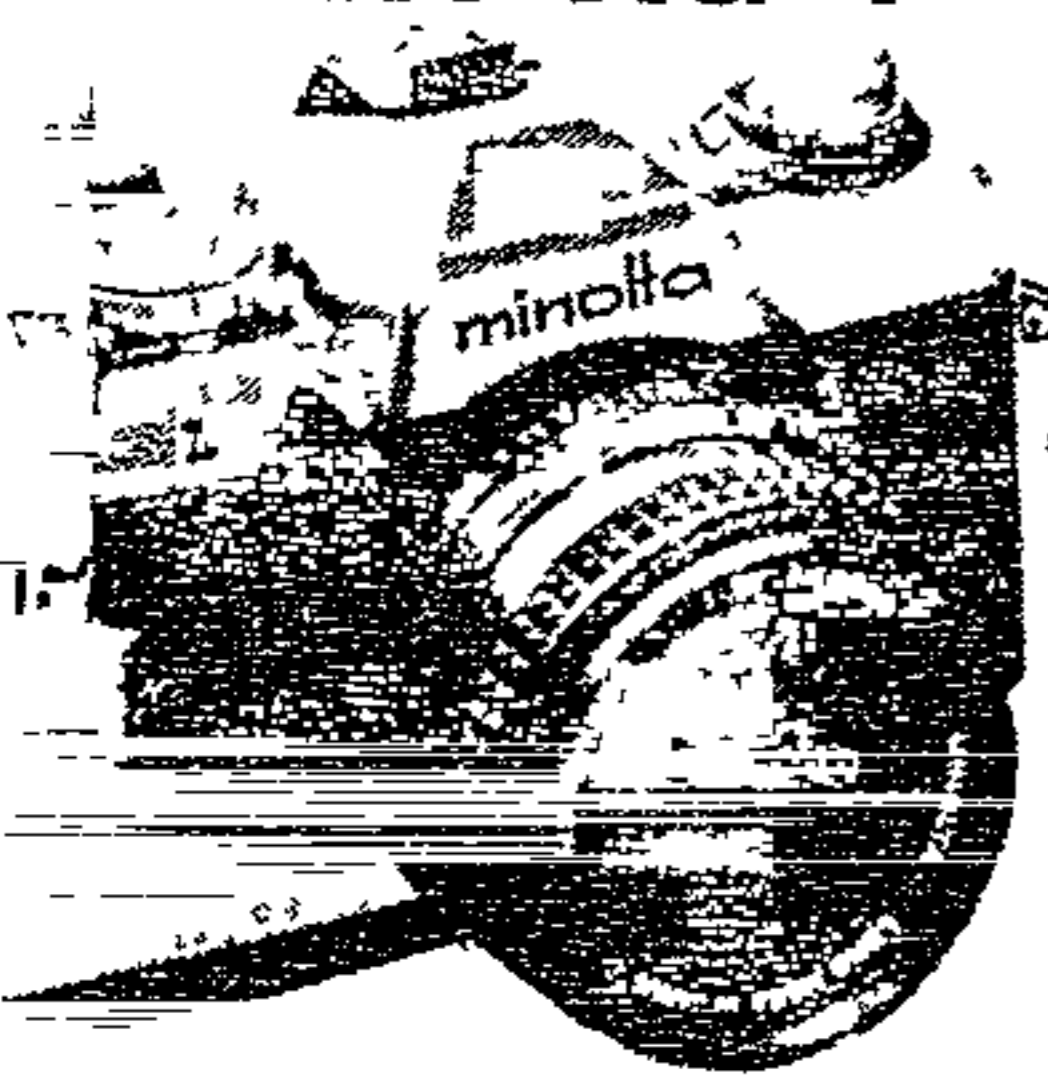
MARTIN — Aunty Betty, aged 94 of Braambos Street, Bonteheuwel, passed away peacefully December 1. The tears in our eyes we can wipe away. But the ache in our hearts will always stay. Sadly missed by all the neighbours

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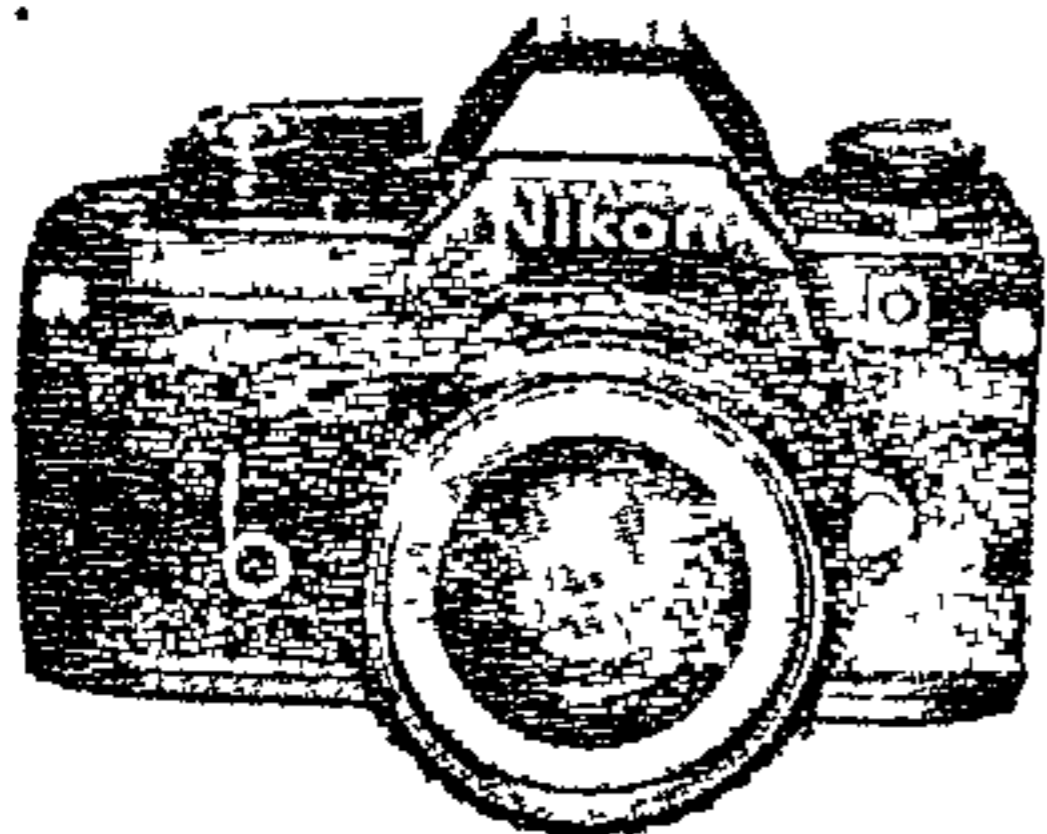


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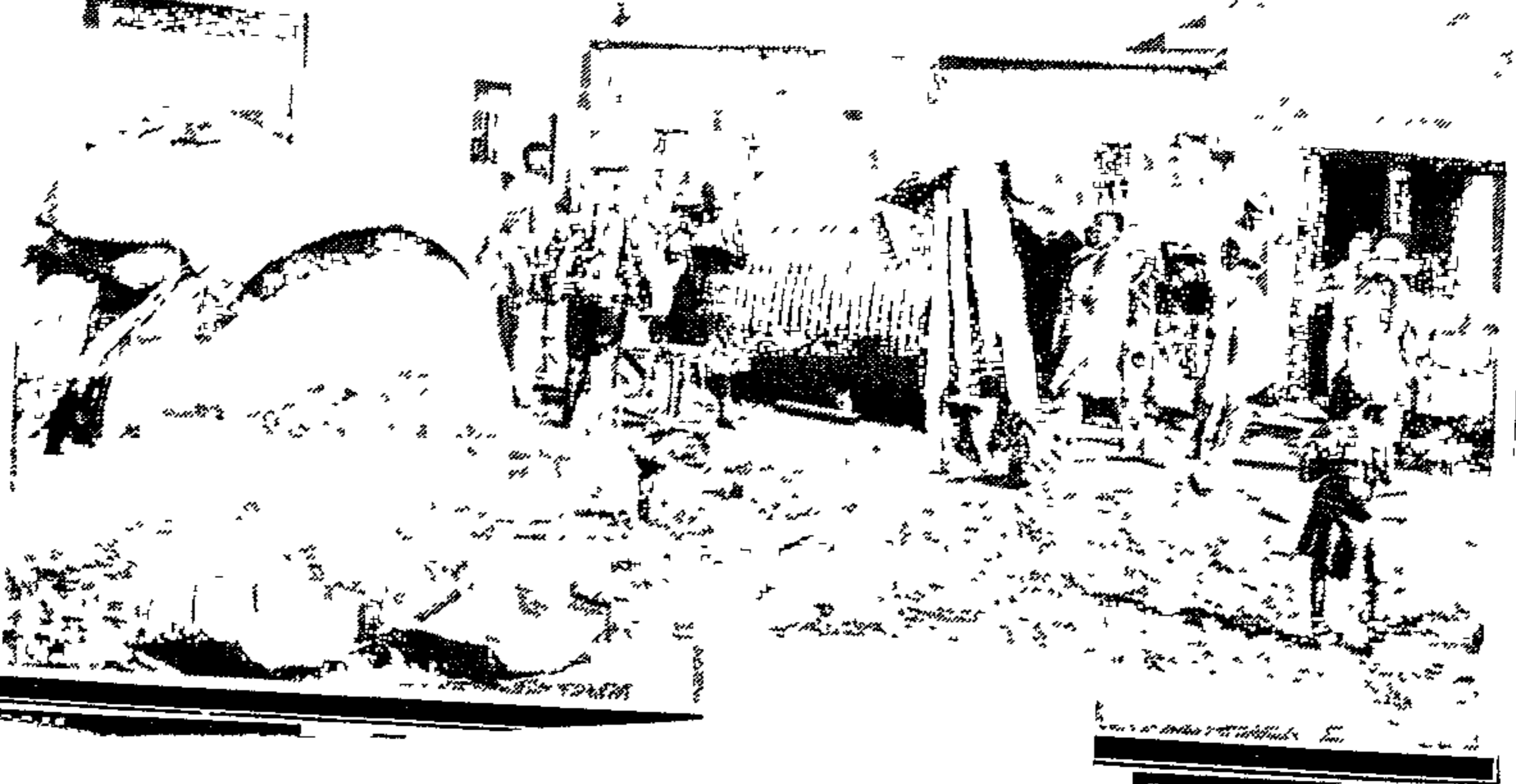
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216 ARRESTED FOR PASS RAIDS IN CAPE

WESTERN Cape administration board officials have arrested 216 people in pass raids in the Peninsula, the Cape Times reported.

Eighty-one people — 47 men and 34 women — were arrested in raids in the southern suburbs on Wednesday, while 135 people were held in an early morning swoop in Langa on Tuesday

The bulk of those arrested are expected to appear in the Langa commissioner's court today to face charges of being "illegally" in the Cape or of failing to produce identity documents on demand



Check all add

Despair of 'in limbo', squatter

Labour Reporter

MRS Cynthia Magoswana, whose sentence under the pass laws in July last year has been set aside by the Cape Supreme Court, is one of 900 Nyanga squatters who are beginning to despair of having their status in the Cape Peninsula settled.

They have been waiting since April when the government agreed to examine their cases after 54 of the squatters went on a hunger strike in St George's Cathedral.

Along with 4 000 squatters from Crossroads, they have been in a state of limbo since September 20 when the government's last deadline for finalizing their status expired.

Their only assurance came from Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, who said they would not be arrested "at this stage".

Mrs Magoswana was arrested in July last year during the mass pass arrests of Nyanga squatters. At the time she had a pass book and permission to be in the area because her three-year-old daughter, Nondomiso, was sick.

Pollsmoor

She was convicted in a special court at Manenberg police station, set up to deal with the large number of cases, and fined R60 or 60 days.

With no money to pay the fine, she spent two weeks in jail at Pollsmoor along with Nondomiso before her family found out where she was and paid R46 for her release.

Last month Mr Justice Vos, with Mr Justice Lategan concurring, set aside Mrs Magoswana's conviction for being in the area illegally and ordered her fines to be repaid.

However, she had since moved and her attorneys were able to contact her only this week and inform her of the successful appeal.

But like the other Nyanga squatters, she is still waiting to be told whether her presence is permanent.

RETRENCHMENTS

Pressure on labour relations



In an economic upswing, labour and management can reach agreement on many issues. It's much tougher in a recession. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that experienced industrial relations practitioners are warning, right now, that the collective bargaining structures created over the past few years are soon going to be mightily stretched they are entering a crucial testing period.

Not only is business activity declining, but many employees, especially recently unionised black workers, have high and rising expectations. That means that the negotiated worker-management relationships achieved within the Wiehahn framework are being pressured on two fronts. Wage bargaining is one thing, retrenchments quite another.

Industrial relations advisers, such as Anglo's Bobby Godsell, are forecasting that collective bargaining will be extremely difficult in the year ahead. Alarm bells have

not yet begun to ring in government offices, but Manpower Director General Piet van der Merwe says a close watch is being kept on developments. To its credit, government is trying to speed up conciliation procedures to resolve or prevent strikes.

An immediate managerial problem is assessing how severe retrenchments will have to be in the current downturn. The accuracy of official unemployment statistics is questionable, while government statisticians, who appear to be making a sincere attempt to gauge the extent of retrenchments, say they face a number of problems.

One is that many employers are reluctant to admit publicly that they are retrenching, or are finding ways of reducing their workforce without going through a formal (and possibly costly) retrenchment programme. Some have managed to shed surplus labour by selectively rehiring after strikes, while others have simply not renewed contracts with migrant workers.

Retrenchment is well under way in a number of sectors — especially in the motor and metal industries, always among the first to feel the effects of a slowdown. Already there are estimates that employ-

ment in the metal industries is about 10% lower than a year ago. SA Boilermakers' Society general secretary Ike van der Watt, chairman of the industrial council for the industries, believes this is an exaggeration. But he does not rule out the possibility of this figure being reached in the months ahead. He and some other observers believe that many employers will be laying off substantial numbers of workers early next year.

White-collar and skilled workers are also beginning to feel the pinch. However, it is unskilled blacks who are most vulnerable, and those who lose their jobs now stand little chance of finding employment before the next upswing.

Black migrant workers who are retrenched before their contracts expire can sue their employers. But if their contracts are not renewed when they expire, they are forced by law to return to the homelands, where employment opportunities are minimal.

Beyond the retrenchments caused by the present slowdown, there are signs of a more permanent adjustment to manning levels. Godsell points out that in SA these

THE REALITIES OF INFLUX CONTROL

Of all the factors which determine a retrenched black person's chances of getting even a fairly well-paid job, few are as highly prized as the right of permanent residence in a town or city.

Jack Ramano joined the growing ranks of jobless black people in Johannesburg three weeks ago when the company he was working for closed down. In one respect he is better off than many other retrenched black workers because he does possess marketable skills: he has a driver's licence and is a fairly experienced glazier.

However, in the reality created by SA's influx control laws, this counts for little. A formidable barrier lies in the way of 25-year old Ramano getting another job in Johannesburg, where he has lived and worked for the past seven years. In terms of influx control legislation, he is classified as a migrant worker and because he is unemployed he is supposed to return to his legal "home" in the northern Transvaal. There he must join the queue at a labour bureau for another job in an urban area. He believes his chances of getting a job through a bureau are very slim.

Ramano, who was earning R110 a week until he was retrenched, says he is determined to find another job in Johannesburg. His wife lives in one of the city's northern suburbs where she is a

domestic worker. Occasionally they are able to visit their child, who is being cared for by relations living near Brits.



Ramano ... facing an uncertain future

He now spends his time looking for another job and has sought legal aid to recover wages he says he is still owed by his former employer.

Some employers are displaying the kind of sympathy needed to help employees cope with the financial and emotional problems which result from retrenchment. But many of the retrenched workers arriving at the Industrial Aid Society, trade union and Black Sash offices for help, bring disturbing evidence of a callous disregard for their plight.

They complain of being dismissed without notice, being refused leave pay due to them and, in the case of migrant workers, dismissals for flimsy reasons to terminate contracts which expire only next year.

Joseph Skosana, an unskilled labourer who lives in Sebokeng, is a fairly typical example. He says his employer suddenly told him a month ago that there was no more work for him. He claims he is still owed wages and leave pay and that his employer has so far not issued him with documentation needed to claim Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits.

Skosana, who supports a family of four, has been knocking on doors asking for work during the past few weeks. So far, he has had no luck. He says he is becoming despondent but has not given up hope of getting a job.

206
4/2/82

'Wrab delays urban rights'

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

APPLICATIONS for Section 10(1)(b) rights giving blacks the legal right to stay in urban areas are being delayed, obstructed or refused by pass officers in anticipation of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, according to the Black Sash.

In deciding which blacks are to get Section 10 rights, pass officers are already guided by the spirit of the proposed Bill although it has been withdrawn temporarily, says an article in the November edition of the Black Sash magazine.

The magazine says the Bill was referred to a select committee because of the "strength and scope" of the protest that was mounting against the Bill and not because it failed to express "reformist" Government policy.

The Bill is expected to become law in its revised form at the next meeting of Parliament some time next year.

A Black Sash member, renewing a permit for her domestic worker to sleep on the property, is quoted in the article as saying she had been told by a labour officer of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) that Section 10(1)(b) was a "present" to blacks and was to be taken away.

And Wrab has followed the example of the East Rand Administration Board by ceasing to allow migrants who leave and lose their jobs to transfer their contracts to another employer, the article says.

It is also claimed that in the absence of hospital or clinic records the Registrar of Births is "simply not issuing birth certificates for late registration of births of over a year old".

This means 16-year-olds who did not have birth certificates cannot be issued with their first reference books nor have their 10(1)(b) rights recognised.

"They remain in limbo," the article says.

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the "club badge", his operation scar

No pass for man without fingerprints

By TICKS CHETTY

A YOUNG black man has been unable to get a permanent job for four years because he has no fingerprints.

To obtain a pass book from the Government, Mr Mgungundlovu Elias Maphanga, 20, must provide a clear set of fingerprints on the required forms.

But because he has blank fingertips — a defect he's had since birth — all his applications for a pass book since July 1978 have been rejected

The only identification Mr Maphanga of Edendale, Maritzburg, has is a temporary document issued by the Vulindlela offices of the KwaZulu Government

Because employers are reluctant to risk fines by employing people who have no passes, Mr Maphanga has been able to find casual work only

Mr Maphanga left school four years ago to help his widowed mother support the four younger members of his family

Mr Maphanga is working for a bakery as a casual labourer but he is not sure how long it will last

Steal

"Nobody will give me a permanent job because I do not have a dompas," Mr Maphanga said through an interpreter this week

"My mother needs money desperately to maintain the family. We are all suffering. Sometimes I feel like breaking into a shop to steal things"

Mr S Mbense at the Vulindlela Magistrate's office confirmed that Mr Maphanga couldn't get a pass book because of his too smooth fingertips

He said they had since asked Mr Maphanga to bring his mother's registration book to enable them to process another application

"The authorities in Pretoria will have to approve his application. I do not know how long it will take

The unique feature of a coronary bypass is that it is mainly performed as a form of "preventive maintenance" on the heart arteries and has no rejection problems because the patient's own leg arteries are grafted onto the heart muscle — unlike the heart transplant, which is a last-ditch attempt to save a desperately ill patient and often results in a struggle against the body's own rejection mechanism

The countrywide lineup of top South African executives who have been given a new lease of life with the heart bypass operation is impressive

Mr Factor, "Dr Cricket" Ali Bacher, and Mr Sydney Press, former chief of Edgars, are walking testimony of the success story

Said Mr Factor

"Before the bypass, one feels sick and low because not enough oxygen reaches your brain because of the clogged heart arteries. You have little energy, but because you have to drive yourself so hard in your job, one



Breaching a chink in the 'bamboo curtain'

Sunday Times Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA has breached a tiny chink in the "bamboo curtain" which divides it from China

For the first time, a tour to the Far East will include a week in China — and South African passport-holders are able to go

A Johannesburg travel firm has managed to obtain visas after contacts with a Chinese official in the Philippines

Mr Janne Jansen, director of the travel company, says other travel firms are amazed that the tour is being allowed, particularly in view of South Africa's developing relationship with Taiwan —

China refuses to recognise the island state

"Everything is fine, legal and above board," said Mr Jansen. The itinerary for the week the visitors will spend in China has been organised by a government agency

A party of 25 tourists will leave Jan Smuts Airport next March visiting Sri Lanka, Thailand, the Philippines — and then fly to Beijing, Peking

Amazing

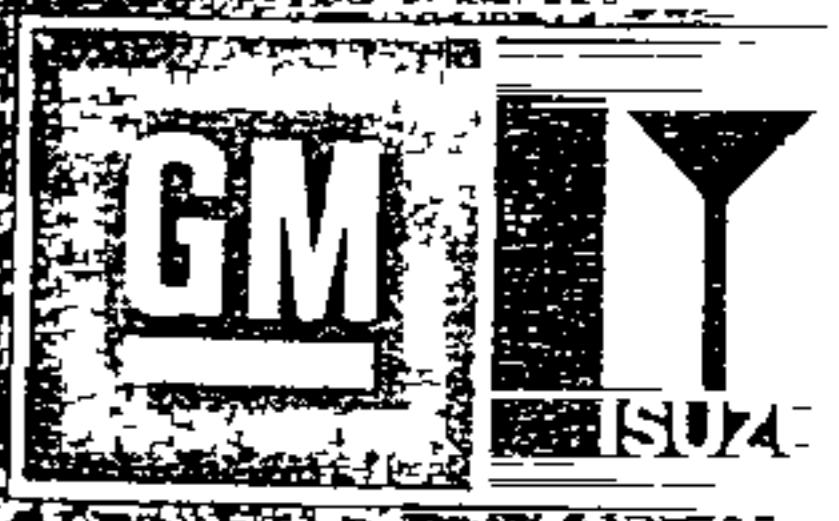
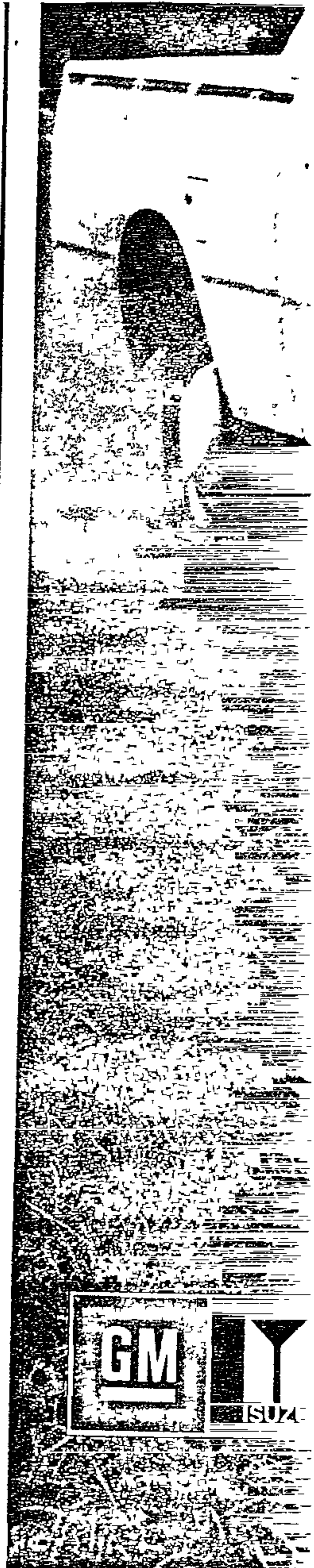
Visiting the Great Wall of China will be one of the highlights, along with a visit to Shanghai

Mr Jansen believes it is possible that the tourists will be under scrutiny

"I suppose the hotels will report if we're good tourists and don't break things," he said

An orderly stay seems likely as most of the visiting party are doctors

"It's amazing how many doctors have shown an interest — surgeons in particular — maybe it's acupuncture," said Mr Jansen



Drain Rat gang

TO BUY OUT

Opposition hits at *Argus 8/12/87 (81) (301) 206* 'influx control' move

Political Correspondent

A GOVERNMENT move to impose a form of influx control on coloured people in some Cape areas was sharply criticised by the Opposition today.

In terms of a notice in the Government Gazette, the areas of the Langeberg and Swartland divisional councils and the municipalities of Ceres, Klaver, Port Nolloth and Garies are affected.

The notice was issued in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

It states that coloured people can only be brought into these areas if a certificate stating that proper housing is

available or that an employer will provide it is obtained.

Dr Alex Boraine, MP, the Opposition's chief spokesman on manpower matters, said today that it was clear that the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, had taken advantage of the Act in order to apply a form of influx control on coloured people in the areas mentioned.

Against the background of widespread unemployment among coloured people, this was a serious move.

It was totally discriminatory because white unemployed could look for work anywhere in South Africa

It was hardly conducive to encouraging coloured people to participate in new constitutional arrangements when the Government, who had already declared that the Group Areas Act was non-negotiable and that separate education would stay, now extended this hateful form of control to the coloured people, Dr Boraine said.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development has stated that local authorities in the listed areas have made representations to the Minister and that the regulations already applied in other areas, but he could not name them.

New Black Sash booklet on pass laws a best seller

(206) S. Times 12/12/82

AN 18-page little booklet is fast becoming a best seller. It is published by the Black Sash and deals with issues like the pass laws, influx control and the implications of homeland independence for black people.

The booklet is part of a nation-wide campaign spear-headed by the Black Sash to get African people who qualify for Section 10 rights to apply for them before The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill becomes law.

The Black Sash has printed 30 000 copies of the booklet, entitled "You and the new pass laws".

Within weeks the Black Sash offices were inundated with requests for the book and will now have to print at least 15 000 more copies.

There are also plans to have it translated into Zulu and Sotho.

The Black Sash has appealed to employers, community organisations and trade unions to make people affected by The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which it has dubbed the "Genocide Bill", aware of its implications.

It is imperative that all those black persons who are

By FAY SALEH

presently entitled to rights under Section 10 I (A) and Section 10 I (B) of the Urban Areas Act, and who do not already have these rights recorded in their reference books, should apply for them immediately," Mrs Joyce Harris, Acting National President of the Black Sash said.

This would establish their rights before there is any new legislation.

People who have not yet been formally granted their rights could find themselves permanently displaced if the Bill proposed by Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, became law.

Continuously

Under the Urban Areas Act Section 10 rights entitle the holder to work anywhere in the administration board area for which they qualify without being registered. It also allows them to rent a house or buy property.

Section 10 I (A) rights are given to people who have lived continuously in one town since birth.

Section 10 I (B) rights are given to people who have worked for one employer for ten years or who have lived lawfully in an urban area for 15 years.

Section 10 I (C) allows wives, unmarried daughters and sons under the age of 18 of section 10 I (A) and (B) holders to live in urban areas providing they are resident with the husband or parent.

Economic rent is that money paid to a factor of production necessary to keep it in its present occupation.
Transfer earnings are that money paid to a factor of production over & above the necessary limit needed to keep that factor in its present occupation.

(Question 4.a)

(206) 13/12/82 R.D.M.

Coloureds kept out of towns says Essop

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government had drawn an "iron curtain" around the plateland by extending influx control to coloured people, Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers Union, said yesterday

Mr Essop said it was now very difficult for coloured farm people to get jobs legally in Western Cape towns

He said the controls had applied in towns such as Cape Town, Paarl and Stellenbosch since August 1977

A Department of Community Development proclamation gazetted in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act last month extended the controls to six Northern and Western Cape areas

These included the divisional councils of Langeberg and Swartland and the municipalities of Ceres, Klawer, Port Nolloth and Garies

Employers in these towns wishing to employ a coloured

person from outside their area have to satisfy the department that "proper housing" is available first

According to the department, the aim of the controls is to prevent squatting and the development of slums

Mr Essop said the measure was aimed at country people who wanted jobs in the towns. Housing was limited in the towns and unemployed workers from the farms were being prevented from getting jobs legally

"People who earn R1 a day on the farms are being denied the opportunity of earning R5 a day in the towns. Many are being forced to take jobs illegally and face a minimum penalty of R500, or six months

"How can they expect us to tell people the Government is sincere about reform when they are extending these unfair restrictions to the coloured people," asked Mr Essop.

SCA condemns new 'poverty' bill

206
303

THE GOVERNMENT was tightening screws on the lives of urban blacks with an ultimate aim of driving them to the poverty-stricken homelands, a Soweto Civic Association (SCA) annual conference was told at the weekend.

This was the opinion of speakers at the meeting on the proposed legislation affecting the movement and re-settlement of blacks

A representative of the Black Lawyers Association, Mr S Moshidi, called on black organisations to unite and fight for the re-drafting of the bill. He said the life of urban blacks would worsen if the proposed legislation became law.

"Thousands of blacks, who have no accommodation but qualify to be in urban areas, will be driven to the homelands. Pass raids will be intensified as the bill will require blacks to have permits to be in urban areas," Mr Moshidi added.

Speaking on local government, legal expert Mr Bob Tucker said there was an urgent need for community councils to be granted the same powers as those of white municipalities. He said Soweto was not in a position to finance itself.

SCA chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said the discussion on the subject should not be taken as an indication that the organisation was preparing to contest the forthcoming community council elections.

Meanwhile four members of the Committee of 10, the umbrella body embracing the SCA, have left the organisation for undisclosed reasons.

They are Mr Leonard Mosala, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, Mr Pat Ndabezitha and Mr John Motata, all of whom did not stand for elections at the SCA meeting at the weekend.

After his re-election as chairman of the committee, Dr Motlana said the organisation had a lean spell this year. "The organisation never functioned as a committee and this was frustrating," he said.



DR MOTLANA. Focus on local authority.

206

Influx rights being curtailed — Sash

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE rights of blacks to live and work in urban areas is already being curtailed by Government officials along the lines of the draconian Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which has been referred to a select committee in an attempt to make it less offensive

And Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said yesterday she expected the authorities to continue tightening up on influx control "in the spirit of the Bill" In the past year the Black Sash had noticed a pattern along these lines

In a recent development which was causing "major problems", officials were refusing to accept affidavits for

the issue of birth certificates from people born in urban areas and entitled to Section 10(1)(a) rights

This left these people in limbo, and meant that 16-year-olds could not be issued with their first reference books and could not have their 10(1)(a) rights recognised, she said

The latest issue of the Black Sash magazine lists other developments which indicate a tightening of influx control regulations in apparent anticipation of the new law These included

- Applications for Section 10(1)(b) rights were being "delayed, obstructed or refused" One applicant was refused 10(1)(b) rights by an official on the grounds that there was "a new law"

- The West Rand Administration Board — in line with an earlier ruling by the East Rand board — no longer allows migrant workers who leave or lose their

jobs to transfer their contracts to other employers They must return to "homelands"

- A recently widowed woman who wanted to become the registered tenant of her house after being on her husband's residential permit as a 10(1)(c) for eight years, was told by an official to wait another two years "to finish the 10 years" Under present law she would need 15 years of lawful residence to earn 10(1)(b) rights The 10-year stipulation is contained in the new Bill

There has been widespread rejection of the Bill, particularly from opposition politicians and businessmen who have warned of unrest and upheaval if it passes into law in its present form

Mrs Duncan said yesterday she expected the Bill to be referred to a commission once the new Black Local Authorities Bill became law

Refused permission to move into Springs mission house

NKOANE

KICKED

OUT

17/12/82

206
Sowetan

BISHOP SIMEON NKOANE, Anglican Bishop Suffragan of the Springs District, was this week refused permission to move into his new house in KwaThema because he does not qualify to live in the East Rand.

The Right Reverend Nkoane's refusal by the township manager was because he does not qualify under Section 10 (1a) or 10 (1b) of the Urban Areas Act to be in the area.

ON Wednesday afternoon jubilant members of the KwaThema Anglican Church were saddened by the disclosure that Bishop Nkoane could not move into the house, situated in a posh suburb, called Mini Selcourt in the township. His furniture and other belongings had to be stored in the local church.

Bishop Nkoane, in response to a question, said "I don't know where I am going to sleep in the meantime as the matter is still being sorted out"

By SELLO RABOTHATA

"I was told I could not move into the house by the township manager, who read a number of laws or regulations pertaining to the matter. He said that the church could not be allowed to buy property on leasehold. And I also don't qualify to acquire property on a leasehold in the area, because this can only be done by people who have a 10 (1a) or 10 (1b) qualification

"One of the East Rand Board officials in KwaThema knew there would be diffi-

culty in my moving into the house and he did not give us hope. On Monday this week, I went to the township manager in order to obtain at least a temporary permit

"We also inquired if the house could be bought in the name of the church. I was told I could not be given the temporary permit until the trustees made a formal application"

"Today I went to the area director, a Mr Steyn, who quoted a number of regulations in connection with the

matter and he said our application still had to be processed and after that it took about a month before it would be known whether it had been approved or turned down."

Bishop Nkoane told **THE SOWETAN** that the matter seems to be more difficult because it does not have "a precedent"

The township manager in KwaThema, a Mr Bezuidenhout, was not available for a comment

Bishop Nkoane, who was formerly the Dean of St Mary's Cathedral in Johannes-

burg and lived in the city, was consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East not more than two months ago

He was then moved to a new diocesan in the East Rand and his parish will include most of the area. Bishop Nkoane, former rector of the Natalspruit Anglican Church, became the second black person to be appointed dean of Johannesburg. He succeeded Bishop Desmond Tutu, when he (Bishop Tutu) became Bishop of Lesotho in 1976

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Sauor still missing

Staff Reporter

POLICE in four-wheel-drive vehicles are continuing the search for a missing yachtsman, Mr Jurgen Schmidt who was swept overboard by a freak wave shortly before the yacht Pie ran aground in heavy seas off Melkbosstrand on Friday night.

Mr Schmidt, a Johannesburg engineer, was crewing on Pie, one of the competitors in the Rothmans Week Class II middle-distance race from Table Bay to Bok Point on the West Coast.

The NSRI called off their sea search early on Saturday morning, but a spokesman for the Boland police said yesterday that a contingent of policemen was still combing the area. By late last night "nothing had yet been found".

The yacht's owner-skipper, Mr Manfred Beck, of Johannesburg, and two other crew members, Mr Christopher Bouwer, of Alberton, and his son Kevin, 17, managed to reach shore safely.

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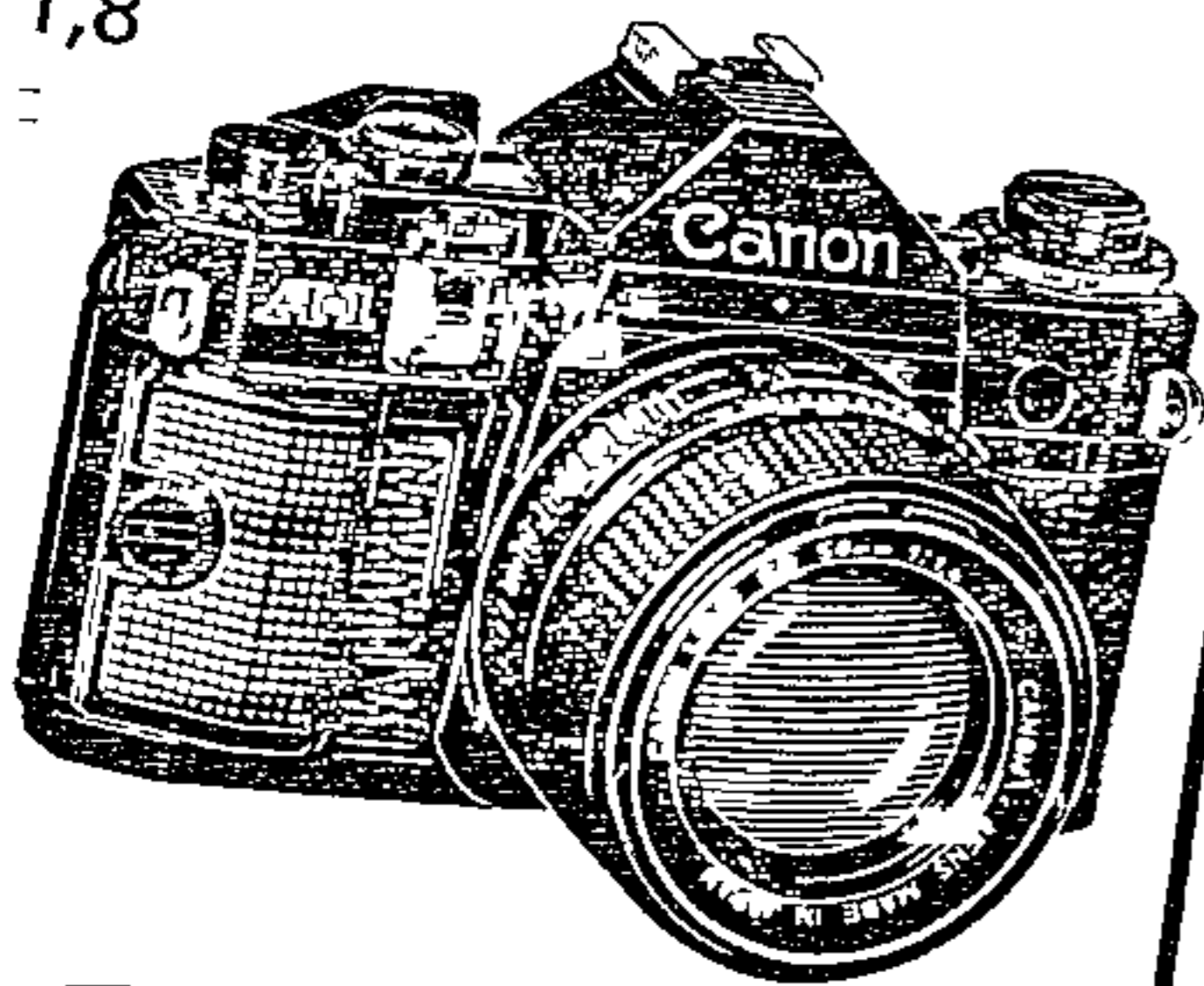
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Security's part in 'curfew' bill

CAPT Tuis 20/12/82

20/12/82

Political Staff

THE influential security arm of the government had a major say in the drafting of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, and was responsible for the most contentious aspects of the bill, according to informed sources.

Before the controversial bill was published in its present form in May this year it was laundered through the cabinet committee on constitutional development (then Internal Affairs), where the departments of Law and Order (then police), Defence, the National Intelligence Services, and

Internal Affairs had a major hand in its drafting.

According to sources, it was in this cabinet committee, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, that many of the original intentions of the Riekert Commission and subsequently the Grosskopf Committee were frustrated.

It is understood that the need to ensure the effective combating of urban terrorism was given in the committee and played a major role in the redrafting of the bill.

It is also understood that the highly conten-

tious 10pm to 5am curfew on "unqualified blacks in the urban areas and the blanket curfew clause conferring wide powers on the Minister of Co-operation and Development were introduced in this committee.

It is also likely that key aspects of the bill were scrutinized by the powerful State Security Council before it was referred to the cabinet committee on constitutional development.

The bill which deals with influx control and the rights of urban blacks, was referred to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution after its publication earlier this year, and further comment from interested parties was invited.

Outcry

The measure evoked an outcry and sharp criticism from a broad spectrum of expert opinion.

It has been dubbed a "war measure" which would make the lives of blacks in the cities intolerable and invite "massive police raids" in what would amount to a state of perpetual martial law for blacks.

Although the select committee on the constitution, under the chairmanship of Mr Heunis, has agreed subsequently not to deal with the measure until black local authorities have been set up in terms of the new Black Local Government Act, public calls for the measure to be scrapped have continued unabated.

Although the Department of Co-operation and Development, which has borne the major brunt of criticism that has accompanied the bill, bears ultimate political responsibility for the bill, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, like other ministers on the committee, is bound by decisions which are taken on a consensus basis.

Other departments

In addition to the five departments already mentioned, it is understood that the departments of Labour, Justice, and Foreign Affairs were also represented on the committee.

The Orderly Movement Bill was already a redraft of legislation introduced by Dr Koornhof in October, 1980, as part of a "new deal" for urban blacks.

It was one of three related bills dealing with

Man, 30, drowns at Sandvlei

Staff Reporter

FIVE people were killed in 169 reported assaults and four died in 51 road accidents in the Peninsula at the weekend.

Mr Jeffrey Edwards, 30, of Allison Court, Ocean View, drowned near the Sandvlei caravan park on Saturday afternoon.

Mr Z Gungxeka, 45, died when he was knocked down by a car in Guguletu yesterday.

An unidentified man died when he was struck by a motor-cycle in Ravensmeade on Saturday.

A 20-year-old man, believed to be Mr K Muts-

wana, died when he was knocked down by a car in Phillipi on Saturday.

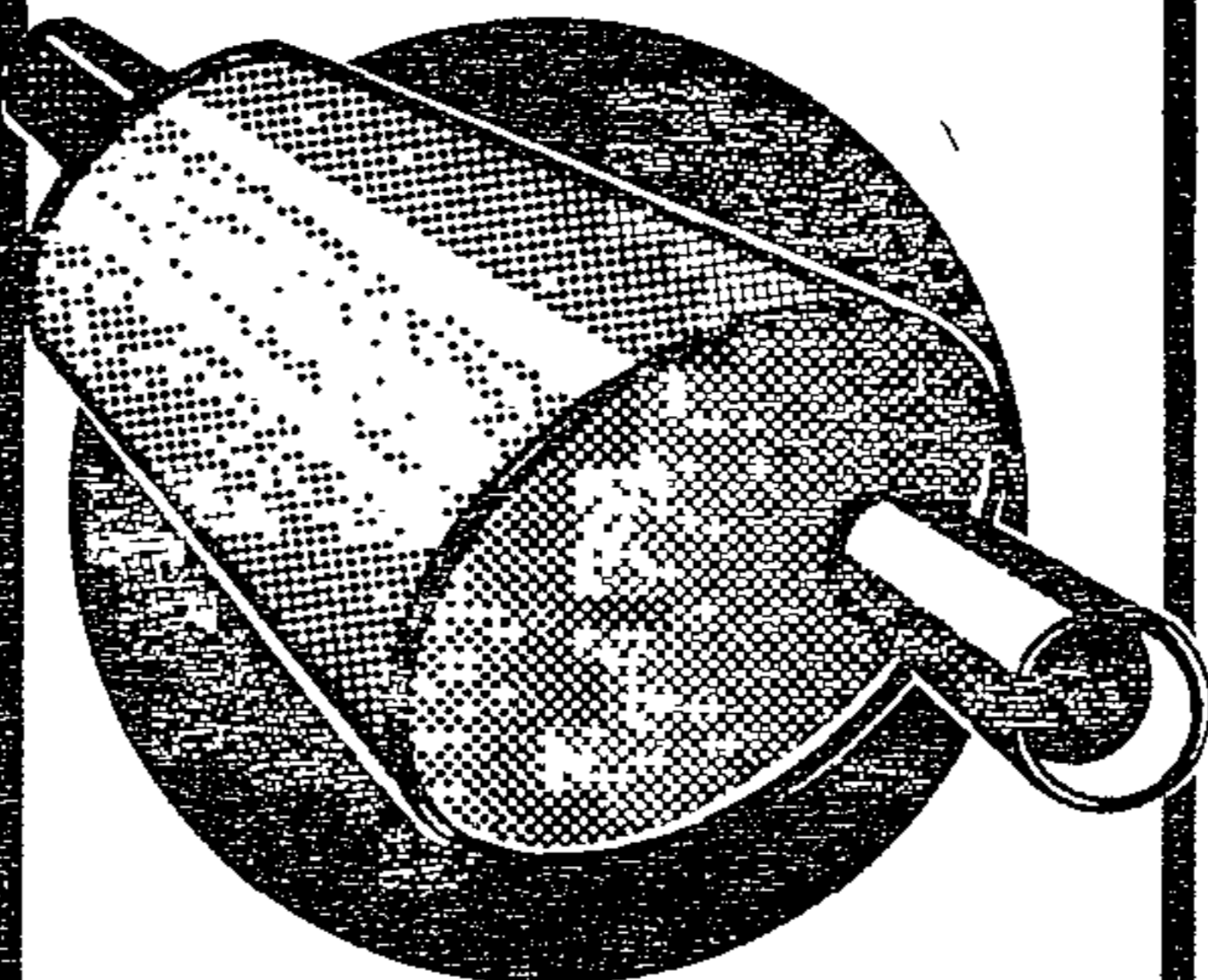
Mr S Moos died after being hit by a car in Athlone on Saturday.

On Friday, Mr F Peters died after being assaulted in Parkwood Estate and an unidentified man died after being assaulted in Valhalla Park.

Mr I Prins died after being assaulted in Uitsig near Elsie's River.

Mr C Zamxolo died after being assaulted in Guguletu on Saturday and an unidentified man died after an assault in Eerste River.

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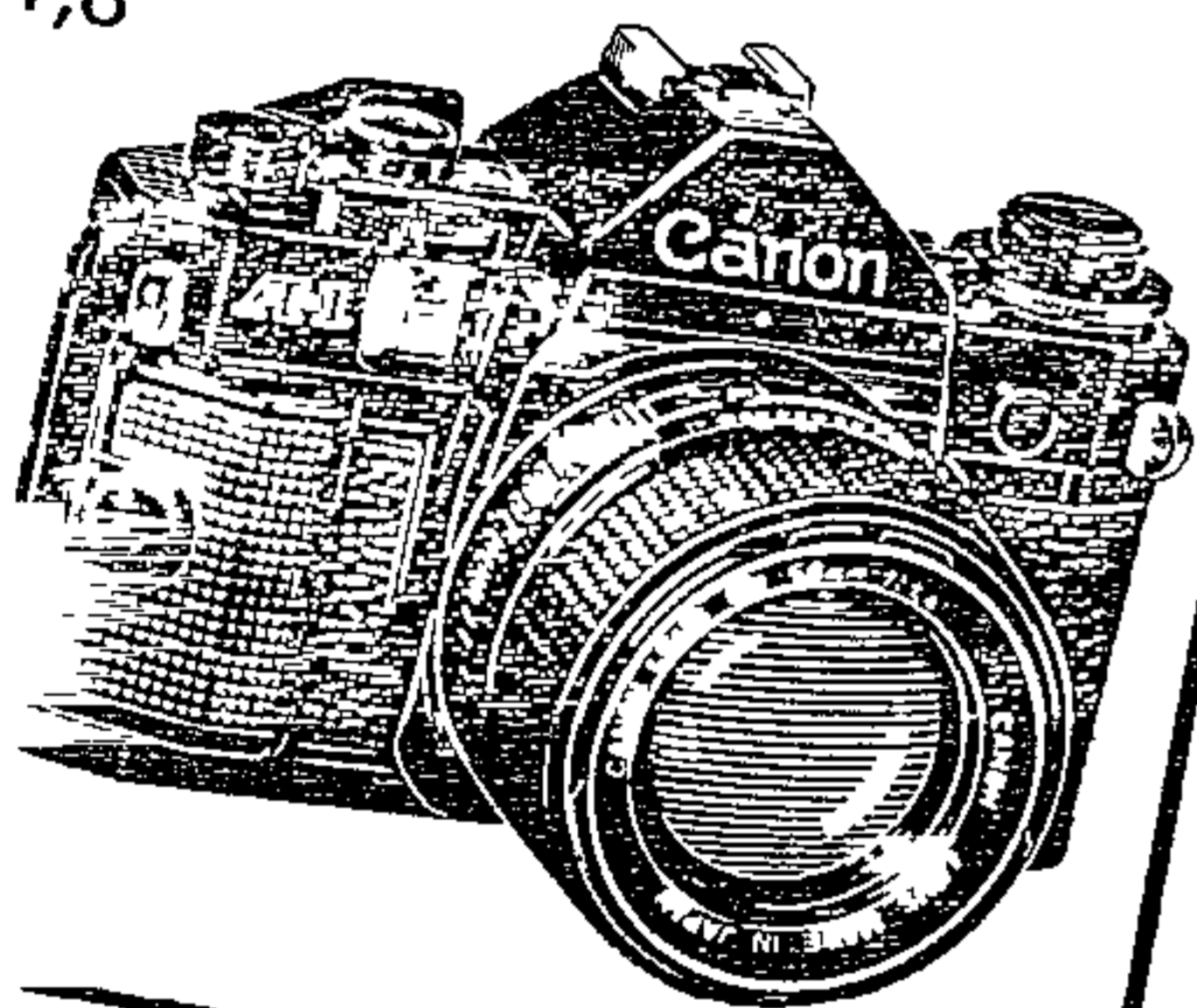
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Political Staff

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It was one of three related bills dealing respectively with black local government, administration boards and community development, and in flux control.

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Staff Reporter

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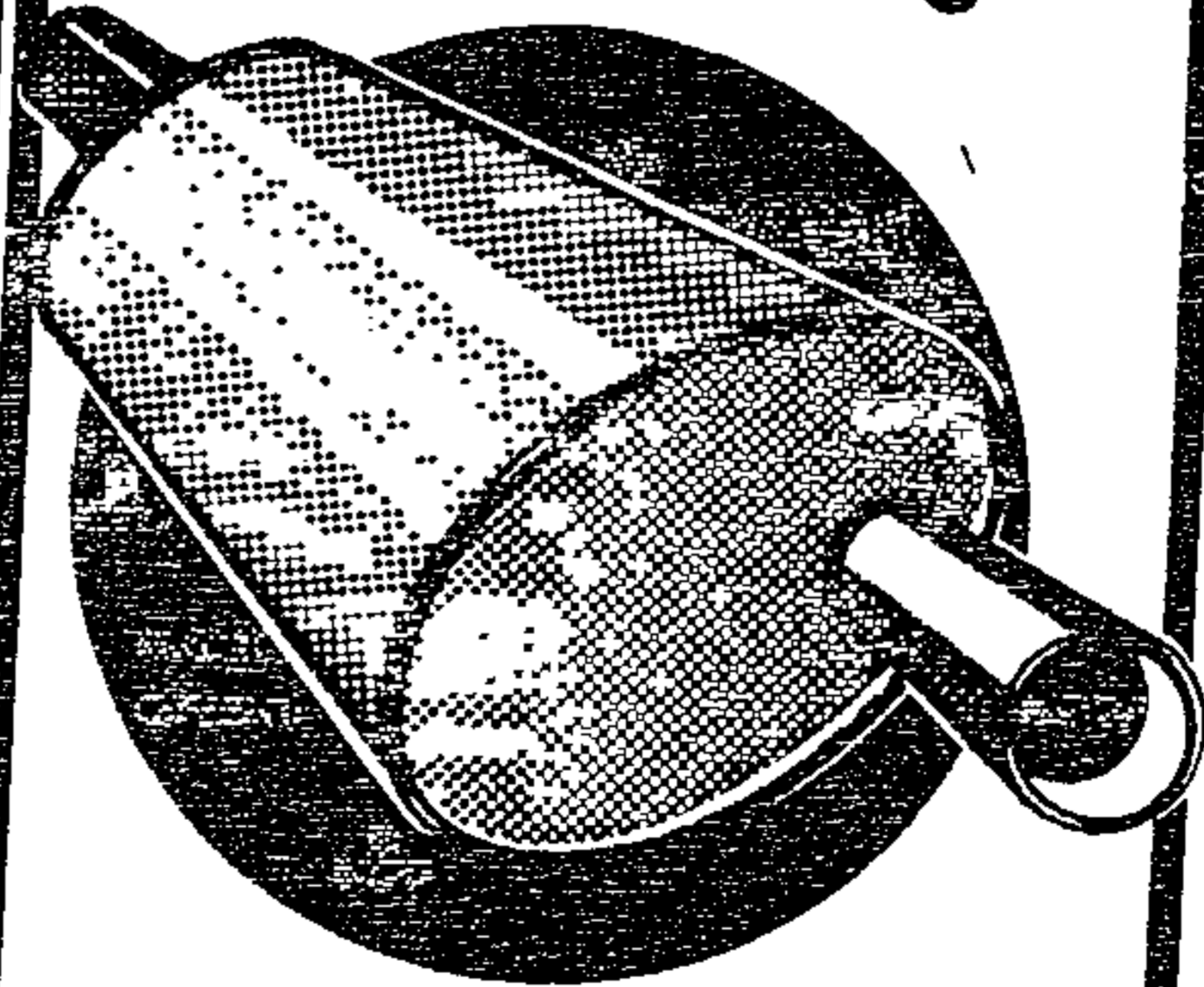
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Bishop 'not qualified' to live in new home

ARGUS
21/12/82

29
206

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Bishop Simeon Nkoane, Anglican Bishop Suffragan of the Springs district, fell victim to influx control when he was refused permission to move into his new house in Kwathema, Springs, because he does not qualify to live in the East Rand area

The Rt Rev Nkoane, who was born in Doornfontein, was refused permission by the township manager because he does not qualify under Section 10 1 (b) of the Urban Areas Act to be in the area

Permit

Bishop Nkoane was to move into his new house in Mini Selcourt in Kwathema tomorrow. He is now negotiating with the authorities to get a permit

The Bishop of Johannesburg the Rt Rev Timothy Bavin, said the matter was too "woeful" for comment

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said it was a shame to talk about change in the country when the Government was actually "scandalising" a leading churchman

Shame

"Bishop Nkoane is a leading Christian who happens to be black, I suppose that is why he is treated so shabbily. This ought to make people in Pretoria hide their heads in shame," said Bishop Tutu

He added that priests like civil servants such as teachers, nurses and policemen, should be able to settle anywhere, "at least this is how I understand the law"

Mr J Steyn, Springs area manager, was not available for comment

Two years ago, the then Dean Nkoane was

charged under the Group Areas Act for living illegally in his flat adjoining St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg

The case was subsequently withdrawn on the instructions of the Attorney-General of the Transvaal

Mr J H Opperman, senior director of the East Rand Administration Board, said the bishop could not move into the house if it was bought under the 99-year leasehold scheme

Help

He said this applied to all blacks throughout the country "There is nothing in the law that can help us to help him," he said

Mr Opperman said that if he were to reside in any of the church houses, he could possibly help him

"He should make an application to the department in Pretoria and, if the chief commissioner agrees, he will then qualify to live in that house," said Mr Opperman

"It is a long story and affects every black man. In this instance, we can't do anything," he added

Guide to the pass laws warns against new influx Bill

E. Post 206
2/12/82

THE Black Sash has produced a booklet entitled *You and the New Pass Laws* in an attempt to guide black people through the labyrinth of South Africa's citizenship, influx control and pass laws. **SANDRA SMITH** reports:

A NEW publication on the pass laws has warned that the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would "make life much more difficult for black people."

If a way was not found to stop the Government implementing the new law, people living in the homelands would suffer even more, the booklet, entitled *You and the New Pass Laws*, says.

It points out that the new constitutional deal will not accommodate black South Africans, who "need to know how citizenship laws are turning them into foreigners who will never have a vote for the central government."

In 1970, the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act had been promulgated and its effect was to make every black South African a homeland citizen, even if he or she had never set foot in the particular homeland.

When homelands such as Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei took "independence" every person deemed a citizen of these homelands lost their South African citizenship.

In terms of this policy, some eight million South Africans were stripped of their citizenship between October, 1976 and December, 1981.

Influx control and the pass laws were designed to keep people who came from homelands and rural areas out of town, the booklet says.

The Government's policy is to give jobs and housing only to blacks who have legal rights to stay in town, so homeland and rural people are effectively barred from entering urban areas to seek work.

Fewer jobs were being offered by labour bureaus in the homelands because administration boards did not want to allow employers to recruit at the same pace as before, the booklet says. This had resulted in more people in the homelands being out of jobs, and with no hope of obtaining them legally.

The proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would now make it impossible for a black person to stay in an urban area without a permit.

No black would be allowed in towns at night unless they had a permit as well as approved accommodation.

And anyone who allowed someone without a permit to stay with them at night could be fined R500, or be jailed for six months.

Anyone who gave work to an unregistered person could be fined R5 000 or be sent to prison for 12 months.

Under the new law a new group of people qualified to stay in urban areas would be created, the booklet explains.

They would be called Permanent Urban Residents and would have legal rights to be in towns, but would lose these if they lost their accommodation.

Permanent residents would be those who were presently qualified to be in urban areas because they had Section 10 rights, those who owned a home under 99-year leasehold, and South African citizens.

People born in urban areas who were South African or independent homeland citizens would be permanent urban residents if both their parents had permanent status.

The booklet claims that many people did not know their fathers, and would therefore not qualify for urban status because they would not be able to prove that both parents were permanent residents.

Dependents of permanent residents would be allowed to stay in towns at night. If a permanent resident died, dependents would be allowed to remain in towns until they became permanent residents themselves. Dependents who came from independent homelands would never attain permanent resident status unless they inherited a father's 99-year leasehold house.

Visitors could stay in towns at night only if they obtained a permit immediately on arrival. This would only be given if they had approved accommodation. No one could have such a permit for more than a total of 14 days in any one year.

The booklet appeals to people to discuss the laws with others at every possible opportunity, to write to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and other MPs, and ask employers to approach Chambers of Commerce and Industry in an attempt to force the Government to repeal the laws.

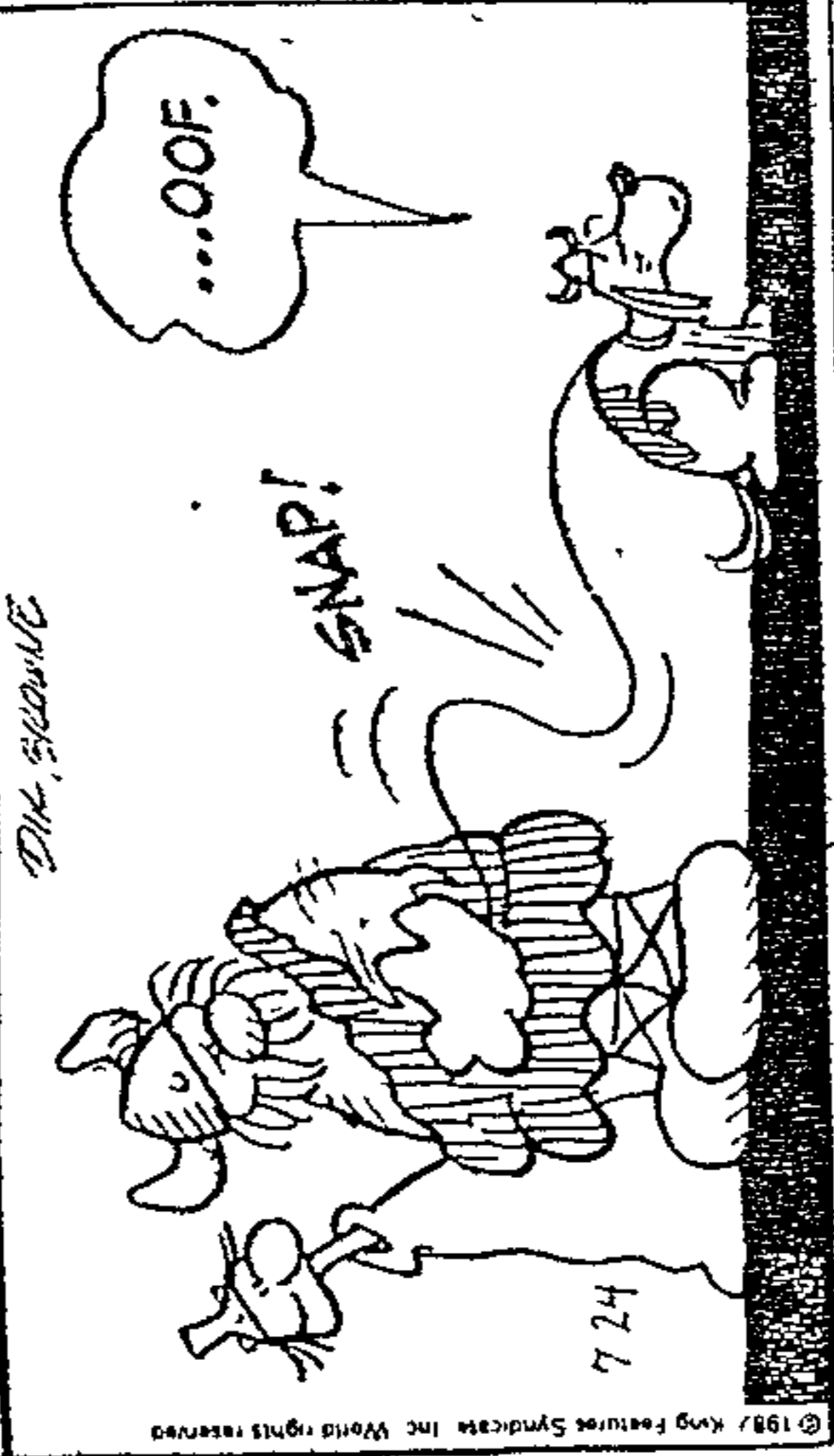
THE SECRETARY OF THE POLICE
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Warrant Officer Fourie
of the Security Police
Benoni; Captain A

"I have already submitted a report to the
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See Page 3
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HÄGAR the Horrible



By Dik Browne



Journalists' Union Industrial Court ac

CAPE TOWN—The Industrial Court yesterday ordered Argus Printing and Publishing Company, South African Associated Newspapers and the SA Press Association to remain members of the SA Newspaper (Press) Editorial Conciliation Board and to negotiate with the Southern African Society of Journalists, reports Sapa

"It is a vindication of our view that the employers' intended withdrawal from the board, without good reason, constituted an unfair labour practice. "Withdrawal would have collapsed the collective bargaining machinery between journalists and their employers which has served the newspaper industry well for nearly 40 years. "The SASJ hopes the court's decision will encourage a more constructive attitude towards negotiations on the part of the employers." Labour lawyers regard the judgment as embodying the principle that employers are bound to bargain in good faith with employees where there has been a longstanding negotiating relationship, reports Tony Davis. The order to resume negotiations, made by a full bench of three Industrial Court judges on the basis of two days' evidence and argument, comes a few days before the

Check urban rights — Sash

By Mouna Levy
In a race against time to beat the implementation of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, the Black Sash has appealed to all those who qualify under section 10 (1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Urban Areas Act to have their urban rights recorded in their reference books. Without these rights, the Black Sash warns, they could be denied

the opportunity to live and work in an urban area. "It could make the difference between stability and security on the one hand and banishment to a poverty-stricken, workless rural area on the other," the Black Sash writes in an urgent newsletter to employers. The Orderly

Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has been temporarily shelved to be considered by a select committee but it is believed unlikely the Bill will be completely withdrawn. The Black Sash believes there are many people entitled to urban qualifications who are either unaware of

this or do not know how to have their rights endorsed in their reference books. There are no section 10 rights for people living within a homeland or on a white-owned farm outside the prescribed urban areas. Section 10 (1) (a) qualifications are given to those who have

lived in one town since birth. A person is entitled to section 10 (1) (b) rights if he has worked in registered employment for the same employer in the same town for 10 years or has lived lawfully and continuously in the same town for 15 years. Section 10 (1) (c)

rights are granted to the wife and unmarried daughter or son living with a person who has 10 (1) (a) or (b) qualifications.

All contract workers in the country are deemed urban rights even if they have worked in their present jobs for more than 10 years or lived legally in hostels for more than 15 years. They are required to return to the rural area each year to renew their contracts

Welcoming the court's decision, the SASJ stat-

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Black Sash issues warning**Workers
could be
exiled**

Sowetan
20/12/87

IN A RACE against time to beat the implementation of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill the Black Sash has appealed to all those who qualify under Section 10 (1) (A), (B) or (C) of the Urban Areas Act to have their urban rights recorded in their reference books.

Without these rights they could be denied the opportunity to live and work in an urban area, and they could be refused permission to have their families living with them.

"It can make the difference between stability and security on the one hand and banishment to a poverty-stricken, workless rural area on the other," the Black Sash writes in an urgent newsletter to employers of black labour asking them to ensure that all those affected by the proposed new legislation are aware of its implications.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has been temporarily shelved while it is considered by a select committee, but it is believed to be unlikely that the bill will be withdrawn in its entirety.

The Black Sash believes that there are many people, men and women, who are entitled to urban qualifications but are either unaware of this, or do not know how to set about

having their rights endorsed in their reference books

Qualifications must be applied for at the offices of the administration board in the area where the person lives

There are no Section 10 rights for people living within a bantustan, or on a white-owned farm outside the prescribed urban areas.

Section 10 (1) (A) qualifications are given to those who have lived continuously in one town since birth. A birth certificate and proof of lawful residence is usually required in order to claim these rights.

A person is entitled to Section 10 (1) (B) rights if he or she has worked in registered employment for the same employer in the same town for 10 years, or has lived lawfully and continuously in the same town for 15 years.

Section 10 (1) (C) rights are granted to the wife, unmarried daughter or son living with a man or woman who has 10 (1) (A) or (B) qualifications.

The tens of thousands of contract workers in the country are denied urban rights, even if they have worked in their present jobs for more than 10 years or lived legally in hostels for more than 15 years, because they are required to return to the rural area each year to renew their contracts.

Their reference books are endorsed with the section 10 (1) (D) stamp