

MIGRANT LABOUR, SA - PASS LAWS - GENERAL

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D/D 29/1/88 (206)

# Influx control: discrimination exists — report

by GAYE TAYLOR

EAST LONDON — Many citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC states) have not benefited from the 1986 repeal of the influx control laws because their presence in so-called white areas in South Africa is regulated by other legislation

This is one of the findings in Quarterly Countdown, a publication of the South African Institute of Race Relations, which monitors political reform, in its analysis of the last quarter of 1987

"Discrimination against citizens or residents of the TBVC states, though ostensibly on a non-racial basis, is one of the less well-known aspects of apartheid," the report says

The magazine points out that a national of Transkei, for example, who wants to continue working in Johannesburg has first to obtain permission from the Transkei consulate-general to work there

Thereafter a worker would have to seek a permit each year from the immigration section of the department of home affairs

The publication points out that this entails two visits by the applicant in order to obtain permission to work — one to Germiston to obtain the first permit and then a visit to the department of home affairs in Johannesburg for the other

"This is a ponderous procedure," a spokesman for the institute said "It seems as if the government is sending out mixed signals on the Group Areas Act"

(2) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) Yes

(a) 24 331,5220 ha

(b) Situated at (nearest White town)

Surface (ha)

CAPE PROVINCE

Cape Town (Khyelshsha)

Cape Town (Nyanga)

Cape Town (Cape Flats)

George

Walvis Bay

Victoria West

Kimberley

Hanover

Barclay East

Port Elizabeth

Bathurst

Uitenhage

Lady Grey

Fort Beaufort

Kenton-on-Sea

Port Alfred

Grahamstown

Molteno

Cathcart

Ughe

ORANGE FREE STATE

Theunissen

Koffiefontein

Welkom

Bethlehem

Bothaville

Hoopstad

Zastron

Paul Roux

NATAL

Pinetown

Louwsburg

Durban

TRANSVAAL

Komatiport

Greylingstad

Witbank

Ogies

Middelburg

Ermelo

Balfour

Vanderbijlpark

Bronkhorstspriet

Nigel

Boksburg

Germiston

Johannesburg

Krugersdorp

Pretoria

Magaliesburg

Randburg

Rooodepoort

Kempton Park

Alberton

Randfontein

Fochville

(2) 1 January 1986 to 31 January 1988

Petroleum products: amount collected in net excise duties

453 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Finance

What total amount was collected in net excise duties in respect of petroleum products in 1986/87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

R305 488 673,93

Crimes against security of State/other crimes: prisoners serving sentences

464 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many prisoners who are (i) 18 years and older and (ii) under the age of 18 years are serving sentences for (aa) crimes against the security of the State and (bb) other crimes and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) (i) (aa) 308

(bb) 80 576

(ii) (aa) None

(bb) 623

(b) 31 December 1987

Registered helicopters/helicopter service companies

662 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

87,3620

57,4197

2 454,4282

81,6560

509,8985

261,0869

85,0000

(1) (a) How many (i) helicopters were registered, and (ii) helicopter service companies were there in the Western Cape as at 31 October 1987 and (b) where are the premises of each specified company situated,

(2) whether helicopter pilots are required to file flight plans, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (a) (i) 26

(ii) 2

(b) The premises of Court Helicopters (Pty) Ltd are situated at D F Malan Airport and at Cape Town harbour and that of National Airways Corporation (Pty) Ltd at the Stellenbosch aerodrome

(2) Yes

Amount paid to bus companies in respect of bus commuters

669 Mr D J NMALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether an amount of approximately R395 million was recently paid over to bus companies in respect of bus commuters, if so, (a) in which financial year and (b) (i) what are the names of the companies concerned and (ii) what amount was received by each?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No

(a) and (b) Fall away

The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the fact that the relevant amount

represents the entire appropriation for the financial year ending 31 March 1988. I cannot, consequently, reply unreservedly at this stage

Own Affairs

Implementation of staffing scales: amount required

74 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(a) What total amount is required by each provincial education department to implement fully the staffing scales referred to in his replies to Question No 28 on 22 June 1987 and Question No 116 on 7 October 1987 and (b) what was the extent of the trained staff shortage which was experienced by each such department and prevented it from implementing these staffing scales fully?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) and (b)

During the previous dispensation it was agreed that a specific staffing scale would apply in schools and that they would be implemented as funds became available. These scales were not implemented to the same extent by the various provinces. With the establishment of the Department of Education and Culture, House of Assembly this historic situation was inherited. At present a staffing scale is being considered that will meet the existing needs and which will be applied country-wide.

It is therefore not possible to quantify the amount or the staff shortage in the way which has been requested.



project appears on the major works services programme does not imply that it will be executed within five (5) years

ANNEXURE A

ANALYSIS OF THE PRISON POPULATION AS ON 31 DECEMBER 1987

Sentenced	87 12 31
Up to and including 6 months	4 292
More than 6 months to under 2 years	9 503
2 years to 5 years	33 995
Longer than 5 years to 10 years	21 416
Indeterminate sentences	4 295
Longer than 10 years to 20 years	6 683
Longer than 20 years and imprisonment for life	985
Unsentenced	21 674
Others	338
(Psychopaths, State President's patients, corporal punishment, penal demned to death)	
Total	103 181

ANNEXURE B

ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES CONCERNING THE 67 374 PRISONERS WHO WERE SERVING SENTENCES OF TWO YEARS AND LONGER ON 12 DECEMBER 1987

(SEVERAL PRISONERS ARE SERVING SENTENCES FOR MORE THAN ONE OF THE OFFENCES MENTIONED BELOW)	
Violent offences	31 374
For example, murder, robbery, assault, rape, etc	
Economic offences	103 079
Theft and other offences of which dishonesty is an element as well as illegal financial or economic transactions	
Offences concerning drugs	4 159
For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs	
Other offences not yet mentioned	20 293
Drunken driving, possession of firearms and explosives without a licence, arson, offences against the security of the State, Aviation Act, etc	

ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES CONCERNING THE 9 503 PRISONERS WHO WERE SERVING SENTENCES OF MORE THAN 6 MONTHS UP TO 2 YEARS ON 12 DECEMBER 1987

Violent offences	2 741
Economic offences	11 905
Offences concerning drugs	1 036
Other offences	3 286
Males/females serving sentences for offences against security of State: releases	
334. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice.	
(1) How many (a) males and (b) females serving sentences for offences against the security of the State were released in 1987,	
(2) whether any of these persons were released as a result of the State President's offer of freedom to long-term prisoners on condition that they renounce violence, if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?	

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) 43
- (b) 2
- (2) Yes
- (a) Five of the persons who were released, renounced violence. The fact that they renounced violence was an important factor which was considered together with individual circumstances and all other relevant factors which are normally taken into account when the release of prisoners is considered
- (b) 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1987

350 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

What was the estimated (a) number of unlicensed television sets in the Republic as at the end of 1987 or the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) loss of revenue suffered by the SABCA as a result?

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

(a) According to an intensive investigation that was conducted again in 1987, in co-operation with the inspectorate of the Post Office, selectively in a number of White, Coloured and Asian areas, the figure for pirate viewing is at present just below 7%, or about 93 000. This evasion figure compares well with what is experienced in comparable parts of the world

As a result of the prevailing situation in Black areas, inspections there could be carried out only on an extremely limited scale, and effective action against pirate viewers was not possible. Consequently, the number of unlicensed households in Black areas can still not be determined with certainty

(b) The total net loss of income that the SABCA suffers as a result of pirate viewing in White, Coloured and Asian areas is estimated to be R5 580 000

Various alternative methods of collecting licence fees, which will limit pirate viewing, are being investigated at present

Prisons: deaths reported

421 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any deaths were reported in South African prisons in 1987, if so, (a) how many prisoners in each race group died of (i) natural and (ii) unnatural causes in that year and (b) what were the main causes of these (i) natural and (ii) unnatural deaths in respect of each race group;
- (2) whether post-mortems were performed on such prisoners, if so, how many post-mortems were performed in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes		
(a) (i) and (ii)		
1 January 1987 to 31 December 1987		
Natural	Unnatural	
Black	120	20
Coloured	31	6

Asian	—
White	12
Total	163
(b) (i)	
Black	Natural causes
Coloured	Heart diseases, Lung diseases and Cancer
Asian	Cancer and Heart diseases
White	None
(ii)	Heart diseases
Black	Unnatural causes
Coloured	Assault by fellow prisoners and suicide
Asian	Suicide and assault by fellow prisoners
White	None
	Suicide and assault by fellow prisoners

- (2) Yes, in terms of the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959) 32 post-mortems were performed in respect of unnatural deaths

As far as natural deaths are concerned, post-mortems are also conducted when, in the opinion of the medical practitioner involved any uncertainty exists as to the exact cause of death. During 1987 92 such post-mortems were performed

422 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice

Sentenced prisoners transferred to mental institutions

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Sixty three (63). This figure includes three (3) prisoners who were admitted to the hospital prisons for psychopaths in terms of Section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No 18 of 1973) as amended

Land available for Black occupation since repeal of influx control legislation

440 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether any land has been made available in urban areas for Black occupation since the repeal of influx control legislation, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many hectares and (b) where in each case,

206 5/11/88

# Blacks will dominate the Western Cape by year 2010

by Ruth Golembo

IS the Western Cape — once a so-called coloured preference area — becoming "blacker" since the abolition of influx control?

The simple answer is yes, but it is difficult to say exactly how far or how fast the process has gone.

One thing is clear: lifting influx control has not led to quite the flood of black migrants into the Western Cape that some people predicted.

Indeed, current indications are that there has been a "levelling-off" of the inflow.

Nevertheless, a leading Cape academic forecasts that the black population in the Western Cape will increase tenfold in the next 20 years.

## Trends

Professor Philip Spies, head of the Institute of Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch, said the migration from rural areas to the cities was a natural phenomenon which law could not prevent.

"This flow of people from poor communities to larger urban areas is a natural and unavoidable tendency, in keeping with trends in other Third World countries."

At the beginning of this decade there were about 20 000 black people in the Western Cape. Projections to the year 2010 put the number at close on 2-million.

The fact that migration took place in spite of the influx control laws (now repealed) made no difference to the great numbers involved.

Even the prosecution and removal of people back to the rural areas in an attempt to limit the growth of Crossroads and other squatter areas could not deter the migrants.

The influx gained momentum at the end of 1986 and beginning of 1987. At one stage estimates held that 30 000 black people were entering the Western Cape every month.

Most newcomers were squatters living in makeshift

homes in areas such as Crossroads, Khayelitsha and the KTC camp.

"By repealing the influx laws, the Government did not encourage this inflow; it merely gave recognition to an existing situation," says Professor Spies.

"Doing away with the law removed a measure of fear of being caught and clashing with the law, but it had little effect on actual numbers."

Professor Spies said the actual number of blacks in the Western Cape for 1980 was given as 180 000, but 1987 estimates placed the figure at 750 000.

"My projections for the year 2010, based on comparative studies done in South Africa and elsewhere, are that there will be around 2-million black people in the Western Cape metropolis."

"The black population will be the dominant group, compared with 1,8-million coloureds and 670 000 whites."

"The same projections for the PWV area, including the Bophuthatswana peripheral area, is that the 3,7-million blacks of 1980 will grow to 17,4-million by 2010."

The professor said there was no alternative for South Africa but to spend a lot of time and effort on developing a cultural, educational and industrial system, along with housing, for communities of this nature.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Planning and Development, said in Parliament last week that 1 667 hectares of land had been put aside for development at Khayelitsha; 30,3 hectares at Nyanga and 42,2 hectares on the Cape flats.

He said a plan for the housing, recreational and educational needs of black people in the Cape Peninsula was already being implemented.



*Howard*

- (2) No The Senior State Prosecutor declined to institute prosecution  
 (a) and (b) Fall away  
 (3) No, because the Senior State Prosecutor declined to institute prosecution  
 (4) No

Formal testing of firearm-licence holders: submission of legislation

\*12 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

With reference to his reply to Question No 332 on 23 February 1987, when is it anticipated that legislation to make provision for the formal testing of firearm-licence holders will be submitted to Parliament?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

An Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill has already been published in the *Government Gazette* and referred to the Standing Committee for Security Services who will deal with it shortly

Everything possible is being done to go ahead with the legislation during the present session of Parliament

Group Areas Act: action taken against owners/occupants in Cape Peninsula

\*13 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any action was taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Cape Peninsula in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, during the past two years; if so, (i) in what suburbs were the affected properties located, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken, and (vi) what was the outcome of the action taken, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) and (b) Yes

*Howard*

DEVELOPMENT AID [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]

	1986	1987
(a)	12	13
(b)	843	922
(i)	220	214
(ii)	1 070	1 157
(iii)	851	888
(iv)	464	469
(v)	743	790
(vi)	586	792
(vii)	—	234
(viii)	33	222
(ix)	705	710
(x)	168	338
(xi)	263	376
(xii)	298	459
(xiii)		

Note The above statistics are in respect of basic training at colleges of education under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Training only and exclude further training in specialized directions Training at the universities and the Technikon is also excluded

Arrests of owners of reference books: suspected illegal immigrants

\*15 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in possession of South African reference books were arrested by the South African Police on suspicion of being illegal immigrants in each month in 1987?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

If the hon member is referring to reference books issued before the commencement of the new uniform identification system in terms of the Identification Act, 1986 (Act 72 of 1986) with effect from 1 July 1986, the reply is as follows

January 1987	88
February	71
March	66
April	71
May	84
June	60
July	60

August	87
September	103
October	95
November	93
December	106

Persons not in possession of official identity documents: arrests

\*16 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document in 1987, if so, (i) how many, and (ii) in terms of what statutory provision, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Before I reply to this question, I wish to point out to the hon member that the South African Police do not keep record of the race of persons charged with this offence, therefore, only the total number of persons who were arrested can be supplied

Yes  
 (a) to (d)

- (i) 1 852 persons  
 (ii) Contravening section 32 and 40 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

Trespass: arrests

\*17 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black persons were arrested for trespass by the South African Police in 1987 in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) Separate statistics with regard to this type of crime in the main urban centres are not kept, therefore, I cannot furnish this information

# Police brutality claims: Vlok hits out at Van Eck

*CMG Trip 28/4/88* *206*

Political Staff

THE Independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, had used the privilege of Parliament to propagate untested, biased and exaggerated allegations against the police in a speech about a crime-prevention operation in Stellenbosch, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

"A wrongful impression has been created by a Member of Parliament and I feel obliged to put the record straight," Mr Vlok said in a statement.

Mr Van Eck had claimed that heavily armed police and defence force members with dogs had barged into homes and arrested residents, including women dressed in flimsy nightclothes, for not having so-called "bed cards".

He had also claimed that a number of babies, including a five-day-old, were kept in jail without food or water. They were expected to drink toilet water.

Some babies, had fainted, Mr Van Eck had said.

Mr Vlok said he regarded these

allegations in an extremely serious light and he had asked for a detailed report which he had now received.

Mr Vlok said that before the operation, police received numerous complaints of serious crimes in Kaya Mandi, including murders, serious assaults, robbery, theft, drug abuse, prostitution and the possession of firearms and dangerous weapons.

"The situation had become unbearable for law-abiding residents and on one occasion police had even been fired upon while attending to a complaint.

"As a result, a crime-prevention operation drive was launched and more than 400 people were arrested.

"All were allowed to clothe themselves decently and were taken to the Stellenbosch police station where all but 12 people were released after paying admission-of-guilt fines."

Some of those held had been sought in connection with offences including drunken driving, possession of stolen property and stolen firearms.

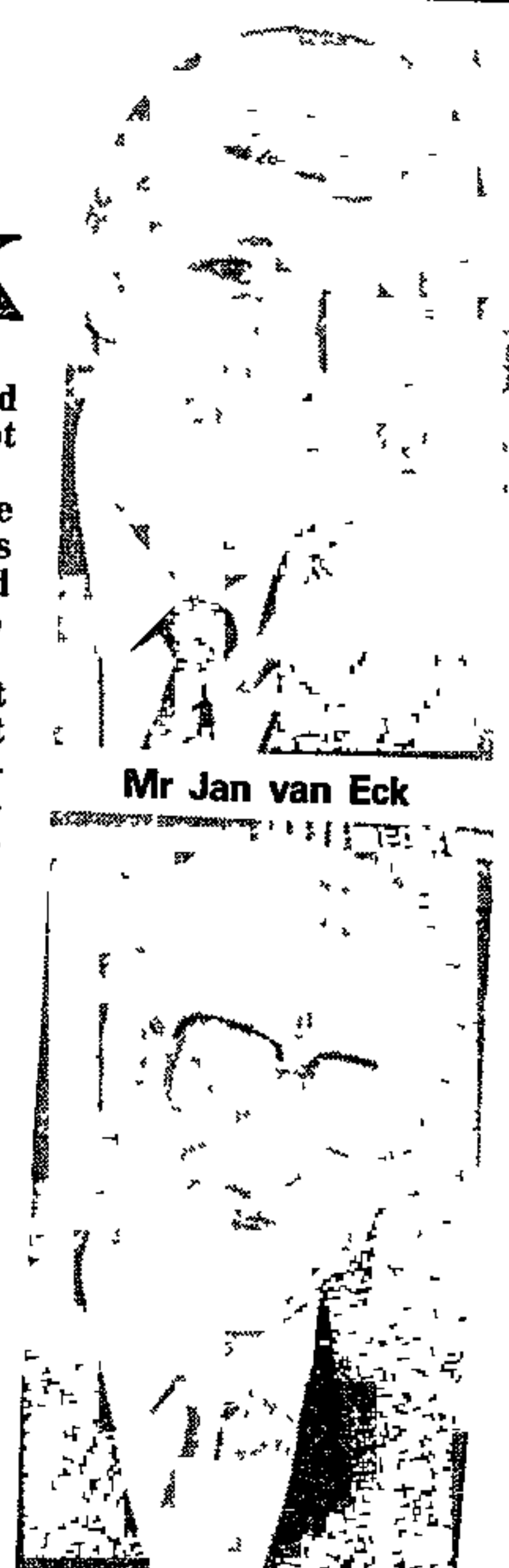
"At no time were those arrested held in a prison. They were not denied food or water.

"Running water was available to them at all times, and mothers with babies were given food and were the first to be released after paying admission-of-guilt fines."

Mr Van Eck said last night that he stood by his allegation that men, women and children, including a five-day-old baby, were terrorized by heavily armed members of both the police and defence force when the hostels in Kaya Mandi were raided between three and four morning in the morning of March 26.

"I reject his statement that this was a crime-prevention operation, in view of the fact that 443 of the 449 people arrested that night were only charged with the 'crime' of illegally sleeping in the single-sex hostels, including women who were sleeping with their husbands.

"To use the South African Police and the South African Defence Force's so-called 'Dad's Army' for this kind of operation is contemptible and an act of provocation."



Mr Jan van Eck

Mr Adriaan Vlok



# New ID proves a leopard never changes its spots

Star 28/6/88

Last year, Themba Ngwenya took out the new ID which the Department of Home Affairs assures us differs from the dompas and "is for everybody"

Today, he asks what good it did him. It did not prevent him being taken off the streets and into the back of a police van.

He then spent a night in police cells before ending up in the Johannesburg courts where pass law suspects used to be tried, now renamed the Aliens Court.

Mr Ngwenya, born in Kagiso on the West Rand in 1967, is a gardener and domestic worker employed in Johannesburg.

He was on his cycle, returning from church on Sunday June 19, when a police van drew up behind him and hooted.

"They searched me and took out my ID book. They said it was forged. I refused (to agree) but they put me in the back of the van and took me to Fairlands Police Station."

"At Fairlands a black policeman beat me with his fists. He said I am



Themba Ngwenya has a new ID book but he was still held by police.

from Zimbabwe. I denied it."

Mr Ngwenya said he was then taken to Newlands Police Station where he spent the night in a cell with six others held in similar fashion.

The next day they were all taken to the Aliens Court in Market Street. There, "a man took our passes, went away and checked something — then came back and said we can go home."

Mr Ngwenya made his way back to Fairlands to

collect his bicycle. He completed his interrupted journey from church almost 24 hours after starting out.

He is consulting lawyers about a claim for unlawful arrest.

Whatever their advice, he is clear about one thing: "It seems this new ID is nothing. It is just the same as the old pass book."

Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieutenant Pierre Louw confirmed that Mr Ngwenya was arrested because it was suspected he was an illegal immigrant.

Lieutenant Louw said police usually arrested suspected illegal immigrants on the basis of information received, as in the case of Mr Ngwenya.

Black Sash Advice Office worker Mrs Beulah Rollnick said she had dealt with several cases where South Africans had been summarily arrested as suspected aliens and the circumstances of their arrest "lead me to think the police have picked up people arbitrarily."



# Bill 'makes inroads into SA's judicial liberties'

874 717104

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The newly tabled Slums Bill is deceptively similar to the existing Slums Act, but its implementation will help local authorities speed up the removal of "nuisances", legal experts say.

The Bill empowers local authorities to investigate and take steps against slums. Property owners who ignore instructions from a local authority can be fined R4 000 (or one year in jail or both).

Legal experts say the Bill also makes fundamental inroads into judicial liberties, enabling a local authority to act "virtually as a court" and to "grab and sell" a property, whereas at present it must follow legal procedure.

The Slums Bill, like the Group Areas Amendment Bill and the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill, is another means of controlling the influx of blacks into urban areas, says Actstop, the organisation which campaigns against evictions.

## Reign of terror

Actstop fears that once these Bills become law, they will herald a reign of terror against the hundreds of thousands of people living in slums or "illegal" housing in the Pretoria-Vereeniging-Witwatersrand area.

The legal experts say that in terms of the existing slums law, a medical officer of health (MOH) can remove a "nuisance" following a ruling from a slums court under a magistrate.

"This Bill achieves all the same objectives, but without due process," said a Johannesburg attorney.

In terms of the Bill, the official empowered to investigate a "nuisance" no longer has to be an MOH, but could be "any designated official".

Another important feature of the Bill was the definition of "a nuisance", the attorney said.

In terms of the new Bill, a "nuisance" could be anything a local authority considered to be a nuisance, there was no longer a schedule of objective criteria.

Although this would be limited to health and structural safety, it was not subject to the scrutiny of a

BY CLARE HARPER

The Slums Bill was designed as "another means of controlling the influx of blacks into urban areas", according to Actstop, which campaigns against evictions.

court and represented the "opinion" of the local authority.

The Bill also excluded the necessity of obtaining a court order to seize a property.

Another lawyer asked why a local authority should be in a better position than a building society to sell a property and recover costs.

If a homeowner failed to pay his mortgage, a building society had to serve a summons and obtain an order of attachment before the deputy sheriff could give notice of sale, the lawyer said.

If a property owner failed to remove a "nuisance" and the local authority acted to clear it, the property could be seized without a court order.

The wording of the Bill meant that local authorities would be required to take action against a nuisance if they received a request from the Minister.

An Actstop spokesman, Mr Cas Coovadia, said overcrowding in places like Hillbrow was prevalent because there was no available accommodation.

## Reducing the flow

Now that the Government had done away with influx control, it was creating another way of drastically reducing the flow of people to urban areas.

● The Group Areas Amendment Bill will make provision for the automatic eviction of any illegal occupant on conviction under the Act without the need of a court order.

● The Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill will give the Government wide-ranging powers to deal with illegal squatters countrywide. Other features of this Bill are the increase of penalties for landowners who permit squatting to a fine of R10 000 or 10 years' imprisonment or both.

# Dompas march lives in song

IN SPITE of restrictive action taken by government officials, hundreds of women throughout South Africa attended celebrations last Sunday to mark the 32nd anniversary of the 1956 march by 20 000 women

The march, to the Union Buildings, Pretoria, was to protest against the extension of the pass laws to African women

More than 600 people lit candles in symbolic memory of political prisoners and exiles at a women's day service at St Francis in Langa on Tuesday night.

Speakers at the service, which was organised by the United Women's Congress, included Mama Tsomo and Amina Cachala, patron of the Transvaal Federation of Women

About 900 people attended a cultural event held on Tuesday afternoon at the University of the Western Cape. Cachala, who also spoke at this event, shared her memories of the August 9, 1956, march to Pretoria.

A Women's Day rally will be held at UCT on Sunday at 2pm. Speakers will include representatives from women, youth and trade union organisations

In Durban, several government officials descended on the black Alan Taylor Residence of the University of Natal — a venue for the National Women's Day celebrations — and told the organisers, the Natal Organisation of Women (NOW), that the day's events were being restricted.

The action followed hot on the heels of a visit to the NOW offices by 13 government officials last Friday re-



Women throughout the country lit candles in memory of political prisoners

questing information about Sunday's events

According to the organisers, a warrant produced by the officials said they were acting in terms of section 25 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977

The police ordered that four items on the agenda — including a panel discussion on how violence affects women in Natal townships and plays, discussions and speeches on the coming municipal elections — could not take place.

In addition, the singing of freedom songs, chanting slogans, "toy-totyping" — a form of war dance" and the displaying of banners were also

prohibited.

The officials maintained a heavy presence in the hall throughout the day and videotaped the entire proceedings.

In spite of this, the spirit of the women remained high.

"We will not be stopped from observing our day," Nozizwe Madlala, chairperson of NOW, told the more than 500 people present

The audience, which included women of all ages and races, children and men, showed their determination by singing religious hymns, and reading from the Bible.

The NOW cultural group performed a historical play in which the 1956

march depicts the dilemma facing black women when they were forced to carry reference books.

The play recalled the historic cry to the then prime minister J G Strydom on that day "Strydom, you have tampered with the women — you have struck a rock"

A veteran of the 1956 march, Ma Florence Mkhize, who has been regularly banned and restricted until recently, said: "We must show our children that this land belongs to us as we did back on that day in 1956.

"Nothing has changed for us although we have now been struggling for 32 years. We are still being oppressed in a number of ways. The only time we will be free is when

all of us — black and white — rule this country together

"Women — especially African women — will always be oppressed if we continue to have the Bothas and Malans ruling this country by themselves"

Another 1956 veteran, Ma Tjokwem, who has only just been released from a year in detention, was also there

In Maritzburg the day was celebrated with plays, songs and dance

Ms Beauty Mkhize, of the Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw) asked where were the women like those who marched on the Union Buildings in 1956. She appealed for united action against apartheid

Similar events were held in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, East London, Port Elizabeth and other centres

MORA LEVY reports from London that people who packed a local town hall to celebrate South Africa's Women's Day burst into applause at a greeting from Alberta Sisulu, wife of the jailed ANC leader, Walter Sisulu.

They were entertained by Jonas Gwangwa, the exiled South African musician whose music for the movie Cy Freedom won international acclaim.

Gemma Payne, formerly of Cape Town and now working in London for the South African Congress of Trade Unions, told of the courage and strength of the women of Nyanga Bush.



206  
C. M. M.  
27/11/88

# Regulation R322 to be scrapped

By STAN MHLONGO

A REGULATION related to the influx control laws which has frustrated scores of Evaton standowners' freehold rights is to be scrapped this year.

Evaton town clerk J Myburgh confirmed in an interview with *City Press* this week that the law was

to be scrapped "sometime next month"

The scrapping of regulation R322 is likely to be welcomed by the estimated 3 000 standowners among Evaton's population of about 100 000.

In terms of the regulation the Evaton Administration Board and later the

Evaton Council expropriated land from owners, even those who had freehold title.

Under Regulation R322 inhabitants were also forced to pay for residential permits to stay on land owned by individual standowners.

**Court Reporter**

**A KAYA MANDI hostel resident arrested for trespassing with 449 others during a pre-dawn raid on the Stellenbosch township in March did have a rent card, an official told the Stellenbosch Magistrate's Court yesterday**

Mr Hambisile Matshikiza, 23, is the first of 182 similar plaintiffs claiming damages of R2 000 each from the Minister of Law and Order for wrongful arrest in terms of the Police Act

The residents were arrested by about 150 policemen, municipal police and

# 'Legal' hostel resident arrested

Case 7/123 28/6/89

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members of the SADF and held at Stellenbosch police station until they paid R30 admission of guilt fines

During evidence a Kaya Mandi Administration Board rent officer, Miss N N Doda, said she had issued Mr Matshikiza with a bed card for bed number 127, though she had entered him in the records as occupying bed number 117

She said this happened "all the time" because the system did not work.

In Mr Matshikiza's affidavit before the court, he said he had been crammed into a packed courtyard at the back of the Stellenbosch police station, he had not been given any food or water until 12 hours after his arrest, was not allowed to go to the toilet and had been frightened by the "aggressive" behaviour of the armed soldiers, police and their dogs

Even though his sister had brought his bed card to the police station that morning, it was rejected by police, he said



## Cabinet salaries would be cut

# CP 'would bring back pass laws'

Political Reporter

The Conservative Party would reintroduce influx control and cut the salaries of Cabinet Ministers if it won the election on September 6, two CP MPs have said in statements

Yesterday, the deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, said the CP regarded recovery of the economy as an urgent priority

It would curb State overspending and rectify the National Party's policy of re-distributing income in favour of blacks.

"We have to start from the top. The country's leaders have to set an example. Therefore, we will in the first place decrease the salaries of Cabinet Ministers."

The costly system of Ministerial representatives would immediately be abolished, and the President's Council disbanded

"The Government's total neglect of the economy can no longer be tolerated."

Dr Hartzenberg said fiscal and monetary discipline would be restored, and corruption and socialist practices stopped

Clyde Johnson reports that CP MP for Potgietersrus, Mr Schalk Pienaar, told about 250 supporters at an open-air meeting at Nelspruit's amphitheatre on Monday night that influx control would be re-introduced when the party came to power

"Once we become the government of our

beautiful fatherland, workseekers from outside our borders will be granted permits on our conditions," he told the cheering crowd

"But let me warn anybody intending coming here as a liability to the State — loafing and doing nothing useful — rather stay at home and do it there"

Replying to critics who said that the whole of South Africa would become a Boksburg under a CP government, Mr Pienaar asked "Would you rather live in a Boksburg governed by the CP, or stay in Hillbrow under Nationalist rule?"

Despite negative and biased publicity, Boksburg had, he said, passed the test with not a single business having gone bankrupt

The value of buildings and land had increased, business was back to normal, and it was safe to walk through the town at night

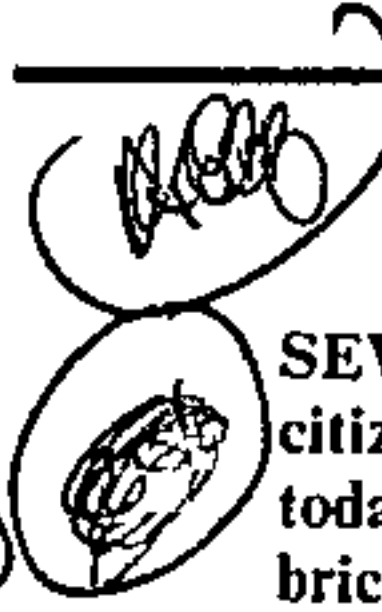
"Can the same be said about Hillbrow, the showpiece of the National Party?" he asked

"Once-prosperous businesses have closed, buildings are in a state of neglect, black prostitution is rife, and anybody risking walking through the streets at night takes a big chance," he said.

Mr Pienaar also criticised the Government's economic policy which, he said, had killed off white initiative in order to finance the non-productive black population

# 76 to be deported

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By MOJALEFA MOSEKI

SEVENTY-SIX Lesotho citizens are to be deported today after a Meyerton brick company allegedly handed them over to police for working in South Africa illegally — hardly two months after they joined a union.

A police spokesman confirmed that 60 men and 16 women who had worked for a brick company in Meyerton — a branch of a nationwide brick making company — were held in the cells for their "safety" awaiting deportation to Lesotho.

He said no charges had been brought against the Lesotho citizens, except that they had no work permits.

## Lawyers

A receptionist at the company said the general manager was not available for comment. She promised she would call back when he arrived but no response had been received by the time of going to Press.

The regional organiser for the Construction and Allied Workers Union, Mr Lovingson Sithole, said the men had been working for the company for a period ranging from two to nine years. He said he was barred from speaking to them at the Sebokeng Police Station and was late yesterday contacting lawyers to intervene.

He had consulted officials of the Lesotho Trade Mission in South Africa who told him they could only act on Monday; if the cases did not involve working in South Africa without permits.



# 'Illegal' is shot dead

By Clyde Johnson  
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — An alleged illegal Mozambican immigrant died and one was wounded in a shooting incident near the border between the Kruger National Park and Mozambique at the weekend.

Police said a group of 14 people who had illegally entered the reserve, wandered into the vicinity of an operational area late on Sunday afternoon.

## RAN AWAY

When ordered to halt, the group scattered and ran away.

Warning shots were fired, one of which hit a person identified as Mr Mashalena Baloyi and another identified only as Gustaw.

Mr Baloyi later died of his injury.

Gustaw is being treated and his condition is satisfactory.

Twelve people were arrested and are being held by the police pending an investigation.

MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - PASS LAWS - AID CENTRES

1993



# The passing of 80 Albert Street

THERE are places in the world that must forever be etched into the memories of entire nations — places of such anguish and collective trauma that no one dares ever forget — places like the Bastille in France or Auschwitz in Germany.

No 80 Albert Street in Johannesburg might not possess the high-flown glory of the Bastille or the dastardly horror of Auschwitz, but it is certainly one place that is indelibly etched into the collective memory of most adult blacks living in Johannesburg today.

For the most part, the memories are of an

SM 16/1/93  
A place etched  
into memory  
with anguish

"blackjacks" who brooked not even the slightest infraction of the rules

Getting a pass and having the right stamps on the right pages was a treasurable thing. The "dompas", as it was called, contained all the information any authority needed to know about its bearer — name, age, address, work permit, special passes, night pass, travelling permit, lodgers' permit and miscellaneous information such as number of employers and their endorsements, comments on why you left your last job, and so on.

**THE PLACE where blacks once dreaded to go is today a beacon of hope. JOE LOUW reports.**

guish, heartbreak and humiliation. For many years, since opening its doors on April 26 1954 as the Non-European Affairs Department, it was hailed as the pass office to end all pass offices. It became central to the lives of all black males (and later, females) living and working in Johannesburg.

Millions had to go there to be "processed"

under the influx control regulations to obtain work. And anyone who has undergone this "processing" will tell you it was not a very pleasant experience.

First there were the queues, endless round-the-block affairs — it took hours even to reach the big steel doors manned by some of the meanest sjambok-wielders in the world, the

## Traumatic

No 80 Albert Street was the place where the document controlling your life was issued. Sometimes it took weeks before you could obtain it. Hundreds of thousands found themselves arbitrarily endorsed out and given 24 hours to leave the city. Back to where you came from — Pietersburg, Zululand, anywhere but here. For most it was traumatic and bewildering, but it happened every day, thousands of times to thousands of people.

And if you dared to hang around the city, there were the "mraxi" special police squads looking for pass offenders everywhere, and they were very efficient. In one year, from July 1970 to July 1971, the records show, 615 075 blacks were arrested and the average number of prosecutions for infringing pass laws averaged 1 680 a day. Today the function of

80 Albert Street is being changed. Thanks to the insistence of the planners of the newly established urbanisation department of the Johannesburg City Council, the four-storey building will soon be converted into a shelter for the destitute and homeless of all races.

Last month the department held meetings with various organisations involved in providing shelter for the homeless, inviting them to submit proposals to take

over the shelter and provide an integrated service to the homeless.

Gerd Sipple, head of the urbanisation department, said the shelter could be home to more than 350 people. A sample survey conducted by the department in September showed there were at least 2 500 homeless in central Johannesburg, with indications that the number was likely to rise as the economy worsens.

The building, at present

occupied by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, is expected to become vacant once the council approves an organisation to take over the administration of the shelter. The city council itself will not be involved in running the shelter.

"At least this new function, recognising the needs of an under-class of this city's people, gives something back for all the suffering that took place there," commented one city planner.

CT6/4/93

# Riversdale farmworkers given site for settlement

Staff Reporter (207)

RIVERSDALE farmworkers have been granted vacant municipal land by the local town council for site-and-service informal housing.

Riversdale ANC branch leader Mr Lanval Reid said last night the workers had planned to occupy the site illegally but had agreed to negoti-

ate yesterday with Town Clerk Mr Fritz Grub.

He said Mr Grub had asked workers to accept a site near the coloured township, but they insisted on a site near the white residential area

Last night Mr Grub confirmed the site had been granted and said an announcement would be made today

# Keegan warns on squatters

CT13/12/93

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By PETER DENNEHY  
Municipal Reporter

ILLEGAL occupiers of houses in Tafelsig may be evicted even before the six hectare alternative piece of land earmarked for them is serviced, exco chairman Mr Clive Keegan hinted yesterday.

He had been asked to comment after another day in which the contractor's efforts to level the land had been frustrated by about 70 Tafelsig women who stood in the middle of the land and sang protest songs.

Mr Keegan said the council had indicated in good faith its intention to relocate illegal occupants on serviced land.

"Despite this undertaking given over many weeks, the illegal occupants continue to adopt an intransigent and deliberately provocative stance.

"In the light of this state of affairs, the council will be compelled, in the next day or two, to re-examine its position as regards the execution of the eviction orders obtained in the Supreme Court."

Ms Zoliswa Sam and Ms Phoebe Ncwane, who represent the women, said they wanted the council to sign a document "on all their promises".

Mr Ridwaan Isaacs, of the Tafelsig Working Group, said the land had been given only temporarily. He said it seemed the disruptive action was a tactic to try and get the council back to the negotiating table.



**FACE TO FACE** It is her Tafelsig house, but Ms Magdalene van Neel is being kept out of it by squatter Khaya Mdumyelwa, 16, and his parents. With her is a friend, Mr Jamiel Filies. **Picture BENNY GOOL**

Mr Keegan said the council had at no time suspended or cut off negotiations with the residents.

One of the future owners of the illegally-occupied council houses, 30-year-old Ms Magda-

lene van Neel, came to see her future house yesterday even though the illegal occupiers were still in it. She sadly saw no chance of getting into her house with her two children before Christmas.

in two check fires



MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - PASS LAWS - General  
1990 - 1992

## ID, licence to remain joined

Sapa, 20/4/90 (206)

The separation of the driver's licence and the identity document could have a negative effect on road safety, the annual report of the National Road Safety Council said yesterday.

Discussions about the separation of the licence and ID took place between the directors-general of Transport and Internal Affairs where it was decided that the status quo be maintained.

Consideration is now being given to the compulsory carrying of the driver's licence. — Sapa

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID

KwaZulu Personnel	Whites	Blacks	Coloureds	Indians
R0-R7 779	747	23 604	9	505
R7 800-R17 299	1 717	23 984	3	209
R17 300-R35 099	270	6 278	7	20
R35 100-R59 199	21	427	—	—
R59 200 and more	—	9	—	—
<b>Seconded Personnel</b>				
R0-R7 779	5	—	—	—
R7 800-R17 299	53	—	—	21
R17 300-R35 099	505	—	1	53
R35 100-R59 199	320	—	2	87
R59 200 and more	62	—	—	4

SADF. Troops in Black townships

472 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 6/6/90*

(1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1989 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complaints in each case,

(2) whether these complaints have been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings in each case,

(3) whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action? B1093E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) 10

(b) (c)

28 Feb	Alleged shooting	Result of Judicial Inquest is still awaited
5 Jun	Alleged rape	Member was prosecuted and discharged from the SA Defence Force
15 Jun	Alleged shooting incident	Member found not guilty
22 Jun	Alleged assault	Dispute was resolved and members involved were punished
24 Jun	Alleged assault and arrest	Case is being investigated The Attorney-General's findings are still awaited
1 Jul	Alleged assault	No prosecution because the suspects could not be identified
29 Jul	House fired upon	Public prosecutor declined to prosecute because of a lack of evidence
1 Aug	Handling of children at roadblock	Dispute was resolved peacefully
26 Aug	Assault	Result not yet known
23 Oct	Alleged rape	Member was arrested and prosecuted He was also discharged from the SA Defence Force

SADF. lease of land in OFS

484 Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 6/6/90*

Whether the South African Defence Force leases any land in the Orange Free State to private individuals, if so, (a) where are the properties concerned situated, (b) what is the (i) area, (ii) rental and (iii) period of the contract of lease of each and (c) to whom are the properties leased? B1114E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No (a) to (c) fall away

White SA residents in Republic

503 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hansard 6/6/90*

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1989,

(2) (a) how many White persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b) (i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country? *Hansard 6/6/90. B1157E*

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) 4 568 000 (estimate)\*

(2)\*\* (a) 430 000 (estimate)\*

(b) (i)\*\*\*

Zimbabwe	(ii) 34 260
Other in Africa	18 820
Greece	7 830
Italy	13 175
Netherlands	17 660
Portugal	43 145
United Kingdom	217 700
West Germany	25 340
Other in Europe	30 395
United States of America	4 950
Other in America	3 975
Australia	4 355
Other in Oceania	1 505
Asia	6 040
Stateless and unknown	850

\* The estimate is based on the mid-year population estimate of the Central Statistical Service relating to 30 June 1989

\*\* These estimates are based on the 1985 population census ratios which were applied to the aforementioned estimates

\*\*\* Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originated, are shown separately

Persons entering SA illegally

507 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hansard 6/6/90*

(a) How many (i) Blacks, (ii) Indians and (iii) Whites entered the Republic of South Africa illegally during 1989 and (b) what were their countries of origin, in each case? B1178E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) Persons entering the Republic of South Africa illegally do so clandestinely and consequently no statistics are available Statistics are however kept according to country of origin but not according to race, of all illegal

aliens who are traced and removed from the Republic This includes persons who entered the country illegally as well as those who entered legally but subsequently allowed their permits to expire and thus became illegal The following numbers of illegal persons were removed during 1989 to their countries of origin

Mozambique	<i>Hansard 6/6/90</i>	38 758
Zimbabwe	<i>Hansard 6/6/90</i>	5 817
Botswana	<i>Hansard 6/6/90</i>	843
Lesotho		4 728
Malawi		110
Zambia		2
Swaziland		1 269
Tanzania		4
Mauritius		1
Kenya		2
Uganda		1
Taiwan		8
Portugal		1
England		1
Japan		2
Brazil		1
Switzerland		1
Rumania		1
TOTAL		51 550

Own Affairs

UPE: capacity/enrolment

129 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture *Hansard 6/6/90*

(1) (a) What is the current (i) capacity of and (ii) enrolment at the University of Port Elizabeth and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) how many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian students (i) applied for admission to and (ii) were accepted by this university in 1990? B1174E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) (a) (i) 5 000

(ii) 4 965

(b) March 1990,

(2) (i) (ii)

(a)	1 564	1 027
(b)	175	85
(c)	361	209
(d)	78	45



# Electric fence has killed 94 - SACC

*Sowetan 28/6/90*

**THE electric fence erected on the Mozambique border by the South African Government to keep out illegal immigrants had caused the deaths of 94 people between 1986 and 1989, the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.**

The SACC national conference, meeting in Cape Town this week, split into three commissions yesterday to discuss various departmental reports.

The commissions are those of Church and Mission, Education and Development and Justice and Service.

In the Justice and Service commission, under the section dealing

with refugees, the question of the 63km-long electric fence was raised by the Rev Sol Jacob, director of refugees ministries.

He said in his report that calls in September 1989 by the SACC for the fence to be switched off "have been unheeded by the authorities".

"Renewed efforts need to be undertaken by the churches to have the electricity to the fence switched off and there should be a campaign to have the fence dismantled," he added.

The fence continued to be a concern as it was activated by an electric voltage of 3 500 volts and had caused the recorded deaths of 94 people between 1986 and 1989, he said.

Most refugees escaping into South Africa were "rural people fleeing from the atrocities committed by Renamo".

These refugees - some 250 000 from Mozambique alone - were registered as "illegal aliens" by the Government and about 1 500 were deported each month.

The churches needed to "approach the South African Government and request them to accord refugee status to the refugees in South Africa and to halt all deportations," he said.

The SACC refugee programme was currently catering for more than 197 000 refugees in six areas bordering Mozambique and as far west as Winterveldt, Jacob revealed. - Sapa.

Cops working against the odds, says Vlok

# 17 million men arrested

Sowetan 11/2/91

206

**Ministry trying to change its image**

BETWEEN 1921 and 1986 when influx control was abolished, 17 million people were arrested under this law, Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said in Cape Town.

It was against odds such as this, Vlok explained on Friday, that the Ministry was trying to change the image and role of the police.

The South African Police would like to be seen as the protector of the citizens of the country, but for many years they had been bound by the principle of having to enforce the laws of the country, Vlok said.

"We have been in this position for many

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN  
Political Correspondent

years, to apply laws that people did not like.

"People did not like being arrested for influx control - since 1921 and when the law was abolished in 1986, 17 million people were arrested," he said.

### Credibility

And now, while Government is changing and there is a lot of redress and redevelopment, the police are facing a major credibility problem.

"I don't think that those 17 million people (who were arrested under the influx control laws), with their children and with their families, love the police for what they did," Vlok said

Sowetan 11/2/91  
206  
Influx laws  
From Page 1  
The police did not have a choice in this regard.  
"They were loyal to the Government of the day. And, in terms of the Police Act, they must enforce the laws of the land," Vlok said.  
The Minister stressed that the police of today under the present government, and of tomorrow under a future government, must be the protector and friend of all the citizens of this country.



# Ciskei leader berates 'elements' in ANC

By Helen Grange

Ciskei ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo has suggested that ANC elements might have been behind the latest coup attempt in the homeland.

In an interview with The Star yesterday, Brigadier Gqozo said his government was angry over the evident intimidation of his top defence officers by certain political elements.

"The top military men involved were operating under instructions and feared retribution," he said.

The Ciskeian government had launched intensive investigations into the "whole revolutionary trend" in Ciskei. Specific elements in the ANC were misusing their platform, he claimed.

However, the dissident soldiers arrested, including the head of the Ciskei Defence Force, Brigadier Andrew Jamangile, would not be spared the "serious charges



Brigadier Oupa Gqozo . . . dissident soldiers arrested will not be spared charges of treason.

of treason" against them.

At least seven rebel Ciskeian soldiers had been arrested so far.

The coup attempt, on Saturday afternoon, was foiled when top military leaders failed to get the Ciskeian soldiers on their side. A shoot-

out followed and a number of officers escaped.

Brigadier Gqozo said there was a problem with the top military leadership now the top structures had been "contaminated".

Following the previous coup attempt, Brigadier

Gqozo warned, in response to a suggestion that the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, had planned the coup, that it would be unwise of MK chief Chris Hani to try as there would be a military confrontation.

● In a statement to Sapa yesterday, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said the Ciskei Defence Force had managed to bring the situation under control without the participation of the 60 SA Defence Force personnel deployed to meet the Ciskei's call for assistance.

He said the SA Government would help in restructuring the Ciskeian government to increase civilian participation.

He called on all civilian, traditional and military leaders in the Ciskei and elsewhere to put aside their differences and rivalries and contribute towards, and commit themselves, to peace and stability.

## 17 m held for influx control

Crime Staff

More than 17 million people were arrested under the Influx Control regulations between 1921 and 1986, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said in Cape Town on Friday.

It was against this background that the Ministry was trying to change the image and role of the police, he said.

Mr Vlok said the police wanted to be seen as the protectors of country's citizens, but for many years had been bound by the Police Act having to enforce the laws of the country — even when people hated them for it.

Mr Vlok said today's police had to protect and be the friend of all South Africans.

Mr Vlok's speech was part of the campaign to build bridges between police and the people in order to fight crime more effectively.

## US televangelists are heretics, claims WCC

CANBERRA — American television evangelists were branded heretics today by delegates at the Seventh Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC).

"I have denounced the use of TV to domesticate people with the gospel that has very little to do with the gospel of Jesus Christ," Rene Padilla, a Baptist minister from Argentina, told reporters.

"I do not agree with it. I think it is heretical."

American television evangelists were commercialising religion, said Walter Arnold, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany. He is a member of the WCC central committee.

"We on the continent are trying to nourish different ways of pushing the gospel through the media because I am of the opinion those (American) programmes are highly commercialised," Mr

Arnold said.

"We should be very careful about mixing the gospel with those modern forms of commercialism. I think the Church must look for different terms of presenting the gospel through the media."

Both agreed the religious differences between evangelical Christians and ecumenicals were narrowing.

Mr Padilla said the stereotypical evangelist was a rightwing capitalist who interpreted the Bible literally. The stereotype of an ecumenical was a left-winger concerned with social issues.

But he said most people no longer fell into such rigid categories.

"Now you don't find harsh fighting between people who are affiliated with the world of evangelism or the (ecumenical) leaders of the World Council of Churches," said Mr Arnold — Reuter

## Piet 'Skiet' on hunger strike

Staff Reporter

Leading Orde Boerevolk (OB) member Piet "Skiet" Rudolph stopped eating at Pretoria Central Prison today to protest against his treatment by the Government.

"He is handled like a criminal. He has to see his family, friends and lawyer through a glass panel," OB spokesman Coenraad Vermaak said.

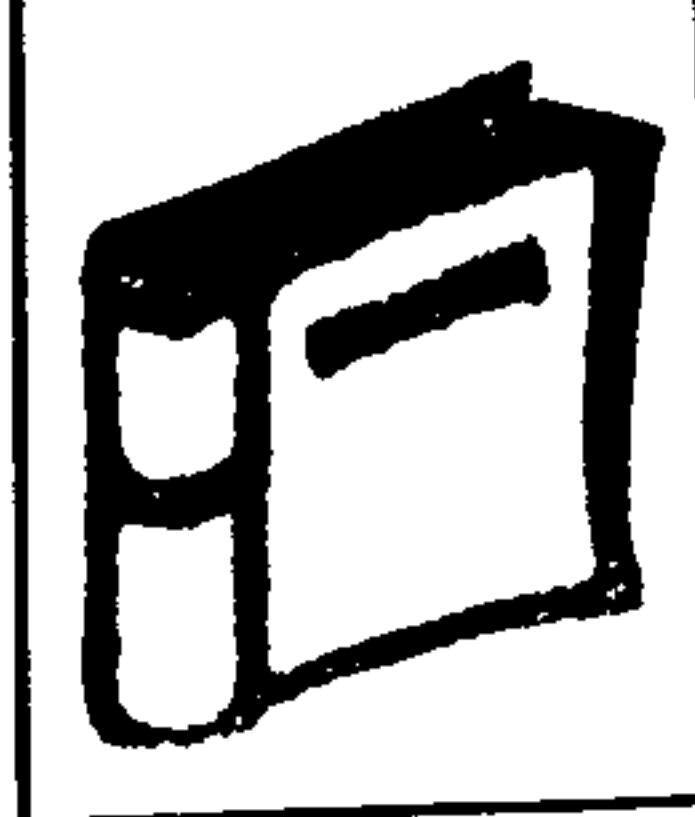
"He is not allowed physical contact with them."

Mr Rudolph was also protesting against "the Government's refusal to discuss his position", Mr Vermaak said.

OB members Leonard Veenendal, Craig Barker and Arthur Archie ended a hunger strike earlier this month.

Mr Rudolph faces several charges of terrorism, including an attack on the British Embassy in Pretoria last year.





# MATRIC LITERATURE

## Allusion in literature

In his poem *Crocodile*, Mzwakhe Mbuli has written in one verse:

How hard and tormenting it is  
To write about slavery and not freedom  
How hard and tormenting it is  
To write about pain and not joy  
When shall I write about the daffodils?  
When can I write about the beauty of nature?  
When the ground is daily soaked  
With the blood of the innocent

Why does Mbuli say that he wants to write specifically about daffodils and the beauty of nature? Why does he not much rather want to write about Jacaranda trees or Fish Eagles, or about the bustle of a city? Is there a reason why he chose the words daffodils and nature rather than other words? Yes, there is a reason. A famous poem which was written in England about two hundred years ago. It is called *I wandered lonely as a cloud*. Here is the first verse of this poem.

I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

The writer of the above poem, William Wordsworth, goes on to say what a pleasing sight the daffodils. In the last verse of his poem, he says

For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.

It seems that in *Crocodile*, Mbuli longs for that luxurious and privileged experience which Wordsworth is writing about in his poem. When Wordsworth was alive, he often wrote about nature. Wordsworth belonged to a cultural movement called the Romantic movement, which developed at a time of great political change and social suffering in Europe. Romantic poets like Wordsworth believed that nature offered people strength and comfort in their suffering. Today, however, many poets believe that you are ignoring suffering if you write only about nature. In fact, all around the world, English education departments are still prescribing many of Wordsworth's poems to school children, often without telling them about the broader context of these poems. The result is that these children grow up noticing how beautiful nature is but at the same time ignoring the suffering of less privileged people. Therefore, modern poets with a social and political conscience like Mbuli, feel that it is irresponsible to imitate the Romantic poets.

Now read the verse from *Crocodile* again. The extra knowledge you have now gained makes the meaning of the poem deeper and richer. Now there is a whole story behind the word daffodils. Now, the line *When shall I write about daffodils* also means: I will be able to write about the beauty of nature only when people's suffering ends - and when will that be?

When a poet refers to another poem in this way, we call it an allusion. We say: In *Crocodile*, Mbuli is alluding to or making an allusion to Wordsworth's *I wandered lonely as a cloud*. An allusion can offer a poet an opportunity to comment on something. In the above poem, Mbuli is commenting on what a poet should write about. An allusion can also be used humorously. For example, in the opening lines of *The Catcher in the Rye* by the modern American writer J.D. Salinger, we read:

If you really want to hear about it, the first thing you'll probably want to know is where I was born, and what my lousy childhood was like, and how my parents were occupied and all before they had me, and all that David Copperfield kind of crap, but I don't feel like going into it.

Salinger is alluding to Charles Dickens' famous autobiographical novel *David Copperfield*. The narrator of *The Catcher in the Rye*, Holden Caulfield - the I in the above extract - wants to tell the story of his life, but he does not want to do it the traditional way. He calls the tradition of autobiography *that David Copperfield kind of crap*. The effect of this allusion is humorous, especially because Dickens' novel is generally respected and admired. Notice that while Salinger tells what he is alluding to, Mbuli does not tell us that his allusion is to Wordsworth's literature, an allusion can be direct like Salinger's or indirect like Mbuli's.

When a writer alludes to other poems or books, he is emphasizing the social aspect in literature. He creates a relationship between you, the reader, and himself, by referring to knowledge which he hopes is common to you and him as the writer. A writer does not always only allude to other books or poems. She can allude to an event, or to well-known persons or places.

Look at these angry lines from the South African poem *Tee Vee*, by Peter Horn:

Evening after evening  
in the square glass frame  
of my T(unnel) V(ision)  
I see  
this big fat arse  
with a pouting anus  
and he farts a new decree  
all die communists  
moet van die gesig van die aarde  
weggewis word!  
and he farts a new government gazette:  
all die nie-blankes  
moet van die blanke stede  
verwyder word!

Further down we read:  
and I listen  
how hierdie boeredwelmous  
tries to sell his pink visions  
and his peace and his lies  
and his armies and his tricameral fraud,  
and see how he wags  
his big fat toe  
in front of my eyes.

Who is Horn alluding to? The poet presumes that we will know which is why he has called his poem *Tee Vee*.

Most allusions rely on a community of knowledge. Poets like to allude to well-known facts or ideas in a community. If we are not part of that community, we have to study their knowledge first, before we can appreciate the allusions. Look at this extract from John Dos Passos' novel, *U.S.A.*

Having behind us  
the producing masses  
of this nation and the world,  
supported by the commercial interests, the laboring interests,  
and the toilers everywhere,  
we will answer  
their demand  
for a gold standard  
by saying to them:  
You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this  
crown of thorns,  
you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

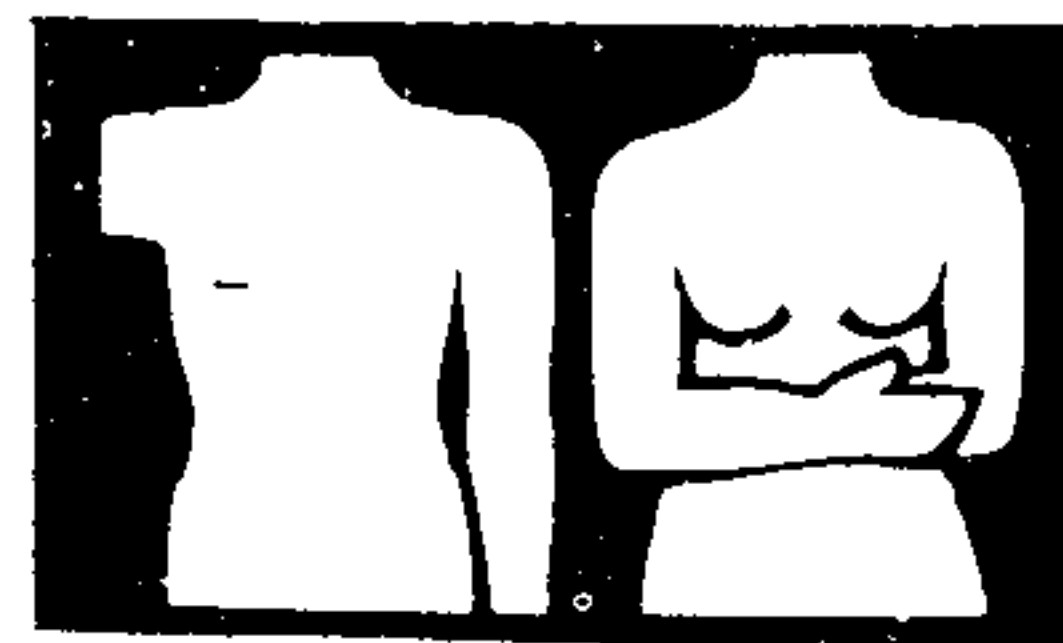
Who is Dos Passos alluding to in the last three lines of the extract?



Most of you will know that the words *crown of thorns* and *cross* are allusions to Jesus Christ. Before Christ was nailed to the cross at Golgotha, the Romans mocked him by pressing a wreath of thorns onto his head. This crown of thorns and the crucifixion became symbols of Christ's sacrifice. This biblical allusion makes the passage mean more. It emphasizes the point that the workers are also sacrificing themselves for others. But why a cross of gold? Well, the above extract is Dos Passos' version of a speech which was made at the Chicago convention in America in 1896. The speaker was a Socialist called Mr. Bryan. He did not want America to keep to the gold standard because it would mean that workers' wages would remain low. (Gold standard is a technical economic term. The gold standard keeps the price of gold fixed internationally.) Now that we have this extra information, we know that in the lines *their demand for a gold standard*, the word *their* refers to American businessmen. We understand that the *cross of gold* alludes not only to Jesus' crucifixion, but also to the gold standard with its threat for the working class.



# KNOW YOUR BODY



## Health in the city

*New Nation (Learn Nation) 15/2-21/2/91*

*206*

### Urbanisation: An historical perspective

In this article, the first in our new series on **Health in the City**, we will be looking at the history of urbanisation. The word urbanisation comes from the Latin word for city (urbis). When we talk about urbanisation we mean the process whereby cities develop. During this process large numbers of rural people come to live in the city. These people then live an urban (city) life. Urban living often creates a number of health problems. The **Health in the City** articles will examine these problems, how they come about and what we can do to combat them.

Apartheid capitalism has resulted in a particular pattern of urban development. Distinct residential areas have been allocated for different race groups, with the white areas being better developed than the black areas.

The process has not, however, been without its contradictions for the ruling bloc. Furthermore, the black majority resisted urbanisation policies in a variety of ways. This article traces the historical development of urbanisation in South Africa with specific references to these contradictions and also outlines areas of resistance.

### The mining industry

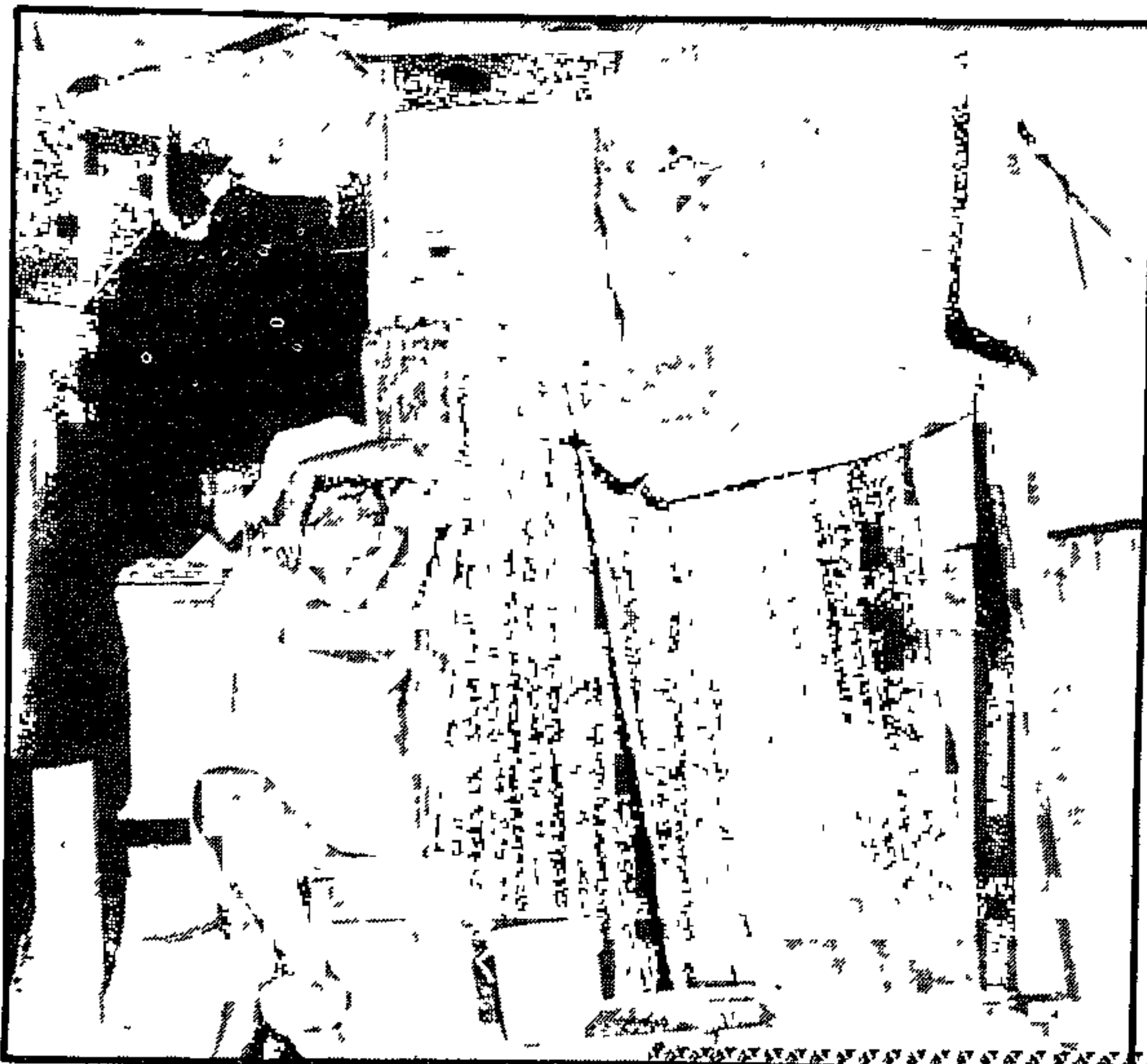
Urbanisation began on a large scale with the development of the mining industry. A large amount of unskilled labour was required but at this stage African societies still had relatively easy access to land and were not willing to work on the mines.

The Chamber of Mines responded by sending agents into the rural areas to recruit labour. Mineowners made workers sign contracts and housed them in policed compounds to ensure they remained on the mines for longer periods. The colonial governments and Boer republics introduced hut, poll and labour taxes. These taxes had to be paid in cash, forcing increasing numbers of Africans into the labour market. Pass laws were introduced to restrict people to their area of work.

The majority of Africans, however, worked as wage labourers only as long as was necessary to meet their cash needs and then returned home, despite attempts to keep them on the mines. In other words, they became migrant labourers initially out of choice.

By the 1900s, most of the land in South Africa was owned by whites, but many of the African families who lived on white-owned land still produced their own crops and sold what they did not need.

The developing capitalist farming sector required both land and labour and was opposed to Africans producing their own crops. Small-scale Afrikaans farmers, threatened by competition from African farmers, favoured a restriction on the number of Africans per farm in the hope of obtaining labour. Mine-owners began to recognise that a migrant labour force could be more advantageous to them than a permanent urban workforce. They encouraged the establishment of African "reserves" because migrant labourers could be paid low wages, just enough for their



own needs, as long as their families still had access to land for subsistence farming. All these interests are represented in the 1913 Land Act.

Over the following decades, Africans were dispossessed of their remaining land and forced into overcrowded and rapidly deteriorating "reserves" where it became increasingly impossible to survive. As a result, more people were forced to seek permanent employment in the cities (urban areas).

### Segregation

Other than the compounds for mineworkers, there was little formal accommodation for African workers in the urban areas. Workers stayed in multiracial slums, informal shack settlements and backyard shacks on white properties. Health conditions were poor and bubonic plague, smallpox, TB and influenza spread through overcrowded areas. The authorities feared that these diseases would spread to more affluent white areas. There was also an increasing militancy among African urban residents. These factors contributed to a situation where Africans were only tolerated in urban areas if their labour was required. Their status was that of visitors or "temporary sojourners".

The Urban Areas Act of 1923 provided for the clearance of mixed residential areas and the creation of separate "locations" for Africans. This was largely to prevent solidarity within the working class developing across racial divisions. Africans were further restricted in that they could not own property in the urban areas and their right to trade was limited.

### Local government

The act also provided for a system of local government along segregated lines. African townships were administered by white local authorities. Africans were, however, expected to finance the townships themselves. Each white municipality had a Native Revenue Account, the income of which was obtained from sorghum beer production and sales, fines and rents. This was the sole source of revenue for the development of housing and infrastructure as well as the provision of basic services in the townships. As the rate of urbanisation escalated, this revenue became increasingly inadequate to meet township needs.

The Urban areas also controlled the rate of urbanisation by restricting the number of Africans in urban areas according to the availability of work. Arrival in an urban area had to be reported, employment of Africans had to be registered and those unable to find jobs were to leave within 14 days. These regulations were applied systematically for the first time in 1938. Pass laws, which were developed to force Africans into urban areas to provide labour, were thus used for the restriction of their numbers in these very areas.

### National Party rule

During World War 2 the rapid expansion of industry and the subsequent severe labour shortage resulted in the suspension of influx control enforcement and a massive influx of Africans to the city.

Large industrialists saw an increased need for a skilled and permanent African labour force. The National Party, however, campaigned for the 1948 elections around the issue of "oorstroming" (flooding). An emerging Afrikaner capitalist class was still dependent on cheap, rather than skilled, labour. White workers were threatened by competition in the labour market and white farmers were losing labour because they paid wages well below those in the urban areas. They all had an interest in preventing the establishment of a permanent skilled labour force.

On coming into power, the Nationalists tightened influx control legislation and the state machinery started to enforce it ruthlessly. Under the "Section 10" provisions Africans not born in an urban area were denied the right to live there unless they had lived there continuously for 15 years or worked for the same employer for 10 years. The maximum time allowed in urban areas was reduced from 14 days to 72 hours. Passes were to be introduced to women for the first time and all Africans had to carry passes at all times. Pass laws were a major focus of resistance in the 1950s but defiance was accompanied by harsh state repression.

This article has been adapted from **Critical Health**, 28 October 1989. You can subscribe to **Critical Health** by writing to: PO Box 16250, Doornfontein 2028.

SPR 17/4/91 ~~206~~  
**Over 50 000**  
**sent home** (206)

A total of 53 418 illegal aliens, most of them citizens of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, were returned to their countries of origin last year, the Department of Home Affairs said in its annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

"At the request of the governments concerned, no steps are taken against these illegals. They are issued with provisional permits until they can return (to their homes)" — Sapa



# The black man the police thought was too black



**WHAT'S THIS?** Petrus Zitha displays his South African ID book. ● Photograph: ABBEY MAKOE

A TEMBISA-BORN man whose "skin was too dark" spent last weekend in jail after a group of black policemen suspected he was an illegal immigrant from Mozambique.

Petrus Zitha's fluency in Zulu also failed to convince the police he was born in South Africa.

The father of two also had his South African ID book with him when he was arrested.

Mr Zitha (27) said when he produced his ID book to the police, he was told "Forty percent of the S A IDs are obtained through fraudulent means."

One policeman inspected an old scar on his arm and shouted "This is a typical Mozambiquan scar. You are from Maputo Zulu," Mr Zitha said.

While inside the police van with about 15 other suspected immigrants, Mr Zitha said he asked the police what charge he was faced with, and said they responded "You'll learn later."

He said when he told them it was his democratic right to know, the policemen asked him if he was Mandela or Buthelezi. Later, said Mr Zitha, police called the suspects one by one, asking them "to give money for

cold drinks" 206

He claimed those who payed from R50 upwards were let free, but he had only 50 cents.

"When the suspects thought the policemen wanted maybe a R2 to buy a cold drink, they dismissed the suspects as being stupid and failing to understand," said Mr Zitha.

He added he witnessed police assaulting a man after he had told them he was born and bred in the Vaal Triangle. They beat him and told him to tell the truth, he said.

Mr Zitha added other suspects were systematically beaten, and instructed to go to the shower to remove the blood traces. In the morning, said Mr Zitha, the police returned to ask the suspects how the shower was.

He was released on Monday after his employer, bus-owner J R Choen, returned from a visit in Lesotho to fight for his release.

Now, the naturally dark-looking Mr Zitha is threatening to take legal action against the police. "I'm still plaining with my boss. I'm not going to let this

matter die down quietly."

Said Mr Choen "If that's going to be the practice in the new South Africa, heaven help us all."

Captain Ida van Zweekel, the liaison officer for the East Rand police, confirmed that Mr Zitha was arrested when police suspected he was an illegal immigrant.

She said, although Mr Zitha had his ID book with him, the police felt they wanted a birth certificate as well.

She said he was released after the police had concluded their investigation with the department of home affairs.

"If Mr Zitha wants to lay a charge of unlawful arrest he can do so at any police station. He is really free to do so," said Captain van Zweekel.

She added, however, that the police had a right to detain a suspect for 48 hours pending the investigation.

When asked about the alleged assault of the suspects and the "cold drinks" bribery, Captain van Zweekel said the SAP would not tolerate such behaviour.

She advised Mr Zitha to go to any police station to make a complaint in writing.



# Running for their lives

Source

THOUSANDS of Mozambicans pay up to R300 each to illegally cross the deadly electric fence at the South African border, which has already claimed almost 100 lives since its erection five years ago.

And because of the 17-year-old civil war between the Mozambique government and Renamo rebels - a war which has torn the country apart - the South African security forces are now faced with a massive and almost insurmountable problem of stopping thousands of illegals entering this country

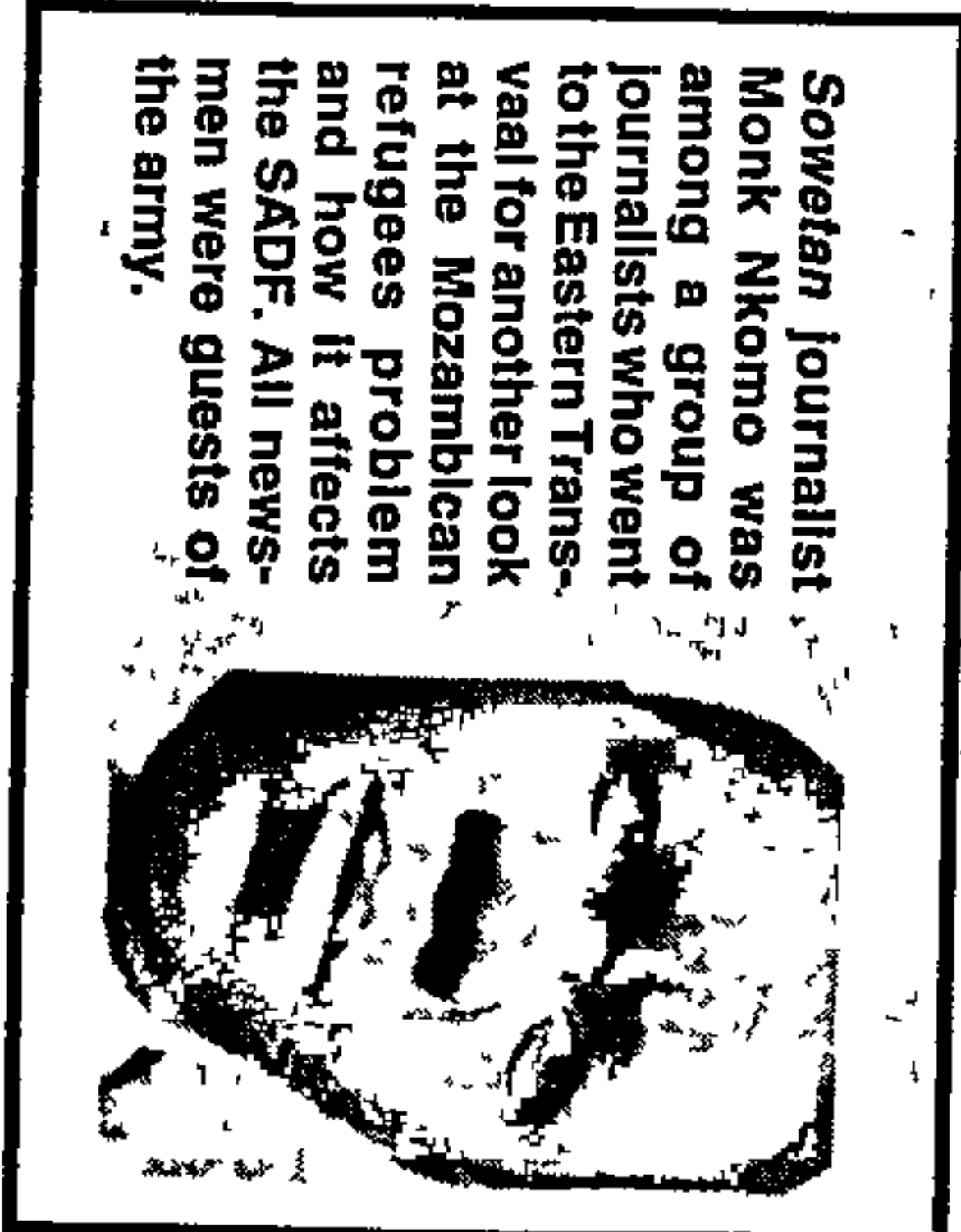
## Smugglers

A total 45 000 Mozambicans are deported every year after entering South Africa illegally

These facts emerged during a tour of the border by journalists on Monday last week following an invitation by the SADF

We are also informed that despite the chaotic economic situation in that country, residents are ripped off by smugglers who sell South African bread at R10 a loaf, especially at Resano Garcia - once a tourist attraction and

Sowetan journalist Monk Nkomo was among a group of journalists who went to the Eastern Transvaal for another look at the Mozambican refugees problem and how it affects the SADF. All newsmen were guests of the army.



R300 gets you to safety and R10 gets you a loaf of bread

The SADF's Officer Commanding the Eastern Transvaal, General Han Loller, said the fence was erected in 1986 at a cost of about R20 million "At the time of the erection, it was viewed as a weapon against South Africa's enemies Today it serves to stop the inflow of illegal immigrants", Moller said.

## Political

The fence, which has been switched to non-lethal since February last year, is believed to have killed 81 people since it was erected It also costs the Government R1,3 million a year for maintenance

Asked at a Press conference held at the Macademia base near Komatipoort, why the fence was non-lethal, Moller later revealed at

that, Moller, who was assisted by his Senior Chief of Staff, Brigadier Felix Hurter, replied "It was for political reasons". Pressed to elaborate, he added "I do not know I am a soldier Politicians can answer that question"

Moller said the fence could be switched to lethal should the situation warrant it The electric fence could, however, be rendered ineffective by "expert guides" from Mozambique, who use sticks to lift the deadly fence and create a space through which illegals crawl to enter this country

"We have information that these guides charge up to R300 a person for this kind of operation", said Taljaard.

## Patrol

Asked to give his view on the border patrol operation, Moller said "It is one of the biggest and most expensive exercises Repatriation and the allocation of food and medical supplies, as well as the administering 3 000 illegals a month, is very expensive"

Why were these people not given refugee status in South Africa? "The United Nations or any other interested parties could establish such camps, but inside Mozambique itself I do not want to dictate to that government what they must do But I think the Mozambique government and Renamo must go to the negotiation table and talk peace," said Moller

of inefficient administration Most of these people were "criminals with malicious intentions", said Moller

Reasons cited by Moller and other senior SADF officials for the illegal crossings included lack of food, employment, medical supplies and money

"They are a sorry sight We arrest them, offer them food and medical attention before we send them back," he said



# It's bedtime at the station

Sowetan 17/10/91

## The destitute find a home at 'Parkie'

By PHANGSILE MTSHALI

A FRESHLY "bathed" woman saunters casually to the just-cleaned toilets, with her long white gown sweeping the filthy floor of the mainline passengers waiting area of Park Station.

A giant Okapi knife is tucked under her arm. There has been a lot of fighting and ambush lately.

A few minutes later she leaves the toilet with the same knife menacingly held in her right hand.

My attention is rudely dragged from this figure to the far end by the sudden blare of music from a portable cassette player. The boozing session is underway.

In one corner vagrants fight over a pile of flattened cardboard which suffice as beds. This is Johannesburg station at night.

At the entrance a group of Hare Krishnas in bright orange attire try to brighten the gloomy area

choice, other just don't have anywhere to go. Most are there to earn a living for their children. Mama Mamba is one of them.

Every month for 14 days Parkie becomes her home. She is one of the hundreds of Swazi women who flock to *esizi* to sell their handicrafts.

### Peddie

Since 1987, she has been leaving her two children in their grandmother's care while she comes to Johannesburg to peddle her wood and grass work.

She starts her day by washing herself with toilet water from a soft-drink can.

"This is a dog's life but we cannot do otherwise because we need the money," she lamented.

However, Mama Mamba thinks the life she lives half the year at Parkie is much better than starving to death at home.



Time for bed. Zimbabwe women prepare for bed at a Park Station waiting room. Pic LEN KUMALO

She also rejoices because the days of police raids, being blasted with teargas and the seizure of their goods seem to be gone. This year, they have not been raided at all.

"There were times when we went without sleep for up to a week because every time we tried to sleep police poured water all over us and we would be up and running until 5am," she laughs as she re-lives their misery.

"I do not care that people look at me as if I am nothing I am doing it for my children," she says.

### Selling

Fifty-one-year-old Mrs Rosemary Malinganiso has been undertaking the journey to these shores for six years. Unlike their Swazi counterparts, Malinganiso

and her countrywomen usually spend 21 days in South Africa every year. During those days they move all over the country, selling their knitwear to locals.

"People do not want to pay us," she said. Malinganiso says things are so bad at Parkie that they sometimes have to go for days without washing and eating proper food. Sometimes she has to wait for days before she can get a place in the bus, which is always booked in advance. But even then, the bus is better than the train. The train is delayed by customs officials but it is not the same in the bus, because there are whites as well.

And tonight, as thousands of people bustle about rushing to their homes on the underground platforms of the station, hundreds of others who are less fortunate head for the upper level, where they will spend a night on a flattened cardboard box



# 'Pass' raids alive in Pietersburg

Sowetan 12/11/91

206

**POLICE in Pietersburg have been arresting black people for failing to produce identity documents despite the repeal of the influx control laws.**

And the local station commander, Captain J Kruger, said it was legal in terms of the law but said he had ordered that the practice be stopped

The latest incident happened last Wednesday when, according to one of the victims, more than 50 black people were arrested and kept in the police station for more than three hours.

A clerk at Pietersburg Hospital, Mr Hosea Mawasha (22), said he was approached by police while walking from work on Wednesday. They searched him and demanded to see his identity document.

"When I told them I did not have my ID with me they put me in a police van where I found many other people who had been arrested for the same so-called offence," he said.

He said they were taken to the police station where they were charged.

"We were about to be sent to the cells when I asked one of the policemen whether it was still legal to arrest people

By MATHATHA TSEDU

for not carrying identity documents.

"They then called the station commander, who told us we were being 'warned for the last time' and that we would be locked up if we were found without identity documents again," Mawasha said.

Kruger said about 20 people were arrested on Wednesday and not 50 as claimed. He said the arrests were legal in terms of the Act on Identification which he said applied to all races.

He said none of the arrested people had been locked up and that it would "never happen again for as long as I am station commander here. There is no place for this kind of thing in the new South Africa," he added.

An attorney approached for comment said the arrests were surprising as the repeal of the influx control laws decriminalised failure to carry an identity document.

Locals have said police usually raided parks and other centres in town where blacks congregated and demanded identity documents. They arrested those without them.

While Kruger said whites were also sometimes arrested under the same law, our sources said this was only done to black people.

## Law to get tough on illegal aliens

(206) By ISAAC MOLEDI (206)

POLICE have warned of stiff penalties against illegal aliens and those who employ them

Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said this week that South Africa had a high number of illegal aliens who come in the country and get jobs

He warned them and those who give them employment of harsh action if the process continues

"A new law was promulgated earlier this year, namely, the Aliens Control Act (Act 96 of 1991) It is extremely important that aliens who find themselves illegally in South Africa be made aware of the very stiff penalties they and their employers can expect in future," Opperman said

More than 3 800 people who entered and remained in the country illegally in the past year have been arrested, according to Opperman *Sowetan 27/12/91*

"Any person who takes in his employ an illegal immigrant, or who assists such a person in any way to enter or remain in the country illegally, can expect a fine not exceeding R20 000 or a term of imprisonment of a period not exceeding five years or even both the fine and imprisonment," he warned

He further said "Any person who is entering or who has entered the country illegally or who fails to produce a passport or any other recognised document authorising him to enter, remain and/or work in the Republic of South Africa can now, in some instances, expect a term of imprisonment of a period not exceeding two years "



*Hungwe* **THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING**

- (1) (a) The property has been expropriated in terms of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), which determines that market value must be paid for the property. As valuations are still being awaited, the amount payable has not yet been determined.
- (b) It is envisaged that the compensation for the purchase of the property will be financed from the Community Development and Revolving Fund.
- (2) No claims have been received yet. The prescribed legal procedures will be followed in respect of any claims received.
- (3) Safety of the residents is the responsibility of the Minister of Law and Order.

**Bank robberies: number/value of property**

- \*14 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order
- (a) How many bank robberies occurred in the Republic of South Africa in 1991 and (b) what was the total value of the money and valuables stolen in such robberies?

B199E

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

- (a) 2 536 (including Post Offices and Building Societies)
- (b) No statistics are kept with regard to the amount of money involved.

**Citizens from TBVC countries: number/identity documents**

- \*15 Mr J H MOMBBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) (a) How many citizens from the TBVC countries were living in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many of them were eligible for South African identity documents and/or citizenship as at that date.
- (2) whether he intends issuing identity documents to all such persons living in South Africa, if not, why not?

B201E

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

- (1) and (2)
- It is not possible to furnish the information as citizens of TBVC states are exempted from visa requirements and the possession of temporary residence permits. The entry into and departure from the Republic of TBVC citizens are thus not monitored or recorded. All that is required of these citizens to sojourn legally in the Republic is to be in possession of a valid travel document, which for this purpose could also be an identity document.

Identity documents are issued to these citizens who are permanently living in the Republic, should they apply therefor. If an applicant for an identity document should qualify for South African citizenship in terms of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act 73 of 1986), he would be issued with an identity document indicating that he is a South African citizen. If at that stage he does not qualify for SA citizenship, he will be entitled to an identity document indicating that he is not a South African citizen.

**Theft of scheduled medicines**

- \*16 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health

Whether her Department has been notified of and/or has received complaints or representations about large quantities of scheduled medicines allegedly stolen from dispensaries under the control of the State, including the provisions, subsequently being repacked and re-channelled into the medicine market, if so, what are the details of the malpractices in this regard?

B203E

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH**

Yes, I am aware of the allegations made regarding this matter. There is however at present no proof about this and therefore no details regarding the alleged malpractices are available. A task group has been appointed to investigate the whole matter of the theft of medicine, in both the public sector and the private sector.

**Department of Manpower: money for two organizations**

- \*17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower
- (1) Whether his Department spent any money on two organizations, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) how much was spent on each and (b) what are the names of the organizations in question,
- (2) whether a committee headed by a certain professor, whose name has also been furnished to the Minister's Department, was given any information on the above organizations, their operations and financing, if not, why not, if so, what information?

B204E

**The MINISTER OF MANPOWER**

- (1) No
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (2) No. The Department is not aware of any information requested by the committee concerned or supplied to it by the Department in regard to the organizations concerned.

**Fight against crime: SADF members**

- \*18 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he will request the Minister of Defence to make available members of the Commandos and other South African Defence Force personnel with a view to deploying them in the fight against crime, if not, why not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B205E

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

- (1) Members of the Commandos and other units of the South African Defence Force are already, as the need arises, at the disposal of the South African Police. At present an intensive investigation has been instituted to determine in which ways members of the Commandos, especially in rural areas, can be employed to

assist the Police in a co-ordinated manner to prevent crime.

- (2) No, but most certainly after completion of the relevant investigation.

**UN Convention on the Rights of Children**

\*19 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether South Africa is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, if not, why not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B206E

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

(1) and (2)

No. I would like to refer the hon member to the address of the State President at the opening of Parliament on 24 January 1992. The relevant section reads as follows:

A new constitution cannot be separated from a bill of fundamental rights. The Government is committed to the principle of a justiciable bill of fundamental rights as part of a constitutional dispensation. That is why it took the initiative that led to the recent publication of the South African Law Commission's Interim Report on Group and Human Rights.

In conjunction with this, the Government has also taken the initiative in making a study of international conventions on fundamental rights, including the rights of women and children and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. We have already progressed a long way with this in the realisation that it is necessary for South Africa to come into line with the international community.

When we look at transitional constitutional arrangements, I believe fruitful consideration could also be given to whether a first phase of a bill of fundamental rights should not be part of them.

Such a phased arrangement could contribute a great deal to the establishment of a culture of fundamental rights and the orientation of governmental institutions, the legal fraternity and individuals to a coming, fully fledged bill of rights dispensation. It would also give the courts an opportunity to develop judicial precedents in accordance with a rights dispensa-



# Police warn on illegal immigrants

Sowetan 30/3/92

By RUSSEL MOLEFE

206

FARMERS and businessmen who employed illegal immigrants could face harsh action, Northern Transvaal police warned at the weekend.

This warning was issued by the Far Northern Transvaal police spokesman, Major Arno Vogel, after *Sowetan's* investigations revealed that white farmers near the South African-Zimbabwean border recruit immigrants to work on the farms and later assault or hand them over to the police to be deported.

Farmers and businessmen usually assaulted these workers when they demand wages, *Sowetan* investigations revealed.

A *Sowetan* reporter saw an immigrant farm labourer who nearly lost his left eye after being attacked by a bull. The labourer said his employer had declined to take him to the hospital "because I'll be arrested".

The labourer had not been paid since starting work about three months ago.

The Messina Advice Office official, Mr Jacob Matakanye, said his office was inundated by labourers who had been assaulted by farmers who refused to pay their wages.

Another labourer, Richman Ncube, absconded from the hospital last week where he was being treated after being assaulted by his employer. It is believed that Ncube ran away because he feared police might take action against him.

# Repatriation of aliens rockets

By Mckeed Kotlolo  
Pretoria Bureau

The number of illegal immigrants repatriated last year by the Department of Home Affairs increased by more than 7 000 compared with 1990.

While 53 418 illegals were repatriated in 1990, 61 345 were deported last year.

According to figures provided by the Department of Home Affairs, the highest number of repatriated immigrants came from Mozambique, followed by Zimbabwe.

Last year alone, a total of 47 074 Mozambicans were repatriated to their country compared with 42 330 the previous year.

Altogether 7 174 Zimbabweans were repatriated last year whereas 5 363 were sent home in

1990. The remaining 7 097 comprised repatriates to Botswana, Swaziland and other states.

The provided figures did not include illegals entering self-governing states of Gazankulu and KaNgwane since their administrations issued the aliens with provisional permits that restricted their residence to the two territories until such time as they could return to Mozambique.

A total of 19 526 provisional permits were issued by the KaNgwane government since December 1985 and the government of Gazankulu issued 42 272 such permits from April 1986.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said some of those illegal immigrants in areas under Home Affairs had breached the conditions of their temporary residence per-

mits. Others were visitors who took up employment or started their own businesses without permission.

He said: "Depending on the circumstances, persons who are in the Republic illegally are prosecuted or removed, or their sojourn is legalised."

Charles Theron of the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said the illegal immigrants were mainly found during visits by immigration officers to places of employment. "Employers of illegal aliens are also identified in this manner and are also prosecuted," he said.

Mr Theron, however, said it was not his department's policy "to initiate the so-called raids with a view to tracing illegal aliens".

He added that some of them were apprehended by the police.

STAR 19/5/92

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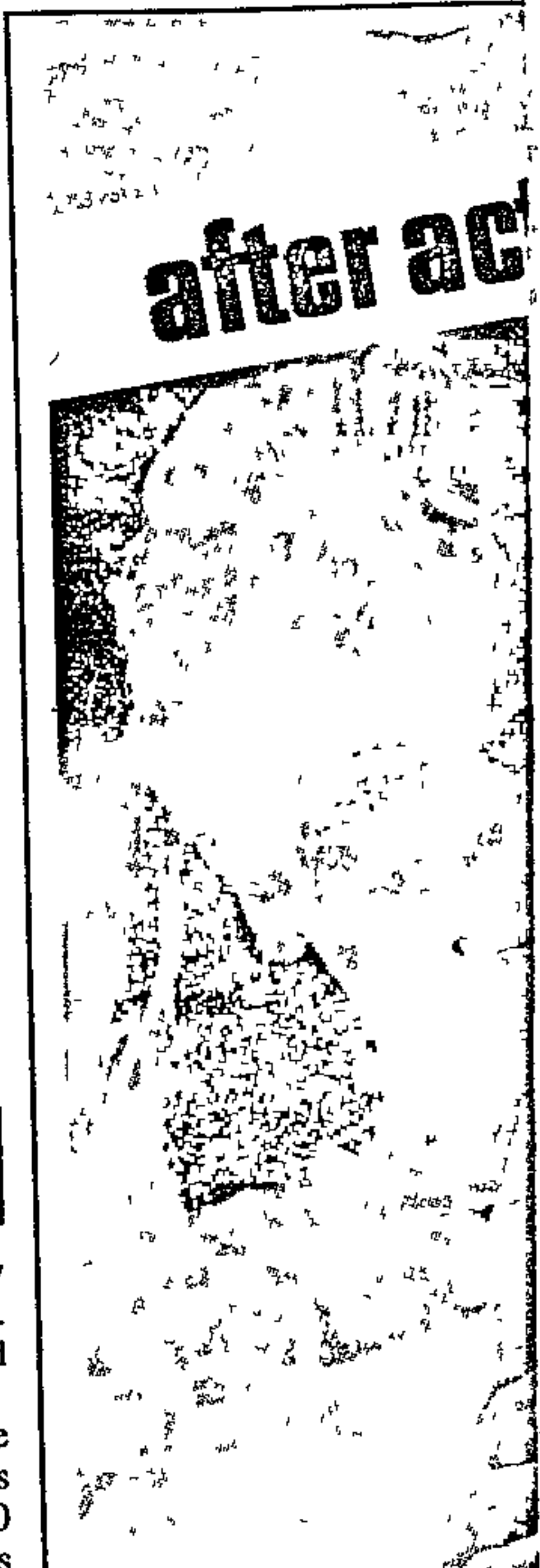




# Illegals face raids

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Sowetan 19/5/92



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**INFORMAL settlements may be in for large-scale police raids to flush out "illegal immigrants" following the formation of a task committee to deal with the influx of refugees.**

The committee, headed by deputy Justice Minister Mr Danie Schutte, was unveiled in Cape Town yesterday and will get down to business immediately, with a visit to Komatipoort and Giyani tomorrow and Thursday.

The announcement of the task committee follows a nationwide police raid "Operation Sentry", which netted more than 1 100 "illegal immigrants".

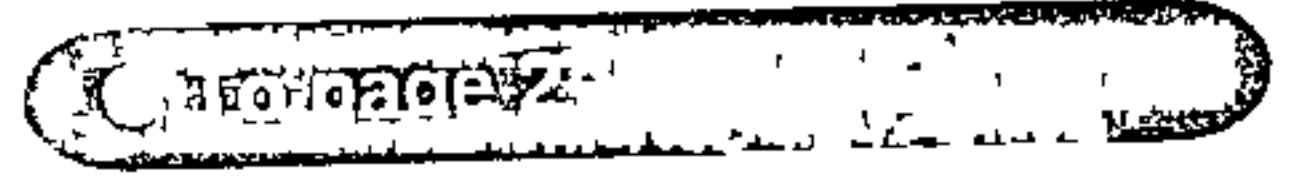
The task committee will include representa-

By MATHATHA TSEDU  
Investigations Editor

tives of various homelands which are affected by the influx of refugees, especially Mozambicans. These are Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Venda and Lebowa.

Refugees from neighbouring countries have been pouring into South Africa for years. It is estimated there are more than 250 000 Mozambicans in the country. Some are in camps while others have settled in urban areas.

Many of them are found in informal settlements such as Winterveldt outside Pretoria and other mushrooming squatter camps on the Reef. Because of the continued fighting in Mozam-



## Plan to flush out refugees

From page 1

bique, and the persistent drought in countries such as Zimbabwe, more and more refugees are flocking to South Africa where they are herded into refugee camps or disappear into the maze of settlements which

Sowetan 19/5/92  
abound in metropolitan areas

White farmers are allegedly taking advantage of the refugees by hiring them and then calling police at the end of the month to avoid paying them their wages.

Some of the refugees,

especially women, have become "love slaves" who have been sold and kept by men who run prostitution rings.

Many of the refugees have obtained forged identity documents and are difficult to detect, while a few came through as expatri-

ates in the United Nations repatriation programme for returning South African exiles.

A spokesman for one of the homelands said yesterday he believed that areas such as Gazankulu and KaNgwane were seriously affected by the influx.

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SA must  
open its  
doors to  
'illegals'

*Sowetan 22/5/92*  
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SOWETAN  
Building the Nation

RADIO METRO  
TALKBACK

ILLEGAL immigrants must be given refugee status and should not be repatriated, callers to the *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback Show said last night

Peter Jones said the immigrants were forced by circumstances in their countries to flee to South Africa

He also questioned the status given to European immigrants, who he said, had privileges and business opportunities

Shabangu said African immigrants should not be repatriated. He said most had valuable skills and had been in the country for many years

John of East London said outsiders should not be allowed to "invade the country" but should seek the help of the United Nations

Joseph of Middelburg said black immigrants had a right to be in the country and must be allowed to contribute in the economy

Dee of Welkom complained about unemployment and lack of housing in South Africa

David of Johannesburg said there were no black foreigners in South Africa

He blamed the Government for destabilising neighbouring countries, from where the bulk of the so-called aliens came

He said they should be properly registered as refugees

Sibusiso of Hammarsdale said African immigrants were "our brothers who took us in when when we were fleeing our country"

# War refugees now victims of racism

By STAN MHLONGO

POLICE raids to flush out illegal immigrants and the swelling influx of refugees has a stink of apartheid attached to it, claims northern Transvaal lawyer Lawrence Mushwana.

"Almost every day the so-called black immigrants are forced to evade police raids which are conducted under the law of Prohibition of Immigrants," said Mushwana.

"Those who are found guilty of flouting this law are sent back home to Mozambique, Tanzania or whatever.

"The issue of repatriation is not a fresh one," said Mushwana. "It dates back over 20 years ago. Portuguese immigrants who fled after the reign of Samora Machel came into operation in their country in the 70s were received with open arms here and granted refugee

status on arrival.

"Now the opposite is true for black Mozambicans who are sent packing on arrival here or settled in refugee camps near the northern Transvaal," said Mushwana.

The issue of repatriation has become of such major concern that the South African Council of Churches general-secretary Frank Chikane held an urgent meeting with State President FW de Klerk recently where he appealed for black Mozambicans running away from their war-ravaged country to be granted refugee status.

According to the SACC, the South African Catholic Bishop's Conference and SACC advocated that refugees be granted the desired status.

Commenting on the issue Chikane said: "Although we understand that illegal immigrants are a problem in general and internationally, we hope that government

policy is not going to be used to victimise legitimate refugees - especially Mozambicans."

Taking an analytical view of the matter, there is no doubt that many blacks immigrants are in for a hard time following deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte's unveiling of a task committee.

Much of the concern follows an announcement that the newly launched task committee which is headed by Deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte were set to visit Komatipoort and Giyani this week and to embark on Operation Sentry, which is aimed at repatriating black immigrants.

According to statistics 53 416 illegals were repatriated in 1990; 61 345 deported last year.

Figures provided by the Department of Home Affairs indicate that the highest number of repatriated immigrants came from Mozambique and Zimbabwe.



# ER mother's 4 cold nights in police cell

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Sowetan 21/6/90

By ALI MPHAKI

A YOUNG woman who spent four nights in a cold prison cell away from her one-month-old daughter is considering suing the police for unlawful arrest.

Miss Portia Khoza (19), of Hashane Street, Daveyton was arrested last Thursday for allegedly contravening the Prohibited Immigrants Act.

Despite pleas that she was a bona fide South African, she was only released on Monday after her family produced her birth certificate and house permit.

She said the police had demanded R700 for her release but she refused to pay because she was innocent.

"The police kept on taunting me, saying I am from Maputo and must be repatriated.

"The way I was so upset I could not even eat

the food they were supplying for the four nights I was there," Khoza said.

The station commander at Benoni police station, a Major de Beer, said Khoza was brought to the station by people belonging to the Department of Home Affairs.

"These people bring them here and keep them in the cells," he said.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations division in Pretoria said prohibited immigrants were only arrested if they had committed an offence.

"Otherwise they get repatriated to their countries," she said.

She could not explain what the R700 allegedly demanded by the police from Khoza was for.

But a spokesman for the Daveyton Sayco branch said they suspected police were

making money by charging "prohibited immigrants" R700 for their release.

"We in Sayco want to register our abhorrence at the way our people are being harassed.

Whether they come from Maputo or Malawi, we know why they are here and they should not be harassed," he said.



Miss Portia Khoza (19) pined for her one-month-old daughter Nomsa while she spent four nights in a cold cell at Benoni police station last week. Pic: MOFFAT ZUNGU.

Enjoy the summertime

FW rejects Coact:



# Slave trade still a booming business

**S**OUTH AFRICA'S slave trade — involving young girls abducted from Mozambique and sold to local men, who subject them to forced labour and often rape them — continues to flourish

The slave syndicates, which were uncovered last year when an investigative team from *The Weekly Mail* purchased two slaves for R200 each from a trader operating in the eastern Transvaal homeland of kaNgwane, appear to have proliferated. Not a single trader has been convicted, despite evidence being handed to police about the practice.

In February this year one of the slave traders, known in Mozambique as *marianos*, lured six girls from Maputo

across the South African border to a village in the homeland of kaNgwane where he kept them in a kraal and invited prospective buyers around to see them.

"One of the girls, Sonia Sibuya, aged 13, was raped on the way to the border. She used the words 'I have been stolen' when she described her ordeal to us," says Sally McKibben, a fieldworker who runs a scheme that provides emergency aid to Mozambican refugees in kaNgwane.

"They were enticed into crossing the border by the trader, who promised them well-paying jobs in a shop in South Africa. They were still at school at the time and their parents did not know where they were."

*A year ago The Weekly Mail exposed the slave syndicates. Despite information being given to the police, the trade in people is growing.*  
By **EDDIE KOCH**

The girls broke out of the stockade where they were being kept and fled to a neighbour's home after hearing rumours that they were about to be sold to a local *nyanga* and killed so that their bodies could be used as *muti*.

Residents from the Ntsikazi district of the homeland, which borders on Mozambique's southern provinces,

insist that refugees who are brought by professional guides across the electrified fence that divides the two countries are frequently murdered and parts of their bodies sold to witchdoctors — although there is no documented evidence of this.

The neighbour, a Swazi woman from kaNgwane, directed the fugitives to a transit centre for refugees located in a village called Mangweni where McKibben works. Affidavits were taken from all of the girls and handed to the local police station so that charges of abduction could be laid against the trader, known to the girls as Alfonso.

Various forms of bondage, forced labour and sex slavery have developed around the large population of refugees

who flee into South Africa to escape Mozambique's civil war. But McKibben detects a common strand that runs through most of the accounts she has collected from victims of the trade.

A group of guides or agents have developed a lucrative business which involves bringing villagers from Mozambique across the electrified fence in South Africa for a fee that ranges from R150 to R250, depending on whether the fugitives want to be dropped off across the border or travel by taxi to Johannesburg.

Some of these guides offer a valuable service to people desperate to escape the extreme forms of brutality carried out by Renamo. But other unscrupulous dealers take advantage of the desperation caused by war. They offer young Mozambican girls a free ride across the border and a job in South Africa — a gesture of altruism that is a sure sign the agent is *mariano*.

Once they cross the frontier with the girls, who have no identity documents or official record of their existence, the traders sell them to men in the townships, who then try to justify the transaction by saying they have paid *lobola* and that the girls are now their wives.

In reality the "wives" are forced to have sex with their owners, cook for them, carry out domestic chores without any payment, and are frequently assaulted if they refuse. Many of the women complain that they are fed only scraps of food and left-overs from the meals they prepare.

Ironically, most accept this form of bondage, even though it is fairly easy to escape. To report their owner to the police is to invite being arrested as an illegal alien and sent back to Mozambique, where their fate is even more terrifying. They face famine, drought and a horrific form of slavery practised by Renamo bands who raid villages and force women to kill their husbands before force-marching them to bases where the widows are allocated to rebel commanders.

In January this year five young girls who found their own way across the electrified fence, known as "the snake" because of the lethal 3 000 volts it delivers to those who come into contact with it, were waiting at a taxi rank in a border village when they were picked up by a driver called Madonsela.

The man then took them to Johannesburg and visited various townships, apparently on the east Rand, looking for customers. Along the way he allegedly raped some of the girls and, after failing to sell them on the Reef, took them back to kaNgwane. There he allowed a friend to sleep with one of the captives while looking out for local buyers.

The girls escaped from a local motel and reported to the Mangweni transit centre. Refugee workers called in the kaNgwane police who took affidavits from the girls.

Madonsela was arrested and then released on bail. He has not yet been charged as all of the girls disappeared soon after he was released. The refugee workers have evidence that at least one of them was abducted by the trader.

Less than two weeks ago a team of health workers came across 17 adults and 19 children being held in a village called Block C at the home of a woman who is known to recruit people and sell them as chattels.

The team alerted refugee worker Rachel Ntsimbini, who visited the premises and returned the next day in a bid to rescue the group — only to hear from neighbours that the trader had been warned and promptly loaded the entire group into a single taxi bound for Johannesburg.

●To PAGE 10



A desperately narrow escape from slavery. Anna Timba and her two daughters

Photo PAUL STOBER

## Seeking a better life, she was sold for R200

By PAUL STOBER

**T**HE only thing that saved Anna Timba from slavery was an absolute determination to escape the life to which her masters wanted to condemn her.

Through an interpreter she told how her family was broken up and she was driven into the clutches of a man who sells people for less than R500. She is not shy and her thin body seems to have shrugged off the abuse to which it was subjected.

In September 1989, after her village was attacked by the Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo, Timba fled to the relative safety of Maputo. She spent the next three months in the capital, struggling to eke out a living for her family by selling tomatoes on the streets.

In December that year, Timba received an offer she felt she could not refuse for the sake of her family. A *mariano* offered to take her to South Africa and find her a job. *Mariano* is the jargon used by residents of Maputo to describe people who lure Mozambicans to South Africa by offering them transport and jobs. Eager to start a better life and ignorant of the danger involved, Timba accepted.

Days later, the *mariano*, Mahulani Mapalani, herded Timba and her family, along with at least 80 other men, women and children, into an

open truck and drove them to the South African border. At an unmarked place, the group crossed the border on foot, were picked up by another truck and taken to Mapalani's farm in kaNgwane.

Timba and her family stayed at the farm for two months, sometimes watching others being quietly taken away.

"After this time, Mapalani brought a man Timba knows only as Sibuyi, to the farm in a minibus. Mapalani told her that she must go home with Sibuyi.

He took Timba and her children to Tembisa on the east Rand, where he lived and ran a shop.

On the first night he demanded that Timba sleep with him. "You are my wife now — don't you know I paid that man money for you?" asked Sibuyi. Timba later discovered that he paid about R200 for her.

As punishment for not going to bed with him, Sibuyi locked Timba and her family out of the house when he went to market.

Determined to get away from this man she knew nothing about, Timba managed to steal two R5 notes from the shop. Using the money, Timba bought a box of bananas which she sold while she was locked out of the house. Over the three months she was with Sibuyi, Timba managed to squirrel away R75.

One day in May she scooped up her

family and using the money, caught a taxi back to Mapalani — "because he was the only one I knew."

Timba confronted Mapalani and accused him of selling her. He admitted he had done so, asking, "How else am I going to get my money back?" According to Timba, in Maputo, he had said nothing about her having to pay him.

By way of an apology, Mapalani promised to get her "a better husband."

Timba reminded him that she was already married and wanted work, not a husband. Mapalani responded with "There is nothing for you to do here and you must go."

Before long, he had sold Timba and her children again, this time to Philip Mahlalela for about R450.

Mahlalela dismissed Timba's refusal to sleep with him and during her first two nights with him she was brutally raped. After that, though he did not sexually molest Timba, he assaulted her almost every day. He spared the children.

Mahlalela was unemployed but sometimes did the rounds of his brothers, asking for money and food which he shared with her and the children. Timba was forced to plait hair each day to raise the R4 she needed to feed all of them.

While she was working, Timba heard about a centre nearby which

took care of Mozambican refugees. She bolted from Mahlalela's house late one night, and walked with her daughters until she reached Mangweni, kaNgwane, the next morning.

In Shongwe, Timba met refugee fieldworker Sally McKibben, and made a detailed statement about what had happened to her over the past months. The refugee project then helped Timba and her family settle in "Block A" of the nearby township.

But Timba's fears of the slave traders are far from over. After writing to her family, Timba discovered her younger sister, Wilhemina, had been brought to South Africa by a man who claimed she (Timba) had sent him to fetch her.

After making inquiries among Mozambican refugees, she discovered another *mariano*, known as Sedake, who claimed her sister was being held on a nearby farm. He promised that if she gave him R20 he would fetch her sister. McKibben gave Sedake the money, who left and has yet to return.

Despite this disappointment, Timba is determined to track her sister down.

In the meantime Timba has established a life for herself. She teaches at a pre-school for the children of refugees and has a close circle of friends.





A desperately narrow escape from slavery ... Anna Timba and her two daughters

Photo: PAUL STOBER

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# Govt accused of refugee racism

City Press 7/6/92

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By MOSES MAMAILA

THE Home Affairs Department has vehemently denied allegations that only black refugees were deported back to their countries while white refugees were legalised and assisted to get jobs.

A Department spokesman, Charles Theron, said all illegal aliens were repatriated without bias.

"For admission to SA the alien is required to present himself to an immigration officer at a SA border post and be in possession of a valid travel document and comply with the normal entry requirements," Theron said in a statement.

The statement, issued in Pretoria, comes after allegations by community leaders that only black refugees were deported while other races were even assisted in starting businesses in the country.

Addressing a rally at Phola Park last weekend, attended by senior ANC members, including vice-president Walter Sisulu, a local leader accused the

government of harassing black refugees in the area.

He questioned the government's deportation of black refugees, saying people of European origin were not subjected to such "inhuman" treatment.

Police had said that one of the aims in sealing off the squatter camp had been to crack down on illegal refugees.

Last year alone, 47 074 Mozambican refugees were deported. Over the same period, 7 174 were sent back to Zimbabwe, and 7 097 were repatriated to other African and European countries, according to the Home Affairs Department.

Figures for this year, until the end of April, showed that over 18 000 refugees had been deported to Mozambique.

One Mozambican refugee told City Press that they were forced by obvious circumstances - hunger boosted by the 17-year-old civil war - to leave their home country.



# Information withheld from police — Verster

FORMER CCB MD Joe Verster told then Defence Minister Magnus Malan, and an SADF internal inquiry, of claims that Ferdi Barnard had gunned down David Webster, the Webster inquest was told yesterday.

However, the SAP investigation team into the 1989 murder had not been told of these claims implicating the former CCB operative in the killing, Verster said.

A typed transcript of Verster's earlier testimony, given in camera to protect his identity, states that on a question by State advocate Jannie van Vuuren about what information was supplied to Malan on July 13 1990, Verster replied "That I think it is, that we think it is Barnard, because he said so, but it is hearsay and I have no facts to base it on"

## Suspicion

He said repeatedly during his testimony that he was "talking under correction"

He told Judge M Stegmann that after the Webster murder he had a faint suspicion that Barnard, then dismissed from the CCB, could have been involved in the killing. This suspicion was passed on to Gen Jaap Joubert of the SAP.

"Gen Joubert told me to keep in mind that Barnard was one of our own people and that Barnard was a good person. His father was in the police," Verster said.

Information of Barnard's alleged involvement that was received later — in the form of Barnard's confession to his CCB handler Lafras Lutingh and an anonymous telephone call to Verster — was not passed

STEPHANE BOTHMA

on to the police, Verster testified "I did disclose this information, in terms of the Defence Act procedures, to a (internal) board of inquiry," he said.

Verster, who personally dismissed Barnard from the CCB after a breach of security, said in spite of several pointers, he believed Barnard's alleged involvement in the Webster murder was "nonsense"

Before Verster started his testimony behind closed doors last Friday, his advocate J-J Wessels told the inquest "It is our brief that Verster will answer all questions regarding his knowledge of the murder of Webster"

"However, Verster is not prepared to answer any questions regarding the CCB, because any answer could possibly incriminate him"

"Our brief is that Verster stresses that the activities of the CCB at all times were aimed at the enemies of SA and that the activities at all times were approved by the superior hierarchy."

"Because of changing politics and the continued existence of Umkontho we Sizwe, Verster is currently in the position of not being able to rely on the support of his former superiors and has to look after his own interests and therefore cannot talk freely. Even indemnity will not guarantee his personal safety," Wessels said.

The judge has been asked by representatives of the Webster Trust to consider the subpoena of Malan, now Water Affairs and Forestry Minister, to testify at the inquest

## Farmers 'exploiting cross-border workers'

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Northern Transvaal farmers were illegally employing Zimbabwean "border jumpers" and handing them to the SA Police when they asked for wages, Harare's Daily Gazette newspaper reported yesterday.

Vincent Zulu said he was recently deported from SA and knew of many others who were victimised by miserly commercial farmers.

"In my case, I was working at a farm but when I demanded my salary I was handed over to police who detained me for a week while I waited for the next truck home," Zulu said in Plumtree, western Matabeleland.

An average of 50 people are deported back to Zimbabwe each week from the Transvaal, but most return immediately "because they find the prospects of securing jobs locally next to zero", said the newspaper. SA and Botswana have jointly deported 3 685 people from southern Matabeleland since August, police statistics show.

With Christmas only a month away, the number of Zimbabweans seeking to cross legally to SA has soared. The queue outside the SA trade mission in central Harare for visas for "shopping trips" reached record lengths yesterday, extending 400m into the street.

"I cannot be expected to sit at home and wait for something to happen," said Zulu, announcing his intention to try to infiltrate back into the Transvaal via Botswana. "I need to eat, but there is no food at home. We really do not mind what we do there as long as we get something to keep us going."

The Daily Gazette yesterday quoted an official of Zimbabwe's Domestic and Allied Workers' Union, Adams Verenga, who said 90% of black Zimbabwean employers paid less than the government's R81 a month minimum wage for domestic servants.

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# Forged passports scam smashed

(206)  
■ More arrests are expected, say ISU detectives:

Sowetan 18/12/92

By Isaac Moledi

POLICE have uncovered a multimillion rand syndicate which deals in forged passports with links in Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Two suspects, one a Soweto resident - believed to be the brains behind the racket - and a Lenasia man, have been arrested

Police said they discovered the racket after arresting occupants of car in Zola yesterday morning

Later, police were taken by the suspects to a house in Phiri, where they found 21 false Mozambican and Zimbabwean passports, 150 work permits similar to those issued to Mozambicans visiting the country, a number of official stamps, four false identity documents and KwaNdebele driver's licences.

Soweto police spokesman Captain Joseph Ngobeni said they had launched a massive manhunt for a Mozambican national, Manuel Chauke, who they believe is the courier between Mozambique and South Africa

## Legal immigrants

He said police believed the racket had enabled a number of Mozambicans to become legal immigrants

He described the racket as one of the biggest and the first of its kind. Police were also investigating the possibility of the involvement of a Mozambican official, who has an access to Mozambican passports

He said couriers were bringing stolen passports from these countries with particulars of people intending to visit the country and, thereafter, send the "legalised" documents back to Mozambique or Zimbabwe. Nationals from those countries would then enter South Africa legally, using these forged documents

Internal Instability Unit investigating officers who uncovered the racket, Detective Warrant Officer Merwe van Rensburg and Detective Sergeant Alex Donaldson, said more arrests were expected



MIGRANT LABOUR, S. A. - PASS LAWS - GENERAL

1993

# The passing of 80 Albert Street

THERE are places in the world that must forever be etched into the memories of entire nations — places of such anguish and collective trauma that no one dares ever forget — places like the Bastille in France or Auschwitz in Germany.

No 80 Albert Street in Johannesburg might not possess the high-flown glory of the Bastille or the dastardly horror of Auschwitz, but it is certainly one place that is indelibly etched into the collective memory of most adult blacks living in Johannesburg today.

For the most part, the memories are of an-

SMC 16/11/93  
A place etched into memory with anguish

**THE PLACE where blacks once dreaded to go is today a beacon of hope. JOE LOUW reports.**

anguish, heartbreak and humiliation. For many years, since opening its doors on April 26 1954 as the Non-European Affairs Department, it was hailed as the pass office to end all pass offices. It became central to the lives of all black males (and later, females) living and working in Johannesburg.

Millions had to go there to be "processed" under the influx control regulations to obtain work. And anyone who has undergone this "processing" will tell you it was not a very pleasant experience.

First there were the queues, endless round-the-block affairs — it took hours even to reach the big steel doors manned by some of the meanest sambok-welders in the world, the

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"blackjacks" who brooked not even the slightest infraction of the rules.

Getting a pass and having the right stamps on the right pages was a treasurable thing. The "dompas", as it was called, contained all the information any authority needed to know about its bearer — name, age, address, work permit, special passes, night pass, travelling permit, lodgers' permit and miscellaneous information such as number of employers and their endorsements, comments on why you left your last job, and so on.

## Traumatic

No 80 Albert Street was the place where the document controlling your life was issued. Sometimes it took weeks before you could obtain it. Hundreds of thousands found themselves arbitrarily endorsed out and given 24 hours to leave the city. Back to Pietersburg, Zululand, anywhere but here. For most it was traumatic and bewildering, but it happened every day, thousands of times to thousands of people.

And if you dared to hang around the city, there were the "maxi" special police squads looking for pass offenders everywhere, and they were very efficient. In one year, from July 1970 to July 1971, the records show, 615 075 blacks were arrested and the average number of prosecutions for infringing pass laws averaged 1 680 a day.

Today the function of



**"DOMPAS" ORDEAL.** Lengthy queues greeted millions of blacks who were forced by the system to have passes to go just about anywhere.

80 Albert Street is being changed. Thanks to the insistence of the planners of the newly established urbanisation department of the Johannesburg City Council, the four-storey building will soon be converted into a shelter for the destitute and homeless of all races.

Last month the department held meetings with various organisations involved in providing shelter for the homeless, inviting them to submit proposals to take

over the shelter and provide an integrated service to the homeless.

Gerd Sipple, head of the urbanisation department, said the shelter could be home to more than 350 people. A sample survey conducted by the department in September showed there were at least 2 500 homeless in central Johannesburg, with indications that the number was likely to rise as the economy worsens.

The building, at present occupied by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, is expected to become vacant once the council approves an organisation to take over the administration of the shelter. The city council itself will not be involved in running the shelter.

"At least this new function, recognising the needs of an under-class of this city's people, gives something back for all the suffering that took place there," commented one city planner.



uneasy MP G Titterton was an assessor. Mr C Cilliers appeared for the State

# Migrant miners put families in hostels

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*CAKE time 4/4/87*  
JOHANNESBURG Migrant workers at seven mines in the Eastern Transvaal have decided they have waited too long for mining companies to provide family accommodation and have brought their wives and children to live in single men's hostels

The secretary-general of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said here yesterday that about 600 women and children had already moved into single-sex hostels at coal mines near Witbank. These included Landau, Bank, Kriel and Goedhoop Collieries

Mr Ramaphosa said NUM's recent congress resolved that the migrant labour system must be "phased out".

In the past miners had brought their families to live in squalid conditions on nearby farms and townships or had paid fines if they brought visitors. This was "no more" as workers had decided to use the hostels for family accommodation

Mr Ramaphosa said Witbank had been chosen to see if family living would work, and so far it had been conducted in a "peaceful, co-ordinated fashion". Gold and diamond miners would bring their families to live with them soon

The NUM challenged mining houses to "live up to their words" in wanting to end migrant labour

Asked for comment on the presence of women in the hostels, an Amcoal spokesman said "We have noted the NUM's comments that some women have moved into hostel accommodation at some Amcoal collieries, but the figure given by the NUM is high". He declined further comment — Sapa

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## World in Brief

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# Black miners move families into hostels

JOHANNESBURG. — Migrant workers at seven mines in the Eastern Transvaal have decided they have waited too long for mining companies to provide family accommodation and have brought their wives and children to live with them in "single-sex" hostels

The National Union of Mineworkers' secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said at the weekend that miners had "waited too long and want to live naturally"

About 600 women and children had already moved into single-sex hostels at coal mines near Witbank. These included Landau, Bank, Kriel and Goedhoop collieries

## "No more"

It had been resolved at the NUM's recent congress that the migrant labour system must be "phased out"

"Workers believe they should live with their families," Mr Ramaphosa said

In the past miners had brought their families to live in squalid conditions on nearby farms and townships or paid fines if they brought in visitors. This was "no more" as workers had decided to use the hostels for family accommodation

Mr Ramaphosa said Witbank had been chosen to see if family living would work, and so far it had been conducted in a "peaceful, co-ordinated fashion"

The NUM had decided to challenge mining houses such as Anglo American Corporation and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments "to live up to their words" that they wanted the migrant labour system phased out, he said

Strike action "could be contemplated" if mining houses refused workers' demands for family accommodation

Black workers have demanded that their housing be on the same basis as white workers, who usually pay a nominal rent of R5 to R15 a month for housing — Sapa

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Parliament

# 'Madness' not to provide black family housing

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

IT was "madness" for the government to provide only single-quarter accommodation in townships serving the Strand, Somerset West and Gordon's Bay, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) said last night

Responding to the government's decision not to provide family housing at Lwandle township near Strand, Mr Andrew said, "this flies in the face of the government's claimed policy of orderly urbanization"

As a result of the decision, confirmed in Parliament yesterday, the nearest black family housing, "if available", was many kilometres away at Khayelitsha or Mfuleni, Kuils River, Mr Andrew said

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in reply to a question yesterday that upgrading of the hos-

tels, announced by the administrator last month, would begin "as soon as the contract documents are ready and tenders have been approved"

The upgrading involves the conversion of the existing 124 dormitories into 248 flats, each consisting of three bedrooms (for six persons), a store-room, a shower and washbasins

Mr Heunis said the municipality of Somerset West was in favour of the provision of family housing at Lwandle, but that the municipalities of Gordon's Bay and Strand, as well as the Divisional Council of Stellenbosch, were against this

Mr Andrew said later "The government never seems to learn, or perhaps it doesn't want to This decision has caused considerable anger and was taken without even consulting the people most concerned

"Family housing is a prerequisite for a stable community and I call on Mr Heunis to reverse the decision without delay"

Call Times 12/8/87

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CAPE Times 22/12/83

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## Workers barred from families

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Free State administration board is refusing senior black workers at Anglo American's Western Holdings mine near Welkom permission to live in a nearby township with their families unless they have permanent city rights, the mine's chairman, Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer, has alleged.

In the mine's annual report, released this week, Mr Oppenheimer alleged that, in doing this, the board had backtracked on an agreement made with the mine some years ago.

He also charged that the board's move would frustrate the mine's attempt to introduce stability among senior black workers and could "result in confrontation with the new black unions".

Mr Oppenheimer urged the Department of Co-Operation and Development to overrule the board's decision.

Generally, workers without city rights may not live in townships with their families.

However, Mr Oppenheimer said in the report that the board had agreed "some years ago" to allow "certain key black workers" to live in houses built by the company in Thabong township "regardless of their residential status".

There had been a "disturbing development" recently in which

the board had said it was no longer permissible for workers without city rights to live in the company houses with their families.

Mr Oppenheimer said a "costly housing programme" was initiated as a result of the original agreement and "if the ruling given by the board is endorsed by the Department of Co-Operation and Development our efforts to induce stability among our senior black employees will be frustrated".

He said the mine believed the board had "acted incorrectly".

"We sincerely hope that the authorities in Pretoria, where the final decision must be made, will adhere to the original agreement". Attempts to obtain comment from the board's Bloemfontein office were unsuccessful yesterday.

JOHANNESBURG



CAPE TOWN 22/4/87

# Eleven acquitted in 'hostel case'

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Staff Reporter

ELEVEN married women arrested on charges "of being in a development area without a permit or permission" following a raid on Mfuleni Hostel near Stellenbosch in October last year, have been acquitted by a Kuils River magistrate.

Fourteen women and one man were found staying in the single-sex quarters at Mfuleni on October 14 and all pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Eleven of the married women were acquitted last Tuesday. The magistrate, Mr E Kleinhans, found the 11 women had been given permission to stay temporarily in the hostel by an official from the Mfuleni local authority.

However judgment on three women and the man — Ms Hester Makwati, Ms Nonkose Makwati, Ms Liziwe Madiko and Mr Tembinkosi Sokhetye — is expected in the Kuils River Magistrate's Court today.

Two are sisters who were visiting their father, and the others are the daughter and brother of two hostel inmates. Their attorney, Mr Jan van Gend, has argued that the four were at the hostel "out of necessity".

Mr L H Jordaan prosecuted

Star 9/6/87  
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# Better deal for black women planned

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Government should not unnecessarily interfere with black customary law, but the unfavourable position of black women has to be improved, the Law Commission recommends in its latest report.

Following earlier recommendations which led to legislation giving black women contractual ability, the commission has recommended the Matrimonial Property Act be extended to include common-law marriages of blacks.

The commission also recommends that customary unions be recognised as marriages.

It says these should be referred to as customary marriages.

It was desirable the marriages should be registered, but this should not be made compulsory at this stage

The commission says a procedure should be

created by which the existence of the marriage could be proved.

Parties to the union should be recognised as spouses and their children should be regarded as born in wedlock.

There should be no interference in the custom of polygamy but a common-law marriage should not be permitted unless customary marriages had been dissolved.

The commission has also started an investigation into Islamic marriages despite earlier reluctance to conduct such a probe

However, over the past two years questions had been raised in other investigations and Mr Pat Poovalingam MP (PRP Reservoir Hills) had indicated an intention to introduce legislation on Islamic intestate succession

Therefore a thorough background study was now being made, and different schools of thought on Islamic law were being consulted



# Mozambicans moving to SA despite curbs

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*Sowetan 5/2/93*  
■ The number working on SA mines is now 50 000:

## Sowetan Africa News Service

**MAPUTO** - Despite attempts by the South African Government to curb the influx, the number of Mozambicans working on the South African mines has increased in recent years and now stands at about 50 000

The miners earn more than 10 times the minimum industrial wage in Mozambique, according to Mr Pedro Taimo, the Mozambican Labour Ministry's representative in South Africa

Taimo told the official news agency *Aim* that, in addition to the miners, his office knew of about 8 000 Mozambicans who were working illegally in South Africa, some of them as slaves on farms

The actual number of illegal workers

could be much higher, he said

Many of them had fled from the war in Mozambique and unscrupulous farmers, taking advantage of their illegal status, were paying them "laughably low wages"

The figure of 50 000 now working on the mines was far below the maximum of 118 000 when Mozambique became independent in 1975. The Pretoria government immediately imposed restrictions that led to the number dropping to 41 000 in two years

It rose again to about 55 000 in the mid-eighties until the government in 1986 threatened to expel them all at the end of their contracts

Taimo said the wages paid to the miners were "reasonable", averaging about R700 a month

## Zimbabwe 'border jumpers' increasing

HARARE — Up to 400 illegal Zimbabwean immigrants in SA are repatriated on some days at Beitbridge as economic hardship increases in their home country.

"I see no reason to live here when there are jobs a few kilometres away," an illegal immigrant told a Harare Herald reporter yesterday after police had disclosed an average 200 "border jumpers" were being deported daily by the SAP.

Police in Beitbridge said there had been an alarming increase, and predicted the highest number of "economic refugees"

(20) MICHAEL HARTNACK

would cross this year.

The Herald blamed the exodus on the drought and President Robert Mugabe's economic structural adjustment programme, which brought inflation to more than 44% on official figures.

The Herald said secondary schools in the Beitbridge area had recorded steep falls in enrolment, because most students had crossed the border to work on SA farms as general labourers. B/D/M 11/2/93

SALE OF BUSINESS



# Illegal aliens' numbers increasing rapidly

STEPHANE BOTHMA

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PEOPLE are flooding into SA illegally from neighbouring countries and authorities estimate about 6 000 Mozambicans, Zimbabweans, Batswana and Swazis are being repatriated monthly

Economists speculate that more than 500 000 illegal aliens are in SA and are contributing to the very high unemployment situation

The Home Affairs Department was unable to give statistics of the number of illegal aliens sent back last year, but a spokesman said more than 60 000 were repatriated in 1991

SAP and Home Affairs sources said the influx of aliens had increased in the past year, and estimated that about 6 000 were being arrested and sent home each month, mainly to Mozambique and Zimbabwe

An average of 200 people were being returned to Zimbabwe every day. Sometimes the figure was as high as 400 a day, police said

SAP police liaison officer W/O Andy Pieke said the main problem with illegal aliens was not their involvement in crime,

but the fact that they took work away from SA citizens

Because they were eager to find employment, the "economic refugees" were often taken advantage of by employers who paid very low wages, he said

He said they were employed mainly in the building and restaurant industries

"By employing an illegal alien, employers do not have the burden of paying unemployment benefits, medical aid and pension funds," Pieke said

He said the SAP's alien control unit,

□ To Page 2

## Aliens

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15/2/93  
working closely with immigration officials, operated in the main on information supplied by the public in order to arrest, detain and repatriate aliens

"They are extremely easily identifiable because they speak a different language"

If police press charges, the penalties for offenders include a fine of R4 000 or 12 months imprisonment for illegal aliens and R20 000 or five years imprisonment for those aiding and abetting them

An agreement was reached recently between SA and Zimbabwe which streamlines the return of aliens. It allows South

(206) □ From Page 1

African authorities at Messina to hand border jumpers directly to Zimbabwean authorities at Beitbridge

However, escorting aliens to border posts and handing them to officials does not always solve the problem

"As soon as they have been dropped off across the border in their countries, they return to SA. It is a continuing problem," the police said

Refugee camps set up on the SA side of the Mozambique border house many thousands of refugees

This was where a grizzly old white clerk could bundle you to a homeland you'd never seen

# Pass Street Blues



LEST WE FORGET... Stripped, poked and prodded, black people were treated like cattle by a beastly system if they wanted work in the "white" man's city. ■ POI JIM BAILEY ARCHIVES

would not arrest you for "loaferskap" (idleness), a move which led you to the Fordsbury Magistrate's Court where the fine used to be anything from seven pounds or seven days' jail to three months in the clink or a fine of £30.

While the court was on there would be busy farmers outside driving lorries and looking for cheap labour for their farms. They would then "buy" the hapless victim for that period and off to his farm he would convey them, sometimes as many as 20 cooped up in the back of the truck and made to work on the potato farms.

(This incidentally was the cause of the highly successful ANC-inspired "Potato Boycott" which saw many fish and chips shops closing down because blacks were not buying chips.)

Some of my old pals remember the old "Come Tomorrow" which was a stamped piece of paper which said you had been there to apply for a "Special" and should return the next day.

A vast majority would take the first train out of Soweto to be first in the long queue - only to wait until late afternoon when that moustached black-jack would hand out the "Come Tomorrow" slips.

The lucky ones, if one can describe them as such, would then be subjected to a physical examination to make sure that they did not have venereal diseases or any such obnoxious affliction by being made to take their pants off and leap into the air with the elderly doc pressing their penises to make sure they had no other unpleasant infections they would pass on to others in the city of gold.

This hopeful motley bunch would consist of elderly men and callow youths and thus led to a *Drum/Golden City Post* expose that culminated in the passing of the Prisons Act.

In those days guys feared nothing more than the threat of being held under Section 29 of the Natives Urban Areas Act which was the one that led to many ending up on faraway farms where they worked under the most degrading conditions with some dying after severe beatings by farmers.

The old Johannesburg Pass Office, which many blacks remember with horror, is about to be converted into a refugee for the homeless. Veteran journalist OBEED MUSI, himself once dehumanised and humiliated in that building, looks back.

It looks like a busy and efficient business centre where you expect to encounter well-tailored typists and nononsense level-headed businessmen dictating important business letters to their opposite numbers in far-off overseas branches.

That was the old Pass Office which was also the head office of the Johannesburg City Council's Non-European Affairs Department (Neaf).

The place was awash with truncheon-wielding blackbacks (black cops in black serge uniforms and armbands with the legend Neaf on them).

On the Albert Street side entrance would stand a black-jack with red eyes and a branding moustache whose standard question to any timid soul who had pass troubles was "Ya, u bahlang, eh?" and after you've given him your sob story would ask whether you have brought his "kway" (tobacco) by which he meant a 10-packet cigarette of a popular brand which he for some odd reason used to mix with the ordinary pipe tobacco although they were apparently not allowed to smoke during office hours or while in uniform.

Then he would take you along a meandering maze of corridors until you came to the right office where a grizzly old white clerk who knew a smattering of all the local African dialects would quickly decide whether you were from Zululand, Bechuanaland, or whatever. Remember these were before the days of the crazy ban-tuist dream.

From your accent in answering his questions he would then deduce that you were either Tswana or Shangaan and give you a form to apply for a reference book.

That was the first stepping stone to hell because should you not be found to have been born within the proclaimed

area of Johannesburg then the next stop was the Bantu Affairs Commissioners Office in downtown Fordsbury where you would be charged with being in the proclaimed area of Johannesburg for more than 72 hours and sent back to your "homeland".

That's when the blackjacks who manned the van of deportees would holler "Ngunbo, jaz, (blanket, overcoat) lorry!" and into the lorry you would step for your onward journey back home to a place you'd never seen. But because that grizzly

old clerk had decided you were born there you were to be repatriated to what the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd designated "every Bantu's heartland" - hence the term ban-tuists.

But first let's look at the shenanigans that used to go on at 80 Albert Street a favourite truck which city slickers used to play on that blackjack at the gate as soon as he demanded his "kway" would be to give him a wrapped parcel of horse droppings with the admittance that he only open it when he reached home as this was

very expensive mired tobacco. Indeed, rumour had it that he was a dagga smoker on the quiet and any remote cousin of the weed was quite welcome.

Anyway, this was a building to avoid but come mid-month and duty called because that's where the so-called Soweto Native Advisory Board and those of Eastern Native Township (better known as George Goch) used to meet under the chairmanship of the then Director of Neaf, one WJP Carr and his cohorts.

The Soweto delegation would be led by the choleric veteran of civic politics, James Solisankhe Mpanza. They would discard the black gowns they were supposed to wear while proceedings were going on and Mpanza would wag a shaky figure at Mr Carr as he made one of his many complaints. He would then quote some obscure sub-section of an equally obscure Transvaal Provincial Ordinance and trun- phantly screech "You think



# An alien in a country now called

w/m ail 19/3 - 25/3/93

## home

206 (2014) (201)

*The Aliens Control Act affects not only those immigrants who have flocked here recently in search of opportunity, but also those who have spent their entire adult lives contributing to South Africa's economy.*

By **ALEX DODD**

THERE are clerks at the Home Affairs offices who weren't even born when Joao Dhlovu came to South Africa to work on the mines in 1948. But they could send this "alien" back to Mozambique — a country he now considers foreign.

He's afraid to approach Home Affairs for fear of repatriation, but, worn out at 65 years old, he realises he does not have that many years of working life left and needs a pension. He is trying to obtain a South African identity document so he can claim R295 a month, triple his current monthly salary as a farm labourer. This is an almost impossible task.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) plans to lobby the African National Congress to ensure that mineworkers from the Frontline states are given ID documents.

"NUM has decided to approach the ANC to ensure that workers from neighbouring countries who have worked in South Africa for more than



**Another country** . Mineworkers wait for buses back to their 'other' homes

Photo: ANNA ZIEMINSKI

five years are entitled to take up South African citizenship," reads the February report of the NUM's central committee.

This would enable them to vote in elections for an interim government. As South African citizens they would also be entitled to retirement pensions.

Since Dhlovu (not his real name) was recruited by the mine agency, Wenela, 45 years ago, he hasn't been back to Mozambique.

For his first seven years in South Africa he worked on contracts for five

different mines and was also employed by a brick-making company.

Since 1955 he has been working as a farm labourer and currently works on a farm in Eikenhof, north of Vereeniging, where he earns R100 a month plus accommodation.

He recently approached an advice office worker at the Black Sash in central Johannesburg, who is now assisting him in his quest for official recognition.

Dhlovu has to travel into Johannesburg on a regular basis to deal with the logistics of the process. The Black Sash has provided his travel fare, but he has to get permission every time he leaves the farm and stands the chance of being fired for his repeated absences.

In order to obtain a South African identity document he has to prove that he has been working in South Africa since 1963 and has no family commitments back in Mozambique.

Mining employment agency Teba is currently conducting a fingerprint search in order to verify that Dhlovu did in fact work as a miner. But the Black Sash believes it is unlikely they will be able to trace his records of employment.

Employers of illegal immigrants are generally reluctant to support them in the process of legitimising themselves, as they face the possibility of being fined R20 000 or five years' imprisonment or both for har-

bouring an illegal immigrant.

His current employer refuses to vouch for him, unless his previous employer is also prepared to verify that he worked for him. His previous employer is dead. Dhlovu managed to trace the dead man's brother who was unmoved by his pleas.

He then took into the Black Sash offices two friends who were prepared to swear that he'd been working in the country since 1962. It emerged that neither of the two men had identity documents themselves, although both claimed to be South African born and bred. Since then he has managed to get hold of two others who have provided the necessary supporting affidavits.

But still Dhlovu stands on very shaky ground: even if he can prove that he has been working continually since 1963, he will have to admit that only seven of those 30 years of work were legal. On top of that he will have to find a way of proving that he has no connections back in Mozambique.

Having been part of South Africa's workforce for more than two-thirds of his life, the chances of Dhlovu being able to support himself through his old age are slim. He has no family support network here and has lost contact with his family in Mozambique. So at the age of 65, he finds himself as just another name on the target list of the Alien Control Unit.



# The invisible return of the pass raid

Wim van der Merwe  
1913 - 2513/93  
(206)

**M**ORE than 1 200 innocent people have been arrested in the last two months in the Witwatersrand area under a latter-day dompas system designed to identify illegal aliens

The draconian Aliens Control Act gives police the power to arrest anyone they suspect of being an illegal immigrant

Any South African walking along the street without an identity document could end up in jail, and many do. The Department of Home Affairs recorded that 4 747 people were apprehended on suspicion of being "aliens" in the Witwatersrand region in the January and February period alone. Of those arrested, 3 537 were deported. The rest — more than 1 200 people — had every right to be in this country.

"This practice does not in essence differ from the one that was in operation during the pass laws era," said a senior research officer for Lawyers for Human Rights, Sello Ramasala. "What is deplorable is the introduction of a racial element by those charged with implementing this Act."

Ramasala is part of the Law Reform Project which aims to identify existing discriminatory laws which stand in contradiction to a proposed Bill of Rights. "It is beyond dispute that the people who fall victim to the application of this Act are mostly blacks and a few of Chinese origin," he said. "It is almost inconceivable that a white person could be stopped and asked to produce his/her ID just to establish whether he/she is in the country legally."

The Act, passed in 1991, empowers the minister of home affairs to declare any public servant and any employee of a local authority or regional service council an immigration officer.

These immigration officers have the right to raid any business or private premises and detain anyone they suspect of being an illegal immigrant. If the suspect cannot produce identification documents right then and there he/she is taken to the nearest Home Affairs office and questioned. The Act allows immigration officers to "interrogate any person found in or on such premises"

Regional Director of Home Affairs, George Orr, said immigration officers utilised special techniques in order to ascertain whether or not suspects are in fact "aliens". "They ask trick questions," he said. The officer

may, upon entering the office, ask the suspect in a Mozambican language to close the door. If he does, it strengthens the belief that he is an immigrant, he said. *WM 19/3 - 2513/93*

Orr was unwilling to divulge other "trick questions", but said another way of spotting immigrants was by the location of inoculation marks. "North Africans have inoculation marks on their forearms," he said, "whereas South Africans are inoculated on the upper arm and shoulder region."

He said if suspects had identity documents they would be taken to their homes to collect them and that would be the end of the story.

If they didn't have identification, they were jailed with other "aliens" waiting to be deported while an investigation was carried out and only released once their citizenship was established.

Orr seemed confident that it never took more than a day or two — if that — for an investiga-

tion to be carried out. It was easy to find out whether a person was South African with the help of computerised records, he said.

However, a Black Sash advice officer cited a case when a young boy was picked up from school by police. The boy was born in South Africa, but his identity documents were with his parents, who were in Swaziland at the time.

The boy was held incommunicado in a special holding area for deportees for three to four weeks until it was finally proved that he was a South African citizen. "The policy adopted is guilty until proven innocent," said the advice officer.

The Aliens Control Act states that "No court of law shall have any jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse, interdict, or otherwise interfere with any act, order or warrant" of any immigration officer.

"Sometimes the Department (of Home Affairs) is threatened with legal action for false arrest," said Orr. "But I am unaware of any such action succeeding during my term of office."

●Illegal aliens are set to become an election issue. The very first point in Cosatu's draft election manifesto offers citizenship to anyone who has lived and/or worked in South Africa since 1989, provided they have spent most of that time in South Africa and have not been involved in serious crime

● See PAGE 22

*Anyone walking down the street without an ID book can end up in jail. Almost 5 000 people were rounded up in the past two months as suspected aliens ... but 1 200 of them turned out to be born-and-bred locals.*

**By ALEX DODD**



### AK-47s confiscated

SIX AK-47 rifles in a car were confiscated and nine illegal Mozambican immigrants have been defamed since Wednesday when police began intensifying security action in the Eastern Transvaal *Soweto*

Police have erected roadblocks in the region. About 100 members of the police Internal Stability Unit have been deployed in the Ermelo and Nelspruit districts.

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It is not NP style to play the man, we play the ball I do not mind if retired generals want to venture into politics In fact, it could bring about an improvement in the quality of leadership in the right-wing parties [Interjections ] It may perhaps motivate them to manage their politics more effectively and according to better rules than they are doing at present [Interjections ]

The question many people in South Africa are concerned about is whether the role of former generals in politics is simply a political role If one listens to the threatening statements that emanate regularly from the CP side, it establishes the presumption that the role of the generals is not that of political expertise or organisational skills, but that the CP sees them in the role in which they can apply their military skills [Interjections ] That is the essence of the question which emerges on what the role of the generals is according to the CP view

I think such a person as Gen Viljoen has a contribution to make I think he is a respected man I think that Gen Groenewald, in his time, rendered a very good service to South Africa I should like to remind the CP of what I said in April 1992, namely that they should not believe everything they hear and should not be all that inclined to accept the advice they receive from all quarters

Organisations such as the Institute for Strategic Analysis of Gen Trieme Groenewald and newsletters such as those of Aida Parker and the McAlwany Intelligence Advisor have caused the CP to make gross errors A strong possibility exists that intelligence coming from those sources is not being managed and presented according to classical intelligence ethics [Time expired ]

\*Mr J A JORDAAN Mr Speaker, I want to associate myself with the hon the State President He indulged in a little politicking on the subject of the auction, etc It is not our intention at all to play the man in this process Since the beginning of this year we have been putting questions on the Question Paper in regard to this specific person In fact it is concerned with the Institute for Strategic Analysis and Multimedia Services

The hon the Minister of Law and Order referred to the fact that persons and organisations who may be involved in the violent overthrow of the Government were being carefully watched The

CP was then given the assurance that they were not really concerned about them Is Gen Groenewald's involvement in the Volksfront and the CP purely bona fide political?

Are these organisations to which reference has been made, the Institute for Strategic Analysis and Multimedia Services, merely a front for something else, and who is financing them? Naturally we do not have the means to determine precisely what is involved It is interesting, however, that as soon as we begin making inquiries about certain persons here, information is brought to us Hon members themselves read in *Die Burger* a few days ago that a person said that Gen Groenewald was being financed by Ghaddafi Others say he is being financed by the CIA And then there are those who say that at this stage he is a front for the SA Defence Force

I believe that all these allegations are of course mere lightning conductors In this process, however, still other allegations are being brought to us, for example that there is a close connection between him, the Ciskei, KwaZulu and Bophuthatswana Other stories we hear are even more disturbing It is being alleged that former Renamo people are involved in South Africa, and that some of them are ex-South Africans who are being trained It is alleged that Gen Groenewald is involved with former CCB members and possible CCB funds Security firms are mentioned, which are not necessarily mere security firms only All these things are to a large extent mere rumours

My appeal to the hon the State President and the hon the Minister of Law and Order, however, is the following If we listen to the war talk which to a large extent comes from those quarters, we want the assurance that in carrying out that mandate, as the hon the State President spelt out the task of the National Intelligence Service, they will not omit to take a careful look at what is going on here What we see at first glance is something we really cannot believe [Time expired ]

\*The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, I should like to repeat what I said a moment ago, namely that it is the task of the National Intelligence Service to investigate all organisations and individuals who engage in activities which give the national intelligence service reasonable grounds to expect that they can, entirely or potentially, jeopardise the safety of the State,

and that these organisations and individuals are at all times vulnerable to attention from the National Intelligence Service [Interjections ] However, the National Intelligence Service does not carry out witch hunts on any organisations As long as they are engaged in lawful activities and are not participating in underground activities that can threaten the safety of the State, political attacks will simply have to be launched

I cannot act as the spokesman for the CP [Interjections ] Nor would they want me to [Interjections ] They display a remarkable lack of judgement when it comes to choosing [Interjections ] The CP will simply have to use a political debate and explain themselves what their relationship with Gen Groenewald is

\*Mr S P BARNARD Why do you not ask us the question?

\*The STATE PRESIDENT I want to say, however, that politics must be practised in such a way that it can always stand the light of day Any political movement that engages in any underground activities jeopardising the safety of the State is itself not exempt from security investigation and security attention [Interjections ]

That is why the hon member may rest assured that the National Intelligence Service keeps its eyes wide open They act with great circumspection and make sure that they never break one golden rule, which is that they dare not engage in politics and merely focus on those matters which I referred to in my introductory remarks Debate concluded

False SA identity documents

\*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether it has been brought to his of his Department's attention that persons from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and elsewhere have obtained or are obtaining South African identity documents by means of false statements, if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what is the extent of this type of irregularity;
- (2) whether any steps have been or are to be taken in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

\*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, in reply to the first part of the question, I want to point out that cases do occur where persons from neighbouring countries succeed in acquiring a forged South African identity document by means of falsified statements and with the aid of well-disposed South African citizens

It must be emphasised, however, that cases of this nature very seldom occur Apart from the fact that the department's inspectors succeed on a continuous basis in tracing and repatriating aliens, it is important to note that the public themselves usually point out these aliens This action on the part of the public arises from the fact that aliens attempt, for logical reasons, to enter the labour market at the expense of South African citizens Consequently cases occur from time to time where an alien succeeds in acquiring an identity document only to be identified shortly afterwards by the public or an inspector of the department These aliens are taken to court and repatriated without delay

There are all-inclusive regulations to ensure that identity documents for South African citizens are issued only to South African citizens These regulations are strictly complied with and in cases in which doubt exists at all on the bona fides of the applicant the case is dealt with personally by an inspector of the department These officers are exceptionally knowledgeable in this sphere of work Experience also indicates that most of these aliens worked in the RSA on a contract basis previously The department has disposed of all contract workers at its disposal and consequently it is very difficult for this category of aliens to acquire identity documents

At present the department is engaged in investigating a number of cases in which forged documentation was submitted in an attempt to acquire identity documents The fact that these cases were identified specifically indicates that the regulations are effective At this stage the department is investigating approximately 100 cases of the acquisition of identity documents through the submission of forged documentation Every case is regarded in a very serious light and no stone is left unturned to bring the guilty persons to book

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I want to point out that it is important, however, to note that the Identification Act



of 1986 was expressly amended earlier this session, *inter alia*, to introduce stricter measures to combat the forging and imitation of identity documents and to protect identity documents thoroughly. The few cases in which people succeeded in acquiring an identity document in an illegal way are really insignificant and, apart from the usual legal procedure which is followed in such cases, no additional steps are envisaged at this stage.

\*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, if a person wants to create and maintain a state which is sound and prosperous and gives all its citizens only the best in life, it is very important to look specifically at the security and prosperity of the citizens. One will then have to have knowledge of the citizens in that state from their birth till their death. Afterwards one also has to know exactly from the archives what went on in the state. To be able to do this it is very important to know who the citizens of that state are, what they do, when they leave the state and, most important, who enters the state.

For the past few weeks those who were present in this House were witness to what is happening in this country. We saw only yesterday how the hon the Minister of Law and Order had to act with reference to incidents and persons within our State. Recently we have seen how the Government permitted people who are criminals to enter the country and also released them out of our prisons. We have a situation that people throughout our fatherland are pouring into the country over our national borders. There is hardly a town or city in the country where huge squatter camps have not sprung up or are not springing up.

The CP has been issuing warnings for the past few years that the Government is losing control over not only the citizens of the State but also over those people who enter it. It is a fact that things are brought to our attention. Somebody telephoned me last night, for instance, about a Black man who had identity documents issued by Bophuthatwana, Venda and South Africa. Only last week the leader of the ANC—remember he is a president-in-waiting—with whom the hon the State President may wish to have dealings now, announced that he wanted 14-year-olds to get the vote in South Africa. He went even further by saying that not only should they get the vote but that they should also be supplied with weapons.

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handling of this matter but in addition of the effectiveness of documentation because people are identified much more easily.

When we come to identity documents, however, I want to put the facts to hon members again. I do not know where that hon member obtained those facts. They did not come from this department. Only last week the hon member had the opportunity to raise this in the debate on my Vote. It was not raised. What are the facts? In this country we work with more than 17 million identity documents. Of these there is just an indication at this stage of 10 out of 100 which are investigated. This is a serious problem. We on this side of the House accord the integrity of identity documents the highest priority. [Interjections]

\*Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member for Hercules please must control himself.

\*The MINISTER This problem occurs on an extremely small scale, however. One of the reasons for this is that at this stage we have 26,6 million fingerprints, not only of South Africans but also of aliens who are deported from South Africa and of aliens who come to work here. In other words, we have a very high-powered way of finding out whether a person is entitled to an identity document or not. [Interjections]

\*Dr W J SNEYMAN Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister did not answer the essentials of this question at all. The problem is much wider. I want to associate myself with the hon member for Green Point. There is really a big problem here. An election is coming. At the moment there are 137 000 Whites and 3 993 000 Black people with identity documents in Region G.

Our alarm and concern are the following. Thousands of immigrants from Mozambique in particular, but also Zimbabwe, acquire South African identity documents in an illegal manner, and particularly in the following ways. Identity documents of South African citizens are bought, the photographs are replaced and the original owners then apply for duplicate documents. Completely forged documents are also in circulation. I have an example here. A more watertight method, however, is that foreigners buy themselves so-called "parents" in South Africa who declare under oath that they are children whose births were never registered, and in this way they acquire identity documents.

I have an example here of a work permit of a citizen of Mozambique. Within a year after he arrived here, he bought himself an identity book for R50 in Lebova. [Interjections] Here is the proof. I have good grounds to suspect that more than twice as many of these documents for Blacks already exist in Region G than the total number in the possession of Whites, who comprise only 3,3% of the grand total.

I shall table relevant proof here at a more appropriate time. I promise the hon the Minister that any envisaged regional election in that region will therefore be a complete farce and an illegal process which will never be recognised by us, because that election will be won by foreigners who are going to outvote the legal inhabitants of this country in this way.

\*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, if it were not so macabre to listen to the NP and its hon Ministers, one could laugh about it. I want to say that the hon the Minister is now the unrepentant Minister in the Department of Home Affairs. I want to excuse the hon the Minister because he is still young and new to his department. I want to warn him today, however, that a day will come in Southern African when these things about which all the opposition parties warn him are going to hit him. Then he will get the biggest shock of his life.

I want to conclude by saying that the NP reminds me of the man who jumped from the twentieth floor. As he was passing the tenth floor, he told everyone how wonderfully he was flying.

All of us here know that they are not flying but are going to come crashing down to earth. Unfortunately everyone in South Africa will be affected by this, however. [Time expired]

\*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, I am rising only to emphasise again that the integrity of identity documents is accorded the highest priority on this side of the House.

\*Mr S P BARNARD Oh, nonsense! [Interjections]

\*The MINISTER There is a threefold action attached to this. In the first place the hon member for Pietersburg referred here to the document. The most stringent measures exist to

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ensure that this document to which he referred cannot easily be forged. In the second place, it is procedure to make use of fingerprints.

Any person can be bribed in any circumstances. No country in the world can prevent people from being bribed or forged, from taking place. We can introduce measures, however, to prevent this. I referred again to the document itself and to the fact that the procedures in all respects required fingerprints and also that we had made the legislation much stricter earlier this year. We increased penalties, from a fine to two years imprisonment, and six months' imprisonment was increased to five years' imprisonment [Interjections].

I submit that it is very easy to present vague allegations here. Hon members should present more positive proof and solutions. I submit that this Government introduces the sternest measures to strengthen our identity documents.

Debate concluded

#### QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

SABC: footage of Mr Han's death/funeral

\*1 Mr J H W MENTZ asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Broadcasting Corporation was requested by the Goldstone Commission recently to furnish full and unedited footage of video material in respect of the death and funeral of Mr Chns Han, if so,
- (2) whether this request was acceded to; if not, why not, if so, to what extent,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B810E

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(1) Yes

(2) Yes, all available material was furnished to the Goldstone Commission. The SABC does not keep all unedited ver-

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†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

†Mr Speaker, in opening, allow me to congratulate you on the fact that you are occupying the Chair on 26 May 1993, 45 years after 26 May 1948 [Interjections]

- (1) (a) March 1993
- (b) Councillor G C Cooney

(2) Yes—Chapter III of the Municipal Elections Ordinance, No 16 of 1970, Transvaal

Traffic officers: remuneration

\*3 Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of Education and Training and of National Housing (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration) †

Whether, in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, the Commission for Administration took steps to improve the remuneration packages of provincial traffic officers; if not, why not; if so, what steps? B812E

†The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Education and Training and of National Housing (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration))

Yes 1991-92 financial year. In addition to the incorporation of the 10% non-pensionable allowance, which had been payable to all Public Service Act personnel since 1 April 1990, into basic pensionable salary and the granting of a differentiated salary adjustment of 9,6% at the lowest level and 6,6% at the highest level, the following steps were taken

- A non-pensionable occupational allowance of R1 200 per annum was instituted for the four lowest post levels of provincial traffic officers
- The gradings of the remaining two post levels were upgraded by one post level each

1992-93 financial year. An average pensionable general salary adjustment of 9,2% was granted to all Public Service Act personnel

†Adv C H PIENAAR. Mr Chairman, this question has arisen every year for the past three years now and I have also put it at provincial debates

Arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask why the remuneration package of provincial traffic officers, who make up the front line of law enforcement, especially on the roads, is still so far behind that municipal traffic officers generally get better remuneration packages than provincial traffic officers.

Although these adjustments mentioned by the hon the Minister have been made, they are still so far behind that provincial traffic officers are some of the worst-paid law enforcers in this country. I want to know why attention is not being given to this.

If one asks the question on a provincial level, they refer one to the central level. When one asks it on a central level, they refer the matter back and say that it has been attended to. Why are these people's remuneration packages not brought onto the same level as, for example, the SA Police? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, the hon member may table the question so that the relevant hon Minister can reply to it for him.

Slagboom: accident involving school cadets

\*4 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether, with reference to an accident which occurred at Slagboom on or about 18 March 1993 and in which a number of pupils were killed and injured, school cadets attending cadet camps have the same status as do members of the public undergoing national service, if not, (a) why not and (b) how does their status differ,

(2) whether the South African Defence Force has paid or intends paying compensation in respect of each pupil killed or injured in the above-mentioned accident, if not, why not, if so, (a) what amount and (b) how is this amount calculated? B836E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Mr Speaker, before I answer the question, on behalf of the Government and the SA Defence Force I should like to express our sincere sympathy to the parents and family and friends of the three boys who passed away in this tragic accident.

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# Hostel inmates get ultimatum

By Lulama Luti

ILLEGAL occupants of Iscor's KwaMadala Hostel in Vanderbijlpark in the Vaal have been given until July 23 to vacate the place or face legal action.

The company's management had initially notified all illegal tenants at the hostel to leave by noon on Friday last week.

However, the local peace committee appealed to management to give the residents enough time to look for alternative accommodation.

Iscor spokeswoman for Vanderbijlpark Mrs Carol Ferguson said the corporation was not sure how many illegal tenants lived in the hostel but that wives and children were permitted to visit for up to six months.

The influx of illegal refugees has escalated to such an extent that management has no option but to take action, she said.

The hostel, near Boipatong, has been a flashpoint of the violence in the Vaal that has left scores of people dead.

**NEWS** Hostel residents wait to hear fate ● Fawu and c

# Decision on illegals

Sowetan 26/7/93



**By Ike Motsapi**

THE fate of hundreds of illegal residents at KwaMadala Hostel in the Vaal Triangle will be decided by Iscor management today

The company will today consider recommendations made by the Vaal Peace Committee which held talks with residents of the hostel last Friday

This was the day that management had set as a deadline for the "moving

out of non-employees

Mrs Carol Ferguson, head of the company's public relations department, said the peace committee was trying to find ways to avoid bloodshed when the affected people moved out of the hostel

The illegal residents, who are allegedly members of the Inkatha Freedom Party, threatened to occupy the nearby KwaMasiza Hostel in Sebokeng if they were pushed out.

Kwa Masiza houses supporters of the African National Congress

Management has been under pressure from residents of the Vaal Triangle townships, political, civic and church organisations to close KwaMadala following the Boipatong massacre last year.

There was a heavy police presence near the entrance to the hostel when a *Sowetan* team visited the area on Friday

The company said it had discovered that there were hundreds of people who were staying illegally at the hostel which was meant to house its employees



Lowland 2/17/93  
**Illegals get  
grace period**

ISCOR has given illegal occupants of its KwaMadala Hostel near Bopatong in the Vaal Triangle a month's grace to enable the Transvaal Provincial Administration to find alternative accommodation for them.

About 300 residents have been served with eviction notices. Iscor said yesterday the deadline had been extended to the end of August at the request of the TPA's executive committee. — Sap (206)