

Daily News Cornipondont

CAPE TOWN: While about eight out of 10 blacks will be paying less tax under the new uniform tax system for all races, many black married women will be paying more than before.

This is because black couples will now also be taxed jointly like their white counterparts.

Under the Taxation of Blacks Act which was scrapped this week, black married couples were taxed separately.

This aspect of the new system has been sharply criticised by the Opposition.

Opportunity

The Income Tax Amendment Bill, passed last week, presented an ideal opportunity to phase out the joint taxation system altogether, Opposition members believe.

Mr Brian Goodall (PFP Edenvale) said in the Assembly that a married black woman with an income of R350 a month at present paid R7,20 in income tax, which will rise to R22,85.

Under the old black tax system, the first R1 800 earned was free of tax for all single people, and no abatement was allowed for married people.

If, for instance, a black man earned R4 200 a year and his wife R1800, he paid tax on R2400 and she paid no tax.

Now however, they would be paying tax on their joint income of R6 000.

Mr Goodall also said the vast majority of black women did not pay any tax at all because their incomes were so low. :

However, most black married women who paid tax before (mainly clerks and better educated women)

' would be paying more under the new system.

So what about domestic workers whose husbands work and what about charwomen?

According to the new system, employers of domestic servants need not register or make deductions even if a maid's husband falls within the prescribed category.

But the husband will now have to include her income on the tax form and tax will be calculated on the joint income.

If a charwoman or temporary worker earns less than R15 a day, she need not pay tax.

If, however, she earns more than R15, employers must register and deduct tax.

It will of course be very difficult to police this, and Mr Goodall believes it could set the upper limit for temporary workers' earnings.

Another aspect highlighted during the debate was the issue of polygamy and tax. :

Here the Government has decided that only the first wife will be taken into consideration for tax purposes (at present R1600 of a wife's income is allowed as a tax-free deduction).

Second and later wives will be taxed as single people.

If such a person is the sole supporter of a child, she can apply to be taxed at the married rate.

Mr Goodall believes the time has come for a new look at the way individuals are taxed.

Upsetting
"We must look at the individual tax system afresh and ask ourselves what we want to achieve.
"Do we want to achieve productivity?

"At present the system is a demotivator.

"The joint taxation system upsets people and tax should never be a demotivator," he says.

He said the State would lose about

R3 million in tax if white couples were taxed separately, but on the other hand, many women would re-join the labour force which would compensate for the loss. :

APz Y _|_ % <

The leader of the
South African Coun-
cil of Churches:
(SACC) charged the:
United States with;
perpetuating South:
Africa's racist regime

and declared that;

time is running out-
for a peaceful solu-
tion.

"Why does Ame-

rica collude with the

perpetrators of a sys-
tem . . . as evil, as
immoral and as un-

christian as com-
munism and na-

zism?" Bishop Des- F

mond Tutu, general

- secretary of the

SACC, asked -
audience of 350 peo-
ple at Wesleyan Un-

-versity.

"All South Afri-
cans black and-

white are going to
be free. The only
question is how and

when. Help us to

bring this about

- peacefully and quick-

ly," said Bishop
Tutu, who is in-the

United States for two
weeks.

Viciou:
Bishop Tutu dis-
counted the. -argu-

\

- ment that American-

owned businesses in
South Africa can sig-

nificantly help blacks
there. â\200\234Your invest-
ment in South Africa
bolsters a vicious sys-
tem,â\200\235 he said. â\200\234We
don't want our chains
made comfortable,
We want our chains

s removed.â\200\235

UTU |

WASHINGTON â\200\224 -

|

SOWETAN Monday.Mamhs 1 984

A: Bishp D_esmond Tutu.

The South Africanâ\200\234

â\200\234homelandsâ\200\235 policy
of â\200\234dumping (blacks)
- like rubbishâ\200\235 on un-

productive land and
restricting the free-'
- dom of blacks has

caused poverty and
death he said.

Bishop Tutu also
called on artists and
athletes to boycott
South African
events.

Hitler .

_The Bishop was re-
ported to have told
: lï-\202?ï-\201s men and
partners at a lun-
cheon at St Bartholo-
mewâ\200\231s Episcopal

Church in New York

thatâ\200\231 Americans who

once opposed Hitler
and Stalin now al-
lowed economic and
political co-operation

with the South Afri-
can Government,

- which brutalised the

black population
with the efficiency of
the Nazis.-

Seiii |

% â\200\234South Africa has

;/
|

e
{'
|
!
B

-also got its final solu-
tion,â\200\235 he reportedly
said in referring to
the forcible displace-
ment .of blacks to

homelands, a two-

track educational sys-
tem that prevented
black children from
realising their poten-
tial and the violence

to i â\200\230enf

aPcâ\200\231irtheld o
â\200\230He wags quoted as
saylng thls ina repon
e Long Island
Newspaper, News-
day, which was dis-
tâ\200\234buted by the

aShmzton Post.

â\202¬ report Sald
that when a busmess-

man asked whether

Americans ought to

invest in South Afri-
can industry, Blshop
Tutu replied: â\200\234When
you do, donâ\200\231t kid
ngrselves or us that

- you are there for us
.
you are there for
3 what you can get out
of it.â\200\235

The newspaper
said the Bishop, who.
was touring the U.S.
to discourage

American investment

in South Africa, said
investors should at
least insist that their
businesses employed

- unionised hkack la-
FeADOME: i

T

before a crowd of 8 000 people.

~ The R50 000 ceremony was to have been for the inauguration of the Soweto Town Council and his surprise announcement was enthusiastically received by the councillors. â\200\234Soweto will now enjoy a full city status-like London, New York or any other city in the world,â\200\235 Dr Koornhof said. 2

The Minister also gave the mayor, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, a R10 000 cheque. â\200\234This is a symbol to show the world that we are going to assist you in whatever way we can,â\200\235

Mr Tshabalala, he said, was the symbol of unity and co-operation between black and white peopleâ\200\231in the country. & - axe e

In his speech, Mr Tshabalala said if necessary, a referendum should be held to determine whether or not the majority of people in Soweto wanted toll gates to be established and bottle stores retained by the council as a means of generating revenue. e i

The speech was read on behalf of Mr Tshabalala by the deputy mayor, Mr Isaac B thelezi.

~ â\200\234We want toll gates to generate revenue much needed in Soweto and we prefer not to dispose of any bottle stores until other sources of revenue are found,â\200\235 he said. B1

" He also urged that the whole of greater Soweto should be declared a city, a suggestion which is likely to put him at odds with the mayors of Diepsmead and Dobsonville who are against any move at uniting the three. - = ,

~ Mr Tshabalala also called on the Government to extend the 99-year leasehold to the granting of free hold rights. BES St

~ At least 1000 two roomed core houses will soon be built in Naledi in an effort to house homeless families. â\200\230 : =

~ He noted, however, that the number of residential sites in the township could be increased to, 20 000 but that this figure fell far short of the housing needs of people in Soweto.

| â\200\234My council fully realises its responsibility to the thousands of sons and daughters of Soweto on our housing waiting list, in fact close to 18 951 families have to roam the streets begging for shelter, sometimes at most exorbitant prices,â\200\235 he said, o %0 :

The mayor
says ...

velopment, Dr Piet Koornhof, declare the township a city

S

SOWETAN, Monday, March 5, 1984

MOMENT: Dr Kporonhof hands over the scroll declarianowetÃ© City .unÃ©ll to the io;vns;'hlp S
|
mayor, Mrâ\200\230Ephraim Tshabalala.

SPS AND FLAGS: Wrab officials and policemen telling children to hold the miniature South Af
rican

China, those two bas-
tions of communism,
have an admirer in So-
weto for the way they
~ elect their leadership,
-and that admirer is

none other than Sowe- J

]

toâ\200\231s first citizen, Mr
Ephraim Tshabalala.

- During Fridayâ\200\231s cer-
emony, Mr Tshabalala

a mature and â\200\230elderly
leadership.

â\200\234Look at Russia,
they donâ\200\231t elect youn
people. They elect
grown up, mature peo-
ple so that they ca
rule for two to three
years. Even in Chin

_that is happening,â\200\235 he
' told the amused crowd
inZulu. :

~ |Hare and then to

extolled the virtues of year-old led a nation.

flags high after giving them packets of crisps.

Good word for the

THE Soviet Union and :

What apparently got
the mayorâ\200\231s gripe is the
seeming youth of black
community leaders.

â\200\234For too long our
children have said they|
are our leaders. How|
can they be our leaders|
when they take dagga
and drugs. Where has
a 29-year-old or 35-f:

â\200\234All theseâ\200\231 children
know is to go to Fort}!

" Diepkloof (in an appa-
rent reference to
Diepkloof Extension)
and then they call
themselves leaders,â\200\235
he said.

Casting his eyes at
Press members in front
of him, the old warrior
roared:
reportÂ\$ â\200\230make us to be
very bad people, horri-
ble people. These
newspaper reports
are chasing away in-

~ vestors.

â\200\234The Government
must do something to
ensure that these
newspapers do not
continue doing this,â\200\235
he said to applause.

Indeed it was aâ\200\231

colourful ceremony
dominated by an

equally colourful and
; lgg*llacrif)gershengu.

â\200\234Newspaper .;

Pics: JOE MOLEFE and MBUZENI ZULU

Soviets

_ For the hundreds of
pupils the order of the
day was a packet of
crisps.in one hand and
a miniature South Af-
rican flag in the other.

The children were
made to queue as West
Rand Administration
Board policemen gave
them a packet of crisps
then the miniature
flags. The children
were then required to
stand alongside the
road, forming a guard

- of honour for Dr
Koornhof.

L

FREEDOM has a special and singular significance for a university. The traditional Western view of academic freedom is the view of this university that a university should decide for itself on academic grounds alone what may be taught, how it may be taught, who may teach and who may be taught.

- A limitation of any one of these rights hampers the search for truth. This view holds that it is of great importance that a university

- academic freedom, of the "pursuit of truth for its own sake and of the value of exchanging ideas in an academically unrestricted atmosphere,

because this kind of education allows an education independent of prejudice and bias both from the society as a whole and from particular teachers.

: This idea of academic freedom has a long and respectable ancestry. Adam Smith in *Wealth of Nations* describes the higher education of the Greek and Roman world and portrays the philosophers and teachers of those days operating freely as individuals without support from the State: provided they could make a living they could operate without restraint.

- In the Middle Ages when universities were being created and particularly developed, a

New Chancellorâ\200\231s ple

H/Li - NEWS

has a tradition of aca-

a for academic
S MARC

'HE SHINING
CITY ON A HILL

fr?edom

s

NG

Excerpts from the inaugural speech of Mr Justice
RAMON LEON at his induction as Chancellor of
the University of Natal on Friday

university was regarded
as being different from
a seminary or other es-
tablishment because it
was a studium gen-
erale. it invited students
from all parts not only
those of a particular
country or district.

In modern times, as
the Holloway Commis-
sion pointed out, the
idea of academic free-
dom includes not only
the freedom to search
for the truth, but the
freedom to impart the
truth to others and this
implies the freedom of
others to receive the in-
formation imparted.

Any limitation of the
right of certain classes

of students to enter the

university does two
things at the same time:
it restricts the area in
which the university ex-
ercises free and autono-
mous judgment and it

~ mars the freedom of the

university in its tasks of
seeking, conserving, and

imparting the truth.

The proponents of this idea of academic freedom do not and never have sought unrestricted freedom and accept, as in other aspects of life that there must be some constraints. They do not ask that they be free to breach the laws of the land and academic freedom has never been taken to mean exemption on the part of teachers from all obligations to the State, to students and to standards. Nor has the student been en-

with, or disregard, acatirely free to dispense
\demic authority.

JUDGE LEON...

â\200\234increasing mutual
understandingâ\200\235

There are, however, other views of academic freedom. One which was expressed in the House of Assembly a few years ago, is that in South Africa academic freedom should be regarded as the development and encouragement of education with a specific cultural context for the benefit, inculcation and implementation of particular cultural ideals.

Another view is to be found in the Van Wyk de Vries Commission Report which claims that a university is a corporation created by law and an instrument of the State; it hold that the task of a university is to educate students: it has no other function. On

this view- a university should not involve itself in the political 'issues of

the time because that is
the task of the State.

Some years ago the
distinguished anthropol-
ogist and anatomist Pro-
fessor Tobias delivered

an address on Freedom.

and the Universities.
The case which he made
for an open university
may briefly be sum-
marised as follows:
Even if it is accepted
that menâ\200\231 of different
races act differently
from one another and
even if their cultural
background is not the
same, it does not follow
that they should not
have the opportunity of
being taught in the same
institution.

The duty of a univer-
sity is to provide higher
education to all who can
benefit from it. And
those who can benefit
from it are those who
have the intellect to be
able to do so.

Furthermore, there is
much to be said for the
view that the pursuit of
truth may best be furth-
ered in an open universi-
ty rather than in a more
restricted setting. The
most important point in
this context is the belief,
which I strongly share,
that an open university
is more likely to in-
crease mutual under-
standing and tolerance
of the other manâ\200\231s point
of view.

I would have thought
that there was a better
chance of reducing ra-
cial tensions in an open
university where intel-

e e MR A

@

lectual contacts at the
highest level take place.
Racial diversity will be
of advantage to the uni-
versity itself: it can cap-
italise upon the best of

all sections of the population. There are many subjects taught at a university where the presence of a multiracial group will actively assist in the best presentation of the subject, for example, African Stu-

dies, Social Studies and -
Political Science.

I respectfully agree with what Professor Tobias has said but I would like to add some further views of my own. A university has or should have a stamp of its own. There are spiritual and other values which are intangible. If any restraint of choice is imposed upon a univer-

sity, then something vital is lost.

The concept of a university can only be diminished if we choose to make it the mirror image of a divided society with all its imperfections. We cannot embark upon the pursuit of excellence, the establishment of a shining city upon a hill, if we cannot exercise our traditional functions to the full.

Both the French and the Russian Revolutions were started by the middle classes and not by the peasants. Is there not a better chance of avoiding this kind of catastrophe if the middle classes of all races were to meet at an intellectual level?

Although the question which I am about to ask is only part of the story, is it not legitimate to inquire whether racial tensions have been re-

H
H
H
,

H
H
H
H
H
i
i
,
i
i
i
i
i
i
,
i
V
,

BQ\LE\ Ntwg S MAREn \q93Y-

Hkâ\200\224 SNININ â\202¬ Cxig ON A W
'Pâ\200\230\e\u-__ o TR R

i T .

S MARCH

N Daily News Reporter

KWAZULUâ\200\231S Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr F. Mdlalose, said yesterday that it was doubtful whether the KwaZulu Government would be able to meet the new pension applicants of 1984.

â\200\234We simply will not have enough money to do this,â\200\235 he said.

He was criticising Black Sash suggestions that his department had been lax in paying pensions to KwaZulu citizens and in processing pension applications.

This week Mrs Jillian Nicholson, of the Black Sash Advice Office in Durban, said Dr Mdlalose had not

/G CY

AlC NEeWws L

wa uivu spells out problems over pensio

replied to correspondence in which she said that 52 people were desperate as they had not been paid pensions totalling R20 000.

Mrs Nicholson said last week that KwaZulu pensioners were suffering because the KwaZulu Government was not paying pensions. She also asked if the increased 1984 budget was enough to deal with the new applications of 1984.

Dr Mdlalose said some pensioners who had applied as long ago as June 8 last year would be paid in March, but there would be no back payment of pensions.

â\200\234We cannot make back payments because we are

/.

pay

e G

short of funds. The money received from the Department of Co-operation and Development is not enough - to allow us to backdate payments to date of application.

â\200\234Mrs Nicholson must go to Pretoria herself to the

Department of Co-operation and Development and ask

them for more money to give us, so we can make the payments she wants.â\200\235

Dr Mdlalose said the letter by Mrs Nicholson at the

_end of January complaining of the failure to pay pen-

sions had been received only on February 24 because of

the floods cutting off Ulundi from the outside world.
T RS B

â\200\234When we later received a telegram referring to the
letter we did not know what it was all about,â\200\235 he said.

_.___Dr Mdlaose explained the pension situation:

-Pension applications had been processed until June

"5 1984 and all of those that had been approved had

been paid â\200\224 from date of approval;

Â® Of applications received after that date, 18 262 had
been processed and 5 973 were still outstanding;

Â® Of the 18 262 processed applications, those that
were approved would be paid out in March 1984;

Â® There would be no back payments.