SOCIAL SECURITY — PENSIONS & CARE OF AGED

1984

JANUARY —— NOV.

New increase will not benefit all pensioners

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

Old age pensioners will not be affected by the 12 percent increase granted to civil servants from January 1 and will have to wait until the budget in March for an indication of their next increase.

Several pensioners have contacted The Star with queries about their pensions.

Some have expressed disppointment that they had not received a bonus payment which they claimed had been promised to them in October last year by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood.

The deputy director general of pensions at the Department of Health and Welfare, Mr J B V Meyer explained the situation. Mr Meyer said there were two types of pensioners — social pensioners (including those people who received disability grants, maintenance grants and war veterans) and civil pensioners who were at one time employed in State departments.

In last year's budget Mr Horwood announced that social pensioners would receive a bonus in May and that their pensions would be increased as usual on October 1.

"In May, white social pensioners received a bonus of R30 and in October their pensions rose by R14 a month," said Mr Meyer.

"Civil pensioners received a five percent increase which came into effect on April 1.

"The latest 12 percent increase for currently employed civil servants will not affect civil pensioners. They, together with social pensioners, will have to wait until the budget in March for an indication of their next increases."

Big block of flats sought for aged in Johannesburg

By Colleen Ryan
Municipal Reporter

The Johannesburg City Council hopes to ease the housing crisis among old-age pensioners by buying a block of flats.

Johannesburg's housing chief, Mr Thys Wilsnach, said his department had been given approval to buy a building.

"The Department of Community Development has agreed to provide a loan and we are looking for a building with about 400 flats," he said.

Mr Wilsnach would not say how much money could be spent on the project — it would depend on the condition and suitability of the building.

"It is not easy to find the right building. To be suitable for old people it must be close to a bus route and near the hospital," he said.

The project is part of the council's R37 million scheme to provide homes for white and coloured families in 1984. The Government has agreed to provide loans.

The waiting list for white and coloured families stands at about 8 000.

When the projects are completed, senior citizens will be charged a small rent in accordance with their incomes.

Other projects proposed for the aged include:

- Reuven — construction of a service centre for R600 000.
- Vrededorop — 60 flats for R900 000.
- Crown Gardens — the building of 120 units for R2 300 000.
- Claremont — 42 homes for R775 000.
- Elandspark — 210 units for R4 million.
- Moffat View — 120 flats for R2 million
- Dewetshof — 99 units for R1,8 million.

'End aged coloured housing crisis'

Municipal Correspondent

TWO members of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee yesterday called on the city council to launch housing projects for aged coloureds.

At present there are no such council housing schemes.

Mr Ralph Peffer, of the Riverlea ward, and Mr Philip Bendes, of the Westbury ward — both made the call — said yesterday although statistics were not available, it was well-known the need for such housing was great.

Figures are not available because, unlike whites, the city council does not have a separate housing waiting list for the coloured aged.

The general coloured housing waiting list stands at approximately 6 000.

The Johannesburg Director of Housing, Mr Thys Wilsnach, said yesterday, however, that plans for 42 housing units for aged coloureds were being planned for Westbury.

It was likely a waiting list for coloureds would be compiled, he said.

Mr Peffer said the council had approved, in principle, that a tract of land in Riverlea be used to build homes for aged coloureds.

In the past, the pattern had been for parents and children to share homes once the children had married. This, however, was leading to increased social problems, Mr Peffer said.

Although coloured pensioners live in the same kind of houses as working adults, they pay lower rents — determined by a separate formula.

Mr Wilsnach said yesterday 651 white housing units for the aged were planned for this year, at a cost of R11 775 000.

This will eliminate the present white waiting list for the aged, which stands at 643.

Tenders for white housing units will be called for within a fortnight, and, depending on the individual contracts, the units could be finished late in the year, Mr Wilsnach said.

The units, flats and separate houses, will be built in various suburbs, including Vrededorp, Crown Gardens, Claremont, Elandspark, Moffat View and Dewetshof.

decades. Sister told me they are sometimes so busy that they have to have floor beds, Cholera is very common at the water supply and the low standard of hygiene. WATER SUPPLY - There are boreholes made by the KwaZulu Government to ease shortage in Tugela Ferry. People are to afford water tanks. There are the road for the benefit of both sides + between the people boreholes as there are far and the place is so

Israeli soldier ... to die in Lebanon

TEL AVIV. — An Israeli soldier died today of wounds he received in a guerrilla ambush in south Lebanon last week, the military command said.

Private David Greenwald, 20, was one of three Israeli soldiers wounded by light-arms fire near the Zahrani River on January 12. His death brings to 565 the number of Israeli soldiers killed since Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982 — Sapa-AP

A royal first

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The Princess of Wales will score a royal first in November when she names P&O's new R170-million luxury liner Royal Princess.

In a long line of royal launchings, Princess Diana will be the first to "launch" a liner which was unofficially launched nine months earlier.

Jumbo jet blast

KARACHI. — An Air France Boeing 747 jumbo jet returned safely to Karachi airport today after a mid-air explosion, airport officials said.

Airport manager Captain Wasim Khan said the aircraft returned 27 minutes after taking off. No one was injured. — Sapa-Reuter.

AECI strike

(Contd from Page 1)

About 750 workers from AECI's Somerset West plant were still on strike today.

The strike, which is the second legal black strike in South African labour history — and the first nationwide — centres on wage demands.

There have been no reports of police intervention and the situation at the plants is believed to be peaceful.

Workers stayed in their hostels during the day, union sources said.

'Desperate need for centres for aged'

Education Reporter

A DESPERATE need exists in South Africa for day-care centres for senile elderly people says Dr H Hecht a psychogeriatrician at Valkenberg Hospital and senior lecturer in psychiatry at the University of Cape Town.

At a UCT Summer School course on caring for the aged at home Dr Hecht said the "silent epidemic" of dementia in the elderly, commonly known as senility, had caught most countries "unprepared".

He said more and more people were living longer and the incidence of dementia — caused by the impairment of mental faculties and most common in older people — had increased.

EXTREME CASES

Hospitalisation was necessary only in the most extreme cases and many senile people were cared for at home by their families. This, he said, benefited those with the disease.

"However, caring for a senile person is a 36-hour-a-day job and the carers need a support network," he said.

This network could consist of home-help, meals-on-wheels, community nursing services, community social work services and other related professional services.

"Most of these are easily accessible to the white population group in the Western Cape but are practically non-existent and unobtainable for blacks," he said.

"Day-care centres would enable carers to get on with their day" he said.

Pop superstar Paul McCartney is val at London's Heathrow Air-

Linda McCartn

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Dagga was allegedly found in the luggage of Paul McCartney's wife Linda at Heathrow Airport after she had already been through customs.

As a result she was yesterday charged with possessing the drug — less than 24 hours after being convicted of the same offence in Barbados, prompting the couple to cut short their holiday there.

Mrs McCartney was held at the airport police station for four he- leased

The ... cleared ... when she ... After ... nals to ... internal she had

The ... internal custom- pounced

It ... small cannabi-

Fire guts Hout Bay

Staff Reporter

FIRE gutted the workshop of a Hout Bay boat-building and repair firm and ruined expensive boat-building machinery, causing damaged estimated at up to R100 000.

Mr Aubrey Lawrence, owner of the firm, said that although an accurate calculation had yet to be made "an off-the-cuff es- timate bet...

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Two

YOU PAY LES

ALL OFFERS AVAILABLE AS F

Disabled to get 15 percent increase

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Reporter

STATE pensions for the disabled are to be increased by 15 percent in terms of legislation tabled in Parliament yesterday.

These are among drastically increased benefits contained in the Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill.

In terms of the bill, the earnings ceiling under which salary or wage earners will be eligible for compensation will be increased from R12 000 to R18 000 a year.

Compensation for temporary total disablement will be increased to 75 percent of monthly earnings up to R600 and 50 percent of monthly earnings up to R1 300. Previous ceilings were R400 and R1 000 respectively.

Lump sum

Lump-sum compensation for 30 percent disablement will be increased from 12 times to 15 times monthly earnings up to R600 instead of R500 of such earnings.

Pensions for the totally disabled will be 75 percent of monthly earnings up to R600 instead of R400, plus 50 percent of earnings up to R1 300 instead of R1 000.

Lump-sum payments to dependent widows or invalid widowers with no children will be twice the workman's monthly earnings or R600, instead of R300, whichever is the lesser.

Allowances for burial expenses will increase from R400 to R650.

Objections

The bill also provides for a reconstituted objection committee to which individuals, trade unions or employers may direct objections to any decision by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

The three-man committee will consist of a member appointed by the Minister of Manpower and two more to represent workers and employers respectively.

The bill further provides for a revision board to consider objections against decisions by the objection committee.

This will consist of a presiding officer, who must be a member of the Industrial Court and will be designated by the president of the court, two assessors representing employers and workers and one or more medical assessors.

300 Hansard Q. 601. 65
7/2/84

Old-age pensions

152. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many White persons applied for old-age pensions in 1983;

(2) how many of these applications (a) were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) are still under consideration;

(3) how many of the refusals were attributable to the applicants' assets exceeding the limits laid down by the means test?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELARE:

(1) 13 438;

(2) (a) (i) 11 655.

(ii) 1 450.

(b) 333;

(3) 406.

Old-age pensions

150. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many Indians applied for old-age pensions in 1983;

(2) what was the total number of Indians receiving old-age penions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) 2 660.

(2) 21 657 as at 31 January 1984.

Old-age pensions

151. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many Coloured persons applied for old-age pensions in 1983;

(2) how many of these applications (a) were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) are still under consideration;

(3) how many Coloured persons were receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) 7 993.

(2) (a) (i) 7 285.

(ii) 560.

(b) 148.

(3) 96 068 as at 31 January 1984.

MASSIVE PENSIONS BACKLOG

Sowetan

KwaZulu's old age budget has dried up

300

23/1/84

KWAZULU's pension budget has dried up — with more than 50 000 old age pension applications waiting for approval and the number is increasing.

The homeland will need a 100 percent increase on its pension allocation in the next financial year, due in April, if it is to cope with the demand.

If the applicants do get their pensions, they will only be effective from April, regardless of when the pensioners applied, as KwaZulu, unlike the central Government, does not backdate pensions to the date of application, a spokesman for the Black Sash says.

KwaZulu's budgetary allocations, like those of other homelands, are the responsibility of the central Government. Although this year's pension allocation is five percent above last year's, KwaZulu, in the eighth month of its current financial year, has more than 50 000

SOWETAN Correspondent

tion," comments KwaZulu's Secretary for Health and Welfare, Dr Margaret Chuene. She says they have always had a backlog: "But we now have a terrific backlog. It's a very serious issue because every citizen is entitled to a pension."

Dr Chuene says the number of applicants will be much more than the 50 000 by next April as many people are coming forward to apply for pensions. Presently, 174 000 are drawing old-age pensions in KwaZulu.

The Black Sash has blamed the Government. The plight of the pensioners, the Black Sash says, has resulted from Government policies.

given a distorted picture in the light of the changing situation mainly because of the activities of organisations like the Black Sash and pensioners being made aware of their rights.

Dr Chuene says the situation is exacerbated by the Government's policy of moving settled communities to KwaZulu with the result that pensioners arriving in KwaZulu with their families are not transferred with their pensions.

"The result is you find many people suddenly flooding the national states and they have to compete for pensions with other applicants," she says.

"Another reason is farm labourers are thrown out when they're no longer pro-

LIVING by the grace of God . . . Gladys Nxele and her granddaughters.

with the Republic at the moment and the problem will be solved the day they understand the story behind the backlog.

"We need an increase of about 50 percent so that every pensioner can be paid."

Mrs Jill Nicholson, of the Black Sash, says the problem experi-

Mrs Nicholson says the KwaZulu authorities, if they want to, can easily demand repayment from the Government for every pension paid out.

"The South African Government is ultimately responsible because KwaZulu is not independent and all [illegible]ople are South

Modercai Gumede, appearing before the Sessional Committee on Public Accounts on his department's unauthorised expenditure, said pensions had always been his department's "lifesaver".

"It was a quick way of saving," he admitted because pen-

Sowetan
23/01/94
(3)

African citizens'

Says Black Sash

President Sheena Dun can: "If the homeland governments have no money, then the South African Government must provide it because it is South African citizens that are receiving the pensions."

Early last year, Kwa Zulu's former secretary for health, Dr

ductive and the farmers do not make any provision for their old age pension. This creates a tremendous burden on our finances," Dr Chuene says the pension problem resulting from mass removals was not unique to KwaZulu.

"It's a chronic problem with all the national states," she says. "We're negotiating

One of the reasons for the poor allocation is that in the past many pensioners used to forego collecting their pensions partly because of ignorance and many people were not aware they had reached pensionable age. Pretoria worked on those figures to set the budget and budgetary increases and this has

enced by pensioners in KwaZulu is the direct consequence of the policies of the Government.

"The South African Government, whether it likes it or not, is legally bound to pay pensions to every South African. Its policies are resulting in this enormous inflow into KwaZulu and they must pay."

One of the reasons that applications that cannot be processed because money has run out is that many pensioners have to wait and see what negotiations between KwaZulu and the Government yield and when the next financial year commences in April this year and by then the number will be much higher.

"It's a very sad situa-

subsequently legislated by the computer. "If the pension had not been paid after the second pay period, the computer would automatically cancel it out. This meant money earmarked for pensions could be used for other purposes, such as the purchase of medicines,

mun ty Centre which has cost over R1-million to build in Jabavu, Soweto.

REV NKWE: Man behind the Ipelegeng project.

It's a home from home

HUNDREDS are expected when Soweto's first "home from home" centre is officially opened this weekend.

By STAN MHLONGO

The centre will be opened by The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, The Rt Rev Timothy Bavin, whose diocese controls the centre known as Ipelegeng Community Centre and situated at the St Paul's Anglican Church in Jabavu.

The man behind the project is the Rev David Nkwe, Anglican arch-deacon in Soweto.

Mr Nkwe's plan emanated from rising unemployment in 1978 and this led St Pauls Church to launch self-reliance programmes for blacks.

"To move the community from unemployment, the Ukukhanya Soweto Candles Project can be mentioned. Many other sewing clubs were initiated," he said.

"Ipelegeng will serve the aged — as a paying centre on their pension days; as a gymnasium for those who want to keep fit; for teaching; holding meetings and we will also be running a career guidance course for school leavers who often find themselves at sea after leaving the classrooms. It will also be a major conference centre.

"We need to get down to the roots of the problems of the black community and as such we must keep abreast with the problems the man on the street faces daily. For this reason, we have also decided to produce a food distribution service," said Mr Nkwe.

He said without the assistance of the German church, the Anglican church of Canada and local Anglicans, the building of the centre could not have been possible.

Mr Nkwe, rector of St Paul's for the past 21 years, said he foresaw no problems in running the Ipelegeng Community Centre, since he was quite familiar with the needs of the people.

The Ukukhanya Soweto Candles' Association, which falls under the Anglican Church, was an attempt to move the community from inertia to self-reliance.

"The programme which we are to initiate at Ipelegeng will start from where people are often made submissive and passive by poverty.

"The imaginative concept of a career orientated community centre has emerged through a decade of involvement with community needs and issues of the poorest of the poor around the country.

"I can also admit that in this project, we were inspired by the Rev Leon Sullivan's words in his book, "Build Brother, Build".

The planners of the project that resulted in the formation of Ipelegeng encountered "rough waters" when the building of the centre stalled because of red tape in the '70s.

"But the churches overseas and locally pursued the dream of erecting Ipelegeng and ultimately the authorities allowed us to go ahead with the building project," Mr Nkwe said.

"People mobilised themselves in the '70s to become involved with assisting girls who became mothers. These were encouraged to continue attending school. Pensioners were encouraged to meet and overcome the handicaps of isolation.

"The AID centre and the Orlando Homes played prominent roles in this respect. The result of this involvement by the community demonstrated the need for a community centre geared to the upliftment of the community through generating career advancement."

Mr Nkwe said the events of 1976 saw a deepening of this conviction and added a community determination to see the plan to fruition. "It was strengthened by the suffering and struggle of that tragic period," he said.

Some of the facilities which will be provided by the Ipelegeng Community Centre, include: a library; a gymnasium; a meeting hall; classrooms; an administrative centre (to teach people cooking and other necessary skills); dining-hall and a centre for indoor sport.

Among the prominent people expected at the opening of Ipelegeng on Sunday is the secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop Simon Nkoane of the Anglican Church and lawyer, Mr G M Pitje.

kwaZulu pension backlog hits poor Sash

Star 21/3/84

The Black Sash, through its urban advice offices and new rural development programme, is a good source of information on the implementation of laws and policies that touch the lives of black South Africans. This week The Star features highlights from the 40 papers presented at the organisation's national conference held in Johannesburg at the weekend. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

"The breakdown in kwaZulu pension payments may be even greater than the nine-month backlog acknowledged by the territory's Minister of Health and Welfare, suggests the Durban Advice Office of the Black Sash.

The office had lists of people who had applied in March 1983 and were still awaiting their first payment, the Sash national conference was told in Johannesburg at the weekend.

This delay was considerably longer than the period acknowledged by the Minister, who had told the Press that June 1983 applicants would be paid in March 1984, and that applications prior to June had already been paid.

The Sash report also quoted statements by the kwaZulu Secretary for Health and Welfare, Dr Margaret Chuene, that the budget would have to be increased by 50 percent to pay all those eligible for pensions.

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was also quoted as saying that 100 000 eligible kwaZulu pensioners could not receive their grants because of lack of funds.

"No-one who has an income of more than R40 a month can apply for a pension. It is only the destitute who apply — and it is the destitute who have now waited over a year to receive something that is their legal right," said the Sash report.

It pointed out that since 1977 kwaZulu pensions were no longer payable retrospective to the date of application. "The effect of this amendment (to the pension regulations) is that the longer the delay in processing applications, the greater the financial benefit to kwaZulu.

"A pensioner who applied in March 1983 and is lucky enough to be paid in May 1984 will have lost R742 to kwaZulu through a delay over which that person has no control."

The Sash also criticised disability grant administration in the homeland.

Where a person was not permanently disabled or where someone collected a pension on the recipient's behalf, the case was subject to review. While the Department of Co-operation and Development was satisfied with a yearly review, kwaZulu insisted on one every six months, said the report.

"This means that people who are too old or sick to fetch their payout every two months are nevertheless required to make a journey to the magistrate's office — often much further away — every six months."

Recipients were not given adequate warning of when their grants were due for review — they got notice just before or after the money was stopped, said the Sash. "It takes four to six months to process a review, during which time the pensioner gets nothing," the report pointed out.

When the grant was reinstated, arrears payments for the period of interruption were supposed to be payable automatically. Instead this required constant pressure from the Advice Office, threats of legal action and actual legal action.

"Over the past year, the office has claimed R58 000 in arrears. A sum of R20 000 is still outstanding, representing the claims of 52 people."

The Sash added: "Implicit in these cases is the mental and physical suffering of people.

"They and their families are desperate. They describe how they beg, borrow and scour the veld to stay alive; how every two months the wait at the payout ends in despair."

ARGUS 29/3/84 COUNTRY 300

It's a long trip to get Zwelethemba pensions

Staff Reporter

IT'S a long trek on pension day for the aged in Worcester's African township of Zwelethemba.

Pensions are paid at the Magistrate's Court in Worcester, about 5 km from the township, and for the infirm, the sick and the elderly a trip to Worcester becomes a major expedition.

Once every two months the corridors of the court are lined with people, many of them leaning on walking-sticks, or supported by crutches, waiting to collect their R114.

In some cases, the bi-monthly pensions are lower, depending on whether other income is received. Anyone receiving more than R40 a month from other sources does not qualify for a pension.

Two elderly women on crutches, who had arrived early for the March pay-out, said they had taken a taxi from Zwelethemba to fetch their pensions.

Fares were R1,20 return, said Mrs Maudlina Ntseku and Mrs Lena Makade.

A young woman in the queue said she had been waiting four hours "for her ouma".

"She's very old and can't stand for a long time. She gets R80 every two months and on that she supports eight children. There is no-one else in the family who earns money," she said.

In some cases, clerks or policemen working in the magistrate's courts took pension claims to be signed by those too old or sick to walk, and who waited in cars near the courts.

Acting on the advice of a community advice office in Worcester, the Black Sash wrote to the Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, and asked whether it was possible to pay pensions in the township — a location more convenient to the elderly.

Mrs Di Bishop, MPC and a member of the Black Sash, told Mr Bezuidenhout in the letter that she had seen "hundreds of very old men and women — some crippled, leaning on sticks and crutches, in wheelchairs, sometimes accompanied, sometimes alone."

Commenting, Mr Bezuidenhout said he was "working on the matter".

"We are trying to seek a way to pay out pensions in Zwelethemba. I feel for the old people there," Mr Bezuidenhout said.

He added that consideration was also being given to paying out African pensions monthly instead of bi-monthly.

Mrs Bishop said that after she had written to Mr Bezuidenhout a member of the magistrate's court staff had been seconded to help with the March payments, so that the elderly did not have to stand for lengthy periods.

20 lose lives as township crime shoots up

By Jon Qwelane

Violent crime in the townships shot up steeply at the weekend when 20 people lost their lives in stabbings and shootings.

Five of the victims were shot in what police believe were revenge murders linked to the faction-fighting which seems to be on the increase.

Two men, both aged 30, were found dead at Nancefield hostel with bullet wounds in their chests. Another man was found shot dead in his room at Jabulani hostel.

The divisional head of the Soweto CID, Brigadier J J Viktor, said a 29-year-old man, also a victim of the Zulu faction-war, was shot in the neck as he walked down a street in Dlamini township.

STAB WOUNDS

The man died while he was being taken to Baragwanath Hospital.

Brigadier Viktor said the body of a 28-year-old woman was found with stab wounds in Eldorado Park. The woman's throat was slit and police suspect she was raped before she was killed.

Two children were among 11 people raped at the weekend. A man in Meadowlands asked a woman to send her two-year-old daughter to his house and when the toddler returned she was bleeding profusely indicating sexual assault. Police are searching for the man.

At Orlando East a man allegedly lured an 11-year-old girl to his house and threatened to stab her with a pair of scissors. He then raped her, police were told.

LIQUOR SQUAD

Thirteen cases of rob-

Faithful domestic has no income after 35 years' service

By Maud Motanyane

Mrs Sara Fume is old, sick and frail. For 35 years she served a couple in Fairmount, Johannesburg, as a domestic worker. Now, at the age of 69, she is out in the cold with no income and no pension.

She was young and energetic when she started working as a domestic in 1948. Her employers were young business people.

She cooked their meals and helped to bring up their three children and seven grandchildren. She also helped them move from suburb to suburb in search of better business opportunities.

From Observatory to Germiston, to Cyrildene and Fairmount, she was there with them.

As a live-in servant she spent most of her time with her employers, visiting her own three children and husband only at weekends.

"I spent half of my life with them and most of those years were pleasant," Mrs Fume says.

The relationship turned sour when she gave up her job after being in hospital for two weeks in June last year.

Bound by no legal agreement, Mrs Fume's employer had not provided for her retirement. She had saved no money from her meagre salary which was R100 a month at the end.

Mrs Fume's case is an example of what many domestic workers experience when they reach the end of their working lives.

Employers of domestic workers are not legally bound to provide pension benefits for their employees. They have to struggle to make ends meet, often depending on the R57 bi-monthly pension provided by the State.

After 35 years of work as a domestic, Mrs Sara Fume (69) has no source of income. Her employer did not provide for her old age.

Concerned employers should save for their domestics' retirement, says Mrs Leah Tutu of the Domestic Workers and Employer Project (DWEP).

"I've seen a lot of Mrs Fumes during my years in DWEP and they cannot be left to survive on the State pension."

Mrs Tutu for the past seven years has been fighting for the rights of domestic workers, including compulsory pension benefits. She says the State pension is far too small to meet today's high cost of living.

The following options are open to employers who are interested in saving for their domestics:

- The Natal Building Society's retirement scheme which is open to domestic workers up to age of 55. Domestics or their employers can subscribe to this scheme, paying premiums from R5 upwards over 10 or 20 years.
- Employers can contribute to a fund which would give their domestic workers a lump sum at retirement. Contributions are a set amount every month for up to 30 years and the bulk payment at retirement would depend on the amount contributed.
- The Domestic Worker's Pension Fund is a retirement scheme which was initiated by TV personality Donna Wurzel three years ago. Domestic workers up to the age of 60 can join.

Information on retirement schemes for domestic workers is obtainable from DWEP on 29-9259.

Appointments

The following people have been appointed in senior posts at the Human Sciences Research Council with effect from 1 January 1984.

Carletonville dog licence fees jump

300 S-Times 12/2/84

Inflation — the great ravager of pensions

THE fall in purchasing power of pensions caused by inflation has seriously affected the living standards of many people, but the cost of providing escalating pensions to counter the problem may be beyond the resources of many funds.

An investigation by Federated Life shows how the buying power of fixed pensions is affected at inflation rates of 5% and 15% a year. Even at 5%, buying power is more than halved over 20 years and at 15% inflation it is halved in under five years.

Another study by Federated Life shows that funding of a pension escalator — an automatic increase in pensions after retirement — at only half the rate of inflation could increase the overall costs of a fund by between 30% and 40%.

Arnold Basserabie, managing director of Federated Life, says that if a fund has to provide pensions at retirement which take into account salary increases at the inflation rate, then the funding rate of the fund would rise from 11% of payroll to more than 17% as inflation increases from 8% to 12%.

Fund members would retire on pensions which have taken account of inflation and are adequate at the time of retirement.

Suppose, however, that it is decided to provide a post-retirement escalator in pensions equal to half the inflation rate. Then the cost of funding rises from 11% to 14% of payroll when inflation is 8% and from 17% to almost 27% when inflation is 12%.

Translated into cash terms, this means that if pension fund contributions from both employer and employees to a fund are already at, say, R200 000 a year, the fund will have to find an additional R60 000 to R80 000. This burden will presumably have to be carried by both employer and employee — and is unlikely to be popular with either.

The major hope for funds is to build up investment surpluses through returns on investments greater than the rate of inflation. In fact, many life-assurance companies have produced such returns over the past decade, enabling funds to consider post-retirement escalators.

But not all funds have built up sufficent reserves to make increases of this kind, says Mr Basserabie. Fortunately, however, most South African pension funds do not have many pensioners and it is relatively inexpensive to supplement pensions from current income. At the same time, these funds have to make additional contributions to build up reserves to pay pension escalators for future pensioners.

Mr Basserabie believes that South African pension funds generally provide adequate benefits at retirement when these are looked at in relation to periods of service and the final salaries of employees. The problem is that people, in changing jobs, erode their benefits and do not have enough time to rebuild them.

"The answer to this problem is to have compulsory transferability between funds. This would stop employees from cashing their benefits, would enable them to continue to enjoy the contributions made on their behalf by their employers and would give them time to build up adequate retirement benefits."

Hansard X
300 13/2/84 O.G.1.148

Old-age pensions

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

(1) How many Black persons (a) applied for and (b) were granted old-age pensions in 1983;

(2) what was the total number of Black persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) The information requested is not kept in the form of a special register and cannot be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work, which is deemed unjustified.

(b) It is estimated that twenty-seven thousand seven hundred (27 700) Black persons were granted old-age pensions in 1983.

(2) Two hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred forty-three (235 743) on 31 December 1983.

This figure reflects only pensions paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development and not pensions paid by the governments of the national states.

300 Hansard

Pensionable service: back-dating

Q. 601. 161 15/2/84

*11. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) Whether the legislation entitling members of his Department to apply for the back-dating of pensionable service has been amended; if so,

(2) whether his Department has received any applications for such back-dating from ex-members who retired from his Department without being aware of the legislation in question having been amended; if so, (a) how many such applications have been received to date and (b) what steps have been taken in this regard?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) one; and

(b) the application was submitted for consideration to the Department of Health and Welfare, which administers the legislation in question, and was supported by my Department. That Department could not, however, see its way clear to accede to the request.

undergo two years National Service during which they should also be trained in skills that will enable them to obtain employment after National Service.

(2) and (3) Coloureds have been performing voluntary National Service over a number of years in accordance with the manning-programme of the Defence Force which provides for the gradual extension of the Coloured component. Until now more volunteers have reported than could be accommodated under the programme. As long as this is the case there is no immediate requirement for compulsory National Service for Coloureds. The situation is, however, reviewed annually and should a change to the present dispensation be considered necessary at any time parliamentary sanction will be sought without hesitation. Coloureds have been performing voluntary National Service in the operational area since 1976 and twenty members have already brought the supreme sacrifice.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is he, in view of the reluctance of the Government to introduce military service for Coloured persons, prepared to abolish the system of compulsory military service for Whites?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in regard to the question of military service for Coloureds persons I explained that the system of voluntary service is at present of such nature that larger numbers than can be accommodated are available. Consequently, if the system is to be changed, I will first have to have the national service system approved by Parliament and have funds voted, because it costs roughly between R20 million and R30 million to establish a battalion. However, the hon the Prime Minister already gave such an indication on 3 November 1983 on the steps of the Union Buildings after the result of the referendum was announced

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's

Question standing over from Friday, 10 February 1984:

Military service

*18. Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:†

(1) Whether the Government has received any representations in regard to military service for Coloured persons; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom or which bodies and (c) what was the purport of the representations;

(2) whether a decision has been taken in regard to this matter in view of the new constitutional dispensation; if not, why not; if so, what is the purport of the decision;

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

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 28 July 1983.

(b) The National President of the South African Cape Corps Ex-Servicemen's Legion.

(c) That all Coloured boys with Standard 6 and those without Standard 6 who have reached the age of 17 be required to

reply, I want to tell him that that is not the question I put to him. I asked him whether he would consider abolishing the system of compulsory military service which the Whites have to undergo at present, in view of the non-introduction of compulsory military service for Coloured persons. Is he going to abolish military service for Whites or not? It is a very easy question: even the hon the Minister can reply to it. [Interjections.] He cannot.

state, and for certain monies to be paid into the said fund.

The governments of the national states have their own legislation in regard to social pensions, which they administer themselves.

Langa/Guguletu/Philippi: offences

201. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) rape, (c) culpable homicide, (d) assault and (e) robbery were reported to the South African Police in (i) Langa, (ii) Guguletu and (iii) Philippi in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

		1982	1983
(i)	(a)	37	46
	(b)	34	35
	(c)	—	—
	(d)	689	674
	(e)	102	96
(ii)	(a)	118	148
	(b)	176	177
	(c)	—	—
	(d)	1 648	1 811
	(e)	459	435
(iii)	(a)	46	30
	(b)	68	72
	(c)	—	1
	(d)	169	179
	(e)	228	173

300 Hansard
Q.61.317 23/2/84

National states: pensions

194. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any specific amounts have been allocated to the governments of national states in respect of social pensions; if so, what amounts were allocated to each national state for the year commencing 1 March 1983;

(2) whether his Department applies a formula in this regard; if so, what is the formula; if not, how are these amounts determined?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Section 6 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) provides for the establishment of a revenue fund for each national

300 FM 24/2/84

MUNICIPAL PENSIONS

Political football

At second glance, the much-vaunted Johannesburg pension fund losses seem to be an over-inflated political football.

The sum involved is not as large as originally suggested — probably in the region of R2,5m rather than the R6,5m to R10m originally suggested. And this R2,5m, informed sources say, was a book loss. Realised dealing losses are believed to have been about R200 000 to R300 000.

It seems the affair could have arisen from a practice — since banned by the Registrar — known as Chinese bookkeeping. Prevalent in the market about a year ago, this was a method of accounting for switches, whereby investors would move out of one stock and into another. Losses sustained on the sale of the first would be added onto the price of the second, so that they did not appear in the books as such.

One theory is that the municipal fund managers were caught by the timing of the Registrar's ban. His letter could have arrived in the middle of one particular set of switches, and forced any losses sustained on them into the open. It's worth bearing in mind that switch losses of around R0,25m are not unknown in actively-managed pension and insurance funds, and are usually justified on the grounds that they are outweighed by the improved running yields they generate.

Why the fuss, then? Again, the theory is that it's a mixture of commercial ignorance and political opportunism. One source suggests that the Nationalists' opponents in the Johannesburg municipality don't know the difference between book and realised losses. Even if they did, he adds, they would ignore it in the interests of making as much political capital as possible from the issue.

These are only theories, of course. The truth will presumably be known at (hopefully) the end of the month, when a special investigation is completed.

No cash to pay backdated pensions

Mercury 6/3/84

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of black pensioners who have waited as long as a year will not get backdated pensions due to them because the KwaZulu Government is short of money — and there is litte hope that those who qualify for a pension from this year will get their due.

Outstanding pensions could not be backdated to the date of application Dr Frank Mdlalose, KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, disclosed yesterday.

'If the money was available we would certainly backdate pensions,' he said, adding that it was doubtful that the budget would meet new applications this year.

He said grants from the Department of Co-operation and Development were too small to allow for backdated payments. They could only be utilised from the date of approval.

However, the Mercury was told the department had not been approached about the inadequacy of the grant.

Deputy director of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J Kriel said: 'Tell them to contact us. It is the first time I have heard of the problem.'

Dr Mdlalose said since June 8 last year more than 24 000 applications for pensions had been received and by yesterday, 18 262 had been processed.

Dr Mdlalose said all pension applications before that date had been approved.

'Chaos reigns' over KwaZulu pensions

Mercury Reporter

CHAOS is reigning in the Department of Health and Welfare of KwaZulu, according to the supervisor of the Black Sash advice office in Durban, Mrs Jillian Nicholson.

Mrs Nicholson said yesterday that KwaZulu pensioners were in a critical state.

Some of them had waited for more than a year for their pensions, she said, and the administration had left them totally uninformed.

The Black Sash had appealed a month ago to the KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, to make a public statement about the huge backlog of pension applications in the region.

No reply had been forthcoming, she said.

Mrs Nicholson said the payment of a pension was a legal right.

Sixty percent of pension cases handled by the Black Sash involved a problem with review and arrear payments.

It was difficult to see any reason for insisting on a six-monthly review other than that it was bound to operate against the pensioner and to the financial gain of KwaZulu, she said.

The number of KwaZulu pensioners who had not received pensions had increased in the past year.

Mrs Nicholson said the Black Sash wanted to know whether the KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare was considering back-dating pension payments to the date of application as was the case with the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

She asked Dr Mdlalose to indicate to what extent the financial commitments of the department would be met by the KwaZulu budget in April.

The minister was not available for comment yesterday.

Earlier this month, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said 100 000 people in the region qualified for pensions but could not receive them because KwaZulu lacked the funds.

'Old age subsidies for blacks tenth of whites'

Argus 8/3/84

Parliamentary Staff 300

THE Government pays subsidies to black old age homes which in some cases are one tenth of that paid to white homes.

This was disclosed in Parliament yesterday by various Cabinet Ministers in reply to questions asked by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point).

In a statement Mr van der Merwe said it was a disgraceful situation.

The figures showed that for blacks a per capita subsidy of R32,33 a month was paid.

The subsidies for coloured, Indians and whites are divided into categories, according to the percentage of the type of person in a particular home.

Amend means test urges Sanlam

Cape Times 8/3/84 300

THE means test should be amended to ensure that by saving a person would only increase his pension, Sanlam argues in its annual Pensions Review.

According to Sanlam, the arguments and evidence against a State pension fund are overwhelming. The alternative is that individuals should personally make provision for their retirement, through pension funds introduced and supported by employers.

This idea finds general favour with higher and middle income groups, but disinclination and even active resistance are regularly experienced in respect of lower income groups.

Resistance

Reasons normally quoted for this resistance are:

- It is difficult to convince a person whose family is hungry now that he should put money aside to buy food after the age of 65 — an age he in any event will probably not reach;
- Many low-salaried groups still cling to the traditional belief that one provides for one's old age by raising children who then in time care for one.

A main factor which tends to leave Sanlam disinclined to propogate personal provision enthusiastically among the low-salaried is the present application of the means of test.

The test may not only easily result in their savings effort being a waste of money to the extent that their own income merely replaces what they will receive free from the State, but it may in fact lead to their being worse off than they would have been without saving.

Sources

A black married couple who have not made any provision for their old age would currently receive R114 per month.

A second black married couple who have saved and now receive R81 per month from private sources are disqualified from receiving a State pension and are therefore far worse off than the first couple.

A third black couple whose savings have provided an income equal to approximately half of that of the previous couple — R42 per month — would receive a total income of R156 per month, and fare almost twice as well as the greater saver.

Should a low-salaried black man, due to retire in 30 years' time now consider providing for a private income, he has a difficult decision to make.

If it is assumed that the amount of State pensions will continually be adjusted to provide for inflation, it means that at an inflation rate of 10 percent per year, the man has to save for a pension that will be in excess of R2 722 per month initially and which will keep pace with the increases in State pensions afterwards. A pension lower than this would be to his disadvantage.

Sanlam feels it is a great deal to ask of the man to attempt such a savings plan considering his present pressing needs. Yet it is essential that personal provision be encouraged. The attendant capital formation is equally important.

In Sanlam's opinion, therefore, it is vital that legislation should be amended in order to assure a person that by saving he can only increase his pension.

Sanlam thinks the first and most urgent step should be to limit the minimum pension to a far smaller amount — R10 per person per month — to prevent that the cessation of an old age pension causing such a big decrease in total income.

Excess

A next step would be to deduct other income, in excess of that permissible, only partially from the State pension. For every R1 personal income above the present maximum, for example, 40c should be deducted.

Because of a lack of data, Sanlam could not make an accurate calculation of the initial cost to the State of their recommendations. They feel however, the advantages would more than justify costs even greatly in excess of their best estimates.

FM 9/3/84 300

KWAZULU

Pensions 'chaos'

The KwaZulu government is under heavy criticism over the payment of pensions. Black Sash counsellor Jillian Nicholson charges that the homeland's Health and Welfare Department, responsible for the administration of pensions, is in chaos. Many pensioners, she says, have received nothing for over a year — and the situation is causing untold hardship.

Minister of Health Dr Frank Mdlalose admits there are "problems," but denies that his department is losing control. He says the "well-intentioned liberals" who are offering the criticism have no idea of the facts. "The truth is that, financially, the KwaZulu government is just not able to cope. The budget's pension allocation has been growing at an annual rate of about 5%, but demand for pensions has been increasing at a rate closer to 15%."

Mdlalose cites the increasing population of pensionable citizens and increased lifespans as the main reasons. As an interim measure, he says, money has been "pinched" from other departments and redirected to pensions. This year, for example, the pensions payments are 10% above the original budget.

"But we can't go on taking money indiscriminately. Money is tight in other departments too," he says. Mdlalose hopes to extract a bigger allocation from the main budget. The intention, he says, is to bring payments up to date — and pay back those pensioners who have been missing out, retrospectively.

The KwaZulu budget is expected to be announced on April 1. Pensioners will have to wait until then to know the results of his efforts.

Plan ahead 'to avoid problems over pension'

300

E. Post
12/3/84

PENSION and retirement provisions had to keep pace with society's aspirations and demands, Mr Rod Ironside, president of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries, said in Port Elizabeth today.

He stressed that the potential for harm to industry and the national economy should not be underestimated by failure to plan ahead.

Mr Ironside was addressing the Association of Pension and Provident Funds of South Africa on "A free enterprise approach to pension funds".

"There is a wide disparity between the needs and perceptions of several groups of workers in South Africa," he said.

"Those mainly in unskilled categories who lack job security tend to regard monies in pension or provident funds as insurance against periods of unemployment. In their perception, compulsory preservation denies them access and is therefore a threat.

"Within the growing complexity of industrial relations in South Africa, changes in pension formulae or procedures 'imposed' on employees, unable or unwilling to recognise and accept the benefit offered, whether by employers or Government via legislation, can only be disruptive."

Mr Ironside said the only viable option was the principle of negotiation.

"Times are changing and trade unions and other labour organisations are, on one hand, demanding various kinds of non-contributory social security, and on the other, challenging the present system as being unsuited to their needs and being paternalistic in nature," he said.

Management of pensions funds was being criticised to an increasingly degree and there was a growing call for representation of their interests.

The draft Preservation of Pensions Bill was withdrawn mainly because of its potential for disruption, he said, "and the obvious failure of the authorities to assess the impact it would have on the majority of the rapidly growing workforce in whose cultural background, provision for old age took a vastly different form. — Sapa

'Pension funds need codes of conduct'

THE time may have come for the Association of Pension and Provident Funds to draw up codes of conduct for the guidance of its members to remove the fear of legislative intervention, the association was told today.

Mr William Lane, head of a Johannesburg legal firm, told the association's 34th annual conference in Port Elizabeth that until movement was made in this direction, the danger of pensions being described as a "rip-off" would be "ever present".

Mr Lane, in analysing the pension situation, said the best deal an employee could normally get from his or her employer was an undertaking that the employer would make his contributions.

"Even where the pension fund rules enable the member to calculate his pension entitlement, there will be other rules entitling the trustees to amend the benefits and there is no unqualified promise of a pension," he said.

"The practice of employers was not to give undertakings which could be construed as a 'pension promise'," Mr Lane asserted. "There is not even much of a 'contingent promise'."

Any dissatisfaction which the employee had with his pension fund must be directed towards the fund, but the trustees who administered the fund could be inaccessible, Mr Lane said.

"The member does not even have a statutory right to be told who the trustees are. He may have no right to meet them. If the rules provide for requisitioning a meeting of members, the relevant rule may be difficult to implement."

It was therefore no surprise that in cases of dissatisfaction, the pension fund member exercised any rights he had against his employer rather than against the "shadowy and intangible pension fund and its gnome-like trustees", said Mr Lane.

It was "not impossible" that the employer could be influenced in his approach to the pension fund by the knowledge that it was a "substantial source of capital" which could add to "the degree of financial muscle" which could, subject to the contraints of the Registrar, be used in the market place.

If the thinking of the employer was reasonably up to date, he could view the pension fund as an "unfortunate relic of the past" in that it provided for compulsory retirement at a fixed age, said Mr Lane.

The employer could share the view, "very forcibly" expressed recently by the Retirement Association, that, with increasing financial burdens on health and welfare services, it was important to ensure the freedom of the individual to earn his own living and retain his independence "for as long as he is capable".

He said there would have to be much more thinking about the essential basis of a pension and that it was not good enough to say it was a form of deferred remuneration.

"That very statement is probably wrong and reasoning based on it may be wrong.

"With clearer thinking about the essential nature of a pension will come clearer thought on how pension funds are to be administered in the interests of the members and in the interests of all the various elements of our economy and our body politic." — Sapa

(300) D Dispatch 13/3/84

Ironside: benefits can't be imposed

PORT ELIZABETH — Pension and retirement pensions had to keep pace with society's aspirations and demands, Mr Rod Ironside, president of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries, said here yesterday.

The potential for harm to industry and the national economy should not be underestimated by failure to plan ahead, he added. He was addressing the Association of Pension and Provident Funds of South Africa on "a free enterprise approach to pension funds."

"Within the growing complexity of industrial relations in South Africa, changes in pension formulae or procedures 'imposed' on employees, unable or unwilling to recognise and accept the benefit offered, whether by employers or government via legislation, can only be disruptive," Mr Ironside said.

The only viable option was the principle of negotiation, using the framework set up within recent revisions to labour legislation.

The draft Preservation of Pensions Bill was withdrawn mainly because of its potential for disruption, he said.

South African financial institutions could find ways and means to develop a competitive pension scheme, in conjunction with an education programme, to alert employees to their rights and the benefits to themselves and their dependants.

"The FCI believes that the principles of freedom of choice, self governance and voluntary participation in industrial relations practices — which imply negotiation between employers and employees with minimum intervention from the state — are the only sound bases for achieving in this context an improvement in "social security" benefits for all workers in South Africa," Mr Ironside said.

Another speaker, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said the time was ripe for the private sector to become involved in black development projects.

He said a recent proclamation concerning the establishment and development of black townships offered "unlimited" opportunities for involvement by the private sector.

His department was working on draft legislation concerning black residential areas inside or near homelands and it was envisaged that the private sector would also be invited to participate in creating infrastructures and providing services to these areas.

"This presupposes the protection of the capital outlay by way of inter alia the granting of rights of leasehold as is presently the case in the other types of residential areas," Dr Morrison said.

The government was not shirking its responsibilities but wanted to enter an informal partnership with the private sector, through which the resources of both sectors could be fully utilised, Dr Morrison said. — SAPA.

Yesterday in Parliament

Inquiry into pensions announced

N. Merwe 17/3/84 300

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A wide-ranging inquiry into South Africa's pensions system, including the racial disparities in social pensions, has been announced.

The Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe, gave notice in Parliament yesterday that he is to call for the appointment of a select committee into Government-paid pensions.

At a Press conference yesterday, he said that at present about R1 200 million was paid out in pensions every year, but this would rise to more than R5 000 million by the year 2 000 without taking any moves for parity into consideration.

'If we are going to go on increasing the number of pensions at the same rate as at present, we will reach such a level in social pensions that the Government's account will be R5 000 million in the year 2 000 which is 16 years away,' Dr van der Merwe said.

This estimate did not take the rate of inflation into account, but merely reflected the increasing numbers and subsidies, without any parity and without any narrowing of the gap.

'You can decide for yourself. South Africa cannot afford this R5 000 million in subsidies,' he said.

He also said the select committee would have broad terms of reference and would have to decide for itself the scope of its inquiry.

'I suppose they will look at the gap.

'If they consider narrowing the gap, they will have to look at the cost,' Dr van der Merwe said.

Pension pitfalls for the domestic servant

By Alec Hogg

HUNDREDS of thousands of black domestic servants are getting a raw deal.

Only a few employers make any provision for their servants' old age.

But many employers who do provide for their domestic servants may leave them worse off than they would have been if supported by the State.

Sanlam's pension review says that if a domestic servant's "pension" works out at more than R81 a month, she will not qualify for the State pension to blacks of R114 a month.

There are only two life-assurance run schemes aimed specifically at providing for a domestic's future — one by Federated Life and the other by IGI Life.

A pittance at the end of the road

Catch 22

Federated's scheme is the more popular. But although its chief executive claims that premium income will rise 50% this year, the fund has fewer than 3 000 members. IGI's Provider has 2 000 policyholders.

SA's largest life office, Old Mutual, is among several which tried to start a scheme, but gave it up as unviable.

The Mutual's general manager, pensions, Mike Levett, says: "Our scheme got little support. We were in a Catch-22 situation.

"We needed a lot more people to join to make it viable, but because of the high cost involved in administering small policies, we had no excess resources to market the scheme."

Another life office which has had a bad experience with domestics' business is African Life — Anglo American's specialist in the non-white area.

The managing director of African Life, Bill Jack, says: "It was nothing but a hassle. Over the past 10 years we have tried to wind down this area of our business. Today it accounts for a more comfortable 6% of total premium income."

Lapse rate

Mr Jack lists the high lapse rate — when people stop paying premiums — as the major problem. "As a rule, domestic servants are highly mobile, and few tend to stay in one job for the kind of time needed to build up a good retirement fund.

"The result is that domestics often end up having to pay the monthly premiums themselves, and even though this may be our minimum of R12, it is still a lot of money for someone who earns, say, R100.

"Our experience has shown that few domestics' policies reach maturity."

Mr Jack puts an amount away monthly in a building society subscription account for his domestic servant's retirement. He notes, however, that this is because his domestic servant has fewer than 15 years to retirement and life cover is inappropriate.

He is not the only one to provide for a maid in this way. Southern Life pensions chief Chris Liddle says: "We do the same for our domestic. Not only does a subscription share account give you flexibility, but if the domestic leaves you because of fraud or something similarly unsavoury, you still hold the account, and can pass it on to the next employee."

Deputy managing director of Anglo American Life Ian Solomon says: "At our company we have looked at the possibility of providing a domestic pension fund, but have not found it viable.

Disability

"Although there seem to be positive developments at present, the schemes offered by life offices have yet to prove themselves.

"Until they do, I am putting some money aside every month for my domestic in a building society subscription share account."

The managing director of Federated Life, Arnold Basserabie, believes a domestic servant scheme run by a life office does work.

He argues that building society accounts offer no life or disability cover, and disputes the claim that the administrative costs associated with small premiums price the schemes out of the market.

"Life and disability cover costs about R1 a month, while administrative expenses account for about R2. So if the monthly premium is R20, 85% goes straight into investment.

"The scheme has been run by us for two years, and the investment return has easily exceeded the inflation rate over this period, while sub shares have certainly not.

"Taken over a number of years, although a smaller proportion is being invested through our scheme, the fact that investment returns are so much better means that the end sum will be far higher.

"Added to this is the life and disability cover (of R2 500 on a R20 monthly premium) which we offer."

Adjustments

Of prime importance, however, is that employers opting for the Federated scheme or the similar policy offered by IGI Life must adjust the monthly premium every year to keep up with inflation.

Through IGI Life's scheme, the minimum unit of R11 a month put away for a domestic servant who is 40 today, will yield her a monthly income of R101 after retirement at 65.

But in today's money terms this would be equivalent to only R10,45 a month.

Dramatic

The effect of increasing premiums with inflation is even more dramatic when a longer period is examined.

IGI Life's general manager Ben Gildenhuys says that using an illustrative growth of 12,9% a year, an R11 a month investment in his company's scheme for someone who is 20 years old would give a monthly pension of R888 when she retired at 65.

But because of inflation, if the monthly premiums were kept constant over the entire period, the net worth of this supposedly handsome handout would be only R14,95 in today's money.

"If the worker has become dependent on the security that his company's pension plan promises, he'd better think again.

"And if the company's management thinks its pension plan design adequate to provide that security when the worker retires in 20 years, it had better think again too."

THIS is not one of a plethora of warnings presently being sounded by politicians and retirement annuity salesmen about the naïveté of those employees who believed their occupational pensions would promise them retirement with dignity.

It was a warning voiced a decade ago by the president of one of the top American companies of actuaries specialising in corporate, governmental and multi-employer compensation and benefits.

In the Harvard Business Review in September, 1974, in an article 'Thinking Ahead', Robert D Paul wrote: "If inflation, population and labour trends continue as at present, management will have to devise new pension plans to accommodate them."

Only recently in South Africa has the employee been brought to realise, as the age of retirement or early retirement looms, that he is thinking of his retirement too late.

Retirement's no fun if you rely entirely on the firm's pension fund

THE PENSIONS TRAP

By WILMAR UTTING

Inflation

He ought to have thought of it years ago, at 40. He ought to have anticipated inflation. He ought to have saved or taken out an annuity. In short he ought to have realised, without advice or warnings from his employers, that if he is to live out retirement on a pittance, it is his own fault.

As one pension fund secretary put it to an employee: "It's no use you people coming to me six months before you retire to talk about your benefits. You ought to have thought of this years ago. I looked at my position and took out supplementary cover long ago."

Asked why, if he had found the company's pension plan to be so inadequate that he himself took precautions to cover his future and had not immediately warned all the pension fund members, he

by a government relieved to have some responsibility for the needy aged taken off its shoulders.

For this reason, the pension fund rules heavily penalised early retirers and the

failed to stay with the same company.

Health

The employee, believing a

However, he played little part or showed little interest in the health of his company's fund and even less in what the fund was doing with his money. And he left it all to the fund's trustees — if, in fact, he was actually

ers) get away with ripping us (employees) off? If we leave after 15 years with only our own contributions and a paltry interest, what have 'they' done with all the profits they have gained from investing our money, probably at about 25%?

● How have they built up a fund of millions of rands, if not by grabbing from the employees more money than they have paid out?

Pressure

● How is the fund investing

it is against the law, there are always ways and means to get around that.

● Is it true the company can, if the fund shows a surplus, actually stop its contributions, and do the actuaries actually agree to allow the company to have a 'contribution holiday' if it is going through hard times?

The answer to the last question is "a qualified yes", said Mr David Brown, outgoing chairman of the Association of Pension and Provident Funds of South Africa.

"If a company is having a

contributions for a certain period. But this cannot be done over any length of time, because then the Receiver of Revenue would intervene."

After all, said Mr Brown, the company was eventually responsible for any deficit in the fund, so it was not in the management's interests to allow the fund to fall into ill-health by withholding company contributions.

"It sounds cruel to put it this way," he said, "but if employees find their pension fund benefits inadequate, they have only themselves to blame.

Benefits

"No company is willing to pay out money without being asked for it. Employees who have accepted the benefits offered cannot expect to get more."

A pension, he said, was as much a part of the remuneration package as salary and periods of annual and sick leave. If a company could not offer a competitive salary or leave, a job-seeker would not be likely to be attracted to working for it.

"Ideally, an applicant for a job should study the pension benefits with the same interest. From a practical point of view he could hardly negotiate his pension demands at the recruiting table," Mr Brown said.

Negotiate

One answer was, therefore, that demands and negotiations for a better pension deal should come from a union or from a panel of employees appointed within a company to negotiate pension fund matters with management.

"What society demands, employers in a market place will be forced to concede. If enough people demand changes, these changes will come about," he said.

"There is no reason why members should not demand to examine the fund's invest-

● A satellite picture shows vividly how the bantustan policy is devastating the land. The pale-

A promise so hedged it could be worthless

"If news of abuses in the fund were to reach the employee's ears, his chances of having them remedied are so remote that it is perhaps better for him not to know"

A COMPANY'S 'pension promise' may be so hedged by conditions that it is of little value.

And a pension fund member wishing to rectify abuses may find his only effective method of redress would be an appeal to the industrial court.

At last week's annual general meeting of the Association of Pension and Provident Funds of South Africa, a Johannesburg attorney, Mr William Lane, said that in an analysis of the pension situation he had not found much which could be described as a "pension promise" by employers — and not even much of a "contingent promise".

"The practice of employers is not to give undertakings which can be construed as a pension promise," Mr Lane said.

Even where the fund's rules enabled a member to calculate his pension entitlement, there would be other rules entitling the trustees to amend the benefits.

Eligible

One example: "In the event of the employee being eligible to participate in the pension scheme of either the group or the company or any of its subsidiaries, membership of the pension scheme will be regarded as being compulsory upon the employee, and he shall be obliged to abide by the terms, conditions and regulations of the said scheme as in force from time to time."

When this form of contract was used, what was the nature and extent of the contract between employee and employer? Had the employee any claim at all against the employer or the pension fund? Was the pension fund itself a party to the contract?

"It is not impossible that the employer might be influenced in his approach to the pension fund by the knowledge that it is a substantial source of capital with which he can add to the degree of financial muscle, which he can, subject to the constraints of the Registrar, use in the market place," Mr Lane said.

Even according to the 'model rules' for a pension fund — the offical guide of the Registrar of Financial Institutions — the management, without any reference to the employees, could alter the rules as they thought fit. A new employee could find two months after signing a service contract that the company had decided to reduce its contributions.

Dispute

Another rule in the 'model' provided that the employer's decision should be final. Where a dispute arose over whether an employee had resigned, been retrenched or dismissed — a vital factor on which his pension benefits depend — and where the company effectively controlled the fund, the employee's position was "weak indeed", Mr Lane said.

An employee, or a company pensioner who sought to inquire into and rectify abuses and irregularities in his pension fund was in a hopeless position.

A shareholder in a company could, under the Companies Act, institute action against a director or officer. A pension fund member had no such express remedy.

"Bearing in mind that, in all probability, he is in the employ of the employer, and if he is a pensioner he is dependent upon the whims of the trustees for any increases to enable him to cope with the ravages of inflation, his position cannot but be described as hopeless," Mr Lane said.

"Perhaps it would 'be better if he lived in ignorance about what went on in the operation of his pension fund. If news of abuses and irregularities in the fund were to reach his ears, his chances of having them effectively remedied are so remote that it is perhaps better for him not to know."

If he appeared unduly critical of the position of pension fund trustees, it was largely because they operated in secret, Mr Lane said.

"If trustees, as a class, wish to regain the confidence of suspicious people like me, I recommend they pay heed to the proposition: 'Publicity is justly commended as a remedy for social and industrial diseases.'"

However, any fund member, from the highest to the lowest, could, if he found irregular amendments to rules governing pension benefits, apply to the industrial court for the discontinuation of such change on the ground that this constituted an unfair labour practice.

"It can be strongly argued," Mr Lane said, "that an employer who exercises his right under the rules of a pension fund to terminate or reduce his contributions is guilty of an unfair labour practice."

Hoppers

Early retirers and 'job hoppers', who paid penalties for not staying with a company for 50 years lost out, he said. That was their bad luck. They could console themselves with the knowledge that what they had lost had gone to the "man who had stayed the course".

Company pension funds started becoming popular in South Africa only after the Second World War. Most pension funds are only 30 to 40 years old, many younger.

The promise of a pension implied that the company had a decent and humane concern that its employees be secure in their old age. And it was also an inducement to attract and hold captive a steady work force loyal to the employer's cause.

Also, the investments were tax-free, a concession as five jobs with different companies. His benefits were reduced according to the number of years he ing for his old age, also thought a pension fund albeit compulsory, was a good thing.

are becoming restive. They are asking:

● Why should they (employ-

PFP welcomes 9 percent pension rise

Political Staff

THE Opposition has welcomed the 9,2 percent increase granted to pensioners in the Budget.

In a statement, Mr Brian Goodall, PFP spokesman on pensions, said pensioners certainly needed the increase in the present economic climate.

"However, with an average increase of 9,2 percent and an inflation of more than 10 percent, most pensioners will be worse off in real terms," he said.

It was also regrettable that the anomalies in the means test had not been removed.

It was an "absurd" system where people were penalised for providing for their retirement, Mr Goodall said.

For example, a married couple who receive R321 a month from a pension fund will not qualify for a social old-age pension.

A couple who have made no provision whatsoever will receive a combined old-age pension of R332 a month.

"Thus a couple who have made no provision whatsoever will be better off than a couple who tried to provide for their retirement," he said.

According to another example in his statement, a couple who receive R168 a month from a pension fund will qualify for a combined social old-age pension of R332 a month. Their combined income will thus be R500 a month.

They would thus be R180 a month better off than a couple who tried harder to provide for their retirement.

"This is clearly an absurd system. We should be encouraging people to provide for their retirement, not penalising them for doing so," he said.

Cusa slams black pensions

RDM 30/3/84

Labour Correspondent

THE Council of Unions of SA, which represents more than 100 000 black workers, has sharply attacked this week's Budget and the fact that black pensioners have again been granted a smaller increase than other race groups.

In a statement yesterday, Cusa said company taxes could have been increased "comfortably" by another 5%, and "once again the Budget appears to satisfy the needs of only one class in South Africa".

It noted that black workers were now paying the same taxes as whites and said despite this "the Minister of Finance has persisted in discriminatory practices by providing different benefits for pensioners".

Cusa said workers were "hard-pressed to make ends meet" and it was "a pity that the Minister did not see fit to cut defence expenditure and Government bureaucracy and so have a trimmer Budget".

The Budget, it said, was almost 17% larger than last year's. The Minister "has not seen fit to cut Government-created inflation, but expects workers to bear the brunt".

Cusa added that it hoped there would be no further increases in the price of basic foodstuffs, transport and general sales tax this year.

"Such increases would place an intolerable burden on workers," it said.

The president of the Transvaal Indian Congress Dr Essop Jassat said the Budget "hid the adverse effects of previous rises in general sales tax and other price rises which increase the racial burden of taxation".

He said the disproportionate share of taxes paid by blacks went to maintaining apartheid policies.

PENSIONS

Taking it with you

300

Slowly but surely SA employees and employers are becoming aware of the inadequacy of most existing pensions provisions. And with increasing concern for their deteriorating image, pension fund managers are beginning to tackle the problem more positively.

If the pensions industry had any doubt about these priorities, its 34th annual conference held in Port Elizabeth recently should have provided enough answers. Judging by the response to speakers invited by the Association of Pension and Provident Funds of SA (APPF), delegates left the two-day meeting in a new mood. Those who didn't must have missed something.

A change of attitude was long overdue. As one speaker put it: "It's high time the 'big brother' attitude was dispensed with. Leaving pension fund members in the dark about their benefits, on the basis that ignorance leads to strength, is a misplaced notion. Quite the reverse, in fact. Ignorance leads to suspicion."

However, an important caveat came from Henry James of the English National Association of Pension Funds. "You can never go back to the drawing board in matters of social economic policy. Too many people have already committed their futures." Perhaps, but this does not preclude a radical re-think on the question of retirement provision.

Arnold Basserabie, MD of Federated Life and a council member of the association, says: "If a man changes his job, it is *his* decision. He should consider what his losses may be — including the losses of pension fund benefits — before deciding to move. As members are not aware of their full benefits, this is something pension fund managers must deal with urgently."

Dispelling ignorance is one thing, dispelling dissatisfaction another. Basserabie notes that "the SA pensions industry is pretty sophisticated, but young by international standards. Pension funds have probably been going only 30 years at the most, which is why many people have been retiring on inadequate pensions."

Unfortunately, only those who remain in one pension fund long enough will receive any benefits worth having. For those (the majority) who don't, pension benefits at retirement are made inadequate by the loss of accrued rights built up on employer contributions. So there is a growing desire for good transfer benefits. However, as Basserabie quite rightly asks: "This concept is fine but what does everybody mean by good?"

Providing for transferability of employer contributions is simple in theory but difficult in practice. However, it would overcome some of the problems associated with job mobility — the so-called "portability of pensions" concept. There is concern that this could mean a return to the money-purchase type schemes where you get what you pay for and take your chance with inflation. This would be a pity, says Basserabie, since the more popular arrangement at the moment — a pension based on final average salary — insures the employee against the ravages of inflation.

In the UK the government set up a commission of enquiry into portability of pensions. If implemented, James believes that it would create a mass exodus from employers' pension funds, jeopardising their very existence. And individuals who failed to make an adequate pension provision on their own initiative, would become a burden on the State. James believes that the outcome for the UK will probably be a facility for voluntary contributions to a portable scheme as an addition to existing arrangements.

Independence

An alternative for SA (like the UK) is a State fund to give employees independence from the employers' funds. Indeed SA, a hybrid of the first and third worlds, has perhaps more reasons than the UK for a State administered pension fund.

But this has several disadvantages, according to James. In the UK, the employer-run fund "avoids the worst rigidities of the State system. Government is arbitrary, remote and often doctrinaire, and employees generally tend to put more trust in employers."

Rod Ironside, President of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI), told delegates that the chamber was opposed to State pay-as-you-go schemes. They might disrupt existing pension funds and capital markets, and politicise the pensions issue. The FCI would prefer to see a more competitive system. Funds should compete on the basis of performance, with members free to transfer between funds without loss of benefits.

Either way, the SA government will be called upon to do more. As William Lane, head of a Johannesburg legal firm, pointed out during his talk at the conference, at the moment, there is no such thing as a "pension promise." Before any promise can ever become a reality, a lot more will have to be done about the essential basis of a pension.

FCI's Ironside (left) and Federated's Basserabie ... free choice, more information

B00 Fm 30/3/84

"The industry has a crisis of identity," he told delegates. "The association should draw up a code of conduct to pre-empt legislative intervention. The employer's rule book should not form the basis of a pensions contract. Rather, this should be controlled by law."

As pension fund members learn more about the meaning of their current contracts, they will probably join the growing band of lobbyists for yet another aspect of consumer rights.

Says Ironside: "Reform is in the air." Consumer demands are gathering momentum. And the APPF conference did as much to show that pension fund managers are becoming increasingly concerned as a result.

Pensioners complain about 'raw-deal' budget

CAPE TIMES 31/3/84

300

PENSIONERS appealed to Teleletters yesterday to help them in their plight after this week's national budget excluded increases for them.

Mr J Smith, Bellville: "We pre-July 1973 government pensioners have just received the rawest deal ever handed out by the Minister of Finance. We have been struggling for years to exist on our meagre pensions and now, without an explanation, we have been denied an increase. Please won't an MP — any MP — take up our cause?"

Mr P J Kros, Brooklyn: "All pensions except Workmen's Compensation seem to be going up. I have been receiving R156 per month, without an increase, since my accident in 1976, which means my family is dependent on my wife's income as I am completely incapacitated."

Mrs I M Evans, Fresnaye: "Why the difference in pensions? The black and coloured people have expenses equal to, if not more than, white pensioners. Their transport costs, alone, are higher because of the siting of group areas."

Mrs M Burton, Wynberg: "I have the budget blues! Can't the government tax all those business perks of free cars and trips and meals, and remove the tax from groceries and essential foodstuffs? The income from the first would balance the loss of the second."

Mrs I M Evans, Fresnaye: "Rather than tax credit cards, the government should tax these instant cash machines which tempt mugging and pickpocketing purely through the necessary procedure which is open to public view."

Mrs A R Baker, Green Point: "Why should one now have to pay so much more for treatment in a teaching hospital, when you are there for the benefit of the students and have to submit to their practice poking and pummelling? And why take away the right of a private

Teletters

doctor to give medication to his patients at a lower cost than from a pharmacy?"

Mr A Riley, Maitland: "Having worked in the Table Bay power station and visited the highly successful Calvin Hall in Glasgow, I would suggest that Cape Town's old power station be turned into a permanent fun fair with merry-go-rounds, bumper cars, a circus, etc. This would be a wind-free amenity for Cape Town's community and revenue could be raised by charging a small entrance fee."

Miss Gael Scott, Rondebosch: "I think it's wonderful that a small group of students have got together and achieved so much in their campaign to save the old power station. The proposed scheme is excellent and I hope it will be adopted."

Mr Ivan Sylvester, Brackenfell: "Those people who complain of being 'tricked' into paying to see an amateur show in a professional venue should remember that all advance publicity states clearly what the situation is and, anyway, just because it is an 'amateur' show does not mean that it is an inferior show."

Mr Norman Mullins, Milnerton: "SATS is going to lose a lot of revenue by banning smoking in their dining cars. People are now going to consume their own liquor in their compartments so that they can smoke."

Mr B Smith, Green Point: "The no-smoking logos in lifts are ineffective. At each lift button there should be a sign written in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa making it quite clear that smoking is banned."

Mrs A Sierra, Rosebank: "Why are cafes allowed to charge GST on newspapers over and above the tax included in the set price? In buying more than one newspaper the tax mounts up. Newspaper vendors don't charge any extra, no matter how many papers they sell to the buyer."

Mrs D F Daniel, Constantia: "I envy those people who are wakened by the noise of a paper delivery motorbike in the early hours. We are lucky if our newspaper, if delivered at all, reaches us by 10am."

Angus McDonald, UCT Radio: "The caption to a picture on page 10 of yesterday's Funfinder claims that Bob Geldof is a member of Pink Floyd. He is not, never has been and never will be. He is a member of the Boomtown Rats."

If you would like to comment on these views or any other topic, telephone Teleletters on 24-3322, extension 216, between 9am and noon on Tuesday.

(d) Yes;

(i) 57;

(ii) 4 applications during June 1984, 22 during December 1984 and 31 during January 1985;

(e) Yes;

(i) 9;

(ii) during January 1985;

(f) Yes;

(i) 34;

(ii) during the first half of 1985; and

(g) No;

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Hansard Q. 601. 875

S.A Railways Police Force

4/4/84

728. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What is the (a) authorized establishment and (b) actual strength of the South African Railways Police Force in respect of (i) officers and (ii) other ranks;

(2) how many members were (a) recruited and (b) discharged from the Force during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;

(3) whether any members of the Force purchased their discharges during the above period; if so, how many in each rank?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) 266.

(ii) 7 637

(b) (i) 233

(ii) 6 732.

(2) 16 March 1983 to 15 March 1984.

(a) 781.

(b) 475.

(3) Yes.

Lieutenants	1
Warrant officers	4
Sergeants	44
Constables	244

Foreign exchange reserves

737. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance:†

What was the level of the (a) gross and (b) net foreign exchange reserves of the Republic as at 31 December 1982 and 31 December 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

	31 December 1982	31 December 1983
(a) Gross foreign exchange reserves (including gold):	R4 312 million	R4 964 million
(b) Net foreign exchange reserves (including gold):	R1 204 million	R581 million

THURSDAY, 5 APRIL 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

300 Hansard

Pension contributions: repayment

Q. 601. 877

667. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What is the time-lapse in the (a) repayment of pension contributions and (b) payment of benefits to members of the (i) Government Service Pension Fund and (ii) Temporary Employees Pension Fund who (aa) retire and (bb) resign?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) Normally 14 days from receipt of correctly completed documents;

(b) (i) and (ii) (aa) benefits are available for payment on the date of retirement, provided that correctly completed documents are submitted by employers at least six weeks prior to date of retirement;

(i) and (ii) (bb) Same as in (a).

Back service

668. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(a) How many applications for the purchase of back service by members of the (i) Government Service Pension Fund and (ii) Temporary Employees Pension Fund (aa) were received in 1982 and 1983, respectively, and (bb) are awaiting quotations and (b) what is the current average time-delay in responding to the applications in each of the above categories?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) (i) (aa) and (ii) (aa) Separate figures are not available. Applications received in respect of all pension funds are as follows:

1982—61 093.
1983—22 098.

(i) (bb) 1 208.

(ii) (bb) 224.

(b) 30 days.

SA Merchants Navy Academy General Botha

730. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) (a) What total number of students can be accommodated annually by the South African Merchant Navy Academy General Botha and (b) how many students were enrolled at the Academy in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available;

(2) (a) what is the staff complement of the Academy and (b) what amount was paid out in staff salaries in respect of the latest specified financial year for which figures are available;

Certain additional allegations relating to other aspects of the oil trade have been referred to the advocate-general for investigation and report.

Ministers:

House of Representatives/House of Delegates

*1. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:†

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 8 February 1984, a decision has been taken in regard to (a) office accommodation and (b) housing during sessions of Parliament for members of the (i) House of Representatives and (ii) House of Delegates in terms of the new constitutional dispensation; if not, when is it expected that a decision in this regard will be taken; if so, what are the particulars in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) Yes, the hon member is once again referred to the statement I made on 7 February 1984 in Parliament. I have nothing to add to that statement at this stage.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I just want to point out that as far as I know, we were given no indication on that occasion in regard to the accommodation of these members. May I ask whether a decision has been taken on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, no finality has been reached on this.

One cent stamps

*2. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) Whether there was a shortage of one cent stamps in any centres in the Republic on 2 April 1984; if so, (a) why and (b) in which centres;

(2) whether any additional one cent stamps (a) have been and/or (b) are to be printed as a result of the announced increase in postage costs; if not, why not; if so, (i) when, and (ii) how many, in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications):

(1) Yes;

(a) because the Government Printer could not timeously deliver sufficient stocks as the printing machine cylinder broke down; and

(b) Cape Town, Benoni, Worcester, Klerksdorp and a number of smaller centres;

(2) (a) and (b) yes; (i) and (ii) the Department's initial order for 215 500 additional sheets of 1c postage stamps would, in the normal course of events, have been executed by 21 March 1984, which would have enabled the Department to make available sufficient supplies thereof to post offices before 2 April 1984. However, as a result of the printing machine cylinder breakdown, delivery of the order to the Department's central store only commenced on 2 April 1984. The making up of postmasters requisitions commenced the same day and in some cases the stamps were already in the possession of postmasters the following day. The full order has since been executed and all outstanding requisitions by postmasters have been met. An order has been placed for the delivery of a further 150 000 sheets of 1c stamps during April 1984;

(3) no, since in my view I have replied adequately to the question.

Black old-age pensioners: bonus

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

(1) Whether the recently announced R22,00 bonus to Black old-age pensioners will be paid out during May 1984; if so, on what date; if not,

(2) whether it is anticipated that there will be a delay in paying out this bonus; if so, (a) why and (b) when will it be paid out?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes. On the dates on which old-age pensions are paid out.

(2) No.

Heidelberg military base: death of serviceman

*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any national servicemen died at the Heidelberg military base in March 1984; if so, (a) what was the (i) name and (ii) rank of the person or persons concerned, (b) where did they die, (c) to which unit did they belong, (d) when did they commence their national service and (e) what in each case (i) what was the cause and (ii) were the circumstances of their deaths;

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

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes, on 8 March 1984.

(a) (i) Willem Andries van Vuuren;

(ii) Signalman.

(b) En route to 1 Military Hospital, Voortrekkerhoogte.

(c) The Army Gymnasium, Heidelberg.

(d) In January 1984.

(e) (i) A post mortem examination revealed that he had died of a spontaneous pneumathorax caused by the rupture of an abnormally distended alveolus. Multiple congenital bullae were noticed.

(ii) The late signalman Van Vuuren reported sick on 1 March 1984 with upper respiratory tract infection. He was treated and placed on light duty ie, he did not participate in any drill parades or strenuous exercise. On 8 March 1984 he was examined in the unit sick bay by a doctor who decided to refer him to 1 Military Hospital for specialist examination and treatment. He was transferred by ambulance to the hospital on the same day. The doctor decided that his condition did, however, not warrant that a doctor accompany him. He, however, died on the way.

(2) Yes, a military Board of Inquiry was convened which found that the late signalman Van Vuuren had died as a result of a medical condition viz a spontaneous pneumathorax. The Surgeon General is looking at certain medical aspects of the case.

Arrest of SA citizens in Britain

*5. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether he recently recalled to South Africa the Ambassador to London; if so, (a) when and (b) why;

(2) whether he intends to discuss or has discussed with the Ambassador the

Cusaf pension business hit by take-overs

CAPE TIMES 13/4/84 300

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A factor in the hectic take-over activity that has characterized the South African investment scene over the last two years, the transfer of pension business after a take-over, adversely affected Commercial Union's (Cusaf) long-term business last year.

Strenuously denied by the major institutions, but too commonly cited by the victims of their actions and by analysts to be inaccurate, the controversial question of pension business as a factor in take-overs is highlighted by Commercial Union's chairman, Mr John Birkinshaw, in his annual report.

Premium income

He says, "although we exceeded our target for premium income from new schemes we suffered the loss of two major pension schemes in the first half of 1983 which were moved away from us in consequence of a large company take-over.

"Pension schemes of major companies, with their substantial flow of contribution money, represent attractive prizes in take-overs, mounted with the assistance of life insurance companies, and are a factor in the growing concentration of economic power in South Africa."

Meanwhile, solutions to the short-term insurance industry's dilemma still seem to be unattainable, and while reinsurers are turning the screws the resolute rate-cutting war continues.

Results emerging from the December year-end companies indicate an improvement on the underwriting side of the business, particularly in the motor and some crime areas, but industrial fire business remains a problem.

Sentiments

Echoing the sentiments of several of his counterparts in other companies, Mr John Birkinshaw, recently retired executive chairman of Commercial Union Assurance Co of South Africa (he remains non-executive chairman), says the impact of losses on re-insurers has grown more severe each year over the last few years, "and they cannot allow this state of affairs to continue".

Mr Birkinshaw says the terms of automatic re-insurance treaties, negotiated every year, have become much harsher "and could become even harsher if results for reinsurers do not improve.

"It follows therefore that premium rates for industrial fire business should, and indeed must, increase. It only remains to see how soon the fiercely competitive climate prevailing allows this to happen."

Commercial Union's gross premium income in the short-term division rose by 13,2 percent to R121m, and net of reinsurance by 23,2 percent to R72m. The net claims ratio dipped to 71,3 percent last year from 79,4 percent in 1982.

Performance

On the long-term end of the business, Mr Birkinshaw describes 1983 as disappointing for Commercial Union's life and pensions business, coming after 1982's record performance.

kwaZulu lashes at Black Sash

Star 14/4/89

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — The kwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, yesterday lashed out at the Black Sash, saying that some members of "the pseudo-liberal wing of the white pretenders act as though they are not aware of our poverty as a regional government."

Speaking in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said that when the kwaZulu Government suffered a shortage of funds to pay old-age pensioners, "some of the white elite women pile scorn and venemous remarks on us."

He said Black Sash member Ms Gillian Nicholson had "dodged and weaved" when he asked her in a telephone conversation if she had not known that kwaZulu received the lowest per capita grant from the South African Government to administer the region.

Dr Mdlalose explained that the delay in replying to Ms Nichols over the pensions issue was because her letter had been delayed when communication broke down during the floods.

"The truth of the matter was simply that there was not enough money to distribute to worthy pensioners whose applications reached us after June 8 last year," he said.

● The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament this week that 181 people had been killed in faction fights since 1979 in the strife-torn kwaZulu area of Msinga, with 35 deaths occuring in the first three months of this year.

Since 1979 there have been 2 400 arrests and a special police firearm squad confiscated 2 169 firearms, he said.

Can anyone tell Hennie Botha why he must live out his days on R90,35 a month pension?

Sunday Express 15/4/84 300

Continuing the Sunday Express probe into the often pathetic cases of ordinary people who suddenly find themselves caught in the Pensions Trap

A SICKLY panelbeater who retired after 42 years in the motor trade, spent more than R1 000 in legal fees in a year-long battle to find out why he is expected to live on a pension of R90,35 a month.

Since he retired through ill health — aged 57 — at the end of 1982, he has fought an exhausting battle with the 190 000-member Motor Industries Pension Fund, established mainly for qualified white artisans.

He was at first bewildered, then despairing, and now, finally, defeated.

The plight of Mr Hennie Botha is a tragic example of the employee who pays without question what he is asked to pay, and expects in return that when his years of worth to his employer are over, he will be looked after.

"I cannot see how my wife and I can afford to live long enough to grow old," Mr Botha said this week.

Mr Botha, of Third Avenue, Bez Valley, Johannesburg, was a compulsory member of the MIPF.

He finished his apprenticeship as a panelbeater in 1947, but struck out on his own for the next eight years. Since 1955 he has been steadily employed.

His weekly wage on retirement, with severe arthritis, from Permanent Truck Rebuilders, Bedfordview, was R441 — equal to R1 910 a month — and he believed his pension pay-out would be substantial.

In January, 1983, Mr Botha made his costly mistake. He went to a lawyer about his pension rights. He also wanted to know if he was entitled to sick benefits from the unemployment fund.

To and fro

A file of correspondence grew over the rest of the year. Letters and documents went to and fro between the Motor Industry Pension Fund, the Motor Industry Centre for Financial Administration, Mr Botha's doctor, his previous pension fund, his previous employers and the Department of Manpower.

An offer from the pension fund to help him get cheaper bus transport and free theatre tickets did not lift his depression.

Report by **WILMAR UTTING**

In July he was finally advised he would receive R5 214,97 in cash (being one-third of the total of his and the company's fund contributions). Because he was retiring early he would receive a reduced monthly pension of R90,35.

In September he finally received a cheque for the one-third payout and the monthly amounts owing since his retirement. He lodged this cheque with his lawyer while the battle went on.

The attempt to obtain sick benefits from the Department of Manpower failed. He was advised he had been too highly paid to be eligible for these.

In October, an explanation about ill-health retirement was finally received from the pension fund's administrators, the Motor Industry Centre for Financial Administration, which deals with employees who are already on retirement.

The administrative manager, Mr L F Theron, wrote: "Because this fund is a money purchase scheme, a member is only entitled to a pension purchased by his contributions and those of his employer during his working life.

Inception

"Since inception of the fund contributions ranged from R1,50 per week (employee and employer contribution), R2, R6, R7 ... up to the present R17 a week."

Mr Theron explained that the R17 contribution was applied as follows:

- Death benefit — R 1,30
- Pension benefit — R14,95
- Widow's death benefit — 8c
- Subsidised pensions — 67c.

In November Mr Botha received a letter from the pension fund manager, Mr John Hobbs, addressed "Dear Pensioner", informing him that his monthly pension had been increased, and "hoping you are enjoying good health".

The increase brings Mr Botha's pension to R111,13 a month.

Finally, in January this year, Mr Botha and his wife, Mrs Wilhelmina Botha, were in such a depressed state that they instructed the lawyer to drop the queries. They decided to try and sell the home which they had lovingly renovated and modernised over 10 years.

But the price they were offered was no more than they were asked for a smaller home in less immaculate condition.

● Mr Hennie Botha, defeated pensioner

Picture: DEENA SHAPIRO

"I cannot understand it," Mrs Botha said. "My husband has always worked so hard. We have brought up five children.

"Must we become a burden on them now?"

The youngest of their five children, Wilma, 16, matriculates next year. To assist her parents, she works as a shoe saleslady each Saturday, and is carefully saving to pay for a computer course after she matriculates.

This week the Sunday Express tried to find out why the administrators, instead of engaging in a year-long correspondence with Mr Botha's lawyer, had not offered him a simple face-to-face explanation.

But Mr Theron, the manager, said it was not his responsibility to tell a pensioner how to manage his affairs.

His department administered three funds, one of which was the Motor Industries Pension Fund. It alone had 190 000 active members, of whom 3 200 were pensioners.

Newest

The newest fund, the Black Auto Workers Pension Fund, established in 1980, had 180 000 members, 600 of them on pension.

His division dealt sympathetically with pensioners, he said, but "we would need an enormous public relations department to advise them all".

However, eventually Mr Botha's plight was drawn to the attention of the president of the Motor Industries Employees' Union, Mr Bill de Klerk, who said: "Why ever did he go to a lawyer?

"We would have done all that for him free of charge. That is what we are here for."

The matter was referred to the union secretary, Mr J Goosen, who agreed to have Mr Botha's position re-studied.

"I see by our records that Mr Botha was not a person who jumped from job to job. We will first ask the fund for a re-calculation of what is owing to him.

"Although it is unlikely, even actuaries can make mistakes. And we will take it from there," Mr Goosen said.

The sad plight of pensioners

RDM 17/4/84
SALDRU
300

PENSIONS for blacks in South Africa are "hopelessly inadequate", racially discriminatory and badly administered, a paper presented to the conference has found.

The study, prepared by the Human Awareness Programme, warns that the issue is likely to lead to "disruptive action" on the part of black workers unless an acceptable solution is found.

It sketches a picture of misery and frustration suffered by blacks who depend on social benefits from either the State or private pension schemes — the maximum social old-age pension payable to blacks is R57 a month and delays of up to two-and-a-half years have been recorded, with no claim on back pay.

The paper states that inadequate State pensions contribute to the high rate of malnutrition in the homelands, and says the belief that old people can return to the homelands to be cared for by their children is a myth.

"In practice, black pensioners in the rural areas are supporting grandchildren and unemployed members of their families who are prevented by influx control measures from joining their parents in town or seeking employment," it says.

The paper accuses the Government of trying to shift "the burden" of social security away from the State and on to employers and urges employers to negotiate pensions with unions and worker representatives

The paper highlights four areas of State control which compound the problems of black pensioners:

• The homelands policy, which "increases delays, irregularities, corruption and confusion".

• The migrant labour policy. Black migrants are not adequately catered for by the existing pension structures and their status as citizens is reduced so that neither employers nor the State feel much social responsibility for them.

• Resettlement, which results in more delays because pensions have to be reapplied for from a different authority. It also often means that entire communities are moved away from areas where subsistence was possible, to areas where it is not, resulting in more people relying on the social pension for survival.

• Permanent urban residents policy. The paper questions whether blacks granted urban resident rights will be liable for State aid, bearing in mind that social pensions are an "own affair" under the new Constitution.

PENSIONERS The forgotten poor

By HUGH ROBERTON

THE "forgotten poor" is what the sociologists at the conference of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa call them. But it would probably be more accurate to describe them as the unexpected poor.

Unexpected because in a country inured to pervasive malnutrition and hardship among blacks, coloured people and Asians, it comes almost as a surprise that there should still exist so large an island of chronic white poverty.

It is an island inhabited by some 145 000 white old-age pensioners, the only group of whites to warrant a research paper all to themselves at the poverty conference. And as Anthony Pringle, the author of the paper notes, the island of white poverty will have a projected population of 629 000 by the end of the century, now only 17 years away.

This is because white South Africans have a high standard of living during their productive lives and thus are living longer. In 1921 white males over the age of 65 and white females over the age of 60 collectively made up a mere 3,21 percent of the white population. By 1980 they constituted almost 10 percent.

Poverty, many of the specialists at the conference have noted, is often a relative thing. But by any comparison, most of South Africa's white old-age pensioners are now living in penury, many of them below the povery datum line.

While white pensions might still be substantially higher than coloured, black and Asian pensions — actually the gap is narrowing — white pensioners are forced by the system to compete in a more expensive environment, especially for housing.

Dark corridors, doors which provide little or no protection, unserviceable lifts, barely functioning hot water systems, drainage in chronic disrepair, viciously exploitative landlords, and small musty rooms were commonplace living conditions for the 220 white pensioners surveyed by Mr Pringle in central Johannesburg during his research.

He found that the average monthly expenditure of his research sample exceeded the average pension by R10,20, drawing him to the conclusion that it was impossible for pensioners to exist on current pensions.

"Expenditure on rent is without a doubt a major problem," Mr Pringle reported. "Nearly 50 percent of pensions went to the payment of rent." In the case of a majority of pensioners 57 percent of their pension was absorbed by rent and a fair number paid as much as R110 per month in rent, leaving them with R30 on which to survive.

Mr Pringle found that an average of 36,28 percent of all pensions went towards buying food, with most expended on meat (10,4 percent), and he denounced the theoretical calculation that an intake of 1 800 calories per day was sufficient for the elderly.

"White pensioners cannot exist on a largely cereal-vegetable diet which in December 1982 cost little more than half the actual amount spent on food by the average pensioner, even though the diet provided the theoretically desired 1 800 calories," he said.

Many pensioners relied upon cast off clothing from relatives, or attended sales of often inferior quality clothing at retail stores. They could afford to spend less than half a percent of their income on toiletries and items for personal care and spent an average of only 1,65 percent on cleaning materials.

Electricity costs alone consumed 4,83 percent of the average pension "in spite of the fact that the vast majority of the pensioners had only one light source and a single power point in their rooms." To save on electricity costs, many pensioners congregated in a single room in cold weather, returning home only at sunset.

Mr Pringle evolved a pensioner price index based on a basket of 19 commodities.

With April, 1970, as the base year, it showed that prices for the aged had increased almost three-fold by December, 1982. Between 1980 and 1982 the pensioner price index (the cost of the basket of commodities) had risen by an annual average of 44,7 percent, compared with an increase in the official consumer price index of 40,3 percentage points.

"It is evident that despite their limited budget, pensioners have been more seriously affected by inflation than the ordinary consumer," Mr Pringle concluded.

When calculated in real terms, Mr Pringle found that other than the months when pensioners received bonuses, the real pension had not changed much since January 1970.

"In real terms, with 1970 as the base year, the December, 1982, average expenditure of R149,70 by 220 pensioners came to R39,05. If it can be assumed, and there is little reason to doubt this, that individual tastes do not change rapidly over time, then R39,05 is the poverty line in real terms for pensioners in central Johannesburg."

He added: "A pension increase in October, 1982, with a bonus in November, raised the real pension to R43,88 but this declined to R36 a month later. No further pension increases occured between December, 1982, and August, 1983, and by the latter month the old-age pension in real terms had declined to R32,69 — or 16,29 percent below the poverty datum line. The 11,59 percent increase in pensions in October, 1983, did little to redress the situation."

White aged going hungry

THE INCIDENCE of malnutrition was high among white old aged people living on government pensions, the Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty heard yesterday.

Speaking at a report-back session on "Old Age and Poverty," Mrs Zerilda Nel of the SA National Council for the Aged, said many aged white people received pensions which did not provide for their basic needs.

A major problem for the whites was high rentals.

Mrs Nel said many black old aged pensioners in the homelands were providing the entire household income.

"When pensions are reviewed they could be lost. Once lost, re-instatement can take a long time and many of them are not paid for the period when they are being reviewed."

Pension

In urban areas, black pensions of R63 a month were not meeting the basic needs of the aged.

Private pension schemes were generally aimed at skilled labourers.

Mrs Nel recommended the establishment of a contributory national pension scheme for people not in company schemes.

At present, the aged in urban areas were living with "very poor" health facilities, Mrs Nel said.

"People are living with not less than 10 people in a two-roomed house," she said.

* Another paper by Dr I B Friedman, Medical Director of the Valley Trust Project, has found that in some rural communities people use only 10 litres of water per day — 40 litres below the daily amount recommended by the World Health Organisation.

Whites in urban areas used an average of 300 litres a day.

* South Africa spends proportionately less on public health than many poor nations as well as developed ones.

This was submitted to the Carnegie Conference yesterday by Dr Noddy Jinabhai of the Department of Community Health at the University of Natal.

Dr Jinabhai said that South Africa's spending on public health was low by international standards.

For example, its total spending on health in the public sector including government, provincial and local levels was 4,2 percent of its Gross National Product.

By contrast Zambia spent 7,3 percent and Tanzania 7,1 percent on public health while West Germany spent 9,4 percent, the United States 8,6 percent and Sweden 8,5 percent on public health.

Red Cross chief explains accommodation policy

300 E. Post 23/4/84

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

BETWEEN 70% and 80% of the aged who are accommodated in Red Cross institutions or housing complexes in Port Elizabeth fall into the sub-economic income bracket because their income is less than R300 a month.

Mr Paul Kruger, regional director of the Red Cross, gave these details in answer to a letter about Red Cross accommodation which appeared in Weekend Post on Saturday.

He said any suggestion the Red Cross was becoming a land-hungry landlord was foolish. There was a need for all types of accommodation for the aged and the Red Cross would try to meet this need as far as possible. There were long waiting lists for all types of accommodation.

He said the statistics spoke for themselves and negated rumours that the Red Cross catered only for the well-off aged.

The Red Cross could not sit back because it already owned several properties while there was still a desperate need for accommodation. This need increased almost daily as more flats were sold under sectional title and reasonable accommodation in the city became more scarce.

Mr Kruger said the Park Towers hotel in Rink Street which was recently bought by the organisation would fall midway between a housing complex and an institution and would cater for the type of person who wanted "certain things".

The accommodation would be R400 a month a person for a single room.

Mr Kruger said the purchase price for the hotel was being funded by a loan, but there were no Government funds available at present to run Park Towers on the lines of accommodation where the aged paid in relation to their income.

Park Towers had to pay for itself and the running costs had to be met from the income. It was for this reason that the monthly accommodation bill would be R400 a month a person from July 1 when the Red Cross took over.

It had been decided to buy Park Towers for the type of accommodation offered because there was a need.

Because Port Elizabeth was a seasonal holiday resort, the remaining hotels were not keen on permanent residents, and elderly people who preferred to stay in hotels found themselves with an accommodation problem.

Park Towers would not provide nursing, but the residents would have the security that they could be transferred to other Red Cross institutions if they required nursing or fulltime care.

This was an added security and gave the residents the bonus of living in top-class accommodation with total freedom and yet with the security of knowing they would have somewhere to go when they were no longer able to look after themselves.

Mr Kruger said 80% of the 140 residents at Laubscher Park home for frail and infirmed aged earned less than R300 a month. Some residents paid as little as R115 a month for full care, attention, meals and medical care.

At Munro Kirk in South End, 60% of the residents fell in the sub-economic category with an income of less than R300 a month.

The minimum fee at the Mavis Bank residential home in Central was R110 for a single room with all meals. Mr Kruger said 75% of these residents fell in the sub-economic category.

Dunant Park Lodge at Summerstrand, a residential home, had 80 beds and the lowest fee was R242 a month for single room and R200 for a double.

Red Cross was building a new 45-bed nursing home in Admiralty Way and 75% of the residents would be sub-economic.

Red Cross had 76 flats in 14th Avenue, Walmer, let only to people in the low-income bracket. About 95% of the tenants were on social pensions.

The rents were R30 a month for a bachelor flat and R55 for a double flat.

Red Cross was building 80 flats for pensioners in Summerstrand and 10 cottages in Bedford.

Mr Kruger said the Government made available State loan funds to finance housing schemes and that was why the Red Cross could charge low rentals.

But there was a problem in providing housing for lower middle income groups and for this reason the Red Cross had devised a scheme of purchase of life right of occupation of a cottage.

On the death of the purchaser and his or her partner, the cottage reverted to Red Cross.

Mr Kruger said it was not always the wealthy who bought cottages. Many retired folks on fixed incomes found it difficult to keep up their homes because of rising rates and maintenance costs and sold their homes, bought a cottage and then invested the balance to supplement their income.

Mr Kruger said those who bought cottages funded housing schemes for many millions of rands and left something behind for the community.

The breakdown for cottages funded by this scheme was as follows: Laubscher Park East 96 cottages; Laubscher Park West 78; Lapa Munnik 38; Ferguson Park, Summerstrand, 28; Dunant Park 120; and Walton Park 44.

So far more than 100 cottages had already reverted to the Red Cross and were being let.

Mr Kruger said that since 1965 Red Cross had re-sold the life right of five or six cottages, but the cottages were not generally re-sold.

These cottages had been sold to fund specific capital works such as roofing at Walmer and an intercom at Dunant Park.

Mr Kruger said he saw nothing wrong in using an asset to raise funds for a specific expenditure in the scheme instead of siphoning funds from elsewhere.

He said the Red Cross employed qualified social workers. The Red Cross ran a service centre in North End and Walmer and hoped to start one soon in Newton Park.

Other services included a geriatric clinic, a hairdressing salon manned by volunteers, a travelling library for the housebound, a home char service for social pensioners

Mr Kruger said no organisation in Port Elizabeth was as involved in the care of the aged in Port Elizabeth

(3) No. He was transferred with retention of salary.

Humansdorp Senior Secondary School: facilities

*20. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether separate facilities for White and non-White teachers are provided at the Humansdorp Senior Secondary School; if so, what are the particulars of these facilities?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

No.

Rehabilitation centres

*21. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) (a) Where are the rehabilitation centres for Coloureds in the (i) Western Cape and (ii) rest of the Republic situated, (b) what are the names of these centres, (c) when were they opened in each case and (d) what total number of persons can be accommodated in them;

(2) whether any further rehabilitation centres are to be built in the Western Cape during the next three years; if not, why not; if so, (a) where will they be located, (b) when will they be opened and (c) what total number of persons is it anticipated that they will be able to accommodate?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i), (ii), (b), (c) and (d) There are two rehabilitation centres for Coloureds serving the whole Republic, namely—

— the De Novo Rehabilitation Centre at Kraaifontein, established in 1963 and capable of accommodating 320 persons; and

— the Toevlug Rehabilitation Centre in Worcester, established in 1975 and capable of accommodating 57 persons.

(2) Yes, one.

(a) Kraaifontein.

(b) Expected date 1987.

(c) 100.

Rehabilitation centres

*22. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) (a) How many Coloured persons were admitted to rehabilitation centres in the Western Cape in 1982 and 1983, respectively, (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) location of the centres to which they were admitted and (c) what were the reasons for their being admitted to them;

(2) whether the State (a) administers and (b)(i) fully and (ii) partially subsidizes any of these centres; if not, why not; if so, which centres in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 659 in 1982 and 727 in 1983.

(b) (i) The De Novo Rehabilitation Centre and the Toevlug Rehabilitation Centre.

(ii) Kraaifontein and Worcester.

(c) The hon member is referred to the Coloured Persons Rehabilitation Centres Law, 1971 (Law 1 of 1971 of the Coloured Persons Representative Council), in which the procedures and circumstances prior to committals are set out. It is not feasible in this reply to state the reasons for admission in respect of each case.

(2) Yes. The De Novo Rehabilitation Centre is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs in terms of the aforementioned Law. A subsidy of 75% of the approved expenditures is paid to the Toevlug Rehabilitation Centre, which is registered with the Department in terms of section 6.

Zweletemba

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

(1) Whether any houses have been built in Zweletemba, Worcester, since 1959; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) when;

(2) whether there has been an increase in the population of Zweletemba since 1959; if so, what is the increase?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) No, but single accommodation was converted into 56 family housing units during 1981.
Consideration is now being given to an application to provide another 100 family housing units.

(2) Yes. 3 080 persons.

Cedarberg Range wilderness area

*24. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(1) Whether he has received an application from the National Parks Board for the Cedarberg Range wilderness area to be proclaimed a national park; if so,

(2) whether a decision has been taken in this regard; if so, what decision;

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

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

(3) No, not at this stage.

Question standing over from Friday, 13 April 1984:

Fund-Raising Act

*13. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any inspections have been carried out in terms of section 30 of the Fund-Raising Act, No 107 of 1978; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) into which organizations;

(2) whether any organizations have been prosecuted for contravening any provisions of the said Act; if so, (a) which organizations, (b) when and (c) what was the charge in each case?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) No; auditors reports in respect of the financial statements satisfied the Director of Fund-Raising that no inspections were required, and no requests supported by affidavits as required for inspections were lodged in terms of the Act:

(a), (b) and (c) falls away.

(2) As far as could be ascertained, no:

(a), (b) and (c) falls away.

For written reply:

Social/old-age pensioners

753. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many social pensioners were

there in the (i) Republic and (ii) Greater East London area at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what total number of old-age pensioners could be accommodated in old-age homes in the (i) Republic and (ii) Greater East London area as at that date;

(2) whether there is a waiting list for accommodation in old-age homes in the Greater East London area; if so, (a) how many persons are on this list and (b) how many vacancies are there?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) (i) 185 543

(ii) 3 810 on 10 April 1984

(b) (i) 21 055

(ii) 443.

(2) Yes.

(a) 847.

(b) None.

Telephones

770. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether any delay is being experienced in respect of the installation of telephones in the (a) Pinetown, (b) Westville, (c) New Germany, (d) Clermont and (e) Reservoir Hills area; if so, (i) what number of applications were outstanding in each of these areas as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) what is the present average delay in respect of installation in each such area?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Yes.

(i) (a) 2 013,

(b) 8,

(c) included in (a),

(d) 743, and

(e) 159,

as at 31 March 1984, and

(ii) the information is not readily available and its compilation from the individual records would be a task of such magnitude that it cannot be justified. It is however envisaged to dispose of the applications under (i) as follows:

(a) progressively to June 1985,

(b) progressively to September 1984,

(c) included in (a),

(d) first half of 1985, and

(e) middle 1986.

Fields Hill bypass road

772. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Transport affairs:

(1) What is the (a) projected cost of the erection of toll collection facilities on the Fields Hill bypass road and (b) anticipated monthly cost of administering them;

(2) whether an investigation has been undertaken in regard to the anticipated traffic volume through the proposed toll facility; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the daily anticipated volume of (i) private motorcars, (ii) motorcars with trailers, (iii) heavy vehicles and (iv) buses, (b) what is the anticipated monthly revenue to be gained through this toll point and (c) what are the anticipated charges for each type of vehicle;

(3) whether any vehicles will be exempt

...als in Assembly

...adock ...eld

Old folks may travel free of charge

ALL pensioners at Vosloorus in Boksburg may in future travel free of charge in Putco buses in the township.

This request for the pensioners to travel free of charge on the bus, is still receiving the attention of senior officials of the giant bus company, following "successful negotiations" between Putco and the Vosloorus Town Council.

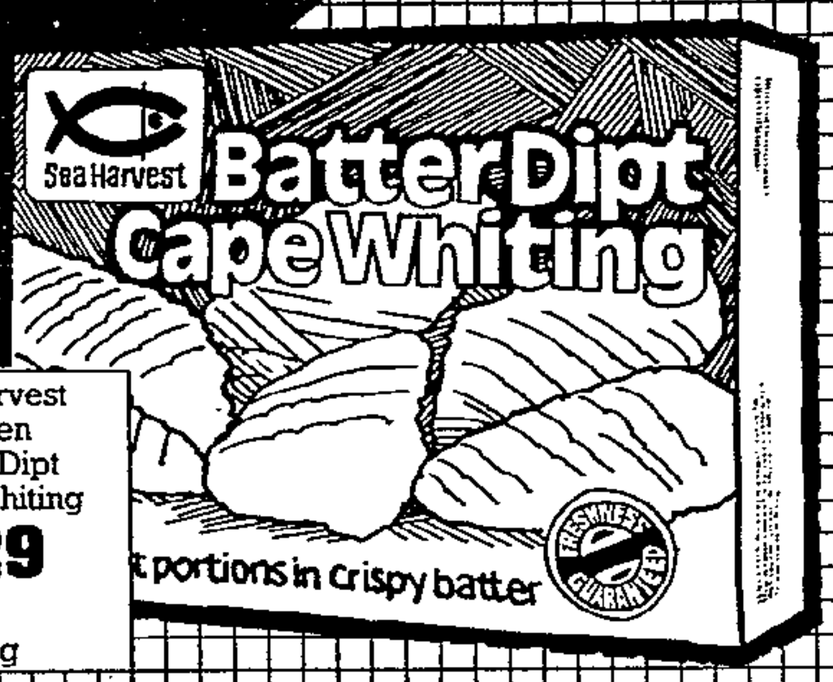
The monthly meeting of the Council held this week was also told that Putco had promised to phase out all old buses in the township at the end of the year and introduce new ones early next year.

It aimed to improve the transport system in Vosloorus. The pensioners' "free ride" may be introduced before the end of July, according to the council.

In an interview after the meeting, Mr Fanyana Mahlangu, the mayor of Vosloorus, said he was grateful that Putco had at last decided to allow pensioners to travel free of charge in their buses in the township.

...ES ...s now low!

Sea Harvest Frozen Batter Dipt Cape Whiting 1.29 400 g



Crosse & Blackwell Mayonnaise 750 g 1.89

Twinsaver 1 Ply Toilet Rolls 1 Roll of 500 Sheets 23c

Gold Cross Condensed Milk 397 g 83c

Gold Dish Vegetable Curry Choice Grade 415 g .. 39c

Sea Harvest Frozen Oven Crisp Cape Whiting 1.39 400 g

...umbed ...Cutlets

Hake Pri... ...ven 25 mi...

Sea Harvest Frozen Crispy Cutlets 2.49 600 g

Sea Harvest Frozen Haddock Fillets 1.59 600 g

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1kg New! each fillet carefully sealed in separate pouch

Grape Dew Grape Juice 5L 4.75

I & J Frozen Young & Tender Cauliflower 1 kg 2.39

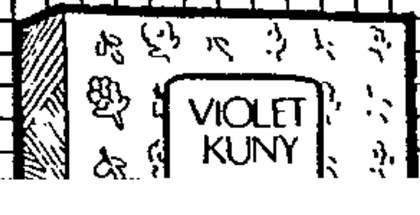
Cape Apples

Johnson's Baby Oil 2.85 300 ml.

Ouma Buttermilk Rusks 500 g 1.12

Beacon Slab Chocolates All Varieties 100 g 45c

Rothmans Pall Mall 30's Filter Carton of 300 ..... 9.50



Violet Kuny Night Cream ...25

CAPE TIMES 11/5/84

Pensions inquiry: Call for 300 evidence

Political Staff

THE government has invited interested persons and organizations to submit evidence to the recently appointed Parliamentary Select Committee on pension benefits.

The committee was appointed on March 19 this year to inquire into and report on:

- The manner in which satisfactory pension benefits could be provided for or assistance could be given to sections of the public which have no or insufficient pension cover.
- The compulsory preservation of pension rights by means of transferability or otherwise.
- The communication of part of lump-sum benefits into annuities.

A statement released by the Department of Health and Welfare yesterday said that those interested in submitting evidence on these matters should do so in writing by June 15, 1984.

Interested persons or organizations should also state whether they wish to give oral evidence and, if so, who the representatives will be.

Any written inquiries or correspondence should be submitted to the Secretary of Parliament, PO Box 15, Cape Town, 8000. Telephone inquiries can be directed to (021) 45-8311 extension 439.

Any person or organization wishing to submit evidence should first contact the secretary of the committee so that further particulars can be given.

Cape Peninsula: population

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

(1) (a) What is the most recent projected estimate of the (i) *de facto* and (ii) *de jure* Black population in the Cape Peninsula, including Khayelitsha, for the year 2000 and (b)(i) on what basis and (ii) when was the estimate made;

(2) whether this estimate differs from previous estimates; if so, (a) why and (b) on what basis were the previous estimates made?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

There are various bases on which estimates of this nature may be made and for that reason it will serve no purpose to speculate about such projections.

Cape Peninsula: housing

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

What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (a) houses and (b) single quarters currently available in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu without undesirable overcrowding?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(a) 62 184.

(b) 25 030.

Defence Act

*26. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

What is the formula used to determine the credit given in terms of section 22(9) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, for every year of service rendered in terms of section 20 of the said Act?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No credit is granted to members who have served in terms of section 20 of the Defence Act, 1957.

Mqwali Township

*27. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether (a) administrative and (b) judicial control of Mgwali Township in the Eastern Cape has been transferred to Ciskei; if so, (i) when, (ii) why and (iii) in terms of what statutory provision; if not, (aa) who exercises such control at present and (bb) where are the offices of the authorities responsible for the administrative and judicial control of Mgwali situated?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) Administrative and judicial control of the Mgwali area vested in the former Ciskeian Government before independence. As a result of the Status of Ciskei Act, 1981 Act 110 of 1981 the Mgwali area has not been included in the Republic of Ciskei and it is thus under the jurisdiction of the RSA.

As the Mgwali area has not been included in the Republic of Ciskei an agreement has been entered into with the Ciskeian Government according to which administrative control over the area vests in that government. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the agreement the functions, powers and duties in regard to the administration of Justice shall be exercised by the competent authority of the RSA.

(i) The agreement came into effect on 4 December 1981.

(ii) To ensure continuity in the administration of the area after independence.

(iii) Section 20(2) of the Black Laws Amendment Act, 1978 (Act 12 of 1978).

(aa) Administrative control is exercised by the Government of the Ciskei in accordance with the above-mentioned agreement. Judicial control is exercised by the Magistrate, Stutterheim and by the Commissioner, East London.

(bb) Administrative control—The Ciskeian Government, Bisho.

Judicial control—Stutterheim and East London.

It should be mentioned that there is no proclaimed township known as Mgwali. It is known as the Mqwali area.

Civil Pensions: increases

*28. Mr R M Burrows asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether persons who contributed to the Government Service Pension Fund and who retired before July 1973 are to receive the additional 10 per cent increase in their civil pensions which was announced by the Minister of Finance on 28 March 1984; if not, why not; if so, from what date will the increase be paid;

(2) whether persons who contributed to the (a) Associated Institutions Pension Fund and (b) Temporary Employees Pension Fund will receive this additional increase; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) No; in certain years civil pensioners who retired from the Government Service Pension Fund between 1 July 1973 and 1 April 1981 did either not receive any increases or received smaller increases than those who retired earlier, with the result that their pensions fell behind the consumer price index, whereas the pensions of those who retired prior to 1 July 1973 kept pace with or are even ahead of the consumer price index. The additional 10 per cent with effect from 1 April 1984 was granted as partial compensation for backlog;

(2) (a) and (b) no; the circumstances of pensioners in the two funds differ from that of the Government Service Pension Fund. The Temporary Employees Pension Fund was only instituted during 1979 and in the case of the Associated Institutions pension Fund increases or higher increases were granted during 1974 and 1978 which the post-1973 group in the Government Service Pension Fund did not receive.

Indian education: commission of inquiry

*29. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 8 on 24 February 1984, he has had consultations with the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council concerning a request for a judicial commission of inquiry into certain aspects of Indian education; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will these consultations take place; if so,

(2) whether a decision has been taken on this matter; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, what is the nature of the decision;

(3) whether the Teachers' Association of South Africa has been informed of this decision; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

(a) A departmental investigation of certain aspects of the matter has been ordered and carried out. A decision will be taken as soon as I have considered any recommendations that may flow from

Dockers' pensions dispute not cleared up yet

By LINDA GALLOWAY

A DOCKYARD worker who was dismissed with 600 others in February last year was removed from railway property by railway police when he attempted to approach the regional manager's office with a query about his pension repayment, the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth said today.

This was in response to a statement issued by the regional manager for the South African Transport Services (SATS), Mr George Engelbrecht, at the time of the dismissals, that any worker with grievances should approach his office.

A Black Sash advice worker, Mrs Margaret Hayward, said the three dismissed workers, who are officials of the General Worker's Union, had approached the Black Sash advice office alleging that half the workers dismissed had not yet received their pension repayments and those who had were insufficiently paid.

She said one of the men had tried to approach Mr Engelbrecht, but Railways Police had prevented him from doing so.

Mr Engelbrecht said today he was not interested in the General Worker's Union.

"At the time, everybody was paid what they were entitled to and no one has since approached me with any problems," he said.

"The whole thing was cleared up last year and I do not see how three men can speak on behalf of 300, with no proof at all. Any of our former workers who still have any complaints are welcome to come and see me," he said.

The Press liaison officer for SATS, Mr Leon Els, said from Cape Town today that as far as he knew, the men dismissed had been paid their outstanding salaries in March last year.

But two registered letters sent from Mrs Margaret Hayward to the SATS chief accountant in Johannesburg, who issues pension cheques, requesting clarification of the financial statements issued with the cheques, have so far gone unanswered.

Mrs Hayward said the men who approached her were not satisfied with the money they had received and the statements issued noted only that they were pension repayments.

Mrs Hayward said the matter had been taken up by the MP for Central, Mr John Malcomess, and the Minister for Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, had promised to investigate the case.

KRSM 7/5/84 145 152 164 300

Fired dockworkers in pension dispute

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Half of the 600 dock workers dismissed in February last year after a go-slow strike in September 1982, have allegedly not received any pension refunds from their former employer, South African Transport Services (SATS).

Three former dockworkers who are members of the General Workers' Union (GWU), put at 300 the number who had not yet been paid — but a SATS spokesman claimed all the workers had received money due to them.

The three GWU members approached Mrs Margaret Hayward of the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth for help last week.

Mrs Hayward told the delegation that Mr John Malcomess, PFP MP for PE Central, had taken up their case with the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, who had already said in writing he would investigate their claims.

PENSIONS BILL

Back to basics

At long last a Parliamentary committee has been convened to reconsider the state of the pensions market. This is almost three years after the controversial Preservation of Pension Interests Bill was shelved, following widespread industrial disputes.

The new select committee on pensions benefits sent out a letter, dated April 27 1984, to all interested parties including insurance and industry organisations, employers and trade unions. Individuals also have an open invitation to make their own representations. The letter invites people to submit written evidence to the committee before June 15 1984 with reference to its terms of reference.

The committee will be looking at three specific areas:

- ☐ The preservation of pensions;
- ☐ The provision of pensions for those who at present do not enjoy membership of an existing fund; and
- ☐ The commutation of annuities into cash.

The letter also refers to the first report of the interdepartmental committee of inquiry into certain specific pension matters, March 1980, used as the basis for the ill-fated Preservations Bill. Contributors are asked specifically to state objections, if any, to the recommendations contained in this report, and to outline reasons for disagreement.

The main recommendations in the 1980 report were:

- ☐ Pension provision should utilise existing pension funds and retirement annuities, plus proposed special frozen savings accounts;
- ☐ Funds should be released only on retirement, death, disablement or emigration;
- ☐ Pension interests should be easily transferable from one fund to another;
- ☐ A legislated minimum interest rate must be applied to determine benefits under various circumstances; and
- ☐ Measures for controlling solvency of funds must be established with a means to determine any deficits chargeable to an employer's account;

Timing

In 1981 the Preservation of Pensions Interests Bill was drafted on the basis of the report. At the time, however, the bill was described as being "hastily drawn up" and "ill-conceived." It seems, if nothing else, that the timing of the bill was wrong.

Political lobbyists capitalised on misunderstandings, particularly in the black community, and strikes were encouraged. This was especially the case in the eastern Province and Natal where the emerging trade unions were touting for members. Leaders sought ways to promote membership by claiming that the government was going to take pension monies away. Black workers were encouraged to demand refunds before it was too late.

Though the Bill was shelved, and the labour unrest subsided, the damage had been done. As a result, October 1981 went down in history as a black month for labour relations with more than 20 000 workers involved in disputes at more than 40 factories. Millions of rands left pensions and provident funds, invariably to the detriment of the beneficiaries (see *FM* June 11 1982).

But as Arnold Basserabie, MD of Federated, points out: "Both the report and the bill made effective provision for blacks to be excluded from the requirement of having their pensions preserved. However, for various reasons this was not appreciated by many black workers who were members of pension funds."

Another (minor) factor was the increased cost facing employers. In the 1980 report it was estimated that preservation would cost employers about 2% extra on payrolls. Though many companies did not object *per se* to this it was certainly a factor that limited support for the bill.

Life companies and actuaries also reacted against a number of aspects of the bill. They objected, in particular, to having financial standards for their business laid down in law. Government wanted to ensure the financial soundness of pension funds, and the ability of companies to meet promised employee benefits.

After the Bill had been shelved, a circular from the Financial Institutions Office, PF58, was issued in an attempt to enforce this aspect on an informal basis (see *FM* June 17 1983). Progress is still being made, in this direction, with most pensions funds reported to be coming to terms with the stricter financial parameters.

Basserabie welcomes the new initiative, but warns: "If we are trying to improve the pensions dispensation in SA, then we must move gradually. We must not try to solve all the issues in one fell swoop, which was the stumbling block of the previous attempt. Nor should the issues be complicated by a number of ancillary matters as happened last time."

It looks as though the authorities have learnt their lesson. This time round, no one is excluded from the invitation to contribute to the debate. Trade unions, both existing and emerging, are to take part. Now that the dust has settled, the select committee will be hoping that its fresh approach will afford the subject a more sober appraisal. But it'll have to tread carefully. Few will have forgotten the widespread industrial disputes of 1981, and old wounds could still be smarting.

figures for Soweto and Diepmeadow are not available.

In respect of (1)(b) separate figures for Kagiso and Munsieville are not available.

The reason for the non-availability of separate figures is that the Development Board keeps its records where its regional offices are situated. The Johannesburg office deals with Soweto, Diepkloof and Meadowlands as a unit and the Krugersdorp office deals with Kagiso and Munsieville as a unit.

The figures in respect of (1)(a)(i) are based on the payment of a deposit and the signing of an agreement to purchase by the parties. Consequently the figures given may not correspond with the number of registrations of leasehold.

Influx control/identity documents

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

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year;

(2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 8 105.

(b) 7 537.

(2) (a) 35.

(b) R28 948 accrued to the State.
R93 129 accrued to the Southern Orange Free State Development Board.

Influx control/identity documents

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

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Orange Vaal Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year;

(2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 13 267.

(b) 13 045.

(2) (a) 60.

(b) R9 968 accrued to the State.
R75 690 accrued to the Orange-Vaal Development Board.

KwaNdebele: pensions/grants/institutions

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

(1) How many persons in KwaNdebele received (a) old-age pensions, (b) disability grants, (c) pensions for the blind and (d) war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether there are any facilities in KwaNdebele for (a) aged persons, (b) disabled persons and (c) children in need of care; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these facilities in each case;

(3) whether there are any institutions in KwaNdebele for (a) aged persons and (b) children in need of care; if not, why not; if so, what types of institutions in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 7 962.

(b) 868.

(c) 75 and

(d) 7.

As at 31 March 1984.

(2) (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No. Persons are still being cared for in the extended family system.

(3) (a) No.

(b) No. Persons are still being cared for in the extended family system. In cases where no other care exists use is made of existing institutions elsewhere. A White social worker has been seconded to the KwaNdebele Department of Health and Welfare, with effect from 1 May 1984.

Prisoners: unit cost

828. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

What was the unit cost per prisoner per day in 1983 for Blacks, Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The estimate of expenditure is done per responsibility and objective and therefore it is not possible to calculate the average unit cost for the different race groups, separately. The average daily unit cost amounts to R8,05.35. (805,35 cents)

Awaiting-trial prisoners

829. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month of 1983?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1983, were as follows:

31 January	20 428
28 February	20 371
31 March	18 852
30 April	19 422
31 May	19 354
30 June	18 199
31 July	18 187
31 August	17 673
30 September	17 402
31 October	18 308
30 November	17 494
31 December	18 162

Adoption

846. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

331.

Children's homes

888. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many (a) State and (b) privately administered children's homes were there for (i) Indian and (ii) Coloured children in the Republic as at the

that were undertaken at 16 universities. They found that 73% of that so-called research was nothing but a waste of money and a waste of labour and time. Of those that did have some value, very few were practically orientated and would have no effect worth mentioning in the housing field. We therefore have enough experience of this.

Q.61.1259 Hansard

Bottle store supervisors/senior clerks: salary scales 16/5/84

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

Whether (a) bottle store supervisors and (b) senior clerks employed in Black townships in the Western Cape are on the same salary scales; if so, what are these salary scales; if not, (i) why not, (ii) what are the differences and (iii) in which townships are such supervisors and clerks on the (aa) highest and (bb) lowest salary scales?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(a) and (b) Yes, R5 706 × 276 to 6 534 × 312 to 8 406 × 414 to 8 820 plus 12%.

As a result of the fact that the Western Cape Administration Board (now Development Board) came into being in 1979 at the amalgamation of the Peninsula Board and the South West Cape Board a few anomalies exist where incumbents are remunerated according to a personal scale, which is being phased out or brought in line with the salary scale as mentioned above.

Hansard Q.61.1259

300 **Worcester: Black pensioners** 16/5/84

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

(1) To how many Black pensioners were pensions paid in Worcester on (a) 7 March 1984 and (b) 9 May 1984;

(2) whether any pensioners were still waiting in a queue for their pensions to be paid when the payment of pensions to Black persons in Worcester was stopped for the day on each of the above dates?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

In Worcester pensions are paid on three consecutive weekdays every second month. The dates on which pensions were paid in March 1984 and May 1984 and also the number of persons to whom pensions were paid on the specific days are as follows:

(1)	(a)	7 March 1984	370.
		8 March 1984	155.
		9 March 1984	119.
(1)	(b)	9 May 1984	380.
		10 May 1984	139.
		11 May 1984	123.

(2) No.

Defence Act: commissions

*20. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence:

How many citizens commissioned in terms of section 83(1)(a) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, had their commissions cancelled in terms of (a) section 83(3)(a) and (b) section 83(3)(c) of the said Act over the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The figures for the period 1979-1983 are as follows:

(a) 1.

(b) 11.

Defence Force: voluntary whole-time service

*21. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Defence:

How many persons were performing voluntary whole-time service in the South African Defence Force in terms of section

20 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, in 1983?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

None.

Question standing over from Friday, 11 May 1984:

Hansard Q.61.1261

Cradock: salary of certain person 16/5/84

*12. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether a certain person from Craddock, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, is or was employed by his Department; if so, (a) what is the name of this person, (b) when did his employment commence and (c) where is he employed at present;

(2) whether this person has been paid his salary for (a) March, (b) April and (c) May 1984; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when will he be paid;

(3) whether this person has since left the employ of his Department; if so, when did his employment cease;

(4) whether he was given notice; if not, what were the circumstances surrounding his leaving the employ of his Department; if so, what period of notice was he given?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) Yes

(a) Fort Daniel Galata.

(b) 7 April 1981.

(c) Sam Xhallie Junior Secondary School, Cradock.

(2) (a) Yes

(b) and (c) No

(i) Because he is being detained in terms of security legislation and has not rendered service to the Department since 31 March 1984.

(ii) His salary for April and May 1984 will be paid to him if and when he is released without being charged or is acquitted or the charge against him, if any, is withdrawn.

(3) No.

(4) No.

For written reply:

Hansard Q.61.1262

125 **Port Natal: housing** 16/5/84

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Chesterville	Nil	Nil	1 133
Lamontville	Nil	693	2 065
Hambanati	Nil	Nil	553
Klaarwater	Nil	Nil	301
Shakaville	Nil	Nil	185
Shayamoya	Nil	Nil	26

As at 29 February 1984.

(2) 2

Bishop hits back at NP

CAPE TIMES 19/5/86 200

By HILARY VENABLES

THE Nationalist attack on workers at the Black Sash Advice Office in Worcester during the no-confidence debate in the Provincial Council on Thursday was an attempt to discredit a community organization that was becoming "too effective for comfort" Mrs Di Bishop, MPC Gardens, said yesterday.

Mrs Bishop was replying to an attack by Mr R King of Worcester, who accused her and the workers of "inciting" the people in the pension pay-out queue to riot by "lying" about a woman dying in the queue.

Describing Mr King's speech as "defamatory" and "ill-informed", Mrs Bishop asked whether the fact that an advice office worker, Mrs Moleleki, had rejected a government request to stand as a candidate for the Worcester Community Council was the reason her name had been "dragged through the mud".

Mrs Bishop said the advice office had been asked to assist with the problem of pension payouts last year and she had gone to Worcester in September to witness a payout.

"I witnessed a pathetic sight — hundreds of elderly, many very frail people, standing in a long, long queue waiting for their turn to receive a meagre R98 — two month's pension."

Mrs Bishop said she had written to the Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development about the problem.

In March Mrs Bishop had returned to Worcester and had witnessed a much-improved pension payout, apparently due to the fact that the Chief Commissioner had seconded a member of his court staff to assist with the payout.

On the morning of the May payout, however, Mrs Molekeli had telephoned to say that an elderly woman was believed to have died in the queue.

Mrs Bishop phoned Mr Rabie from Cape Town to tell him and he informed her that the woman had in fact collapsed and had been taken away by her family.

"He told me that I was the cause of the pension payout having been delayed because I had told all the pensioners to go inside the building.

"Imagine my suprise when Mr King accused me on Thursday of satanic deeds which are designed to blacken the name of our country and bedevil race relations.

"He implies that I orchestrated the events 110km away to create an artificial scene for political gain."

Mrs Bishop said that on the same day, Mrs Moleleki had been detained by security police and questioned about her.

How many women in each race group died as a result of (a) spontaneous, (b) illegal and (c) lawful abortions in 1983?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a), (b) and (c) No figures are available.

East London: housing of the aged

868. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) What is the (a) name and (b) capacity of each old-age home in Greater East London area referred to in his reply to Question No 753 on 25 April 1984;

(2) Whether his Department plans to extend the facilities for the accommodation and care of old-age pensioners in the said area; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of these plans, (b) when will these facilities become available and (c) how many persons will it be possible to accommodate as a result?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) (b)

	Subeconomic	Economic
Berea Gardens	30	10
The Manor	75	25
Fairlands	126	13
Salvation Army Men's Home	24	—
Kennersley Park	62	10
Red Cross House	48	16
Victoria Home	78	—
TOTAL	443	74

(2) No, the need for additional facilities is determined by Welfare Organisations and not by the Government;

(a) (i) a new old-age home for the Dutch Reformed Church;

(ii) extentions to Kennersley Park;

(b) as soon as funds are available;

(c) (i) 35.

(ii) 50.

Abortions

878. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether any district surgeons gave certified opinions for lawful abortions in 1983; if so, (a) how many district surgeons and (b) how many of them gave more than (i) 10 and (ii) 20 such certified opinions in that year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) Yes, 86.

(b) (i) 1.

(ii) None.

Abortions

879. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether any medical practitioners, excluding psychiatrists and district surgeons, gave certified opinions for lawful abortions in 1983; if so, (a) how many medical practitioners and (b) how many of them gave more than (i) 20 and (ii) 50 such certified opinions in that year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) Yes, 220;

(b) (i) none;

(ii) none.

Abortions

880. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any women have had more than (a) one and (b) two abortions in terms of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, No 2 of 1975, since the inception of this Act; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) in respect of what date are these figures given;

(2) whether any of these women had their second or subsequent abortion on the same grounds as their first or previous abortion; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Unknown, personal records are not kept;

(b) unknown;

(i) unknown;

(ii) unknown;

(2) unknown.

Secondment of servicemen

904. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons rendering their military service in terms of section 22(3) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, were seconded to his Department in each of the latest specified four years for which figures are available; if so, how many in each of these years;

(2) whether such persons perform their duties in uniform; if not, (a) why not and (b) how do they dress;

(3) whether they are paid by his Department; if not, by which Department are they paid?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) None were seconded, but an average of 22 to 26 were allocated to the Department over the last 4 years to assist;

(2) yes;

(3) no; by the Department of Defence.

WEDNESDAY, 23 MAY 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Government Printer: pencils/ballot papers for referendum

*1. Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) Whether the pencils ordered by the Department of Internal Affairs with a view to the recent referendum were supplied by the Government Printer; if so, (a) from whom or what concern were these pencils obtained, (b) how many were ordered and (c) what was the composition of the graphite in the pencils;

(2) whether the Government Printer (a) prints the ballot papers used for the purposes of referendums and elec-

NATIONAL

'Million disabled in SA'

Staff Reporter

IT could be estimated that about one million South Africans are disabled — 20 percent of them severely, says the latest South African Medical Journal.

An editorial says rehabilitation and "Cinderella" disciplines" in health care remain the practice.

"It is frequently forgotten that ... the number of people in the community who remain permanently ill is considerable," it says.

THE ELDERLY

If one were to extrapolate from the British situation, "one could about one percent of the South African population [illegible] disabled," says the editorial. "Chronic disease and disability are, moreover, particularly characteristic of the elderly, a rapidly increasing section of the population."

Local authorities responsible for rehabilitation were, with few exceptions, unable to meet the need.

"HALFWAY HOUSES"

Much of the responsibility for the care of various disabled fell on voluntary organisations.

The editorial says rehabilitation should begin on the day of hospital admission, where the person can be consolidated before the individual returns to his home community.

An important link between the "so-called" halfway houses" initiated in the hospital before the individual returns to his home community.

The journal says more precise knowledge about the extent of disability.

An obvious ideal would be a "national register" of disabled people so that services could be upgraded to meet the changing needs of the community.

Mclaus 29/5/82 500

1982 file surveys were used, while in 1983 a physical survey was used.

Southern Orange Free State: population

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

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population in each of the townships falling under the control of the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Bloemfontein	23 917	29 304	28 782
Allanridge	484	367	1 244
Bethulie	1 182	1 548	1 830
Boshof	586	439	1 004
Bultfontein	1 033	1 141	1 995
Brandfort	1 273	1 326	2 138
Clocolan	1 193	1 460	2 351
Dealesville	320	409	435
Dewetsdorp	630	1 452	3 756
Edenburg	565	652	821
Excelsior	429	637	1 655
Fauresmith	462	505	1 022
Ficksburg	4 308	5 767	5 972
Fouriesburg	556	842	1 265
Hennenman	1 772	1 930	2 946
Hertzogville	367	408	582
Hobhouse	345	389	465
Hoopstad	658	712	1 296
Jagersfontein	988	1 106	2 033
Jacobsdal	254	321	530
Koffiefontein	1 667	1 009	1 696
Ladybrand	3 281	2 364	3 995
Luckhoff	136	169	298
Marquard	1 362	1 876	1 106
Odendaalsrus	4 949	5 131	7 904
Paul Roux	626	738	1 085
Petrusburg	551	665	928
Philippolis	232	385	673
Reddersburg	375	423	692
Rosendal	266	367	714
Rouxville	451	613	733
Senekal	2 030	2 413	3 381
Smithfield	645	756	830
Soutpan	313	339	681
Springfontein	577	735	974
Theunissen	2 065	1 872	5 098
Trompsburg	294	416	842
Tweespruit	694	790	1 182
Vanstadensrus	130	186	277
Ventersburg	963	1 129	1 159
Verkeerdevlei	166	149	344
Virginia	6 328	2 202	2 940
Welkom	17 626	9 671	22 511
Wesselsbron	1 629	1 784	1 846
Wepener	1 449	1 587	3 068
Winburg	1 199	1 568	2 208
Zastron	586	862	1 117

(1) (a) 4

(b) 448 on 30 September 1983

(2)

	1982	1983
(a) State	360	360
Private	28 625	29 325
(b) (i) State	no records available	271
Private	unknown	unknown
(ii) State	unknown	unknown
Private	unknown	unknown

Institutions for the aged

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

(1) How many (a) State and (b) privately administered institutions for White aged persons were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what was the total number of (a) places available at, and (b) applications for admission (i) received and (ii) turned down by, such institutions in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Malnutrition

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

(1) What is the estimated number of (a) Black, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) White Children suffering from malnutrition in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether his Department is taking any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) The term "malnutrition" is ill-defined. It encompasses many kinds of malnutrition. The standards to assess over-nutrition, under-nutrition and even some of the avitaminoses are not universally applicable. This applies particularly to intercultural differences when assessing various age groups. In the light of these difficulties no general and valid estimates of the number of children suffering from malnutrition per population group are available in the RSA.

(2) Falls away.

Family planning clinics

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

(1) How many family planning clinics, including mobile services, were available in (a) the White areas of the Republic, and (b) each specified national state whose government had not yet taken over health services, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many (a) full-time and (b) part-time (i) doctors, (ii) nurses and (iii) motivators from each race group were employed by his Department in family planning services in (aa) the Republic and (bb) each such national state as at that date?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 30 000 permanent points as at 31 December 1983,
8 000 points were visited at irregular times;

(b) Kwandebele—36.
Kangwane—38.

(2) *Republic*

	Whites	Asians	Coloureds	Blacks
(a) Full time				
(i) doctors	22	1	—	—
(ii) nurses	420	26	152	475
(iii) motivators	—	24	129	713
(b) Part time				
(i) doctors	151	13	1	3
(ii) nurses	71	1	4	18
(iii) motivators	—	—	—	—

National States

(a) Full time: nurses
—Kwandebele 1.
—Kangwane 1.

(b) Part time—none.

Dental clinics

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

How many dental clinics had been established in respect of each race group in (a) the Republic, and (b) each specified national state whose government had not yet taken over health services, as at the latest specified date which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) Whites—68.
Coloureds—36.
Indians—7.
Blacks—35.
For all race groups—84.

(b) Kangwane—Blacks—5.

Notifiable diseases

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

How many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in 1983?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Diseases	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	Unspecified
Cholera	9	8	230	6 557	9
Typhoid	43	67	21	4 994	8
Paratyphoid	0	0	0	1	0
Tuberculosis	660	10 957	402	42 470	143
Brucellosis	60	2	0	19	0
Leprosy	3	1	0	120	0
Diphteria	1	6	0	22	0
Meningitis	49	315	3	251	0
Tetanus	5	18	1	261	0
Poliomyelitis	0	4	0	87	0
Measles	1 275	1 435	20	11 734	59
Viral hepatitis	732	399	52	644	46
Rabies (Human contacts)	—	—	—	—	136
Trachoma	0	1	0	567	0
Malaria	115	15	7	805	3
Toxoplasmosis	1	0	0	1	0
Primary malignancy of bronchus	125	116	12	105	0
Primary malignancy of lung	63	30	9	44	0
Malignancy neuplasm of pleura	0	1	0	0	0
Poisoning from any agricultural or stock remedy	4	20	0	60	0
Lead poisoning	0	0	0	2	0

KwaZulu: extention

971. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Of how many parts does the national state of KwaZulu consist;

(2) whether it is the intention to extend the area of this national state; if so, (a) when and (b)(i) how many hectares are to be added and (ii) what is the estimated cost thereof?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 25, plus 4 areas which are being administered by KwaZulu Government in terms of Proclamation R.19 of 1981.

(2) The intentions of the Government in regard to the consolidation of KwaZulu will only be known when the Government makes known its recommendations in this regard in the usual manner. The process that will lead to the announcement of the Government's intentions is presently under way.

Matriculation examination

989. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

How many White pupils entered for the matriculation or an equivalent examination in (a) 1981, (b) 1982 and (c) 1983?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(a) 1981 – 64 291.

(b) 1982 – 61 302.

(c) 1983 – 64 621 (preliminary statistics).

WEDNESDAY, 6 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

South West Africa: amount paid to political party/front

*1. Mr J H HOON asked the Prime Minister:†

(1) Whether (a) the Government and/or (b) the Administrator-General of South West Africa paid an amount to a political party or front in South West Africa in the past five years in settlement of a case certain particulars of which have been furnished to the Office of the Prime Minister for the purposes of replying to the question; if so, (i) what are the particulars of the case, (ii) what amount was paid and (iii) to what political party or front was it paid;

(2) whether statutory authority for this payment was obtained; if not, why not; if so (a) when, (b) under what statutory provision and (c) who granted this authority?

†The ACTING PRIME MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I request that the reply to this question stand over. [Interjections.]

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Acting Prime Minister's reply, I should like to ask him when we shall receive a reply to the question.

The ACTING PRIME MINISTER: As soon as I have the facts at my disposal. [Interjections.]

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Further arising out of the hon the Acting Prime Minister's reply, I want to ask whether that is a promise. [Interjections.]

1982 file surveys were used, while in 1983 a physical survey was used.

Hansard Q.61.1451

Southern Orange Free State: population 5/6/84

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

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population in each of the townships falling under the control of the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Bloemfontein	23 917	29 304	28 782
Allanridge	484	367	1 244
Bethulie	1 182	1 548	1 830
Boshof	586	439	1 004
Bultfontein	1 033	1 141	1 995
Brandfort	1 273	1 326	2 138
Clocolan	1 193	1 460	2 351
Dealesville	320	409	435
Dewetsdorp	630	1 452	3 756
Edenburg	565	652	821
Excelsior	429	637	1 655
Fauresmith	462	505	1 022
Ficksburg	4 308	5 767	5 972
Fouriesburg	556	842	1 265
Hennenman	1 772	1 930	2 946
Hertzogville	367	408	582
Hobhouse	345	389	465
Hoopstad	658	712	1 296
Jagersfontein	988	1 106	2 033
Jacobsdal	254	321	530
Koffiefontein	1 667	1 009	1 696
Ladybrand	3 281	2 364	3 995
Luckhoff	136	169	298
Marquard	1 362	1 876	1 106
Odendaalsrus	4 949	5 131	7 904
Paul Roux	626	738	1 085
Petrusburg	551	665	928
Philippolis	232	385	673
Reddersburg	375	423	692
Rosendal	266	367	714
Rouxville	451	613	733
Senekal	2 030	2 413	3 381
Smithfield	645	756	830
Soutpan	313	339	681
Springfontein	577	735	974
Theunissen	2 065	1 872	5 098
Trompsburg	294	416	842
Tweespruit	694	790	1 182
Vanstadensrus	130	186	277
Ventersburg	963	1 129	1 159
Verkeerdevlei	166	149	344
Virginia	6 328	2 202	2 940
Welkom	17 626	9 671	22 511
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(1) (a) 4

(b) 448 on 30 September 1983

(2)

		1982	1983
(a)	State	360	360
	Private	28 625	29 325
(b)	(i) State	no records available	271
	Private	unknown	unknown
	(ii) State	unknown	unknown
	Private	unknown	unknown

Institutions for the aged 5/6/84

Hansard Q.61.1452

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

(1) How many (a) State and (b) privately administered institutions for White aged persons were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what was the total number of (a) places available at, and (b) applications for admission (i) received and (ii) turned down by, such institutions in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Malnutrition 5/6/84

Hansard Q.61.1453

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

(1) What is the estimated number of (a) Black, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) White Children suffering from malnutrition in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether his Department is taking any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) The term "malnutrition" is ill-defined. It encompasses many kinds of malnutrition. The standards to assess over-nutrition, under-nutrition and even some of the avitaminoses are not universally applicable. This applies particularly to intercultural differences when assessing various age groups. In the light of these difficulties no general and valid estimates of the number of children suffering from malnutrition per population group are available in the RSA.

(2) Falls away.

Family planning clinics 5/6/84

Hansard Q.61.1454

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

(1) How many family planning clinics, including mobile services, were available in (a) the White areas of the Republic, and (b) each specified national state whose government had not yet taken over health services, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many (a) full-time and (b) part-time (i) doctors, (ii) nurses and (iii) motivators from each race group were employed by his Department in family planning services in (aa) the Republic and (bb) each such national state as at that date?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 30 000 permanent points as at 31 December 1983,
8 000 points were visited at irregular times;

(b) Kwandebele—36.
Kangwane—38.

(2) *Republic*

	Whites	Asians	Coloureds	Blacks
(a) Full time				
(i) doctors	22	1	—	—
(ii) nurses	420	26	152	475
(iii) motivators	—	24	129	713
(b) Part time				
(i) doctors	151	13	1	3
(ii) nurses	71	1	4	18
(iii) motivators	—	—	—	—

Scheme which feeds the Sterkfontein Dam, is 1 000 MW.

(ii) 340 MW.

(b) The Drakensberg Pumped Storage Scheme requires approximately 0,8 cubic metres of water at a head of 430 metres per kWh generated. The Hendrik Verwoerd Hydro Powerstation requires approximately 10 cubic metres of water at a head of 40 metres per kWh generated.

Phoenix Township: telephone services

970. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) Whether any applications for telephone services are outstanding in Phoenix Township, Durban; if so, (a) how many and (b) when will these services be provided;

(2) whether installation fees are collected from persons lodging applications for telephone services in Phoenix Township; if so, (a) what is the fee and (b) from how many applicants had such fees been collected as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) Yes;

(a) 3 596, as at 24 May 1984, which figure does not include 1 329 applications in respect of which authorities for the installation of the services have already been issued, and

(b) Phoenix township is at present served by the Mount Edgecombe exchange and the new Phoenix exchange which was commissioned on 14 April 1984. A third exchange, namely Trenance, which will also serve a portion of the township is expected to be established during the second half of 1985 or early in 1986. The provision of service to all 3 596 applicants referred to is dependent upon the completion of various cable works. The number of waiting applicants in each exchange area, the anticipated dates of completion of the various cable works and the number of applications that will be disposed of after completion of each cable work are indicated below:

Exchange	*Number of waiting applicants*	*Anticipated date of completion of cable work*	*Number of applications to be disposed of after completion of cable work*
Phoenix	457	September 1984	441
		December 1984	16
Mount Edgecombe	3 049	December 1984	2 583
		March 1985	269
		June 1985	8
		September 1985	189
Trenance	90	Second half of 1985 or early in 1986 in conjunction with the commissioning of the exchange	90

(2) Yes;

(a) R75,00, and

(b) 2 901, as at 24 May 1984. Telephone service has already been provided to 1 572 of the applicants while the remaining 1 329 services will be installed during the next two months.

Hansard Q. Col. 1509 6/6/84

Housing

973. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 240 on 17 February 1984, (a) what was the nature of the housing projects to which the State allocated money and (b) what amounts have been allocated to each of these projects since the adoption of the new housing policy;

(2) how many (a) housing units and (b) building sites with the necessary infrastructure had been provided by way of these projects as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) The nature of the housing projects is as follows;

* Serviced sites for sale to prospective home-owners.
* Welfare housing.
* Individual loans and material loans for self-help- and self-building projects.
* Conventional housing for the lowest income groups.
* Essential community facilities.

(b) and (2) The information is unfortunately not readily available.

(300) Hansard Q. Col. 1509 6/6/84

Accommodation for the aged

975. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) How many accommodation units for aged (a) Coloured, (b) Indian, (c) Black and (d) White persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these units for each race group were built in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are abailable?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) During the period 1 August 1920 to 31 March 1984—

(a) 485

(b) None.

(c) None.

(d) 2 026

(2)

	Whites	Indians	Coloureds	Blacks
1981/82	—	—	—	—
1982/83	252	—	—	—
1983/84	144	—	—	—

Telephone directories

976. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications;

With reference to his reply to Question No 3 on 16 May 1984, (a) how many white and/or yellow page telephone directories are stored in a carton and (b) what is the weight of a (i) white and (ii) yellow page directory?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(a) 36 white page directories or 24 yellow page directories; and

(b) (i) 1,23 kilograms, and

(b) none, but as soon as all the dwellings have been vacated by the Whites, it will be sold to Coloureds.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

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

(1) Whether any cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) were (a) reported and (b) diagnosed in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether he intends declaring AIDS to be a notifiable disease; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) and (b) Since 1982 a total of 12 confirmed cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome have become known to the Department;

(2) no, it is at present not considered to be a public health threat. The diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome is at present very difficult because there are no simple diagnostic tests available.

(300) Hansard Q.601. 1479 6/6/84

Old-age pensions: bonus

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

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 3 on 11 April 1984, the recently announced bonus of R22,00 to Black old-age pensioners was paid out during May 1984; if not, (a) why not, (b) how many persons were affected and (c) when is it anticipated that they will receive this bonus?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

Zimbabwe: deportations

Hansard Q.601.1480 6/6/84

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

(1) Whether his Department has held an investigation into allegations concerning the deportation of South African Blacks to Zimbabwe; if so, (a) what was the purport of these allegations, (b) (i) who was in charge, and (ii) what was the extent, of the investigation and (c) what were the findings;

(2) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations or complaints regarding the Additional Commissioner for Co-operation and Development at Alexandra; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations or complaints and (ii) his response thereto;

(3) whether any steps have been taken by his Department in respect of this person pending the outcome of the investigation; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) in respect of what period were they taken;

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

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) The purport of these allegations was that law-abiding Black people with valid South African reference books and other documents are being detained without trial by the Commissioner at Alexandra for up to 13 months to make them confess that they are aliens in order to deport them to Zimbabwe.

(b) (i) The investigation was carried out under the guidance of the Deputy Director-general (Departmental Administration) of the Department of Co-operation and Development by a departmental inspector.

(ii) An in depth investigation *in loco* was carried out into the allegations by interviewing the officials concerned, by taking sworn statements from them and by obtaining relevant information.

(c) The findings are contained in a report which is being studied by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(2) No specific complaint was received. There was a reference to statements alleged to have been made by an Additional Commissioner. These allegations were also investigated as indicated above.

(a) The allegations were contained in a telex received from City Press.

(b) On 9 May 1984.

(c) (i) The nature of the allegations is as stated in (1) above.

(ii) The Department and I immediately ordered an investigation.

(3) No steps against the Additional Commissioner can be considered until the report has been studied and the situation evaluated. If any proof of irregularities should be found, appropriate steps will obviously be taken.

(4) Not at this stage. In case it should appear desirable to do so from evidence which becomes available to me I will make a suitable statement.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, will he make those findings public or make them available to members of Parliament?

The MINISTER: If after I have evaluated the findings I consider it to be in the public interest to make them public, I will have no hesitation in doing so.

Passport control officers

*20. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) (a) How many persons have been appointed by him as passport control officers in terms of section 4 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, No 59 of 1972, since the inception of the said Act and (b)(i) how many such passport control officers are there at present and (ii) to which Government Departments are they attached in each case;

(2) whether, prior to their being gazetted as passport control officers, these persons are given any training in regard to (a) their functions and (b) the laws they will be enforcing; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of this training?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b)(i) This information is not readily available. Appointments are continuously being made and withdrawn as many officers of a number of departments are placed, replaced or transferred in and from posts where their duties also include aspects of aliens control.

(b) (ii) Appointments have been made in respect of officers of the Departments of Internal Affairs, Justice, the South African Police, Finance and Co-operation and Development and of the South African Railway Police.

(2) (a) and (b) Persons employed by the Department of Internal Affairs who are appointed as passport control officers are instructed and trained to

THE FORGOTTEN

Twilight of life spent in misery and deprivation

SOUTH Africa's forgotten people — the aged — are living in shocking conditions of misery and deprivation.

A lecturer in economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Anthony Pringle, has spent months studying the lifestyles of 230 elderly men and women living on R139,50 a month in Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

By JEREMY BROOKS

In a report released this week he says: "Poverty is evident everywhere.

"Small, musty rooms which rarely see the light of day, sufficient only for the bare essentials, are often the only world they know.

"Dark corridors, doors which provide little or no protection, unserviceable lifts, barely functioning hot-water systems and drainage in chronic disrepair are common to most of the buildings."

Mr Pringle has unearthed some horrifying facts:

● Some pensioners, after paying their rent, have as little as R30 left for other essentials.

● Because of inflation, the value of their monthly pensions has decreased in real terms from the R48 they were getting in 1970 to R41 today.

● Diets costing about R43,63 a month drawn up by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions cannot be expected to enable an elderly person to survive "in the longer term".

In a foreword to Mr Pringle's study, Professor D J J Botha, head of the department of economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, said that about half a pensioner's income was spent on rent.

Ominous

"This is an ominous figure, for it implies that only a small percentage of a meagre sum of money is available for spending on food," he said.

"Many of them eke out a living under incredible conditions in the centre of Johannesburg.

"Their pensions are inadequate to cover even the barest essentials, the purchasing power ... is fast eroded by inflation and, when the Government does increase it, the purchasing power is not always restored to previous levels."

Mr Pringle said the number of white pensioners had increased by 36,85 percent since 1970.

Black pensioners had not increased as dramatically. This was probably due to the formation of homelands, whose populations were not included as part of greater South Africa.

Black aged also looked to the informal sector and their families for security in old age "rather than prove their age to an unsympathetic bureaucracy".

Mr Pringle said there were attempts by pensioners to add to their income, either by placing a few rands on the favourite at horse-races, or by fortune-telling or making garments.

Ill or disabled pensioners could do little to lessen their plight.

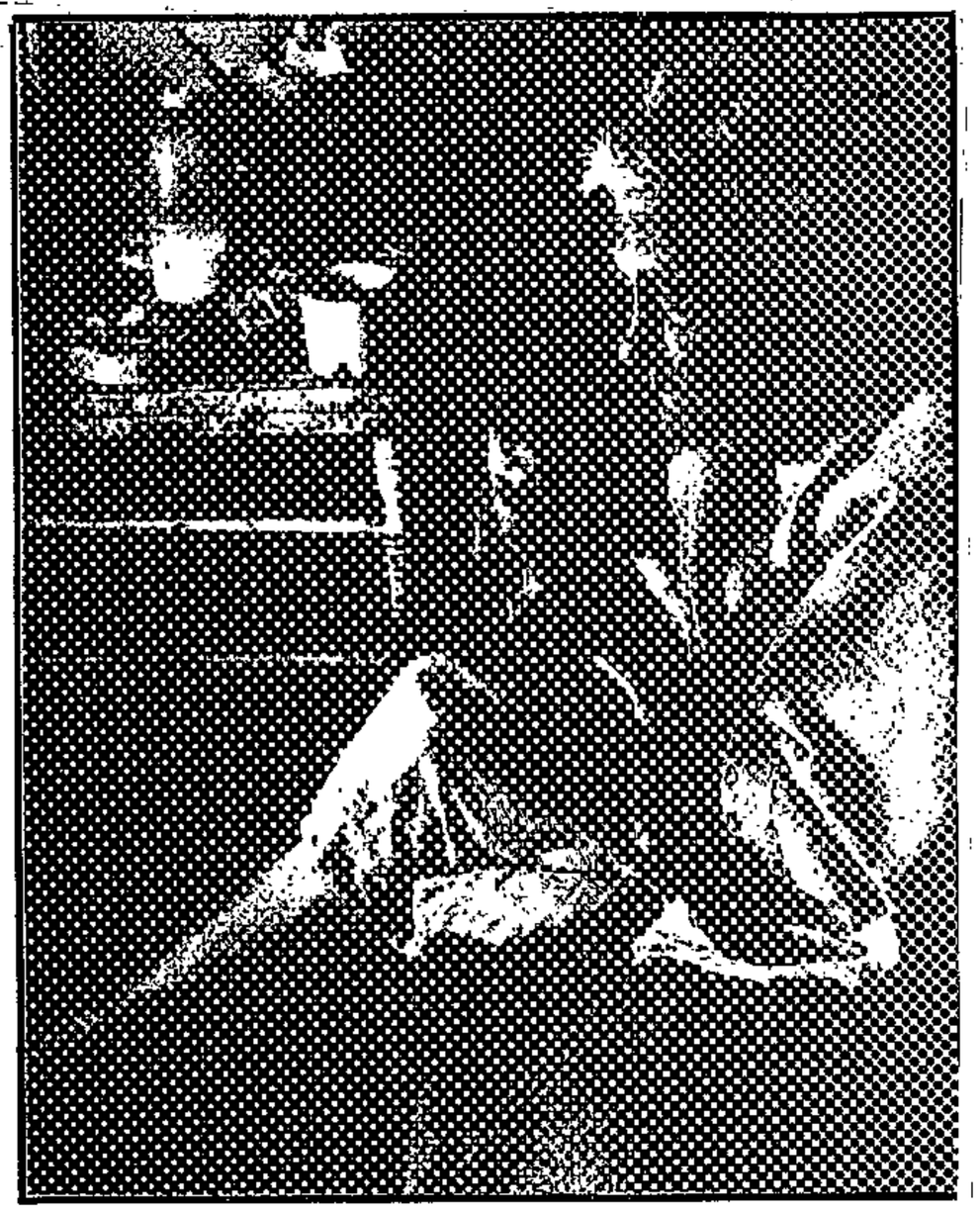
"They live largely on hope — hoping that a sympathetic landlord will not raise their rents, hoping that a neighbour or floor-cleaner will buy them food, hoping that charity in some form will reach them before the monthly pension is finished.

"Theirs is the most tragic situation. Few have any living relatives, or know where they are."

Sharing of facilities, although not popular, provided some relief in reducing electricity and cleaning costs.

"Group members also congregate in one flat, round a single-bar heater, and retire to their flats only at sundown," said Mr Pringle.

"Generally, however, pensioners prefer their privacy no matter how desperate their situation."



The despair of loneliness — and a frugal income

Call for national pension scheme

SOUTH AFRICA must introduce a State-administered pension scheme or face problems of gigantic proportions, says Mr Pringle in the report.

A compulsory, State-administered pension scheme must be introduced soon, he says.

The Government, by doing this, could alleviate a crippling burden on the economy and the miserable existence pensioners now face.

After an exhaustive analysis of their appalling living conditions, he says that in two decades, projections estimate that more than 600 000 aged whites, about 10 percent of the white population, will require State aid.

■■■

"South Africa requires a new national pension scheme. It is obvious that the present social old-age scheme is wholly inadequate," he said.

South Africans tended to regard pension funds largely as "savings banks", where contributions could be readily withdrawn upon resignation or dismissal, he said.

Between 1970 and 1980, South Africans, mainly whites, withdrew R1 160-million from pension funds. Pension payments over the same period exceeded withdrawals by only R151-million.

■■■

"South African whites require a State-administered pension scheme with compulsory contributions from themselves and their employers ... all pension contributions should be preserved and made transferable," Mr Pringle said.

"The time has passed for outmoded and ineffectual ideas. A new dispensation is needed to meet the needs of the aged."

All major Western economies relied on some variation of the national contributory scheme and there was no reason why South Africa should not follow suit.

"The cry that such a scheme smacks of socialism is small criticism compared to the advantages to be gained from self-reliance," he said.

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) and (b) Section 29 of the Prisons Act (Act 8 of 1959 as amended) authorizes the detention of *unsentenced* juveniles in prison, but at the same time directs that such juveniles should not have contact with persons above the age of 21, except under special and specific circumstances. Prison Regulation 137 provides for the separation of sentenced juvenile prisoners from older and hardened prisoners. Apart from the fact that juveniles are separated from other prisoners, the facilities are basically the same as those for adults. One must, however, distinguish between juvenile criminals—whether convicted or not—and children who were admitted with their mothers because of circumstances, or who were born in prison.

Although prisons do not have different facilities for juvenile criminals, except that they are separated from older and hardened criminals, the standard programmes which are perpetrated in prison are also applicable to them and they participate therein according to individual needs. However, there are special facilities for children who have been admitted with their mothers at all the larger female prisons eg Pretoria, Kroonstad, Johannesburg, Worcester, Pollsmoor, etc, such as separate diningrooms and special nurseryrooms where such children are kept constructively busy under adult supervision. The children are not separated from their mothers at night. However, all prisons do not have special cells for these mothers. These children are not "incarcerated" in prisons and can at any time be placed suitably elsewhere, depending on the child's physical and emotional dependence from the mother.

A juvenile criminal, on the contrary are detained in terms of a warrant in his name until the contents of the warrant have been complied with, or until it is substituted by another warrant.

(3) (a) and (b) Children do not take part in the normal prison routine, while juvenile criminals (even if, strictly speaking, they are still children) do take part in the normal routine, even though they are, where possible, separated from the older prisoners.

Children in prisons

951. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian (i) male and (ii) female children in each age group (aa) were imprisoned with their mothers in 1983 and (bb) were in prisons with their mothers as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Children/infants who were admitted to prisons with their mothers or who were born in prison from 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1983:

		(i) Male	(ii) Female
(a)	White	6	5
(b)	Black	1 504	1 533
(c)	Coloured	175	188
(d)	Asian	4	None
	Total	1 689	1 726

(2) Children/infants who were in prisons with their mothers on 31 May 1984:

		(i) Male	(ii) Female
(a)	White	None	None
(b)	Black	94	105
(c)	Coloured	31	25
(d)	Asian	None	None
	Total	125	130

Old-age homes

984. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many (i) privately and (ii) State administered old-age homes for (aa) Coloured and (bb) Asian persons were there in the republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many persons were resident in each of these old-age homes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

As at 31 March 1984:

		(a)	(b)
(i)	(aa)	29	2 023
	(bb)	2	77
(ii)	(aa)	1	170
	(bb)	None	—

Children in forster care

985. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) What were the rates payable in respect of (i) Coloured and (ii) Asian children placed in foster care as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of how many (i) Coloured and (ii) Asian children had allowances of this nature been paid as at that date?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

As at 1 May 1984:

(a) (i) and (ii) R77,50 per child per month (as fixed with effect from 1 October 1983).

(b) (i) 15 814.

(ii) 2 851.

Pensions/grants

986. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many (i) Coloured and (ii) Asian persons were in receipt of (aa) old-age pensions, (bb) veterans' pensions, (cc) disability grants and (dd) pensions for the blind in January 1984 and (b) what total amount was paid out by the State in respect of each such type of pension in that month?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a)	(i)	(ii)	(b)
(aa)	96 113	21 657	R11 001 638
(bb)	7 834	261	R 810 457
(cc)	62 269	17 919	R 7 443 391
(dd)	1 581	257	R 170 701

Reformatories

987. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many reformatories for (i) Coloured and (ii) Asian children were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were there in each specified reformatory as at that date?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

As at 25 May 1984:

(a) (i) Three.

(ii) None.

(b) Porter School for boys—593.
Faure School for boys—264.
Faure School for girls—114.

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) and (b) Section 29 of the Prisons Act (Act 8 of 1959 as amended) authorizes the detention of *unsentenced* juveniles in prison, but at the same time directs that such juveniles should not have contact with persons above the age of 21, except under special and specific circumstances. Prison Regulation 137 provides for the separation of sentenced juvenile prisoners from older and hardened prisoners. Apart from the fact that juveniles are separated from other prisoners, the facilities are basically the same as those for adults. One must, however, distinguish between juvenile criminals—whether convicted or not—and children who were admitted with their mothers because of circumstances, or who were born in prison.

Although prisons do not have different facilities for juvenile criminals, except that they are separated from older and hardened criminals, the standard programmes which are perpetrated in prison are also applicable to them and they participate therein according to individual needs. However, there are special facilities for children who have been admitted with their mothers at all the larger female prisons eg Pretoria, Kroonstad, Johannesburg, Worcester, Pollsmoor, etc, such as separate diningrooms and special nurseryrooms where such children are kept constructively busy under adult supervision. The children are not separated from their mothers at night. However, all prisons do not have special cells for these mothers. These children are not "incarcerated" in prisons and can at any time be placed suitably elsewhere, depending on the child's physical and emotional dependence from the mother.

A juvenile criminal, on the contrary are detained in terms of a warrant in his name until the contents of the warrant have been complied with, or until it is substituted by another warrant.

(3) (a) and (b) Children do not take part in the normal prison routine, while juvenile criminals (even if, strictly speaking, they are still children) do take part in the normal routine, even though they are, where possible, separated from the older prisoners.

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(i)	(aa)	29	2 023
	(bb)	2	77
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	(bb)	None	—

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The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

As at 25 May 1984:

(a) (i) Three.

(ii) None.

(b) Porter School for boys—593.
Faure School for boys—264.
Faure School for girls—114.

are, however, equipped with lock-up meter boxes, but access to the meters can be gained on request.

(4) No.

*29. Mr P A MYBURGH—Defence—Reply standing over.

*30. Mr P A MYBURGH—Defence—Reply standing over.

Hansard Q. Col. 1647

Opuwa: shooting incident

15/6/84

*31. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any members of the security forces in South West Africa were involved in a shooting incident in Opuwa on or about 25 May 1984 in which a woman and a child died; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding the incident;

(2) whether any inquiry has been held into this incident; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

(3) whether any members of the security forces have been charged as a result; is so, (a) how many and (b) what are the charges;

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Defence):

(1) to (4) Yes, the incident is being investigated by the SWA Police. I therefore do not consider it expedient to furnish the requested information now.

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon Minister's reply—I accept that the matter is *sub judice*—can he tell the House how many people were wounded and how many died in the incident referred to?

†The MINISTER: Sir, I do not have that information at my disposal. I therefore have to request the hon member please to put his question to the responsible Minister in due course.

300 Hansard Q. Col. 1648 15/6/84

Development Boards: pension funds

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 851 on 24 May 1983, Black temporary employees of Development Boards are now allowed to join a pension fund; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it inticipated that they will be able to do so; if so, (i) which pension fund and (ii) as from what date;

(2) whether any conditions apply to their joining a pension fund; if so, (a) why and (b) what conditions?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) (a) The Department of health and Welfare administers the Pension Fund for Temporary Employees and that Department is giving consideration to the matter.

(b) This will depend on the decision taken by the Department of Health and Welfare in this regard.

(i) The Pension Fund for Temporary Employees.

(ii) As stated under (b) above.

(2) Unknown—please refer to the answer under (1)(a) above.

Hansard Q.Col.1648 15/6/84

First-year students

*34. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many, and (b) what percentage of the total number of first-year students enrolled at each university for Blacks in

1982 and 1983, respectively, (i) dropped out during the year and (ii) failed their examinations in all subjects at the end of the year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Education and Training) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

	1982				1983			
	(a) (i)	(b) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b) (ii)	(a) (i)	(b) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b) (ii)
Fort Hare	45	3,5%	164	12,8%	5	,5%	180	20%
The North	134	7%	92	5%	212	18%	85	7%
Zululand	216	18,3%	133	11,8%	268	20,3%	148	12,8%
Medunsa	4	1,8%	2	,9%	15	4,8%	2	,7%
Vista	59	16,4%	39	10,8%	406	12,4%	307	9,4%

Unpaid customs duties

*35. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Government has sent any communications to the Government of Swaziland in connection with alleged fraud involving unpaid customs duties to the Southern African Customs Union; if so, (a) what was the text of the communications, (b) when were they sent and (c) what was the response of the Government of Swaziland;

(2) whether the South African Government has sent any communications to any other governments in connection with this matter; if so, (a) to what other governments and (b) when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) Yes; (a) it is not normal practice to publish the text of intergovernmental communications; (b) 9 June 1984; (c) it was positive, and the matter is being pursued.

(2) Yes; (a) the Governments of Botswana and Lesotho; (b) on 9 June 1984.

Unpaid customs duties

*36. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether his Department has received reports of alleged acts of fraud involving unpaid customs duties to the Southern African Customs Union having been committed recently; if so, what amounts are involved;

(2) whether any steps have been taken in respect of (a) the persons allegedly involved and (b) recovering the money involved in the matter; if so, what steps in each case;

(3) Whether his Department has taken or intends to take any steps to prevent a recurrence of this nature; if so, what steps?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes. Reports have been received of alleged deeds of fraud in a neighbouring country which may affect the payment of customs duties to the Southern African Customs Union. The total amount involved is not yet known.

(2) (a) Investigation is being instituted to determine the possible involvement in such fraud of persons or firms in the RSA.

(b) As soon as the aforementioned investigation has been concluded a decison on appropirate legal action for the recovery of any amounts which may be due will be taken.

CESM Category	Technikons							
	Cape	Natal	Witwatersrand	Pretoria	Port Elizabeth	Vaaldriehoek	RSA*	OFS
04 Business, Commerce and Management Sciences	15,18	23,61	18,07	19,02	20,09	13,80	—	13,17
05 Communication	21,17	52,81	61,18	25,80	20,27	0,18	—	27,87
06 Computer Science and Data Processing	34,05	83,00	34,01	23,06	21,40	16,08	—	25,17
07 Education	9,81	3,66	32,20	17,65	—	—	—	—
08 Engineering and engineering Technology	16,02	18,79	11,46	10,92	8,05	9,88	—	5,65
09 Health Care and Health Sciences	6,10	8,03	8,91	11,82	11,83	10,06	—	8,67
10 Home Economics	8,63	5,83	6,54	8,81	23,58	3,94	—	4,52
11 Industrial Arts, Trades and Technology	152,73	7,01	12,03	10,96	—	—	—	—
12 Languages, Linguistics and Literature	10,76	22,10	11,03	27,23	15,36	—	—	—
13 Law	28,51	17,63	29,73	23,07	32,22	30,11	—	—
14 Libraries and Museums	10,91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Life Sciences and Physical Sciences	15,04	5,85	10,09	10,69	12,27	11,52	—	30,12
16 Mathematical Sciences	22,18	3,03	18,90	18,32	17,62	15,97	—	211,46
17 Military Sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Philosophy, Religion and Theology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 Physical Education, Health Education and Leisure	34,55	18,08	26,86	16,08	—	—	—	—
20 Psychology	110,64	267,75	41,82	396,70	38,07	10,54	—	34,00
21 Public Administration and Social Services	14,73	15,90	22,29	47,09	—	2,57	—	—
22 Social Sciences and Social Studies	70,33	17,88	44,32	41,51	16,18	4,66	—	—

* Statistics in respect of Technikon RSA are not available.

Technikons

1008. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technikon under the control of his Department in (i) 1983 and (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

The instruction and research personnel with permanent appointments are as follows:

Technikon	White (a)	Coloured (b)	Indian (c)	Black (d)	Other (e)
(i) *1983:*					
Cape	230	—	—	—	—
Natal	473	—	1	—	—
Witwatersrand	293	—	—	—	—
Pretoria	410	—	—	—	—
Port Elizabeth	117	—	—	—	—
Vaal Triangle	120	—	—	—	—
RSA	42	—	—	—	—
OFS	32	—	—	—	—

(ii) *1984:*
Statistics for 1984 are not readily available yet.

Hansard Q.01.1673 15/6/84
Old-age homes

1011. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many applications were (a) received and (b) accepted at each old-age home for (i) Coloureds and (ii) Asians falling under his Department in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available;

(2) whether his Department intends to provide additional accommodation for aged (a) Coloured and (b) Asian persons; if not, why not; if so, (i) when, (ii) where and (iii) for how many persons in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

There is one state old-age home for Coloureds and none for Indians.

(1) (a) (i) 1980: 5 (b) 2
1981: 4 1
1982: 7 Nil
1983: 8 Nil
1984: 1 Nil

(ii) Falls away.

(2) (a) and (b) No, in terms of present policy, private welfare organizations are encouraged to erect and maintain homes for the aged. Loans for the erection of homes for the aged by such organizations are provided by the State at most favourable interest rates and State subsidies are paid in respect of current expenses, furniture and equipment once a home for the aged becomes operative.

Hansard Q.01.1674 15/6/84
Farm schools

1025. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department is considering phasing out Coloured farm schools as a category of schools; if so, why; if not, (a) how many (i) high and (ii) primary farm schools are there in the Republic, (b) how many pupils are there in each standard at

'Transkei pensioners are being ripped off'

TRANSKEI government clerks were helping chiefs and headmen to embezzle money destined for old age pensioners.

This was revealed by homeland Social Welfare and Pensions Minister D D Ndamase in the Transkei National Assembly this week.

In his policy speech, read by Minister G T Vika, Chief Ndamase said his department had discovered that some chiefs and headmen, working together with clerks from various government departments, embazzled old age pension benefits.

He said it had also been discovered that some headmen did not report the deaths of beneficiaries so that they could, in connivance with government clerks, use powers of attorneys to draw the money indefinitely.

Chief Ndamase said other startling discoveries were that some chiefs and headmen deliberately refused or were unable to comply with their demands for bribes.

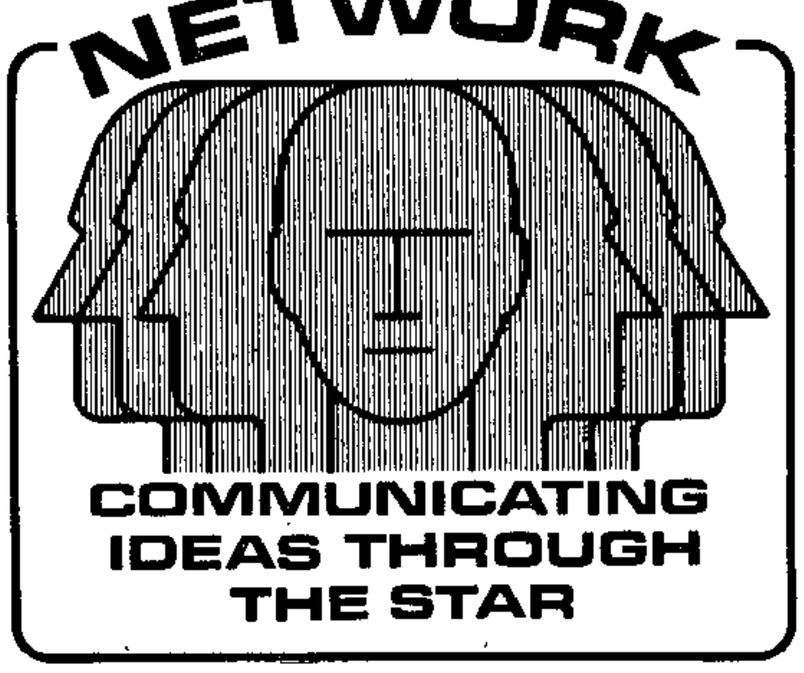
"Whereas the agency functions performed by these various departmental officials on behalf of my department are appreciated, and without defending or blaming any category, it is considered constructive to ask all government departments concerned to be compassionate, considerate and sympathetic to the requests as well as problems of the prospective and approved pensioner," he said.

"Unfortunately, I cannot reveal the names of some of the culprits since the matter is subjudice.

"I would only like to sound a strong warning to those who have not been caught and mention that my department, in co-operation with police are surveying the situation."

Just staying alive

Ageing is a creative opportunity? Early last year Network started its awareness campaign on national issues with a series on the aged, followed by a three-day workshop last October. Syncom, the think-tank organisation behind Network, is now organising two seminars — one on "creative ageing" and the other on retirement villages. ANDRE SPIER of SYNCOM discusses the key issues.



In our first series we stated that the lot of most elderly people is grim today but could well get much worse in the future.

This has since been confirmed by articles and research carried out here and overseas.

The misery of the black rural aged was highlighted at the recent Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development conference.

Rising rents and food prices, the acute shortage of suitable and affordable shelter for old people and steep rises in the costs of medical care are making just staying alive a problem for many elderly.

The charities, on which the survival of many depends, are desperately short of funds.

Anthony Pringle, a lecturer in economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, has made a study of 230 elderly Hillbrow men and women who try to keep up a life of minimal quality on R139,50 a month — the State pension.

LEFTOVERS

More than half of their income goes on rent. What remains, to buy basic food and other essentials for a month, would hardly pay for a meal for three at an average restaurant.

There is no short-term solution and the situation can only worsen. Two inevitable factors will see to that: inflation and the growing numbers of the 65-plus population.

Many Western nations have succeeded in bringing inflation down dramatically. South Africa has not.

The structural weaknesses in our economy are less apparent during a recession, but will become prominent if the economy swings up, possibly late in 1985.

These weaknesses are the lack of improvement in productivity, our skills shortages and an increasingly heavy bureaucratic structure — all serve to drive up inflation. Those outside the economy — the elderly and the unemployed — are hardest hit.

The numbers of non-productive people are growing: at present there are some 380 000 whites in the 65-plus bracket, of which 180 000 or 47 percent receive social pensions.

By the year 2020 the number of white elderly will be 850 000 — a jump of 123 percent in a generation.

The figures for blacks are even more threatening. Their 65-plus group will rise from 640 000 in 1980 to 2 500 000 by the year 2020, an increase of 290 percent.

At present some 50 percent of the black elderly receive a social pension.

Both the inflationary threat and the demographic trends are pretty inflexible in the short to medium term, making a viable solution a difficult challenge.

These figures reflect the total picture — but they say little about what is happening to individuals.

HUMAN AWARENESS

The Human Awareness Programme published an excellent study on the pension systems in South Africa and how it affected black people in this country.

A study of this nature, looking at underlying trends and at detail, reveals the whole tragedy of the situation of the black rural aged.

In a crisis like this people inevitably look to the State. What can the State do? Increase taxation? Reduce spending on other priorities like education, housing, infrastructure or de-fence?

There is little evidence in past policies, here or elsewhere, that the State does that.

The economically retired become the forgotten. The only brake on their rejection is that their numbers and voting habits make them an increasingly important political factor.

In an article entitled "Pensions after 2000: a granny crisis IS coming," The Economist of May 19 gave a revealing analysis of the evolving pension crises in West Germany, Japan, Britain and the United States.

It said: "Today's finance ministers may think they have a tough job trying to restrain public spending, but their successors in the 21st century will envy them.

"Thirty years from now the industrial countries will be bulging with pensioners. The cost will turn their children grey."

South Africa's policy-makers would be well advised to take note of this analysis before considering Mr Pringle's proposal of a State-administered pension scheme.

There are a number of reasons why it is not a good idea to shift the total responsibility for pensions to the State:

- Bismarck introduced it to fight socialism and by doing so created it.
- Providing for retirement is an individual responsibility with the State, at best, providing a safety net for those who don't.
- In addition to the white pension situation, which will follow Western patterns, South Africa will have to deal with an exploding black population whose traditional structures are destroyed without being replaced by viable modern ones.

RESPONSIBILITY

Only three percent of our Gross Domestic Product is created in the 10 national states, a sad maldistribution of economic wealth.

The social pensioner will in all probability remain the responsibility of the State. The task will be to discourage people living off the State in old age but the truth is that their numbers will dramatically increase.

A solution to this vexing problem will have to be sought along many avenues. We mention six:

(1) Considering the heavy future commitments for the cost of a viable old age, present contributions must be increased perhaps even doubled.

(2) The pension industry must be freed from prescriptive legislation

STAR

COURSE ELEMENT NUMBER 18/6/19

EXPLAIN -

SUGGES -

YOUR COMMENTS:

NAME: (Optional)

is pensioner plight

which impedes the best possible investment strategy.

(3) Individuals must have the choice to make alternative or additional provisions, since there is a case that the present pension system is not the best security on the market.

(4) People will have to start thinking about their second half of life earlier, maybe stay in work beyond the age of 65 and make sure that their skills are updated in order to keep them in the market place.

(5) The taxation of income above legal retirement age should be reviewed or abolished.

(6) Perhaps above all our economic substance, from which the retired need to be supported, must be enlarged dramatically in a non-inflationary manner: boosting productivity, working harder and smarter, living more frugally, adding more value within South Africa to the natural treasure chests we have been blessed with.

Whatever the economic theory, we cannot expect to spend what we have not earned.

When you are economically non-productive the State tends to forget you.

Development Board	(a) Total amount invested as at 31-3-84	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) Nature	(ii) Amount
	R			R
		Volkskas	On Demand	5 005 000
		Bank of OFS	Fixed Deposit	750 000
		Santambank	do	1 500 000
		Central Merchant Bank	do	1 500 000

Hansard Q.601. 1691 19/6/84

KwaNdebele

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

(1) (a) What is the present size of KwaNdebele in hectares and (b) what area of land was (i) bought for and (ii) added to KwaNdebele in 1983 in terms of the consolidation proposals for this national state;

(2) whether any land remains to be added to KwaNdebele; if so, (a) how many hectares, (b) from which areas will such land be taken and (c) when in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 103 000 hectares.

(b) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(2) Yes. (a), (b) and (c) Irrespective of the fact that the future of the Moutse District and certain Trust owned properties in the District of Groblersdal is still being negotiated, it has been approved by Parliament that an area situated in the Districts of Bronkhorstspruit, Cullinan and Groblersdal, in extent approximately 183 000 hectares, be added to KwaNdebele.

Subject to abailable funds, it is planned to purchase the land concerned over a period of three years.

300 Hansard Q.601.1692 19/6/84

South West Africa: pensions/grants

937. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Prime Minister:

(1) How many Black persons in South West Africa were (a) in receipt of, and (b) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of, (i) old age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants as at 31 December 1983;

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1983 to Black persons in receipt of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants;

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

The PRIME MINISTER:

(1) (a) (i) 33 679

(ii) 803

(iii) 2

(iv) 2 258

(b) (i) 33 343

(ii) 803

(iii) 2

(iv) 2 258

(2) R600

(3) (a) R600

(b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) R504.

Hansard Q.601.1693 19/6/84

Teachers

959. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) (a) How many Black teachers were employed by his Department in State (i) primary and (ii) secondary and high schools in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what was the increase or decrease in numbers for each type of school compared to those as at a date one year earlier;

(2) what percentage of such teachers are in possession of a (a) university degree, (b) teaching diploma, (c) matriculation certificate and (d) junior certificate?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) (i) 32 473.

(ii) 7 938.

(b) The increase from 1982 to 1983 was—

(i) 1 276 (4,1%) at primary schools; and

(ii) 776 (10,8%) at secondary schools.

(2) (a) 1,9%;

(b) 83,9%;

(c) 24,7%;

(d) 75,3% (junior certificate or lower).

Information in respect of all teachers who were paid by the Department in 1983.

Hansard Q.601.1694 19/6/84

Housing assistance

982. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:†

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Asian population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Expenditure out of the National Housing Fund and the Community Development Fund during the financial year 1983-84:

(a) R 86 238 079;

(b) R114 961 797;

(c) R 81 003 962.

The following amounts were also spent out of State funds during the financial year 1983-84 but can unfortunately not be reflected in respect of (a), (b) and (c).

	R
Housing subsidies	107 697 683
Home-owners' Saving Scheme	110 452
Official quarters	
Erection	31 250 717
Leases	19 754 552
New works	798 770
Maintenance and municipal services	14 347 808

Hansard Q.601.1694 19/6/84

Technikons

1003. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Half of pensions go just on rent

300

Star

20/6/89

Elderly people are spending half their pensions on rent, a survey in central Johannesburg has found.

It exposes the serious plight of the aged, most of whom are struggling to live. Three out of four of those surveyed have to rely on regular help from charities.

The survey was done by Mr W A Pringle, a lecturer in the University of the Witwatersrand's economics department. It was made 1982 and 1983, but released only last month.

"It is an indictment of governments over the past 40 years," said Mr Pringle. "They have blatantly neglected the interests of old people who have no political clout."

He noted in the report: "Dark corridors, doors which provide little or no protection, unserviceable lifts, barely functioning hot water systems are common to most of the buildings housing the aged."

He found that while some pensioners had controlled rents of up to R73 a month, most paid more than R80. Some were as high as R110, leaving them with fewer than R30 from their pension to buy power, food and other necessities.

Many of the rent-controlled flats surveyed were occupied by people who could afford to live in comparative luxury.

Mr Pringle found that pensioners spent 36 percent of their income on food and 14 percent on tobacco, clothing, shoes, electricity, cleaning materials, personal care and transport.

Health

They placed considerable empahsis on the need to maintain health, and argued that good food was essential in attaining this — and also reducing high medical costs.

In December 1982, pensioners surveyed were found to have spent R10,20 more than their monthly pension of R149,70.

Mr Pringle said the total figures have changed since, but not the gap.

"It is evident that, despite their limited budget, pensioners have been more seriously affected by inflation than the ordinary consumer."

Mr Pringle said that one of the most worrying factors about advancing age was the withdrawal of pension fund contributions by whites for reasons other than retirement.

Security

From 1970 to 1980 R1 600 million was withdrawn, he said.

He added: "There is something basically wrong with a pension system which permits this to occur."

He concludes that the situation is so serious that a new national pension scheme is needed.

"It is obvious that many whites are indifferent or ignorant of their retirement needs, and the State will have to exert its authority if it wishes to escape spending vast amounts on social security in the near future."

There were few far more pressing economic problems than the knowledge that in less than 20 years there could be more than 500 000 whites needing State aid.

"The plight of our old people is a national tragedy, and getting worse."

It is unlikely that the provision of further funds during the current financial year will lead to increased shipbuilding activities. In view of the tight financial situation of the State, it was, therefore, decided not to reserve funds for possible new contracts during the current financial year.

Health services/pensions

*10. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department is responsible for (a) health services and (b) the payment of pensions in Mgwali, Lesseyton, Wartburg, Mooiplaats, Goshen and Kwelera areas, respectively; if not, (i) who is responsible for these matters and (ii) where are pensioners in each of these areas required to collect their pensions; if so, (aa) what is the nature of the health services provided, and (bb) where are the pensions paid out, in each area?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Ciskeian Government renders these services on an agency basis on behalf of the Department of Co-operation and Development with the exception of the paying of pensions at Goshen, where the Department pays the pensions.

(aa) A health clinic is maintained in each of these areas. A comprehensive communal hospital-centric health service is rendered by the Ciskeian Government.

(bb) The Newlands Tribal Office, for residents of Newlands;

the Zibula Tribal Authority Office, for residents of the Mgwali/Wartburg area;

the Kwelera Tribal Authority Office, for residents of Kwelera;

the Kwenxura Tribal Office and the Mooiplaats shop in Soto Village for residents of Kwenxura/Mooiplaats;

the Tribal Authority Office at Lesseyton for residents of Lesseyton; and

the Goshen trading store, for residents of Goshen.

Stockenström

*11. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any compensation has been paid to members of the Stockenström Coloured community for property expropriated for consolidation purposes; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons received compensation and (b) what was the total amount paid out in compensation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No. Written offers have already been made to the Coloured owners concerned and are presently being considered by them. For this reason no properties belonging to members of the Coloured community in the Stockenström area have at this stage been expropriated on behalf of the South African Development Trust. The payment of compensation in terms of the Expropriation Act does, therefore, not arise.

Stockenström

*12. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 25 May 1984, his Department's investigation into the resettlement of the Stockenström Coloured community has been completed; if so, where is this community to be resettled; if not,

(2) whether any progress has been made in regard to the matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what progress and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) Surveys were made.

(b) The date can unfortunately not be determined. Mr Speaker, the hon member should really give me a little more time. He asked the same question last month. That leaves me very little time to reply to such a complicated question!

Public relations consultants

*13. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 20 June 1984, the National Transport commission invited tenders for the services of public relations consultants in respect of toll road projects; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) how many tenders were received and (c) what is the name of the successful tenderer;

(2) whether the lowest tender was accepted; if not, (a) why not and (b) on what basis were the present consultants awarded the contract?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, tenders were invited on a selective basis.

(a) During the latter half of 1982.

(b) Five.

(c) Kirkpatrick, Marais and Associates.

(2) No.

(a) The acceptance of the lowest or only tender is not always advisable.

(b) On merit after adjudicating the presentations submitted by the respective tenderers. Mr Speaker, the hon member knows very well how our system works. He himself has had concessions from the Railways in the past.

Mr B W B PAGE: Mr Speaker, I had an open tender and mine was the lowest.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

*14. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 20 June 1984, what was the total number of guests present at the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Unknown, but 400 guests were catered for.

Public relations/marketing consultants: postage costs

*15. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) With reference to the reply of the Minister of Transport Affairs to Question No 11 on 20 June 1984, (a) what is the (i) name and (ii) rank of the Post Office official who instructed a messenger of the firm of public relations/marketing consultants concerned to endorse offical envelopes with the said firm's stamp prior to accepting them for mailing, (b) why did this official give these instructions and (c) how many such envelopes were involved;

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) Use for departmental purposes.

Cape Town: buildings owned by Department/State

*30. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether his Department or the State owns any buildings in the area of Cape Town bounded by Roeland, Buitenkant, Darling, Drury and Mount Streets; if so, what in each case is the (a) address of the building and (b) purpose for which it is being used;

(2) whether any changes in the use of these buildings are being planned or considered; if so, (a) what changes, and (b) why, in each case;

(3) whether any of these buildings are to be (a) renovated and (b) demolished; if so, (i) which buildings in each case and (ii) what steps are to be taken in respect of the remaining buildings;

(4) what persons and/or organizations are occupying each of these buildings at present?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1), (2), (3) and (4) The desired information is not readily available. Since it is a time-consuming task to go through the particulars, and the personnel therefore is not available, the question can unfortunately not be replied to.

300 Hansard Q.61.1811 27/6/84

Development Boards: pension funds

*31. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation and Development to Question No 33 on 15 June 1984, his Department has reached a decision on allowing Black temporary employees of Development Boards to join a pension fund; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will a decision be reached; if so,

(2) whether these employees are to be allowed to join a pension fund; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) subject to what conditions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes, in respect of those Development Boards who in terms of section 5(2) of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund Act, 1979, applied for the approval of their temporary employees for the purposes of membership of the temporary employees pension fund;

(2) yes;

(a) from dates as requested by the Development Boards concerned;

(b) subject to the conditions contained in the Temporary Employees Pension Fund Act, 1979.

Dictionary of South African English

*32. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether the State has provided any money for the compilation of a dictionary of South African English at Rhodes University; if so,

(2) whether the State has agreed to finance this project for a certain period; if so, for what period;

(3) whether the project was completed in that period; if so, when was it completed; if not, why not;

(4) whether the State has agreed to extend this period; if so, for what period?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of National Education):

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, until March 1985.

(3) Yes. A copy, in three volumes, of the preliminary edition of the lexicographical collection of material for the Dictionary of South African English on Historical Principles was presented to Dr P S Meyer, Director-General of National Education on 25 May 1984. The manuscript of the Dictionary is at present being prepared for publication by the Oxford University Press.

(4) The HSRC is conducting an investigation into the manner in which a permanent English lexicographical unit could be subsidised in future.

Hansard Q.61.1813 27/6/84

Development Trust and Land Act

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

(1) What was the total (a) area of land which had been bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, as at 31 December 1983 and (b) amount paid for this land;

(2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1983, (b) was added to each national state and independent Black state in that year and (c) remained to be bought in each province as at 31 December 1983;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) (a) Orange Free State ... 111 070 ha
Cape .....1 479 356 ha
Natal ..... 464 304 ha
Transvaal .....2 944 201 ha

These are the nett totals. Land alienated by the South African Development Trust and land vested in the Trust in terms of section 6 of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936) is not included in these totals.

The following land was alienated during 1983:

Orange Free State .....Nil
Cape Province ..... 19 073 ha
Natal ..... 1 976 ha
Transvaal ..... 31 750 ha

(b) R798 000 000.

(2) (a) Orange Free State ..... 5 370 ha
Cape ..... 95 276 ha
Natal ..... 2 885 ha
Transvaal ..... 30 301 ha

(b) Land added to each national and independent Black state during 1983.

Transkei ..... 26 470 ha
Bophuthatswana ..... 500 ha
Venda ..... Nil
Ciskei ..... Nil
kaNgwane ..... Nil
kwaNdebele ..... Nil
Lebowa ..... 63 741 ha
Gazankulu ..... Nil
QwaQwa ..... Nil
kwaZulu .....3 381 ha.

(c) The extent of land to be acquired including the exact extent of the areas earmarked by Parliament in 1972, 1973 and 1975 is not readily available. Certain consolidation proposals submitted by the Commission for Co-operation and Development

CPA Times 25/6/84

Housing costs hit aged hard

By DIANE CASSERE

THERE IS widespread concern about the plight of pensioners and the frail aged because of rocketing costs of accommodation, which is now beyond the financial reach of all but the wealthy elderly.

In Cape Town, pensioners in the "economic" class can expect to pay up to R500 a month for full board at homes for the aged. This compares with tariffs of between R200 and R300 a month at residential hotels in good areas.

Sectional title development is placing tremendous pressure on pensioners, forcing people out of their flats in areas such as Gardens, Sea Point, Green Point and other areas.

Eroded

There are more than a million South Africans of all races over 65 and by the turn of the century there will be more than two million, according to the South African National Council for the Aged (Sanca).

Many of these people planned for their retirement, but inflation has eroded their savings.

Where the monthly income is less than R300, which the State then regards as sub-economic, the pensioner will pay about 80 percent of his or her pension in return for accommodation at a State-subsidized home.

Mr Tony Folker, chairman of Sanca, said a resident in a State home for the aged would pay two-thirds of his income, which included interest on capital investments.

Serviced

If the person is physically frail and in need of help, this figure rises to three-quarters of the income, and for the totally helpless and senile, 90 percent.

The Cape Peninsula Organization for the Aged runs many institutions for the aged, some of which the State subsidizes, and others which are commercial ventures.

Disa House, Gardens, is in the latter category. According to Mr Ian Tedder, director of CPOA, Disa House is "more like a boarding house". It was built by CPOA funds and while all rooms are serviced, the monthly fee of R209 mininum/R255 maximum covers only lodging and two meals a day.

But rising costs are leading to constant increases. A Disa House resident recently wrote to the Cape Times:

"Six-monthly increases are now the order of the day. For example, there were increases in July 1982 (R25), February 83 (R25), October 83 (R15), March 84 (R16) and a further increase is scheduled for October.

"There is so much insecurity. People are even looking for part-time work to supplement their meagre pensions."

The CPOA has four homes in coloured areas, two of which are Nerina in Bishop Lavis and Erica in Athlone.

These are State-subsidized and residents pay 80 percent of their pensions for full services, board, lodging, medical care and in some cases clothing.

Mr Tedder said the State paid R170 per month per person in these cases.

Sea Point Place, also run by the CPOA, has often been in the news as a result of dissatisfaction over rising costs.

"Sea Point Place was built with State funds. It operates both as a home for the frail aged in the sub-economic group — where they pay 75 percent of their income — and as a residence where the economic group pay R550 maximum per month," Mr Tedder explained.

Double

Pinelands Place, also CPOA, operates for people in the upper income bracket.

A resident said she and her husband paid R742 for double accommodation which included a lounge, bedroom, bathroom and cooking area. They had been there for two years, during which time there had been three rent increases. Another was expected in October.

Two meals a day are provided, electricity is paid for by the resident and parking is an extra R4. Single accommodation is roughly half that, and there are many additional services provided at low cost.

Not all are as fortunate. Recently an elderly man who had moved into a Wynberg home, wrote to the Cape Times:

"I pay nearly R500 a month for a room which I share with four other men. There is no heating of any kind and no qualified medical staff.

"There is no telephone in the annexe where I stay and I am allowed one bath a week. The doors are locked nightly at 6pm until the following morning.

"What would happen if there was a fire?"

DV pensioners call for better shelter system

EAST LONDON — The black community must provide shelter for people collecting their pensions, the assistant chief commissioner in the Eastern Cape, Mr H. C. Scholtz, said yesterday.

Mr Scholtz was reacting to complaints by pensioners in Duncan Village. They said there was no shelter where they collected their pensions.

They also claimed they had to wait the whole day sometimes and that officials at times did not turn up. The money sometimes ran out before all had been paid and the amounts they received fluctuated.

Pensioners interviewed yesterday said the monies should be posted to their homes as some of them were unable to walk to the pay point, Sophila workshop.

Mr Scholtz said the pensioners of Zipunzana were paid at the workshop because they had requested it. They had complained that they could not go to the community centre where there was a hall that could accommodate them.

He said he had been in touch with the manager of Zipunzana township and had been informed that there were no better facilities.

Mr Scholtz said he was not aware of any occasion when officials had not turned up on due days.

He agreed that money had run out sometimes, but said that necessary steps had been taken to prevent that happening again.

Mr Scholtz denied that there were fluctuations in the amounts paid to the people adding that if a person received varying amounts, he should see the commissioner.

"There should be no fluctuations. This can only happen when bonuses are paid in July and November or when there has been an increase in pension," he said.

Mr Scholtz refused to comment on a suggestion by the pensioners that they be paid monthly instead of every two months. The matter was receiving attention, he said.

Turning to the issue of posting pensions to the pensioners' homes, Mr Scholtz said most had no fixed address.

If a person was unable to collect his money, he could see the commissioner who would make the necessary arrangements.

"If a person, is infirm, the commissioner will arrange for the money to be posted," he said. — DDR.

Mr Earnest Magengelele, flanked by his wife, Mrs Nozamile Magengelele, and Nkosinathi Qwasi who wheeled him to the pay point.

Discounts for the elderly

Capt Times 21/6/84 (300)

Staff Reporter

A LARGE South African food chain has increased its discounts for senior citizens in all of its 190 stores. This follows recent price increases and the three percent increase in general sales tax.

Under the Checkers Senior Citizens discount scheme, the food chain will give a discount on all purchases equivalent to the amount of general sales tax payable.

The scheme operates one week in every month and the new discount will be effective from mid-July.

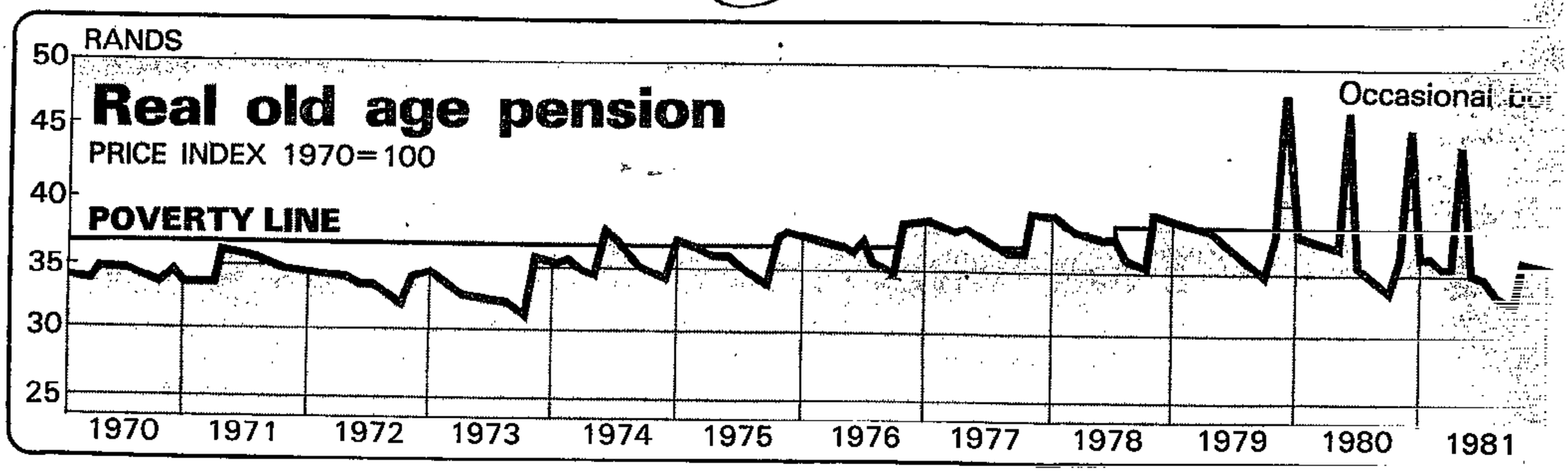
Discount-week calendars are available from store managers and at the company's consumer centres.

The reduction is given to all people over 65 regardless of whether they draw a pension or not.

Women over 60 who draw a state "old-age pension" and war-veteran pensioners are also eligible. The scheme is open to all races.

To take part in the scheme, pensioners are asked to present a small photograph to their nearest store manager. This will be attached to a special ID card.

The July discount week is from Tuesday, July 17, until the following Wednesday.



The bare econon of fighting pove=

OLD AGE POVERTY: Second of a four-part series

SUE FAULKNER

IT WAS traumatic . . . a dreadful experience. And I still think about those old people.

These were words used by Mr Anthony Pringle, a lecturer in economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, to describe his time canvassing a questionaire amongst the aged for a study on their economic situation.

"Their situation is desperate. I don't know how they come through," he said.

His report was published recently under the title "The Economic Position of the White Aged".

It recommends that a State-administered pension scheme — with compulsory contributions from employers and employees — be started and that all pension contributions be preserved.

This means that lump sum withdrawals could not be made until retirement.

Copies of the report have already been sent to the Government.

"But even if a national pension system were to start tomorrow, the State will have to swallow the pill for a minimum of 10 years . . . until everyone is adequately prepared for retirement. We need decent old age pensions," said Mr Pringle.

"Until this report, nothing had really been done to establish the economic living requirements of old age pensioners.

"They are the forgotten members of our society," said Mr Pringle.

Although initially he had hoped to include pensioners of all races, his financial budget and resources prevented this.

His paper concentrates on the conditions of white old age pensioners in central Johannesburg.

Mr Pringle finally selected 220 pensioners for his survey, all within a 2km radius of Johannesburg Station.

During Mr Pringle's research, he came across two separate instances of old age pensioners quietly begging on the streets. One was a well dressed, well-spoken lady, Mr Pringle said.

What struck him about many of the pensioners who compiled questionaires for his survey, was their pride.

"They don't want to think of themselves as desperately poor, " he said.

Even so, Mr Pringle found that a number of pensioners were forced to beg meals from other tenants in their blocks of flats.

The field work for the survey was done in 1982 and 1983 and set out to determine the old age pension in real terms and to see whether it enabled a pensioner to exist above an acceptable poverty line.

Since 1979, the old age pension has been tumbling below the povery datum line . . . the breadline.

"The findings are just as pertinent now. The poverty datum line only alters about every nine years."

He estimates that the old age pension has dropped to 15% below the breadline.

In an appendage to the report, Mr Pringle has stated that the pension increase of R14 announced in March this year is insufficient to bring any relief to the pensioner.

"It represents an increase of 9,2% — lower than the rate of inflation — and may be expected to be lower still by the time the increase takes effect in October.

"Questions asked in the survey made no provision for burial insurance, although many elderly people worry about having a decent burial.

"Dental care, reading matter, a wireless, recreation and cooking utensils were also excluded. There was nothing except basics," he said.

Mr Pringle believes that single pensioners face the worst problems.

Women frequently outlive their spouses to face old age and crippling poverty alone.

Many of them simply stay in bed if it is cold because they can't afford to put a heater on, Mr Pringle said.

The report stated: "On average, old age pensioners in the central Johannesburg area cannot exist on the pensions.

"There is little reason to believe the situation is much different in other major centres."

Among the 220 old age pensioners selected for Mr Pringle's survey were garment makers and shop assistants, as well as those from more affluent backgrounds.

"Some had lost their money on the stock exchange or through bad business ventures," he said.

Many old people find themselves trapped in delapidated flats, where they fall prey to criminal elements.

"Behind and above the premises of prosperous business and office blocks in central Johannesburg the destitute aged are trapped.

"Here they eke out a living amid squalor and fear of their lives . . . dark corridors, doors which provide little protection, unserviceable lifts, barely functioning hot water systems and drainage in chronic disrepair are common to most buildings housing the aged.

"Poverty is evident everywhere," Mr Pringle wrote in the report.

He found that most of the pensions went on rent payments. Although some pensioners had rent-controlled flats, the majority paid more than R80 a month — 57% of their pension — while some were paying as much as R110.

Food costs swallowed 36,28% of the pension, leaving 14,09% for electricity, clothing, footware, tobacco, cleaning materials, medical and personal care and transport.

"Despite their limited budget, pensioners have been more seriously affected by inflation than the ordinary consumer," the report said.

The effect of double-figured inflation on an old age pension has meant that, in real terms, the pension has not changed much since 1970, Mr Pringle concluded.

Besides an inadequate pension, in real terms a pensioner's free income allowance has declined by more than 30% since 1970.

A supplementary allowance paid to pensioners who postpone their retirement has also been seriously eroded.

"The pensioner's position can at best be described as precarious," said Mr Pringle.

"It has deteriorated markedly since the beginning of 1979, and especially since May 1982, when pension in real terms declined from R43,06 to R32,41 four months later.

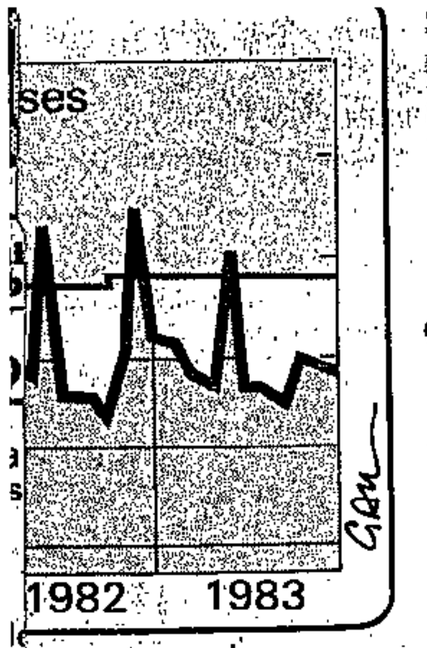
"A pension increase in October 1982, followed by a bonus in November, raised the real pension to R43,88, but this declined to R36 a month later.

"There were no increases until September 1983 and, by then, the pension had declined to R32,27.

"An 11,59% increase in pensions in October 1983 did little to redress the situation. By December the

'They are the forgotten members of our society'

RAM
27/6/84



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al pension had declined less than R35," the report said.

eek out their pensions, a mber of pensioners in de survey bet on horse ces on a small scale, acing a few rand on the vourite.

ew elderly women told rtunes, while others ade garments which ere sold to charities or urch organisations.

ut 20% of the 220 pensioners augmented their ensions through additional income or extra od, but the majority relied exclusively on their ensions.

Pringle also noted that a ew pensioners shared lectricity and cooking acilities to cut down on osts.

t generally, pensioners prefer their privacy ... o matter how desperate heir situation," he said.

spite the bleak future aced by pensioners, outh Africans withdrew rogressively more of heir pension funds each year during the last decade, extracting a total of R116 000-million of their contributions for reasons other than retirement, according to the report.

here is something basically wrong with a pension system which permits this to occur and which keeps many of our aged in a state of bare subsistence.

here can be few more pressing problems," Mr Pringle wrote.

Graphic: ANNE POGRUND

TOMORROW: The problems others face

directories in the (a) 1979-80, (b) 1980-81, (c) 1981-82 and (d) 1982-83 years?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(a) R3 082 245,

(b) R4 198 790,

(c) R2 675 301, and

(d) R2 415 102.

Note
It is emphasized that, as requested, the printing costs given relate to the number of copies printed in excess of the number of telephones as explained in the note to my reply to Question No 978, and not to any number that finally proved to be in excess of actual requirements. In respect of the latter, ie directories that were either unclaimed or unsold when distribution of the new editions commenced, the relative figures would be as follows:—

(a) R59 774,

(b) R47 552,

(c) R295 532, and

(d) R398 489.

Hansard Q. Col. 1827
27/6/84
Unemployment insurance cards

1091. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively, for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category in each such year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Yes.

1980—122
1981—104
1982—86.

(b) Yes.

1980—6 458
1981—7 041
1982—8 211.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

1098. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 20 June 1984, (a) how many (i) (aa) members and (bb) officials of the National Transport Commission and (ii) wives of such (aa) members and (bb) officials attended the opening function of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project and (b) what was the cost of (i) transporting and (ii) accommodating them?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) (aa) 10.

(bb) 28.

(ii) (aa) 10.

(bb) 14.

(b) (i) R6 960.

(ii) Provisionally R1 540. A final account is being awaited.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

1099. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 20 June 1984, (a) how many (i) invitation cards, (ii) programmes, (iii) menus and (iv) other specified items were printed for the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project and (b) what was the cost in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) 750 invitation cards.

(ii) 400 programmes.

(iii) 300 menus.

(iv) 350 parking stickers.

(b) (i) R1 143,07.

(ii) R791,80.

(iii) R511,46.

(iv) R248,77.

THURSDAY, 28 JUNE 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Hansard Q. Col. 1829
28/6/84
Consolidation

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

(a) What total ares of land in each province was recommended by the Commission for Co-operation and Development for purposes of consolidation in 1983, (b) to which national states and independent Black states has this land been allocated, (c) how many White farming units will be involved and (d) what is the estimated cost of executing these recommendations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)—(d) The recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are confidential and details thereof cannot be divulged. As soon as the Cabinet has taken the necessary decisions, the proposals concerned are normally announced as a basis for further consultation and negotiation, whereafter final proposals will be submitted to Parliament.

In consequence of the recommendations of the Commission to the Government, Parliament in 1983 granted approval for a further approximately 183 000 hectares to be added to KwaNdebele and a further approximately 73 000 hectares to Ciskei.

Due to the fact that all the land in the earmarked areas has not yet been valued, it is not possible at this stage to give an indication as to the total value of the respective areas of land, and also not as to precisely how many White farming units will be involved.

Hansard
Children's homes Q. Col. 1830 28/6/84

889. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nine (as at 31 March 1984).

(b) 990.

Hansard Q. 61. 1830
Pensions/grants
28/6/84

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

(1) How many Black persons in the (a) Republic and (b) national states were (i) in receipt of, and (ii) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of, (aa) old age pensions, (bb) blind persons' pensions, (cc) war veterans' pensions and (dd) disability grants as at 31 December 1983;

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1983 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants;

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons, and (b) free income allowed

per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant, in respect of (i) old age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 235 743.

(bb) 4 452.

(cc) 1 283.

(dd) 98 765.

(ii) (aa)—(dd) No statistics are kept about this, but according to estimates between 80% and 85% of the social pensioners in the RSA receive the maximum amount.

(b) These matters have been transferred to the national states. The Department of Co-operation and Development consequently does not keep this information on record.

(2) (a) Old age pension—R635,41;
War veterans' pension—R717,08;
Blind persons' pension—R631,19.

(b) Disability grants—R639,83.
Figures in respect of the national states are not available.

(3) (a) (i)—(iv) From 1 April 1983 to 30 September 1983: R57 per month.
From 1 October 1983 tot 31 March 1984: R65 per month.
Figures in respect of the national states are not available.

(b) (i)—(iv) R252.
Figures in respect of the national states are not in available.

Pietermaritzburg: murders

1056. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were murdered in the Pietermaritzburg police district since 1 January 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any suspects have been charged in connection with these murders; if so, how many in respect of each race group?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 1 January to 31 May 1984.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
349	8	3	6

(2) Yes.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
182	7	6	1

Pietermaritzburg: patrols

1057. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any (a) foot, (b) bicycle and (c) motorized patrols in or out of uniform are operating from police stations in the Pietermaritzburg police district at present; if not, why not; if so, how many such patrols are on duty (i) during the day and (ii) at night?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Yes, from three police stations.

(i) 34.

(ii) 18.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, from all the police stations.

(i) 22.

(ii) 11.

Midwives/health visitors/radiographers/sister tutors

1062. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many (a) Black, (b) Indian, (c) Coloured and (d) White persons registered as (i) midwives, (ii) health visitors, (iii) radiographers and (iv) sister tutors in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(i) *Registered Midwives*

	1981	1982	1983
White	825	882	283
Coloured	204	305	256
Indian	68	94	87
Black	669	946	856
Total	1 766	2 227	1 482

(ii) *Registered Community Health Nurses*

White	193	195	176
Coloured	26	25	44
Indian	5	3	4
Black	79	97	144
Total	303	320	368

(iii) *Radiographers*

Total	224	150	220

(iv) *Tutors*

White	75	45	33
Coloured	4	9	12
Indian	2	4	2
Black	25	55	58
Total	106	113	105

Zebediela citrus farms

1068. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the Zebediela citrus farms are to be incorporated into any national or independent Black state; if so, into which such state;

(2) whether ownership has been transferred to this state; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be transferred; if so, on what date;

(3) whether his Department has received any representations regarding the transfer of these citrus farms; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1), (2) and (3) The Zebediela Estate will eventually be incorporated in either a national or an independent state. The Estate is at present the property of the South African Development Trust and is run by the South African Development Trust Corporation.

The freehold in land acquired by the South African Development Trust is not transferred to a national state. Only the right of use is transferred. Freehold in Trust land is transferred only in case of incorporation in an independent state.

Representations were received from the Government of Lebowa requesting that the Zebediela Estate be incorporated in the area of jurisdiction of Lebowa.

Whether or not the Estate will be incorporated in Lebowa is of course a consolidation matter and a decision regarding the future of Zebediela will only be taken when the consolidation plans are finalized.

Pietersburg/Seshego: rail link

1079. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport

A sorry gap between black, white pensions

OLD AGE POVERTY: Third in a four-part series

SUE FAULKNER RDM 28/6/84 (300)

POVERTY is crippling the lives of white old age pensioners, but the situation is worse for black, coloured and Indian pensioners.

The gap between white old age pensions and those of other race groups is not closing, although food, clothing and other esssentials cost the same for everyone.

And in black urban areas — such as Katlehong and Soweto — the elderly are at the mercy not only of dire poverty and overcrowded conditions, but are neglected as a result of changing family roles.

The strong social network — which traditionally operated in black households and provided child-minding roles for the elderly in return for their keep — is breaking down.

To draw an accurate picture of the bleak conditions faced by black, coloured and Indian pensioners is not easy.

Organised efforts to help them seem disjointed when compared to a more far-reaching, co-ordinated attempt to reach needy white pensioners — achieved by a range of welfare organisations and the private sector.

Black, coloured and Indian pensioners are rarely seen in the streets of Johannesburg.

This observation indicates there could be many elderly people hidden away in the townships who are prevented by burning poverty from reaching help.

Figures presented at the Carnegie conference in April by Mrs Zerilda Nel, Transvaal regional representative of the National Council for the Aged showed that, between 1977 and 1984, the white old age pension — while it failed to keep abreast of inflation — rose by R73 from R79 to R152.

This represented a percentage increase of 108%.

The old age pension for black people rose R37 — from R27 to R57, or 54% — during the same period.

"Income maintenance, whether through a private or public pension scheme, remains the most important single factor in promoting health and independence in the aged.

"The disparity in pensions are causing hardship to the black aged and the gap between pensions paid to other race groups is not closing as promised by the Government," Mrs Nel said in her paper.

A differentiation in the means test and the application of the old age pension was to the disadvantage of the black aged pensioner, she added.

To qualify for an old age pension, a black pensioner's monthly income must not exceed R21 a month.

The means test set for white pensioners allows a monthly income of R84.

"Children no longer see it as their role to care for their parents. Some of our pensioners find themselves abandoned. They are found dying of exposure in toilets, scrap cars and chicken coops," said Mrs Thapelo Mzizi, a senior social worker with the National Council for the Aged.

"In urban areas, nuclear familes are replacing a traditional concept of extended families. There is a lot of role conflict and while the older person still feels responsible for the family's upkeep, some children go to the extent of demanding their parents' old age pension."

"The black pensioner is desperate. In a household where no one is employed the meagre old age pension is often the only source of income for a large household, " said Mrs Nomsa Mtsweni, a senior social worker with the National Council for the Aged.

Worst hit are elderly people who once worked on the farms in country districts, who find themselves thrown off as they reach old age, she said.

They may find illegal refuge in the urban areas but are charged exorbitant rents as lodgers.

In some cases, social workers now have to directly supervise the collection and spending of pensions.

But the vast majority of black pensioners stay with their families — there is nowhere else to go.

Soweto's first old age home — run in Orlando East by the National Council of African Women — was shortlived.

It was moved to Lichtenburg in the Western Transvaal by the Government in 1967.

The second old age home is still being built and not expected to be ready until next year. It will house 120 aged.

In Katlehong there are facilities to house 20 old people but social workers estimate that elderly pensioners number 3 000 in this township alone.

"At the moment there is no special care whatsoever for the frail aged in Soweto or Katlehong," said Mrs Mzizi.

So even in dire poverty, old age pensioners find themselves exploited by landlords who charge exorbitant rents or their own families.

"We find we are not getting the support from the community that we need. But it is difficult.

"The Government asks us to take responsibility for our old people but the framework of support is decided by a white Government and we have to work within that framework.

"It is impossible to overlook the socio-economic-political situation which faces the black people when considering the problems confronted by the black aged," said Mrs Mzizi.

A survey conducted by the National Council for the Aged in the Eastern townships of Johannesburg concluded that the aged in Katlehong, Kwa-Thema and Daveyton listed their top priorities as medicine, money, food and company.

"It shows the great need for basics and is an indication of the poverty level of the black aged in these areas," said Mrs Nel.

Only the top income bracket can afford to save for their old age, according to social workers.

Mrs Zerilda Droskie, liaison director for the National Council for the Aged said the extended family system in the coloured community was already fragmented and many coloured pensioners now sought independence from their families in old age.

"And how can anyone expect the coloured community, who live from hand to mouth, to save for their old age?" she asked.

Mr Bill Balsdon, chairman of the Johannesburg Association for the Aged (Jafta), said that its work in coloured townships was hamstrung by a lack of qualified coloured social workers.

"Whereas one finds that umbrella organisations are able to cope with the bulk of case loads in white Johannesburg, the situation is reversed in Johannesburg's coloured townships."

"Much of the help for the coloured aged — in Eldorado Park for example — is administered by the Methodist Church. Because we are so desperately short of qualified coloured staff, our own work there is small," he said.

The Indian community were coping better with their aged, Mr Balsdon said.

"They are still being cared for by their own families, " he said.

Indian and coloured pensioners receive R93 a month.

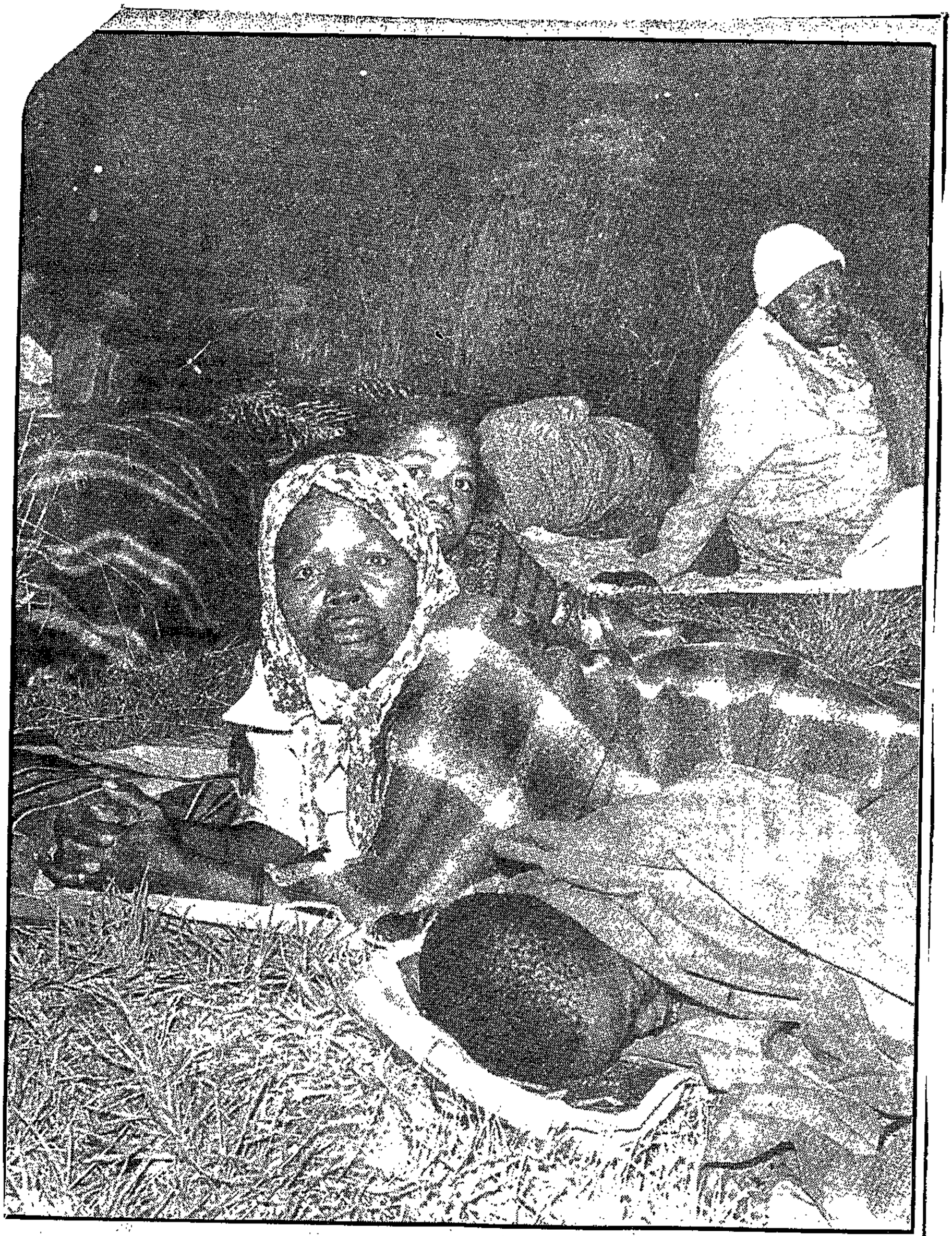
But according to experts in the field, new black and coloured middle classes face serious difficulties as they retire.

To date, little provision has been made for professional people — retired teachers and nurses.

They feel the effects of poverty more acutely and find it more difficult to adapt to not working.

TOMORROW: Preparing for retirement

RDM 28/6/84 (300)



COLD COMFORT . . . old age pensioners in Soweto sleep overnight outside pension centres. They will be paid the following morning. Young family members often help by keeping their place in the overnight "queue".

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

eventual pension. For example, is your eventual pension linked in any way to inflation — the consumer price index? If not, you should speak to the personnel manager.

● You may feel that you will not need a pension equal to your whole salary. But at the same time, if you want a high standard of living — perhaps 80% of your final salary — it may be necessary to make additional savings arrangements outside a pension fund, depending on your particular fund and your duration of service.

● Any savings on a regular basis will help to supplement a pension fund but a retirement annuity or endowment policy is probably the most efficient way to save.

Imagine a hypothetical case. Mr X is 25 years old and belongs to an efficient pension fund. If he stays 40 years with the company he can expect a pension of 80% of his final salary on retirement.

But it is unlikely that Mr X will stay that long in his first career job. If Mr X changes his job four times and begins his last job at the age of 45, working on the same formula, he would be eligible for only 40% of his salary at retirement.

This would be inadequate and Mr X should look at investing an additional amount of money — say R100 a month — which could mature to R110 000 in 20 years.

On the same basis, if you stay with a pension fund which offers 80% of your final salary by way of a pension — and many pension funds offer far less — 30 years with the company will produce a pension of only 60% of your final salary.

And if you join your last employee as late as 40, you will have a pension of only 50% of your final salary to look foward to.

According to Mr Hilkowitz, properly invested savings of between 15% to 20% of your earnings should provide an adequate income after you have retired.

But it seems few people are taking this precaution. Some experts believe that as much as a third of the working population are not making any provision whatsoever for retirement.

And apart from people who simply do not — or cannot — save for retirement, a huge amount of pension savings are squandered by employees when they change jobs.

Some employees simply ignore the fact that they do not belong to an adequate pension scheme or only discover it when it is far too late . . . on the day they retire.

RDM
24/6/84
300

When retirement comes, and the money isn't there

Concluding our series on OLD AGE POVERTY

SUE FAULKNER RDM 29/6/84 (300)

HOW often do people dream of a graceful retirement? Yet are they prepared financially for the time when their salary drops away?

Unless they have prepared adequately for retirement, the odds are that their pension will not even be enough to live on decently.

All working people must finally realise that, at least in the foreseeable future, the State will not take care of their retirement.

While Government-paid pensions allow a standard of living far below the breadline, the State is already pleading poverty.

When the Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe, called for the appointment of a select committee into State-paid pensions in March he said R1 200-million was being paid each year on pensions.

He predicted this would rise to over R5 000-million by the year 2 000.

This figure did not take the rate of inflation into account but merely reflected increasing numbers and subsidies without any parity or narrowing of the gap.

"South Africa cannot afford this R5 000-million in subsidies," he said.

Because South Africa is not a welfare state, it follows that the working population must save earnestly for their retirement if they are to avoid plunging headlong into poverty on the day they stop work.

But where do you start?

The most important single piece of advice from insurance experts is: Look into your own pension scheme and its benefits. And where necessary supplement the scheme through your own savings.

"Employees need to be far more inquiring, far more demanding about the benefits offered by pension funds," said Mr Monty Hilkowitz, managing director of Liberty Life Association.

On paper it may be possible to anticipate a reasonable pension through a lifetime of service to one employer, but few employees stick with their first job.

Mr Martin Westcott, managing director of P E Corporate Services, said that, on average, companies experience a 30% staff turnover each year.

At the start of working life, a white employee may change jobs every couple of years. Although job-swapping tends to slow down once the employee is in his or her 40s, a conservative estimate suggests a white employee may change jobs at least four times during the course of a working lifetime.

Among other race groups, particulary blacks and coloureds, the job turnover rate is far higher.

Although a chorus of voices has come out strongly in favour of preservation and transferability of pension rights — which would prevent lump sums being withdrawn and squandered before retirement — employees at present are free to spend their contributions to a pension fund as they wish when they leave a job.

In a report on the economic position of the aged, Mr Anthony Pringle, a lecturer in economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, drew attention to the fact that, between 1970 and 1980, South Africans withdrew a staggering R1,6 000-million of their pension funds for reasons other than retirement.

Actual pension payments were only R151-million higher.

And although women frequently outlive men, pension fund discrimination against women has placed the female workforce in a particularly vulnerable position when they retire.

The Women's Bureau of South Africa has launched a nationwide probe into pension discrimination against women.

According to Mrs Margaret Lessing, director of the bureau, discrimination against women in pension funds falls into three main categories.

"There are schemes for women in full employment whose conditions differ from those for men. There are generally no pension provisions for part-time employees and a growing number of women are working part-time," she said.

And an older married woman may lose all claim to a share of her husband's pension through divorce even when their joint income has contributed to it.

But how can the working population in general ward off poverty in old age?

Mr Hilkowitz suggested the following points:

- First, inquire about your

premises of the company concerned but went there in the normal execution of their functions because of the unrest situation that prevailed there, and if necessary to take such action as the circumstances may dictate.

(d) Chubby Chicks (Pty) Ltd.

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) To the managing director and the administrative manager of the company.

(ii) Because they acted in the execution of their duties.

(iii) It is neither the policy nor the practice to disclose particulars of this nature.

*23. Dr A L BORAINE—Law and Order—Reply standing over.

Hansard Q. 61. 1903 4/7/84

Durban: explosion

*24. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police were informed of an explosion outside and old-age home in Musgrave Road in Durban on or about 21 June 1984; if so, (a) when did the explosion take place and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident;

(2) whether the incident has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(a) At 07h00 on 21 June 1984.

(b) What appeared to have been a relatively light charge of explosives was detonated next to a transformer box in Musgrave Road close to the old-age home, causing damage to the transformer and the fence around the old-age home and causing a number of windows in the vicinity to be shattered. There is no indication that the explosion was directed at the old-age home.

(2) Yes. The investigation has not yet been completed.

Hansard Q. 61. 1904 4/7/84

Unemployment Insurance Fund

*25. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether married women employed as temporary teachers are permitted to contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund; if not, why not;

(2) whether single (a) men and (b) women employed as temporary teachers are permitted to contribute to this Fund; if not, why not;

(3) whether he has received any representations concerning contributions to this Fund by married women employed as temporary teachers; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

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

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Married women teachers employed in a temporary capacity by *inter alia* a Provincial Administration or the Department of National Education were excluded as contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund with effect from 2 July 1950, by Government Notice No 2117 of 1 September 1950, which was published in terms of section 2(5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1946. The temporary

married women teachers referred to in the Government Notice were excluded at the request of certain Provincial Administrations, such request being supported by Teachers' Associations and by the majority of the married women teachers who were employed in a temporary capacity as set out in the Notice.

The reasons advanced at the time for the exclusion were—

(i) married women teachers are normally employed only for limited periods during the absence of permanent teachers;

(ii) such teachers are, generally speaking, only available for appointment at schools reasonably close to their place of residence; and

(iii) as far as the Department of Manpower is concerned there would be great difficulty in placing married women teachers in suitable employment, since most teaching vacancies are controlled by the education departments of the four provinces.

(2) Single (a) men (b) women employed as temporary teachers and whose earnings do not exceed R18 000 per annum are liable to contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

(3) Yes.

(a) On 4 April 1984.

(b) The Department of National Education.

(c) (i) That it should be investigated why married female teachers are excluded as contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

(ii) The matter is being investigated and a memorandum is being prepared for submission to the Unemployment Insurance Board which will make its recommendations to the Minister.

(4) As the matter is still under consideration I do not propose making a statement at this stage.

Hansard Q. 61. 1906 4/7/84

Teachers' salaries

*26. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether the cost of the salary increases granted to underqualified teachers is included in the final figure for the cost of the improvement of conditions of service; if so, (a) what is the anticipated total cost of these increases in respect of (i) the current financial year and (ii) a full financial year and (b) with effect from what date will they be paid; if not, (aa) from which Vote or Votes will these increases be paid, (bb) what will be the total cost of the increases in respect of a full financial year and (cc) with effect from what date will they be paid?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) (i) R64 million.

(ii) R192 million.

(b) With effect from 1 December 1984.

Teaching profession: salaries

*27. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether the cost of the salary increases to the top structure of the teaching profession wih effect from 1 January 1984 is included in the final figure for the improvement of the conditions of service; if so, (a) what is the anticipated total cost of these increases in respect of the current financial year, (b) what ranks of the teaching profession will receive these backdated increases and (c) when will payment of these increases be made; if not, (i)(aa)

Yes.

(a) (i) 121.

(b) (i) 8.

(ii) and (iii) A list indicating the situation of each centre and the enrolment as at June 1984 will be made available to the hon member.

Hansard Q.Col. 1931
5/7/84

Tertiary education institutions

1097. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) (a) How many (i) universities, (ii) technikons, (iii) training colleges and (iv) other specified tertiary education institutions were there for (aa) Coloured and (bb) Asian persons in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) in which province are they situated in each case;

(2) how many students were enrolled in each of these institutions in 1984?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

As at 26 June 1984:

			(aa)	(bb)
(1)	(a)	(i)	1	1
		(ii)	1	1
		(iii)	13	2
		(iv)	6	None

(b) and (2)

For Coloureds	Enrolment
Universities and Technikons:	
University of the Western Cape, Cape Province	6 068
Technikon Peninsula, Cape Province	2 271
Training Colleges:	
Athlone Training College, Cape Province	280
Bechet Training College, Natal	280
Bellville Training College, Cape Province	608
Dower Training College, Cape Province	583
Hewat Training College, Cape Province	717
Perseverance Training College, Cape Province	312
Roggebaai Training College, Cape Province	646
Sally Davies Training College, Cape Province	25
Söhnge Training College, Cape Province	188
Southern Cape Training College, Cape Province	273
Wesley Training College, Cape Province	217
Zonnebloem Training College, Cape Province	223
Rand Training College, Transvaal	347
Other Education Institutions:	
Kromme Rhee Agricultural College, Cape Province	9
Bethelsdorp Technical College, Cape Province	100
R C Elliot Technical College, Transvaal	80
Highveld Technical College, Transvaal	70
L C Johnson Technical College, Natal	180
Proteaville Technical College, Cape Province	250

Although Technical Colleges are not instituted to provide tertiary education, significant numbers of students at the technical colleges mentioned follow courses on a tertiary level and the institutions are therefore included in the reply. The enrolment figures given are of students taking courses on a tertiary level.

For Indians

Universities and Technikons:	
University of Durban-Westville, Natal	6 573
M L Sultan Technikon, Natal	3 236
Training Colleges:	
Springfield Training College, Natal	1 246
Transvaal Training College, Transvaal	448

(300) Hansard Q.Col. 1933
5/7/84

Institutions for the aged

1100. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 1011 on 15 June 1984, (a) how many private institutions for the aged were there in the Republic for (i) Indian and (ii) Coloured persons as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what total number of (i) Indian and (ii) Coloured persons can be accommodated in these institutions and (c) how many applications from (i) Indian and (ii) Coloured persons for admission to these institutions were (aa) received and (bb) refused in 1982 and 1983, respectively;

(2) (a) how many persons can be accommodated in the old-age home for Coloured persons referred to in the above reply and (b) how many applications for admission to this home were refused in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

As at 22 June 1984:

(1) (a) (i) 2.

(ii) 29.

(b) (i) 255.

(ii) 2 275.

(c) The admission and refusal of applicants to private old-age homes rest exclusively with the management of such institutions and no statistics are available in the Department in this regard.

(2) (a) 170.

(b) 1982—7;
1983—8.

(3) Cattle
Hansard Q.Col. 1934 5/7/84

Cattle/sheep/goats/pigs

1120. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) How many (a) head of cattle, (b) sheep, (c) goats and (d) pigs were there in the Republic in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available;

(2) how many (a) head of cattle, (b) sheep, (c) goats and (d) pigs were slaughtered in the Republic in each of these years;

(3) (a) how many (i) cattle, (ii) sheep, (iii) goats and (iv) pig carcases were imported into the Republic in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available and (b) from which countries were these carcases imported in each case?

states and (bb) how many title deeds had been registered in each category in each national state as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether his Department has received any representations from any national state government concerning the ownership of land in its territory; if so, (a) from which governments, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) (a) (i) Yes, in rural areas. In proclaimed townships deeds of grant are issued.

(ii) Yes, in rural areas provided the land is acquired from the South African Development Trust and Parliamentary approval is obtained in terms of the provisions of Act 18/1936. In proclaimed townships Whites can acquire land in terms of the 99 year leasehold scheme.

(b) Yes, in the case of White industrialists in rural areas provided land is acquired from South African Development Trust and Parliamentary approval is obtained. Black industrialists can obtain full title in rural areas provided the Government of the national state approves. In proclaimed townships Black industrialists can obtain deeds of grant and white industrialists may acquire land in terms of the 99 year leasehold scheme.

(aa) All national states.

(bb) At present the following numbers of title deeds are registered in favour of Blacks in national states:

(i)	KwaNdebele	58
(ii)	Lebowa	2 878
(iii)	Gazankulu	13
(iv)	KaNgwane	Nil
(v)	Qwaqwa	Nil
(vi)	KwaZulu	9 021

No title deeds are registered in favour of Whites or industries in any national state.

(2) No recent representations were received from any national state regarding ownership in respect of land in its area.

Hansard Q.61.1956 6/7/84

East Rand: contracts

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

Whether the East Rand Development Board has signed any contracts for work to be undertaken at (a) Ekangala/Ekandustria, (b) Lebowakgomo and (c) any other area outside the East Rand Development Board area; if so, (i) how many contracts were signed by the Board in each of these areas in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (ii) what was the value of each contract in respect of each of these areas and (iii)(aa) on what basis and (bb) for what reason did the East Rand Development Board act in these areas?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) and (b) Yes.

(c) No, Ekangala and Ekandustria are situated within the area of the East Rand Development Board, but Lebowakgomo not.

At Ekangala and Ekandustria the Board has for the past three years acted as agent for the Bronkhorstspruit City Council and at Lebowakgomo it acts as agent for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(i) Figures are not readily available and can only be obtained by performing a great quantity of work which, in the circumstances, is not deemed justified.

(ii) Figures are not readily available and can only be obtained by performing a great quantity of work which, in the circumstances, is deemed not justified. The total funds spent are as follows:

Ekangala

1981/82	R4,0 million
1982/83	R5,0 million
1983/84	R5,3 million

These funds were obtained by means of loans from the National Housing Commission.

Ekandustria

1981/82	R4,2 million
1982/83	R6,2 million
1983/84	R14,3 million

These funds were acquired by the City Council of Bronkhorstspruit.

Lebowakgomo

1979/80	R1,5 million
1980/81	R2,5 million
1981/82	R2,1 million
1982/83	R1,7 million
1983/84	R1,2 million

These funds were acquired from the South African Development Trust.

(iii) (aa) On an agency basis as indicated under (a) and (b) above.

(bb) The Board is capable of rendering these services, the services fall within the ambit of its operations and it was accordingly appointed as agent.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

*25. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) What was the total cost of erecting toll collection facilities in respect of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project and (b) on what specified items was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) The estimated total cost is R4,028 million.

(b) Extra road construction: R1,380 million
Toll Plaza buildings: R0,495 million
Toll Plaza lighting and electrical work: R0,453 million
Electrical and other toll equipment: R1,300 million
Professional fees in respect of architect, civil engineer and electrotechnical engineer: R0,400 million

300 Hansard Q-61.1958 6/7/84

Transport Services: pension

*26. Mr S P BARNARD: asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) How many employees of the South African Transport Services were only repaid their pension contributions during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) During the period 1 June 1983 to 31 May 1984 former employees were only repaid their pension contributions in the following cases:

Voluntary resignations	—	3 766
Abscondments/dismissals	—	3 444
Termination of services in terms of service contract (e.g. poor execution of duties)	—	220

Interest on pension contributions is paid to former employees in the following circumstances:

Voluntary resignation/dismissal	:	For each completed year above 13 years for which he contributed to the fund.
Termination of services in terms of service contract (e.g. poor execution of duties)	:	For each completed year above one year for which he contributed to the fund.

During the period in question interest was paid in 366 cases to former employees who left the Service in the aforementioned circumstances.

†Mr S P BARNARD: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and in view of the good pensions which are going to be paid to members of the President's Council, can the hon the Minister not reconsider this matter? While members of the President's Council are going to receive a pension of almost R21 000 per year after only two and a half years' service, why must the families of persons such as these with 30 or 40 years' service, suffer hardships?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the pension fund of the SA Transport Services is managed by a committee consisting of Railway workers. There is an Act which prescribes the procedure to be followed. If one wants to do what the hon member is suggesting, the Act will have to be amended. If the hon member comes to see me about it, we can see whether we can amend the Act.

†Mr S P BARNARD: Thank you very much.

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 4 July 1984:

6/7/84

Dispute between employees/company

Hansard Q. 61. 1960

*21. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he has received any representations from a certain person employed by a certain company, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, concerning the dispute between employees and this company in February 1984; if so, (a) when, (b) what was (i) the nature of representations and (ii) his response thereto and (c) what is the name of the (i) person and (ii) company concerned;

(2) whether the South African Police took any action against any employees of this company on or about 23 February 1984; if so, (a) what action, (b) why, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident, (d) who called the police to the premises of this company on this occasion and (e) at what time were the police ordered to go to these premises;

(3) whether any persons were arrested as a result; if so, (a) where, (b) in terms of what statutory provision, and (c) why, was each person arrested;

(4) whether these persons have been charged; if so, in terms of what statutory provision;

(5) whether he (a) approached and (b) held any discussions with the Attorney-General of the Transvaal in connection with these persons; if so, (i) when, (ii) why and (iii) what was the purport of these discussions;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a), (b) and (c) I was telephonically contacted on a date which I can no longer remember precisely by Mr John Fourie, the managing director of Chubby Chicks (Pty) Ltd of Potchefstroom. As his Member of Parliament he asked my advice in connection with the application of the Labour Relations Act, and I referred him to the Department of Manpower as the matter fell under the Minister of Manpower. Since Mr Fourie approached me as his Member of Parliament, I am not prepared to disclose more of the nature of our conversation.

(2) Yes.

(a), (b) and (c) The police arrested a number of persons because they attended an illegal gathering after they had been dismissed by their employer.

(d) and (e) The police were not called to the premises of the company, but acting on information received regarding the gathering they proceeded to the premises at 12h30.

(3) Yes.

(a) On municipal property adjacent to the company's premises.

(b) and (c) In terms of section 40(1)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, because of contravention of section 57 of Act 74 of 1982.

(4) Yes. For contravening section 57(1)(a) and 57(1)(c) of Act 74 of 1982.

(5) No.

(6) No.

Dr A L BORAINE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that at the time of the arrest those workers were meeting together with the trade union leader to attempt to resolve what was a legal dispute? Does the hon the Minister feel that the fact of the police arriving and charging and arresting legally striking workers together with their trade union leader actually encourages labour peace or achieves the opposite result?

The MINISTER: I am not aware of the facts the hon member is referring to, but I am satisfied, on the basis of the facts at my disposal, that as far as the police action is concerned, the police acted correctly in terms of the law and in terms of the circumstances prevailing at that stage.

Dr A L BORAINE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply,

Name of school	Where situated	Enrolment
Mningi	Empangeni	582
Lindile	Ermelo	1 042
Masizakhe	Breyten	1 052
Thalana	Glencoe	470
Steadville	Ladysmith	476
Glencoe	Glencoe	201
Eminyezaneni	Mooi River	506
Carl Malcomess	Kokstad	217
Pholela	Bulwer	400
Sacred Heart	Ixopo	283
Ndlela	Piet Retief	632
Qedela	Piet Retief	530
Elangwane	Volksrust	389
Seme	Amersfoort	384
Filidi	Vryheid	658
Vryheid	Vryheid	249
Inkamana	Vryheid	175

CAPE

Name of school	Where situated	Enrolment
Malcomess	Aliwal North	622
Ethembeni	Burgersdorp	524
Nqweba	Graaff-Reinet	526
Sam Xhallie	Cradock	264
Ilingelihle	Cradock	690
Nombulelo	Grahamstown	919
Nathaniel Nyaluza	Grahamstown	1 014
Ntsika	Grahamstown	923
Nomzamo	Port Alfred	489
Simon Hebe	Stellenbosch	702
Vusisizwe	Worcester	646
D S Petana	Kirkwood	601
Amajingqi	Adelaide	433
Fundani	Cathcart	137
Nkwanca	Queenstown	788
Ebenezer Majombozi	East London	415
Qaqamba	East London	1 107
Mzoxolo	Stutterheim	680
Lawson	Fort Beaufort	1 277
Thubalethu	Fort Beaufort	572
Forbes Grant	King William's Town	439
Somerset East	Somerset East	561

(300) Hansard Q. 61.1987 10/7/84

Old-age homes

1023. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many old-age homes falling under his Department are there for Black persons in each specified departmental region, (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) location of each of these homes and (c) how many persons can be accommodated in each of them;

(2) how many applications were (a) received and (b) accepted at each of these homes in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available;

(3) whether his Department intends to provide additional accommodation for aged persons; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) for how many persons?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1 in Chief Commissioner's Region Orange Free State.
4 in Chief Commissioner's Region Natal.

(b)

(i)	(ii)
Boichuco	Bloemfontein
Zibambeleni	Pinetown
Emseni	Rorkesdrift, Dundee
Emuseni	Edendale, Pietermaritzburg
Issy Geshen	Lamontville

(c) 50
132
50
40
72 respectively

The following number of old age homes and/or housing schemes for the aged exist under the control of Development Boards or Black local authorities and offer housing to the number of persons indicated:

Transvaal Midlands Region
2 — 78 residents
Western Cape Region
3 — 64 residents
North West Cape Region
3 — 281 residents

East Cape Region
3 — 100 residents
Natal Region
1 — 28 residents
Witwatersrand Region
1 — 24 residents
Northern Region
1 — 58 residents

(2) (a) and (b) As all these old-age homes are managed by either the Development Boards, autonomous welfare organizations or local authorities the Department of Co-operation and Development has no statistics regarding applications received or accepted. To the best of the Department's knowledge no waiting list exists.

(3) Yes.

(a) Planned for the 1989/90 financial year.

(b) Rietgat near Pretoria.

(c) 200.

Provision has been made in the 1984/85 financial year for subsidization of the following old age homes to be erected and managed by welfare organisations:

Chief Commissioner's Region:
Witwatersrand

Ithlokomoleng	Alexandra, Johannesburg	32
Katlehong	Germiston	42
Soweto	Soweto	126
Dube	Soweto	48
Vosloorus	Boksburg	31

For the financial year 1985/86 tentative provision has been made for the subsidization of the following private old age homes that will probably be in operation:

Chief Commissioner's Region:	Name of Old Age Home	Locality	Inmates
Western Areas	Galeshewe	Kimberley	160
East Cape	Red Cross	Port Elizabeth	130
Western Cape	Khayaletu	Cape Town	125

In view of the fact that Black communities are by tradition and custom committed to care for the aged within their social and family structure the demand for institutional care is limited.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has in the past by means of Trust Funds erected a total of 9 old-age homes in various national states, to accommodate approximately 1 430 inmates.

(101) Hansard Q. 61.1990 10/7/84

Pulp plant: decentralization benefits

1108. Mnr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) Whether a certain company, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has established a pulp plant at Ngandwara; if so, what is the name of this company;

(2) whether Ngandwara falls within an area qualifying for decentralization benefits; if so, what is the classification of this area in respect of the decentralization benefits;

(3) whether this company has received any decentralization benefits; if not, why not; if so, (a) what decentralization benefits dit it receive in respect of (i) railage rebates, (ii) employment incentives, (iii) training grants, (iv) rental and interest subsidies, (v) housing subsidies, (vi) relocation allowances and (vii) price preference on tenders, (b) what was the total investment in this project, (c) how many job opportunities is it anticipated that it will create and (d) when is it anticipated that the plant will be in production?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) It is assumed that the place-name is Ngodwana where SAPPI Ltd is expanding its plant.

(2) Ngodwana is situated in Region F (Eastern Transvaal/KaNgwane/parts

ELECTORAL DIVISION	NUMBER OF VOTERS REGISTERED
Reservoir Hills	10 798
Springfield	12 566
Southern Natal	10 285
Stanger	11 827
Tongaat	10 518
Umzinto	11 217
Verulam	13 536
PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL	
Actonville	7 683
Laudium	9 863
Lenasia East	5 660
Lenasia Central	5 538
Lenasia West	5 878
Central Rand	8 273
North Western Transvaal	9 744
Eastern Transvaal	6 785

Questions standing over from Friday, 6 July 1984:

Drug abuse problems

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

(1) Whether he has received any representations concerning drug abuse problems in the Republic; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(2) whether any of these representations were referred to him by other Government Departments; if so, (a) when and (b) by which Government Departments;

(3) whether his Department has taken or intends to take any action in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

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

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes;

(a) regularly,

(b) various persons and organizations,

(c) of a divergent nature and dealt with different aspects of drug abuse;

(2) yes;

(a) representations are received frequently,

(b) from various Government Departments;

(3) (a) and (b) the measures provided for by the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 and the Abuse of Drug Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, 1971, are applied continuously. These Acts are reviewed at present so as to further improve control measures;

(4) no.

Hansard 11/7/84
Q.Col. 2020
Crossroads

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

(1) Whether his Department held an investigation into health conditions at Crossroads recently; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the investigation and (c) what were the findings;

(2) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) with what results;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) No; it is the responsibility of the Divisional Council for the Cape. The Department, however carries out an overhead supervisory function and is satisfied that under the circumstances a satisfactory service is rendered by the Divisional Council;

(2) falls away;

(3) no, except that it is the duty of every medical man to press for the removal of Crossroads.

Dr M S BARNARD: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and seeing that he is a medical man, why?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, because a medical man will realize that living under those appalling conditions is not beneficial to the health of anybody there or of anybody living near that area.

Dr M S BARNARD: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, did he not say before that the Department of Health thought the health services there were adquate?

The MINISTER: NO, I did not say that. I said that a survey was conducted by the divisional council.

Dr M S BARNARD: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does his Department know what the health facilities at Crossroads are?

The MINISTER: I have said that under the circumstances the facilities there are adequate. I want to repeat that under the circumstances the facilities are adequate. I challenge the hon member or any other medical man to improve on it, including the hon member for Houghton.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, when last did he personally visit Crossroads to have a look at the conditions there? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have not been there personally as it does not fall under my jurisdication at all. I do not believe it falls under the hon member's jurisdiction either.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell what categories of diseases have a higher incidence in Crossroads than in Guguletu, Nyanga or Langa?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, that is a question which any intelligent member can answer for himself.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether he has ever heard greater nonsense from hon members of the Opposition than the questions asked here this afternoon?

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and on the assumption that he might be an intelligent member of this House, can he answer my question?

(300) Hansard
Q.Col. 2022 11/7/84
Development Board: pension fund

*9. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 27 June 1984, the Western Cape Development Board has applied for the approval of their temporary employees for the purposes of membership for the Temporary Employees Pension Fund; if so, (a) with effect from what date and (b) how many employees are involved?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Yes.

(a) If the application is approved, from the date of such approval;

(b) approximately 1 000.

Importation of maize/wheat

*19. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(2) (a) what amount has been paid by the Trust to White farmers affected by Ciskeian consolidation since the date of independence, (b) how many White farmers received these payments and (c) how many hectares of land have been handed over to Ciskei by the Trust since that date;

(3) (a) how many hectares of land are currently being held by the Trust and (b) (i) how many hectares of land have been hired out by the Trust to White farmers, (ii) how many White farmers are involved and (iii) what are the terms of lease regarding the (aa) period of lease and (bb) payment per hectare;

(4) (a) what amount of money was acquired in rentals during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) to what use has this money been put?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) The figures are not readily available.

(b) Approximately 116 000 hectares.

(2) (a) and (b) No special register is kept in respect of this information and to obtain it will require the performance of a great quantity of work, which in the circumstances is not deemed justified.

(c) 100 000 hectares.

(3) (a) Approximately 27 000 hectares.

(b) (i) 25 500 hectares.

(ii) 50.

(iii)(aa) The land is leased for a period of 1 year.

(bb) Rentals are calculated at 2% of the value of grazing and 3% of the value of irrigation and arable land.

(4) (a) Approximately R173 000.

(b) Rentals are deposited to the South African Development Trust Revenue Account and appropriated by the Trust by means of the estimates.

Trading licences

1116. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many trading licences for Black persons were in operation in (a) the Republic and (b) each province as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Trading licences are issued by local authorities and the information if not kept in a central register.

The information requested is therefore not available.

300 Hansard Q. Col. 2048 12/7/84

Institutions for the aged

1117. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) State and (b) private institutions for the aged were there for Black persons as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what total number of (a) persons

could be accommodated in, and (b) applications for admission were (i) received and (ii) refused by, such (aa) State and (bb) private institutions in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Nil.

(b) 5 as at 1 June 1984.

(2) (a) 344.

(b) As these private institutions for the aged are managed by autonomous welfare organizations or Black local authorities the Department of Co-operation and Development does not have this information on record.

Information regarding facilities in the national states is not on record at the Department of Co-operation and Development due to the fact that control over Health and Welfare matters were transferred to the national state governments.

Institutions controlled by the Development Boards or Black local authorities are not regarded as State or private institutions. In this regard the honourable member is referred to the reply to question 1023 of 1984.

Welfare organizations: subsidies

1131. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What are the present subsidies paid by his Department to private welfare organizations for the different post levels of social workers;

(2) what percentage of the scale average for social welfare positions is paid by his Department to private welfare organizations;

(3) whether this percentage is to be increased; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) *Social Workers*
Salary subsidy: R893,78 per month.
Administrative subsidy: R341.42 per month.

(b) *Supervisors*
Salary subsidy: R1 325,86 per month.
Administrative subsidy: R458,88 per month.

(c) *Management Posts*
Salary subsidy: R1 507,44 per month.
Administrative subsidy: R458.88 per month.

(2) 75%.

(3) No. The basis of subsidization, namely 75% of the scale average of a corresponding post in the Public service, is maintained by all functional departments in respect of the different population groups. That is the basis approved by the Treasury.

300 Hansard Q. Col. 2050 12/7/84

Old-age pensioners

1133. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What total number of Black old-age pensioners were there in the East London area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1 470 as at 1 June 1984.

(2) (a) what amount has been paid by the Trust to White farmers affected by Ciskeian consolidation since the date of independence, (b) how many White farmers received these payments and (c) how many hectares of land have been handed over to Ciskei by the Trust since that date;

(3) (a) how many hectares of land are currently being held by the Trust and (b) (i) how many hectares of land have been hired out by the Trust to White farmers, (ii) how many White farmers are involved and (iii) what are the terms of lease regarding the (aa) period of lease and (bb) payment per hectare;

(4) (a) what amount of money was acquired in rentals during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) to what use has this money been put?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) The figures are not readily available.

(b) Approximately 116 000 hectares.

(2) (a) and (b) No special register is kept in respect of this information and to obtain it will require the performance of a great quantity of work, which in the circumstances is not deemed justified.

(c) 100 000 hectares.

(3) (a) Approximately 27 000 hectares.

(b) (i) 25 500 hectares.

(ii) 50.

(iii)(aa) The land is leased for a period of 1 year.

(bb) Rentals are calculated at 2% of the value of grazing and 3% of the value of irrigation and arable land.

(4) (a) Approximately R173 000.

(b) Rentals are deposited to the South African Development Trust Revenue Account and appropriated by the Trust by means of the estimates.

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Trading licences are issued by local authorities and the information if not kept in a central register.

The information requested is therefore not available.

Hansard Q. 6 col. 2048
12/7/84

Institutions for the aged

1117. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) State and (b) private institutions for the aged were there for Black persons as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

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(1) What are the present subsidies paid by his Department to private welfare organizations for the different post levels of social workers;

(2) what percentage of the scale average for social welfare positions is paid by his Department to private welfare organizations;

(3) whether this percentage is to be increased; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) *Social Workers*
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(2) 75%.

(3) No. The basis of subsidization, namely 75% of the scale average of a corresponding post in the Public service, is maintained by all functional departments in respect of the different population groups. That is the basis approved by the Treasury.

300 Hansard Q. 6 col. 2050
12/7/84

Old-age pensioners

1133. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What total number of Black old-age pensioners were there in the East London area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1 470 as at 1 June 1984.

Chronically ill aged persons

1134. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether there are any facilities for the care of chronically ill aged Black persons in the East London area; if not, why not; if so, (a) what facilities, (b) how many persons can be accommodated in these facilities and (c) what total amount has been allocated for the care of such persons in this area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Provincial Hospital.

(b) Unknown. At present there are no such patients at the hospital, probably because facilities for such patients exist at Peddie and Mdantsane in Ciskei.

(c) Amounts are not allocated to specific areas. For the 1984/85 financial year R287 000 has been estimated for care of the chronically ill.

Hansard
Q. Col. 2051 12/7/84

Development Boards

1143. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What are the (i) names and (ii) qualifications of (aa) the chairman and (bb) each of the members of the board of each specified Development Board, (b) what amounts are they paid in (i) salaries and/or (ii) allowances in each case and (c) by whom was each appointed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) The names of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman appear under (aa).

West Rand Development Board

(aa) Mr J C Knoetze.
Mr C P Venter.

(bb) Messrs F J Beyleveldt, J W du Toit, O A W van Zyl, J C Fick.

East Rand Development Board

(aa) Mr A D Niemandt.
Mr H C Immelman.

(bb) Messrs A J Nel, R S Gosse, Dr M P Cilliers, Mrs M P Warffemius, MPC.

Central Transvaal Development Board

(aa) Mr C H Kotzé.
Mr J G Toerien.

(bb) Mr J J Prinsloo, Dr P G J Louw, Prof Dr C F Swart, Mr N Vlok.

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(aa) Dr T L Boshoff.
Mr P P Fouche.

(bb) Messrs J E Vorster, J M C Dippenaar, J J Storm, H P Eloff.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

(aa) Mr G J van der Merwe.
Dr G F J van Rensburg.

(bb) Mr J Z Celliers, Dr H J Geyer, Mr E Shrosbree, Mr J S F Scheepers.

Western Transvaal Development Board

(aa) Mr S W P de Waal.
Mr J T Burke.

(bb) Messrs H Prinsloo, D Archer, Prof L van Heerden, Mr C C C van Eeden, MPC.

Highveld Development Board

(aa) Mr H F Breytenbach.
Mr J I du Toit.

(bb) Messrs R P Botha, W A de Klerk, N du Toit, F R P Schutte.

Western Cape Development Board

(aa) Mr F S J Maritz.
Mr J E Carstens.

(bb) Messrs B W Lategan, A W Bester, J G Brandt, Prof D E W Schuman.

East Cape Development Board

(aa) Dr J Wessels.
Mr R L de Lange.

(bb) Messrs A T Meyer, G P Morum, Dr J A Erwee, Mr F H Kotze.

Nothern Cape Development Board

(aa) Mr G H Venter.
Mr H J H Lubbe.

(bb) Messrs J P de Wet, S Lombard, J H Viljoen, S E Bellingan.

Southern Orange Free State Development Board

(aa) Mr H N le Roux.
Mr J I Cronje.

(bb) Messrs A M Wessels, F van Rooyen, Prof Dr W J H Vrey, Mr H B M Coetzee.

Oranje Vaal Development Board

(aa) Mr H P van Nieuwenhuizen.
Mr H C van der Walt.

(bb) Messrs H M Habig, C E Fairweather, M M Meyer, G S Visser.

Natalia Development Board

(aa) Mr K R H Eggers.
Prof J L W de Clerq.

(bb) Messrs A C J E Schmidt, P J Marais, O G Jones, R E Hudson-Reed.

(ii) (aa) and (bb) All the Boards consist of members who possess the qualifications laid down by statute. In this regard the hon member is referred to section 4 of Act 4 of 1984.

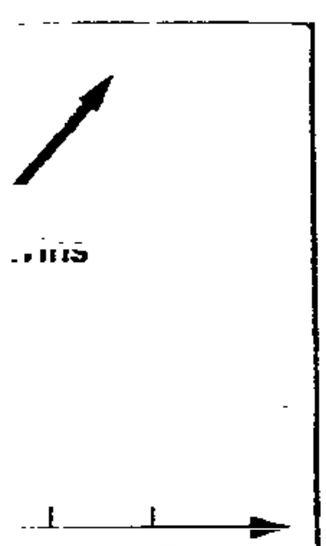
(b) (i) Chairmen receive R18 000 per annum, except for Mr J C Knoetze, Chairman of the West Rand Development Board, who holds the office on a full time basis and is paid a salary of R44 850 per annum plus 12%.

Deputy Chairmen receive R13 000 per annum.

Members receive R6 000 per annum.

(ii) All members of Development Boards are further entitled to a subsistence allowance of R53 per day of 24 hours and R2,20 per hour for every hour in excess of a 24 hour period when they are

mark man



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... Costa Divaris, die ...de belastingdeskun-se siening is dat die ...ende belasting nie in ...pende maandelikse

'N WERKGEWER kan verwag om gemiddeld sewe uit elke tien nuwe werkers binne drie jaar ná aanstelling te verloor. Sowat 30 persent van pensioenfondslede jonger as 30 jaar beëindig jaarliks hul lidmaatskap en twee derdes van die lede wat ouer as 50 is, het minder as tien jaar pensioendraende diens.

Hierdie ontstellende resultate blyk uit die ondersoek wat Sanlam laat doen het na die getal uitdienstredings wat jaarliks ervaar word deur pensioenfondse wat deur die maatskappy onderskryf word.

Dit alles dui op 'n kommerwekkende erosie van die pensioenvoordele van mense wat van werk verander. Dat die owerheid se nuwe stappe om die bewaring van pensioenregte te ondersoek so wyd binne en buite die pensioenfondsbedryf verwelkom is, is dus geen wonder nie.

Hoofrede

Volgens mnr. Johan Neethling, hoofbestuurder van Sanlam, het meer as die helfte van alle lede van pensioenfondse minder as drie jaar pensioendraende diens. Aangesien bykans die helfte van alle lede jonger as 35 jaar is, is dit miskien nie so belangrik nie.

Wel van belang is die feit dat twee derdes van alle lede wat ouer as 50 jaar is, minder as tien jaar pensioendraende diens het. Dit is onvermydelik dat die pensioene wat dié mense by aftrede kan verwag, klein sal wees.

Die hoofrede vir dié situasie is dat iemand wat van werk verander, sy lidmaatskap van die pensioenfonds waaraan hy behoort het, moet beëindig. In baie min gevalle word pensioenregte bewaar.

Hoewel dit waarskynlik-

Beheer

Gestel die huidige markprys van die RSA-effekte is R80 persent. Pleks daarvan om R100 000 se effekte teen dié prys te koop, kan die belegger bloot 'n opsie op die R100 000 se effekte koop deur R1 100 aan opsiegeld te betaal.

As rentekoerse daal, sal die prys van die effekte tot meer as R80 persent styg en kan die belegger 'n wins maak.

As die belegger dink rentekoerse gaan baie daal, sal hy dalk bereid wees om die prys waarteen hy die

● **Vervolg op bl. 3, kol. 4**

Skokkende feite oor pensioene

ker is dat jong mense uit diens sal tree, kom dit by alle ouderdomsgroepe voor. Daar is gevind dat sowat 30 persent van die lede jonger as 30 jaar jaarliks hul lidmaatskap beëindig.

Hierdie syfer neem vir lede bo 50 tot ongeveer 10 persent per jaar af. Sowat 20 persent van alle lede tree jaarliks uit diens.

Dit blyk dat die dienstydperk 'n meer bepalende faktor as ouderdom is.

Van al die nuwe lede wat 'n werkgewer jaarliks tot sy pensioenfonds toelaat, sal slegs die helfte aan die einde van die eerste jaar nog lid van die fonds wees. Daar kan verwag word dat sowat 20 persent van die res in die volgende twee diensjare uit diens sal tree.

Dit beteken dat 'n werkgewer kan verwag om gemiddeld sewe uit elke tien nuwe werkers binne drie jaar ná aanstelling te verloor.

Aan die ander kant lyk dit of daar 'n kerngroep is wat nie dikwels van werk verander nie. Van die mense met meer as vyf jaar diens (wat omtrent 'n kwart van alle lede verteenwoordig) sal na verwagting slegs 6 persent per jaar uit diens tree.

Dié wat wel in diens bly, kan verwag om by aftrede 'n goeie pensioen te ontvang.

Diegene wat hulle beywer vir die uitskakeling van diskriminasie teen die vrou, moet aanvaar dat die uitdienstredingskoerse van vroue aansienlik hoër as dié van mans is. Bykans 60 persent van die vroulike werkers beëindig hul diens binne die eerste jaar.

Bereid wees

In totaal oortref hul uitdienstredingskoers hul manlike kollegas s'n met nagenoeg 50 persent.

Werkgewers wat vroue in diens het, moet dus bereid wees om 'n groter personeelwisseling te aanvaar.

'n Interessante bevinding deur Sanlam is dat nieblanke lede van pensioenfondse laer uitdienstredingskoerse as blankes getoon het — in teenstelling met die algemene siening.

Hierdie laer koers kan in 'n sekere mate die gevolg wees van die toelastingsvereistes vir lidmaatskap van pensioenfondse. Die doel van die vereistes is om tydelike lidmaatskap uit te skakel. Die syfer dui egter daarop dat swart werkers wat wel aan pensioenfondse behoort, waarskynlik nie so maklik van werk sal verander as blankes nie.

Jaarliks tree daar ongeveer sewe swartes uit diens teenoor tien blankes wat dieselfde doen.

As u weer Johannesburg besoek

BLY IN 'N SUITE-TEEN KAMERTARIE

Hotel Braamfontein het nie kamers nie, net 308 ruim, weelderige

They are destitute

BLIND: Mr and Mrs Mlangeni sometimes sleep without food in the house. "Our house is always full of children who come to listen to the stories I tell them. They love us, though we are poor and never do anything for them. My husband is blind."

By MUNTU TWALA

Do people ever consider what it is to be a pensioner with nobody to look after you? Mrs Miriam Mlangeni, aged 76, who lives in Mofolo North, Soweto, is a pensioner who is struggling to make ends meet.

She does not have children and her husband is old and blind and therefore cannot work. She and her husband, Mr Johannes Mlangeni, have to rely on lodgers money for food and rent. "Sometimes we sleep without food in the house. On occasion a church member or neighbour comes around to our house to give us whatever they are able to spare," said Mirriam.

Consider the lean pension money they get after every two months, life is very cruel to these old folks. Though they still feel relatively strong, due to their poor health both are unable to work. Mrs Mlangeni has had to undergo several operations as of the time the doctors discovered that she had a tumour in the stomach that needed to be taken out before creating other complications.

Home

Mrs Mlangeni thanks the Lord for having given them the wisdom of buying their house from the West Rand Board. This was after a lodger, who lived with them, tried to talk the township superintendent into selling him the house without talking to them. She said if the superintendent had not been aware of their life situation, their house would have been taken from them and they would have been left homeless.

Their hope now, according to Mrs Mirriam Mlangeni, is their "society" and the Lord above. Their house is always full of neighbour's children and teenagers because they love the fairy tales the Mlangeni's always tell them.

Their cousin's son pays their rent and they hope to leave him the house when they die.

"When I was still a little girl in Natal, I thought (Egoli) Johannesburg was the most pleasant place for one to live, but when I came here I found that it is not like that — life here is extremely unpleasant if you are disabled. I don't want to talk about pension money because it does nothing for us; when it comes we pay all our debts and are left with nothing at all. If we had not spared some clothes for ourselves when we were still working we wouldn't be having anything to put on in winter."

In this chilly winter weather these folks sometimes have to while away a full day without heat in the house — while other people are sitting next to fireplaces and heaters. She said sleeping without a fire in the house is no longer a problem to them since this happens so many times.

Suffer

In summer, she explained "we don't suffer as much, as long as we have bread it's okay with us but, in winter you have to keep warm too."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1984

18c + 2c GST (SA) Elsewhere 20c

Pension queue couple nearly freeze to death

HEARTBREAK

Sowetan 18/7/84 300

TWO ELDERLY pensioners nearly froze to death after spending the night in the open to be among the first in the queue for old age pension payments the following morning.

The two — a man and a woman — were admitted to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital in a critical condition on Monday morning after spending the whole of Sunday night sleeping in the open in Daveyton, Benoni.

By MZIKAYISE EDOM — East Rand Bureau

The two are Mrs Brenda Mashishi (76) and Mr K Letsele (82), both from Daveyton.

About 200 pensioners spent the cold night sleeping in the open outside the Lionel Kent Centre on Sunday so that they could be among the first to receive their "pension pay" early the following day. This is common in all black areas.

Eye-witnesses told The **SOWETAN** yesterday that when the two were seen by the other pensioners early on Monday morning, Mrs Mashishi was semi-conscious and Mr Letsele was unconscious.

An ambulance was called and the two were rushed to hospital where they were admitted.

Danger

A spokesman for the hospital yesterday said the condition of the two was improving but were not yet out of danger.

"I found them lying outside the centre and I asked them to go back to their homes and come back the following day because it was very cold.

"I even called a few policemen employed by my council to tell the pensioners to leave the place."

Mr Boya said the pensioners left but according to reports he received on Monday morning, they came back again at about 10pm after the policemen had left the scene.

In Daveyton, pensioners are paid at three different centres on different days. This was introduced by the then community council in the area last year to avoid congestion on pension pay day.

The pay points are at Lionel Kent Centre, Sinaba stadium and the Anglican Church in Sgodiphola Section.

Money for the kids

The Queen's Life Guards. London's most senior regiment.

Money for the kids

PRESENTATION: Mrs Joyce Simpson, co-ordinator of Sheba, Business Women Association (left) yesterday handed a cheque for R6 000 to Mrs Maggie Nkwe, matron at the Orlando Children's Home. This money is to assist in running the home.

Township tense

HUNDREDS of school children and workers in the trouble-torn Tumahole township near Parys yesterday continued to stay away from school and work following unrest in the area.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

At least 12 people, including two executive members of the local Civic Association, have been arrested. The township was still tense and police patrolled the streets.

The number of people arrested since the trouble started at the weekend is now 52. Earlier 40 people were arrested on charges ranging from public violence to housebreaking.

A Parys police spokesman confirmed that 12 people were arrested yesterday. He said that they were to appear in the local magistrate's court today.

The police were still on standby but no further tearsmoke was used in the township.

Trouble started at the weekend when police used tearsmoke and sjamboks to disperse about 1 000 placard-carrying people. They were protesting against increased house rents.

Several streets in the township were still barricaded with large stones.

Two men, Mr Adam Mosepedi, a businessman, and Mr Johannes Skosana, were arrested by police at their homes in the early hours of yesterday morning.

The United Democratic Front has condemned the arrests.

Meanwhile the general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has called for calm among the people of Tumahole.

"We noted that the police had not used any firearms — for this we commend them.

"We have pointed out that unrest is endemic in our country because of the fundamental injustice of the apartheid system and virtually anything will trigger off disturbances," he said.

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Danger

A spokesman for the hospital yesterday said the condition of the two was improving but were not yet out of danger. He said when they were admitted on Monday morning their condition was serious after being exposed to the cold weather for the whole night.

Mr Tom Boya, the mayor of Daveyton, yesterday said there was no need for the pensioners to sleep outside the Lionel Kent Centre on Sunday because his council had divided the pensioners according to the sections where they lived so that there should be no congestion when they received their pensions.

He said: "On Sunday evening I found about 200 pensioners sitting

TOM BOYA: Daveyton mayor.

"I even called a few policemen employed by my council to tell the pensioners to leave the place."

The Queen's Life

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By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

AN elderly farm labourer from the Sundays River Valley waited for more than two years for an old age pension for which he had applied and died the same day he received his first pension payout.

He was Mr Geelbooi Mange and he had been a regular caller on Mondays at the community advice office at Hermitage to ask about progress with his pension application.

But he waited so long for it to come through that he died before he could enjoy it.

Every Monday a handful of women from an organisation called Valley Welfare operate a community advice office at Hermitage in the fertile Sundays River Valley.

Mrs Rosemary Elliott, who trained as a social worker in the United Kingdom, is a voluntary worker for Valley Welfare, which spends R1 900 a month on rations for deserving cases who are waiting for their pensions or grants to come through.

The Evening Post sat in yesterday while the advice office was open for its weekly session and heard a succession of pathetic tales of hardship, hunger and suffering.

Sometimes the conversations can be three ways — the person being interviewed, the interviewers and the audience.

Everyone in the room participates — especially if the person being interviewed is deaf and only able to express himself in Xhosa.

But sign language and pigeon Xhosa can be most expressive. Epilepsy, cerebral palsy and hunger pains were most explicitly demonstrated by the clients being interviewed.

Their particular circumstances differed, but they all had something in common — they had all been waiting for months and in most cases for years — for their grants and pensions to be processed.

One woman, Mrs Elsie Mange, first applied for a maintenance grant for her three minor children in January, 1980, and then again in August, 1980, November, 1982, and March, 1983. Her children are now aged 14, 16 and 18 and will soon be too old to be eligible for a maintenance grant.

When she first applied they were only 10, 12 and 14. Mrs Mange lives at Zwelitsha, which was formerly known as the Addo Emergency Camp and was started as a settlement for pensioned farmworkers.

The expressions of these people waiting to be assisted at the community advice office at Hermitage tell their own story. They are (from the left) Mrs EVELINA JACK, who is waiting for a disability grant for her brain-injured granddaughter, Mrs ELIZABETH DESI, who came on behalf of her mother-in-law who is waiting for a maintenance grant, Mr ALBERT VUYISILE, who has applied for an old age pension, and Mrs ELSIE MANGE, who earns R10 a week from making brooms and has been waiting four years for a maintenance grant for her three children.

Mr JULIUS SIKROKRO is resigned to the fact that there will probably be a long wait before his old age pension is granted. "I have no food and no work," he said.

Mrs ANGELINA DOLOSI has three children. One is an epileptic, another is cerebral palsied and only the third can lead a normal life and he is still at school. She relies heavily on the weekly rations given out by Valley Welfare.

Mrs Regina Nduna, who suffers from asthma, has been on the books at the Advice Office since 1979, when she first applied for a disability grant.

It was granted in 1979 and then stopped in June, 1980. She was told to obtain a new medical certificate, which she did.

She was refused again in July, 1983, and February, 1984, and obtained a new medical certificate in March, 1984. She is still awaiting the outcome of her latest application for a disability grant.

Mrs Elsie Menti, a mother of eight children, receives a R60 a month disability grant for her six dependent children, but she is still awaiting a disability grant for herself.

She first applied in 1981 and was refused on the grounds that she was not working. She fell ill and her mental health broke down.

A maintenance grant for her children came through in February this year, but she is still waiting for her disability grant.

Mrs Angelina Dolosi has three children. One is a teenage epileptic and has severe seizures. Her 11-year-old boy is cerebral palsied and there is no home he can go to.

He was badly burnt when he fell into a fire recently. Only one son of 17 is "all right", according to Mrs Dolosi, who is applying for a grant for her two afflicted children.

Mrs Lizzi Yaku, age unknown but probably over 60 because her eldest son is 43, is caught up in red tape because her papers give her birth date as 1930, which disqualifies her for an old age pension for which she has applied.

Mrs Yaku says she was not a mother at the age of 12 and claims she is definitely older than the 54 years the authorities state as her age.

Mrs Yaku looks like a woman who is well into her late 60s. She receives rations every week from Valley Welfare

The community advice office started during the drought in 1970 when a record 160 cases were registered.

"Since then we have not had as many cases as that," said Mrs Elliott.

Last year 62 new cases were handled and 32 cases from the beginning of this year until the end of June.

The 1980 population census in the valley recorded a population of 2 713 whites, 5 272 coloureds and 21 868 blacks.

Mrs Elliott said farmers supported many widows and their families and the blacks themselves supported a large number of hangers-on.

People came to Valley Welfare as a last resort and did not abuse it although there were a few malingerers who were weeded out in the screening.

During the period January to end December last year Valley Welfare applied for five maintenance grants, 10 disability grants and two foster grants. Two disability grants came through for April, 1984, and July, 1984.

So far this year they have applied for two maintenance grants, four disability grants and two old age pensions, but only one disability has been granted, as from August, 1984.

These applications are made to the magistrate at Kirkwood.

Mrs Elliott said the tremendous delays in granting pensions and grants put a large strain on the resources of Valley Welfare.

One problem area was the fact that the poor often did not have birth certificates or death certificates. This added to the complications when applying for grants and pensions.

Valley Welfare runs a shop at Hermitage selling second-hand clothing, which gives the population a double advantage — they obtain clothes cheaply and it helps to fund the rations given out to those awaiting pensions and grants.

The shop earned R1 100 last year and donations of clothing, particularly children's clothing, are urgently needed.

Another advice office operates near Kirkwood and is run by two black voluntary workers.

Focus on plight of the poor in Su

Death comes on day pension

ndays River Valley

24/6/84

300

s ROSEMARY ELLIOTT, of Addo, a voluntary worker at Valley Wel-
e, which serves the Sundays River Valley, uses sign language to help
lain a point to someone who needs help at the community advice
office, which is open every Monday morning.

Post Focus

Company pensions not nearly adequate

E. Post 300 28/7/84

By WILMAR UTTING

"If the worker has become dependent on the security that his company's pension plan promises, he'd better think again.

"And if the company's management thinks its pension plan design adequate to provide that security when the worker retires in 20 years, it had better think again, too."

THIS is not one of a plethora of warnings at present being sounded by politicians and retirement annuity salesmen about the naiveté of those employees who believed their occupational pensions would promise them retirement with dignity.

It was a warning voiced a decade ago by the president of one of the top American companies of actuaries specialising in corporate, governmental and multi-employer compensation and benefits.

In the Harvard Business Review in September, 1974, in an article, "Thinking Ahead", Robert D Paul wrote: "If inflation, population and labour trends continue as at present, management will have to devise new pension plans to accommodate them."

He ought to have thought of it years ago, at 40. He ought to have anticipated inflation. He ought to have saved or taken out an annuity.

In short he ought to have realised, without advise or warnings from his employers, that if he is to live out retirement on a pittance, it is his own fault.

As one pension fund secretary put it to an employee: "It's no use you people coming to me six months before you retire to talk about your benefits.

"You ought to have thought of this years ago. I looked at my position and took out supplementary cover long ago."

Asked why, if he had found the company's pension plan to be so inadequate that he, himself, took precautions to cover his future and had not immediately warned all the pension fund members, he had no answer.

Early retirers and "job hoppers" who paid penalties for not staying with a company for 50 years lost out, he said. That was their bad luck.

They could console themselves with the knowledge that what they had lost had gone to the "man who had stayed the course".

Company pension funds started becoming popular in South Africa only after the Second World War. Most pension funds are only 30 to 40 years old, many younger.

The promise of a pension implied that the company had a decent and humane concern that its employees be secure in their old age.

And it was also an inducement to attract and hold captive a steady work force loyal to the employer's cause.

Also, the investments were tax-free, a concession by a government relieved to have some responsibility for the needy aged taken off its shoulders.

For this reason, the pension fund rules heavily penalised early retirers and the employee who held as many as five jobs with different companies.

His benefits were reduced according to the number of years he failed to stay with the same company.

The employee, believing a pension spelt security and abolished the worry of saving for his old age, also thought a pension fund, albeit compulsory, was a good thing.

However, he played little part or showed little interest in the health of his company's fund and even less in what the fund was doing with his money.

And he left it all to the fund's trustees — in fact, he was actually aware of the existence and function of the trustees.

Now, with inflation eroding pensions, fund members are becoming restive. They are asking:

● Why should they (employers) get away with ripping us (employees) off? If we leave after 15 years with only our own contributions and a paltry interest, what have "they" done with all the profits they have gained from investing our money, probably at about 25%?

● How have they built up a fund of millions of rands, if not by grabbing from the employees more money than they have paid out?

● How is the fund investing employees' money? Does the company put pressure on the trustees to channel fund money, our money, into the employer's company, or even to lend it to the company at low interest? Even if it is against the law, there are always ways and means to get around that.

● Is it true the company can, if the fund shows a surplus, actually stop its contributions and do the actuaries actually agree to allow the company to have a "contribution holiday" if it is going through hard times?

The answer to the last question is "a qualified yes", said Mr David Brown, outgoing chairman of the Association of Pension and Provident Funds of South Africa.

"If a company is having a hard time and puts its case to the actuary that it must either cut contributions or retrench staff, then, if the state of the fund is healthy, the actuary can allow the company to withhold any contributions for a certain period.

But this cannot be done over any length of time, because then the Receiver of Revenue would intervene."

After all, said Mr Brown, the company was eventually responsible for any deficit in the fund, so it was not in the management's interests to allow the fund to fall into ill-health by withholding company contributions.

"It sounds cruel to put it this way," he said. "But if employees find their pension fund benefits inadequate, they have only themselves to blame.

"No company is willing to pay out money without being asked for it. Employees who have accepted the benefits offered cannot expect to get more."

A pension, he said, was as much a part of the remuneration package as salary and periods of annual and sick leave. If a company could not offer a competitive salary or leave, a jobseeker would not be likely to be attracting to working for it.

"Ideally, an applicant for a job should study the pension benefits with the same interest. From a practical point of view he could hardly negotiate his pension demands at the recruiting table," Mr Brown said.

One answer was, therefore, that demands and negotiations for a better pension deal should come from a union or from a panel of employees appointed within a company to negotiate pension fund matters with management.

"What society demands, employers in a market place will be forced to concede. If enough people demand changes, these changes will come about," he said.

"There is no reason why members should not demand to examine the fund's investments and put questions to the trustees — and demand answers.

"And there is no reason why they should not negotiate with the company for change," Mr Brown said.

(300 X 30/7/84 (SOWETAN, Monday

Minister is sent memo

SEVERAL trade unions and concerned organisations have sent a memorandum to the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, recommending major changes in the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), including the payment of people who have never worked.

The memorandum, compiled over a period of time, recommends an increase in the UIF benefits for millions of unemployed people throughout the country.

The number of unemployed people in South Africa is "crippling and distressing" — some place the figure as high as three million although the Government figures are much lower.

However, although the Government figures are lower, they nevertheless indicate a trend that unemployment has increased sharply since 1979 — the so-called post-Wiehahn period.

The organisations that signed the memorandum include Black Sash, the Institute of Race Relations, Industrial Aid Society and 13 trade unions and a trade union federation — the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa).

Critical

In the memo, the organisations say unemployment has reached "critical proportions", particularly in the black community. Under such circumstances unemployed workers desperately need an adequate unemployment insurance system.

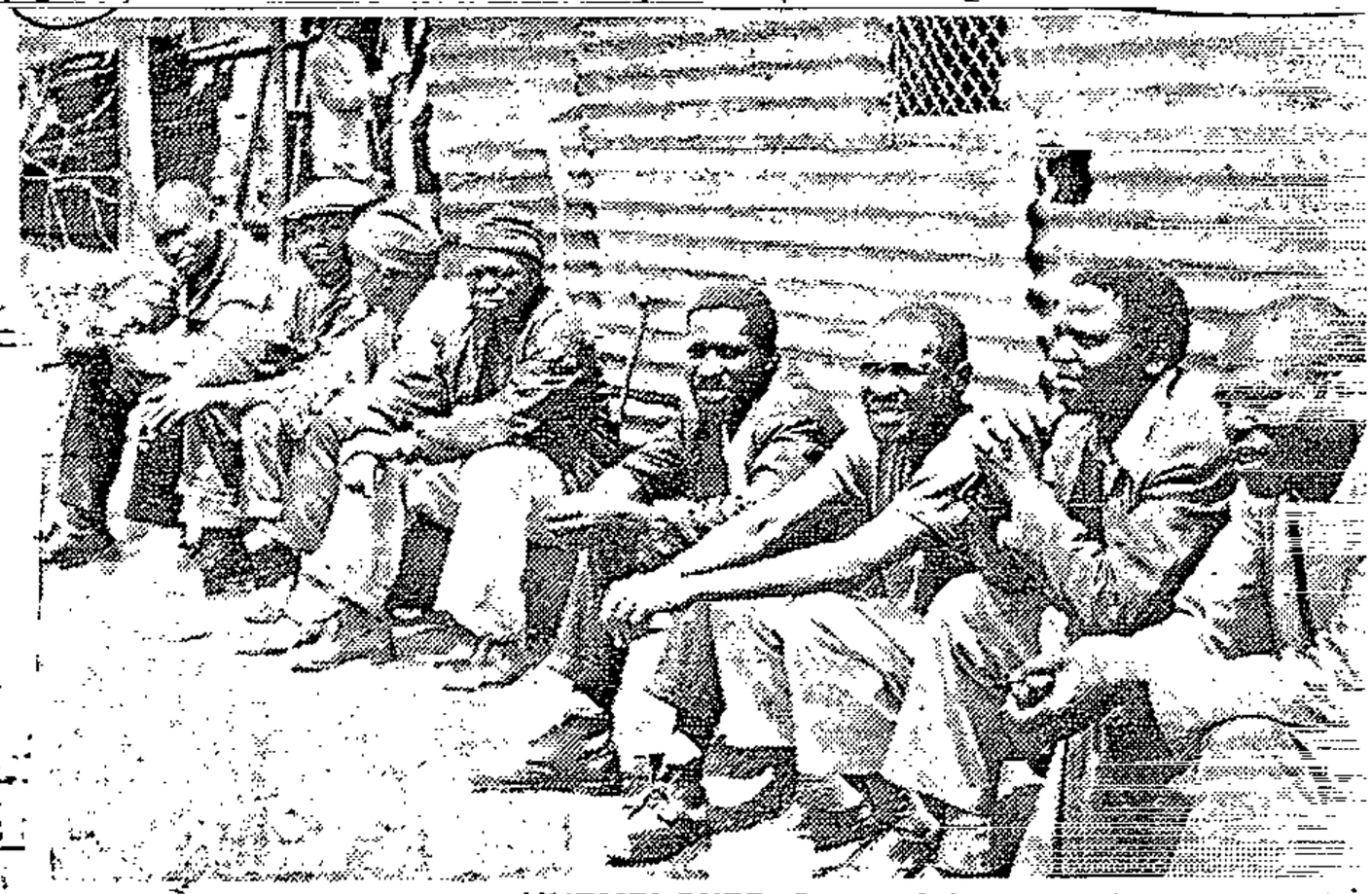
"However, it is clear that the South African UIF is not fulfilling the need. The Act is totally inadequate; at best, a worker may receive benefits consisting of 45 percent of his last wage for a maximum period of six months; at a time when thousands of workers are unemployed for periods far in excess of six months.

"It is not surprising that in these circumstances, many unemployed people rely heavily on pensions paid out upon termination of their employment to tide them over the period of their unemployment.

"An employed person cannot pay rent; and so faces eviction. He cannot provide for himself and his family; send his children to school, pay for transport to find work . . . the situation in South Africa is worse."

The organisations recommend that a "subsistence scheme" be set up alongside the present UIF. It also suggests that people who have never been employed should receive between 33 percent and 45 percent of the minimum wage set for unskilled labourers by the Wage Board and that this be funded by the State.

They also suggest that groups which are now excluded from the UIF — domestics, farm labourers and public servants — be covered by it. They further suggest a system whereby these workers are provided with UIF stamps, through post offices, to prove they have contributed to the fund.



UNEMPLOYED: Some of the unemployed waiting

The memo criticises the system whereby workers in the so-called "independent homelands" receive their money. Adding that this will cause delays in the people getting their benefits.

Delay

One of the key criticism levelled at the UIF in South Africa is that many jobless people do not receive or if they do receive their money, "then this is after a long delay".

Long queues have been seen at pay-out offices of people who demand their money. Some come back distressed while others receive very little".

Lebowa overspent . . . so no new pensions

JOHANNESBURG — The Lebowa Government is refusing to consider any new applications for old-age pensions this year because of a shortage of funds.

This means that thousands of elderly people will not receive the income they are legally entitled to for at least six months.

Part of the reason for the shortage of funds is that an error earlier this year led to all Lebowa pensioners receiving their annual bonus twice.

The decision not to consider any new applications was revealed in an official Lebowa Government circular, signed by the Lebowa Secretary of Health and Social Welfare.

The circular, dated June 16, said that the department had overspent a considerable amount "as a result of conditions beyond the control of anybody in this department.

"As a rule the overspent amount must in one way or another be recovered from the current year's budget," it said.

The department had decided that savings would be made by refusing to consider any old-age pension application, stopping subsistence allowances for staff members, freezing new staff appointments and drastically cutting transport costs.

The savings apply until the end of 1984.

The circular was signed by Mr Machupe Mphahlele, the department secretary, who confirmed yesterday that it was genuine.

However, he said it was "just a temporary little issue for six months" and that there was no money available for the granting of any new pensions.

The money allocated to pensions in this year's budget had been insufficient because there were more pensioners than expected.

The budget had been based on census figures of the number of pensioners and these had been drastically wrong, he said.

Already more than 50 per cent of the Lebowa budget was being spent on pensions and the present backlog would not be wiped out without a budget increase of about 400 per cent, he said.

"I could put people on the pension list but I know that the budget can't even cover our present backlog.

"It is not that we say that poor peop'e must suffer. We are saying that the figures were wrong and the number of pensioners we expected was unrealistic. We are trying to find the money," he said.

He appealed to the press not to report matters "that will make people unnecessarily unhappy."

Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, said he knew nothing about the matter when approached last week.

It also emerged that an error in the programming of a computer earlier this year led to all pensioners receiving their annual bonus twice.

This cost the Lebowa Government R1 700 00 and contributed to the shortage of pension money. — DDC.

No cash for many Lebowa pensioners

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

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The decision not to consider any new applications was revealed in an official Lebowa government circular, signed by the Lebowa Secretary for Health and Social Welfare and leaked to the Mail this week.

The circular, dated June 16 and numbered Circular 27 of 1984, said that the department had overspent a considerable amount "as a result of conditions beyond the control of anybody in this department".

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Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said he knew nothing about this matter when he was approached.

The computer programming error earlier this year, which led to all pensioners receiving their annual bonus twice, cost the Lebowa Government R1 7000 000. It contributed to the shortage of pension money.

the transactions.

In Fund A, commissions are debited at the beginning of the year, and administration charges at the end. In Fund B, both charges and commissions are debited on a monthly basis. And for Fund C, the costs are debited at the end of the year. Apparently, the later the costs are debited, the more the assets of the fund build up. Fund C, the highest, shows assets of R30 086,07 at the end of the year, R335,70 more and R185,28 more than Funds A and B respectively. This translates into a lower return of 14% and almost 8% respectively.

But Arnold Basserabie, MD of Federated Life, makes this point: "If a company does not debit the commission to a fund until the end of the year, then the money must come from somewhere. As a company pays out commission, say, on a monthly basis, then the money for this must either come from other funds or the company will have to declare a lower bonus for the year. Ideally, a debit to the fund should be made at the time that payment of commission is made to the broker."

Initial commission is a one-off payment paid to a broker introducing a new fund. It is based on 7,5% of the first year's premium up to a maximum of R900.

The commission itself is also usually paid up front to the broker. It is based on a sliding scale which ranges from 7,5% of the first R15 000 of annual premium, down to 1% of the premium paid in excess of R200 000/year.

Administration charges are paid to the insurance company and usually lie within 1%-4% of annual premium. Interestingly, some companies do not publish an administration charge and, in effect, cover their costs by declaring a lower bonus rate of, say, 17,5%/year instead of 18%. Since the bonus rate is calculated on the *assets* of the fund, not the premium, the effective administration charge will probably well exceed those charges levied by companies making a separate, identifiable charge.

JUGGLING THE FEES

Pension fund charges

Transactions during year:	All funds based on:	Fund A	Fund B	Fund C
Commission	R1 775	paid Jan 1	paid mnthly at R147,92	paid Dec 31
Initial commission (paid for 10 years)	R90	paid Jan 1	paid mnthly at R7,50	paid Dec 31
Administration charge	R450	paid Dec 31	paid mnthly at R37,50	paid Dec 31
Premium	R30 000	paid mnthly	paid mnthly	paid mnthly
Bonus at 18% p.a. (after charges)	—	R2 065,37	R2 215,79	R2 401,07
Asset of fund at year end	—	R29 750,37	R29 900,79	R30 086,07

Source: National Mutual

Dentist battles to get pension cash

300 Star 3/8/84

By Pamela Kleinot

A Johannesburg dentist has finally been paid his pension fund contribution by the Department of Health and Welfare — after a year-long tussle.

He has been sent a cheque for more than R1 000.

The dentist, who cannot be named for professional reasons, turned to *The Star* for help after his battle had continued for more than a year.

The problem began when he resigned from his post at the dental hospital in Johannesburg last March, and tried to claim his pension fund contribution.

The Department of Health replied that in fact he owed them R9 000, as they had paid him according to an incorrect scale.

At first the figure was R9 000. After repeated correspondence and telephone calls, they whittled it down to R3 500.

Although the Director-General of the Department of Health declined to comment to an inquiry by *The Star*, the matter was soon settled.

'Make pension funds work'

9/8/84 Star 300

Private pension funds represent enormous potential for the redirection of capital to benefit workers, says Professor Eddie Webster of the University of the Witwatersrand's sociology department.

Preliminary research suggested that R40 billion was vested in South African pension funds, he told the first session of the 1984 Senate Special Lectures on "The Creation and Distribution of Wealth" at Wits last night.

Invested in housing — instead of Defence Bonds or similar stock — such capital could stimulate employment and increase consumer spending while improving workers' quality of life, he said.

"Finance capital of this kind — which is really the deferred pay of the workers — can also be made accountable (to the workers)."

Administration of benefit funds was just one area along an "invisible frontier of control" in which emerging black unions were seeking, and gaining, influence.

Workers in the metal industry now shared in the control of the industry's powerful pension fund.

Many unions had secured written procedures for termination of work, limiting unilateral management action.

Also, figures collated by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit had shown that where union penetration is high, wage increases are greatest.

None the less, the position of the worker was fundamentally one of submission. The employment contract — seemingly a freely concluded agreement to buy and sell labour as any other commodity — "bears little relation to the real world".

Since the possession of capital implied a concentration of economic power, the contract became "a legal entitlement to dominate".

The capitalist was commonly accorded the right of reward for the risk taken with his money.

"On what basis can we argue that a worker who risks his life or the disease of silicosis in a mine, or brown lung in a textile factory, is owed less than the capitalist who risks his property?"

RDM 13/8/84 300

LAST week provided another reminder that the pensions issue which prompted unrest in 1981 is not dead.

Giant food company Tongaat-Huletts was hit by three strikes, at least two prompted by worker demands to withdraw money from the company pension fund.

Tongaat — which faced pension strikes in 1981 — won't consider this, in a stance identical to that of employers then, it says the fund is in workers' interests, particularly those near retirement.

This may be so, but the strikers insist on making their own decisions about what is in their interests.

Ironically, the conflict may scuttle attempts by Tongaat to introduce a new provident fund which, unionists say, may answer many of their members' criticisms of existing funds.

The planned interest rate is higher than that of other funds and workers would receive a lump sum on retirement, (unions say monthly payments often don't reach workers in homelands).

But the African Food and Canning Workers Union says Tongaat's stance on demands to withdraw from the present fund is hardening worker attitudes to the planned one, which is yet to be discussed with it.

Obviously, the communications problems which were said to cause the 1981 unrest have not disappeared.

300 S. Times 19/8/84

Pension fund returns head for the rocks

By Alec Hogg

INVESTMENT performances by pension funds slumped sharply last year and the outlook for 1984 is even bleaker.

Industrial share prices appreciated by nearly 30% in 1983. They have declined by 21% this year and there is little chance of improvement by December.

More important is the performance of the fixed-interest market. By law, pension funds must allocate at least 53% of their assets to this market.

Negative

Last year, the price of fixed-interest stocks fell by an average 17% and the drop is likely to exceed 20% this year.

Although higher interest payments will largely offset the fall in the value of these assets, it seems certain that the overall yield on the fixed-interest section of pension fund portfolios will again be negative in 1984.

Pension funds enjoyed a sweetener from the equity market last year, but a repeat is unlikely. The result is that many funds may actually post negative growth in 1984.

The average return achieved by funds taking part in a survey by consulting actuaries J A Carson & Partners, Shepley & Fitchett and Malan & Partners fell to 10,6% last year compared with 26,6% in 1983.

The survey, conducted annually, analyses the investment performance of 93 pension funds which control assets worth R9 400-million.

For only the second time since the survey was started in 1978 pension funds failed to beat inflation last year.

The worst year was in 1981 when the average return was 9,8%, or negative 4,1% after inflation. Unless the gold price improves, returns for 1984 will be the worst since 1978.

Returns are based on the growth or decline in the market value of the assets at the yearend plus the interest or dividends received in the year.

The challenging investment scenario will put the greatest emphasis yet on pension fund managers' expertise.

The diversity of investment views is illustrated by the survey.

The best-performing pension fund last year achieved a return of 23,7%. It held 43% of its assets by market value in fixed interest, 0,4% in cash, 57,1% in equities and 5,7% in property.

Higher

Although legislation dictates that pension funds must keep 53% of their assets in fixed interest securities, the proportion is based on book value which under current conditions is a lot higher than the market value.

The worst-performing fund last year, which recorded a decline of 2,6%, held 84,5% in fixed interest, 2,8% in cash, 15,5% in equities and an unusually large 26,1% in property.

Pension funds in the survey have managed an average annual compound growth of 19,6% since 1979 — easily outpacing the inflation rate.

Over the same time, the best fund recorded a rise of 27% a year, and the worst a respectable 11,7%.

Pensioners put in plea against high rentals

A SMALL but immensely touching group paid a visit to the Cape Town Civic Centre on Friday.

Accompanied by representatives of the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee and the Heideveld Advice Office, about 20 pensioners — mostly women — handed in a memorandum and a petition signed by 300 residents complaining about high rentals and poor maintenance of council houses.

One after the other, the women told the assistant City administrator (Housing), Mr Attie van der Merwe, that they simply could not make ends meet.

Complaints

Several of the women said they paid R60 a month for rent out of R93 a month pensions.

They complained of leaking roofs, damp walls, rotted fences, outside taps and toilets, joint electricity meters and crumbling walls.

Mr Van der Merwe explained — to his credit very politely and openly — that he might not be able to answer all questions immediately.

He said many of the problems were the result of low housing standards prescribed by the government. The council was bound by this as the government supplied money for the houses.

He accepted the memorandum and petition and these will now filter through the standing committees before being debated by the full council.

It is obviously impossible to eat and clothe oneself adequately on R30 a month, and the council must at the very least institute a rent rebate for pensioners.

Although this will not solve the basic problems, it will at least make it possible for them to eat.

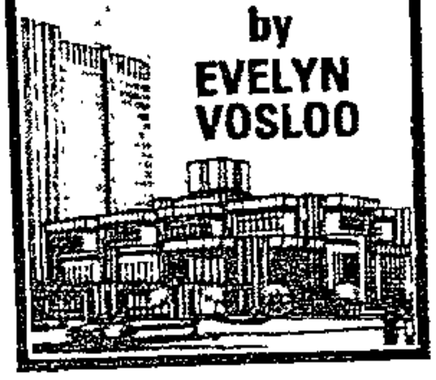
As they state in their memorandum, they helped build this country with their labour.

Many were removed from comfortable dwellings by the Group Areas Act, and now demand to be treated with respect and dignity.

They certainly have that right.

□□□

Civic Diary
by
EVELYN VOSLOO



AN INSIGHT into why Cape Town pleads poverty while its property rate is higher than that of any other municipality, was provided by Dr Kevin Wall, chief engineer (Planning) in the City Engineer's Department, at the South African Property Owners' Association conference last week.

During a workshop on the Croeser Committee Report on Local Government Finance, Dr Wall compared Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Without touching on the underlying causes, Dr Wall said that because of the low income of the majority of people in "coloured" areas of Cape Town and the low assessment rate of their properties, the rates income from these areas was not enough to cover the costs of services and had to be subsidised by higher rating of the wealthier "white" areas.

Dr Wall pointed out, however, that the Theron Commission had noted eight years ago that this was not really a subsidy as the "coloured" part of the population made a significant contribution as workers and consumers towards the rating capacity of properties in "white" areas.

Still, Cape Town, with a lower proportion of commercial and industrial to residential properties than Johannesburg, also has most of its poorer population living within the municipal area, while Johannesburg, where this majority is "black", does not.

Obligation

Dr Wall said, and one must agree, that ratepayers in any city have an obligation towards their poorer fellow citizens.

Nevertheless, he believes it is unfair that in Johannesburg the services shortfall is carried by the central government as its origin is outside the municipal area, but in Cape Town by the local ratepayer.

"An excellent case could therefore be made out for central government subsidy of local government services for ALL inhabitants of the big urban areas whose incomes are below a certain level," he said.

"If Johannesburg can, in effect, through fortuitous, historical, administrative and jurisdictional factors, have its lower income areas subsidised, why can Cape Town not also be so treated?"

Why not indeed.

Help for the neglected

IN the past 15 years, there has been significant growth in the number of pension funds as industry and commerce have become more aware of their responsibilities, but growth in the domestic-service sector has been slow.

One of the schemes for domestic workers is Federated Life's Domestic Pension Fund. In January this year the administration and marketing of this fund were taken over by Federated Life from the CRP Group which established it in 1981.

The rationale of this takeover for Federated Life, which has underwritten the life-assurance benefits for the fund from its inception, is that it meets a need for a neglected sector of the population.

Dick Otto, assistant general manager, industrial pensions, of Federated Life, says the fund can be used to provide pension benefits for any employee.

The minimum contribution is R10 a month, the pension at retirement being related to the contribution period and age at retirement. There is also death and disability cover of R2 500, this cover continuing for up to six months when the member is temporarily unemployed.

Pensions are preserved for members who change jobs, but their membership is uninterrupted if they continue their contributions.

Mr Otto says: "The fund has been designed to take account of the needs of the domestic worker and the employee of a small business. It recognises that such a person may change jobs fairly often and is at risk of becoming unemployed."

Although response to the fund has been encouraging, many employers appear to be uninterested in the retirement problems of their employees — "it may be mere apathy, but is sometimes callous".

Change means test for Andrew

Staff Reporter

IN A move that could mean much to people over 70, Mr Ken Andrew, PFP MP for Gardens, has recommended to a parliamentary select committee that the means test for protected tenancy be amended to disregard any salary or wage earned by people in that age group over and above the social pension.

Mr Andrew added that this recommendation did not include any other private income or assets.

He recently wrote to the select committee on rent control, headed by Mr P Cronje, Deputy-Minister of Community Development, urging that people over 70 should not fail to become or remain protected tenants because of any salary earned by them.

While Mr Andrew is not the official spokesman for the party on rent affairs, the problems encountered by flat dwellers in his constituency have made him aware of the situation facing the aged and the protected tenant.

Many people were confused about their rights and about the definition of a protected tenant, Mr Andrew said.

Protection is not based on age, but on means — no more than R450 per month for individuals and R850 for married couples. This was based on 1/12th of annual income.

People became protected tenants only when a block of flats was decontrolled, and this did not apply to the rent-controlled block where monthly payments were determined by the Rent Board.

Protected tenancy also applied only to individuals who were already in the block at the time of decontrolling.

'Yes' to domestic pension scheme

8/9/84 300 Star

by
Jennifer Tennant,
Consumer Reporter

More than 60 percent of South African whites living in urban areas favour contributing to a pension scheme for domestic employees, a survey by a research company, Omnichek, has indicated.

But only half of the 505 white housewives surveyed in six major urban areas were in favour of wage increases for domestic workers.

The study revealed that 62 percent of the housewives' polled employed domestic workers.

More than 70 percent of the English-speaking housewives canvassed indicated support for the idea of contributing to a pension scheme, while only 52 percent of Afrikaans-speakers favoured the idea.

A quarter of all the people polled were undecided on whether salaries should be increased.

The English-speaking establishment were in favour of increasing wages: 65 percent responded positively.

In the top income group — more than R3 000 a month — more than 65 percent favoured salary increases for employees.

More than 56 percent of the people surveyed in Durban favoured wage increases.

In Cape Town and East London 54 percent favoured wage increases while in the PWV area 52 percent supported the idea.

The study found that less than a quarter of the housewives in Bloemfontein favoured wage increases for domestic workers.

What is your domestic worker worth to you?

Woman's Editor

INTERESTING facts about housewives' attitudes to wages and pensions for domestic workers have been revealed in a country-wide survey.

Research Surveys has published the results of its latest survey in which more than 500 white housewives in urban centres around South Africa were asked for their opinions on contributing to a pension fund for domestic workers and about wage increases for domestic workers.

There were equal numbers of English- and Afrikaans-speaking housewives in the sample.

Omnichek, who conducted the survey, is concerned with gathering information by means of personal interviews with housewives on their purchasing of household commodities, but interviews are also conducted on socio-economic issues.

The results:

Who employs domestic workers?

In interviews in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex (PWV), Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London and Bloemfontein, the poll found that only 62% of white urban housewives employ domestic workers.

Sixty-nine per cent of English-speaking housewives and 54% of Afrikaans-speaking housewives have help in the home.

The higher the household income, the more likely it is that there will be domestic help.

Who would contribute towards a pension?

Most white urban housewives (76%) are in favour of contributing towards a pension for domestic workers.

Whatever the age of the housewives, they tended to approve of the pension scheme idea.

More English-speaking housewives (84%) were in favour of pensions than Afrikaans-speaking housewives (68%), and more Afrikaans-speaking housewives (17%) than English-speaking housewives (5%) actively opposed the idea.

In terms of household income it was found that the higher income bracket was more likely to support a contributory pension scheme than the lower income bracket.

For instance, of the housewives whose household income is greater than R3 000 a month, 85% supported the idea.

Even so, of the housewives whose household income is less than R599 a month, 62% supported the idea.

There was no great opposition to the idea of a pension scheme across the total spectrum of household incomes.

The reaction of housewives in different parts of the country also differed.

Durban, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth housewives were most in favour of a pension scheme (83%, 80%, 80%), as were PWV and East London housewives (76%, 74%).

Bloemfontein housewives responded with a 51% favourable reaction, but gave the largest negative response to the idea of contributing to pensions (32%). See Table 1.

Would you increase salaries?

Many housewives chose to hedge on the question "Should domestic workers' salaries be increased?"

Often as many as a quarter of the housewives interviewed responded with a "don't know' or "unsure" answer.

However, in general, half the housewives agreed that salaries should be increased.

English-speaking housewives were more in favour of increases than were Afrikaans-speaking housewives (65%, 35%), and there was a tendency for the higher income bracket to support increases more than the lower income bracket (66%, 38%).

In regional terms, PWV,

How much is your domestic worker worth to you? A countrywide survey reveals new facts about housewives' opinions on increases and pensions for domestic workers.

Table 1: Response to the idea of contributing to pensions for domestic servants.

	AGE				LANGUAGE		INCOME			
	18-24	25-34	35-49	50+	E	A	R3 000+	R1 600-R2 999	R600-R1 599	LESS THAN R599
Good idea	70	79	78	70	84	68	85	77	75	62
Bad idea	15	10	10	14	5	17	8	12	15	3
Don't know	15	11	12	16	11	15	7	11	16	35

	PWV	CT	DBN	PE	EL	B'TEIN
Good idea	76	80	83	80	70	51
Bad idea	21	9	8	4	6	11
Don't know	15	11	9	9	9	17

Table 2: reactions to the idea of an increase in salaries for domestic ser-

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However, in general, half the housewives agreed that salaries should be increased.

English-speaking housewives were more in favour of increases than were Afrikaans-speaking housewives (65%, 35%), and there was a tendency for the higher income bracket to support increases more than the lower income bracket (66%, 38%).

In regional terms, PWV, Cape Town, Durban and East London housewives supported the idea of wage increases, while Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein housewives were less agreeable (40%, 17%).

In fact, Bloemfontein housewives strongly opposed salary increases for their domestic workers. (51%). See Table 2.

Table 1: Response to the idea of contributing to pensions for domestic servants.

	AGE				LANGUAGE			INCOME		
	18-24	25-34	35-49	50+	E	A	R3 000+	R1 600-R2 999	R600-R1 599	LESS THAN R599
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Bad idea	15	10	10	14	5	17	8	12	15	3
Don't know	15	11	12	16	11	15	7	11	18	35

	PWV	CT	DBN	PE	EL	B'TEIN
Good idea	76	80	83	80	70	51
Bad idea	21	9	8	4	6	11
Don't know	15	11	9	9	9	17

Table 2: reactions to the idea of an increase in salaries for domestic servants.

	AGE			LANGUAGE				INCOME		
	18-24	25-34	35-49	50+	E	A	R3 000+	R1 600-R2 999	R600-R1 599	LESS THAN R599
Good idea	45	56	50	42	65	35	66	48	45	38
Bad idea	28	23	22	32	16	33	25	23	27	31
Don't know	28	21	28	26	19	32	9	29	28	31

	PWV	CT	DBN	PE	EL	B'TEIN
Good idea	52	54	56	40	54	17
Bad idea	23	24	16	29	26	51
Don't know	25	22	28	31	20	32

Thumbs up for domestic workers' pension scheme

Staff Reporter

ALTHOUGH most surveyed white housewives are in favour of contributing to a pension for domestic workers, only half of them are in favour of increasing their salaries, a recent poll has shown.

The poll, conducted by a private company, put questions on pensions and pay increases to 505 housewives in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeninging complex, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London and Bloemfontein. The personal interviews were divided equally between English- and Afrikaans-speakers.

The poll showed 64 percent of those interviewed felt contributing to pensions to be a very good or a good idea. Twelve percent said the idea was average, 11 percent felt it was a bad idea and 12 percent were unsure.

A total of 85 percent of English-speaking housewives were in favour of pensions, five percent against and 10 percent unsure. A total of 68 percent of the Afrikaans-speaking housewives were in favour, 17 percent against and 15 percent uncertain.

In Cape Town, 37 percent of housewives felt pensions were a very good idea, 37 percent said it was a good idea and nine percent were against.

A total of 25 percent of housewives were unsure about wage increases, 50 percent in favour and 25 percent against. Among English-speaking housewives, 65 percent were in favour of increases, 16 percent against and 19 percent undecided. Of Afrikaans-speaking women, 35 percent were in agreement, 32 percent undecided and 33 percent against.

In Cape Town, 54 percent said "yes" to wage increases, 24 percent said "no" and 22 percent said they were unsure.

Post Focus

Elderly blacks who mu for themselves fend

300

E. Post 27/9/84

By WINNIE GRAHAM

TWO homeless old squatters died a violent death on a rugby field in Nelspruit recently. Mr William Nkosi and Mr Solomon Kuna had no place to go. They came like shadows . . . and so departed.

At night they covered themselves with a sack and slept wherever they found themselves. Their lives had little point. They looked only for food and shelter, victims of a society which no longer had need of them . . .

The two squatters were typical of many aged urban Africans who, having been estranged by an alien culture, had lost their traditional role in society.

They fitted perfectly the picture described in a recent report by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The breakdown of traditional values, the report showed, was forcing a growing number of aged black squatters to move to the towns in search of an improved livelihood.

The report was compiled after an exploratory survey among 510 old black people who live in white urban areas. It was done to obtain basic information on the plight of the elderly black, and aspects such as housing, health, social interaction and finance were investigated.

The information is intended to assist the Department of Community development, the South African National Council for the Aged and other service organisations both in policy-making and in the planning and provision of services.

The survey found that elderly black men, having lost their patriarchal status through urbanisation and industrialisation, were no longer regarded as the repositories of wisdom.

Exposure to the media, including television, radio and books, had created wider horizons, leaving the old rootless and unwanted.

In today's black communities the traditional rights to land, long-centred on seniority and ever adjustable to the needs of the people, were being modified.

The sudden eclipses of the traditional pattern of life had created social problems often more extensive and frequently more intensive than those experienced in the West.

Forced to abdicate their traditional role, and with nobody available to work the land and care for them, large numbers of old squatters were gravitating to the urban areas where they hoped to find an improved existence.

The survey found that old age pensions were the main source of income of elderly blacks in urban areas. The amount received was calculated at R30,30 monthly or R60,60 bi-monthly. Few received cash contributions from their children or other relatives.

There was dissatisfaction, the survey found, with the payment of pensions on a bi-monthly basis. The elderly preferred monthly payments.

The report said: "Earnest consideration must be given to increasing pensions to aged blacks so that they can enjoy a humane existence. Children too, should be encouraged to assume greater responsibility for the care of their aged parents."

Population projections by the Institute for Sociological and Demographical Research, the report said, revealed there were about 600 000 elderly blacks in South Africa. This figure was expected to grow to more than 1,1-million by the year 2000.

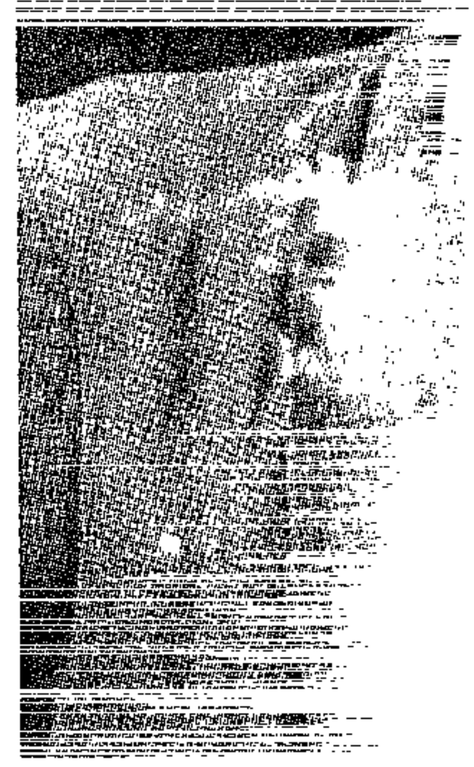
The report said: "It is reported that the number of pensioners in South Africa will grow to more than 2,5-million in the next 20 years. However, a problem causing grave concern is the growth in the number of blacks who will qualify for pensions . . ."

It is estimated that by the year 2000 urbanised elderly blacks will draw between R50-million and R150-million in pensions.

Most of the people interviewed lived in rented houses. More than three-quarters were satisfied with their accommodation and were not in favour of old age homes — a concept foreign to their traditions.

The report emphasised that any effort to move aged blacks on a large scale from white urban areas to, for instance, the homelands would be resisted by them.

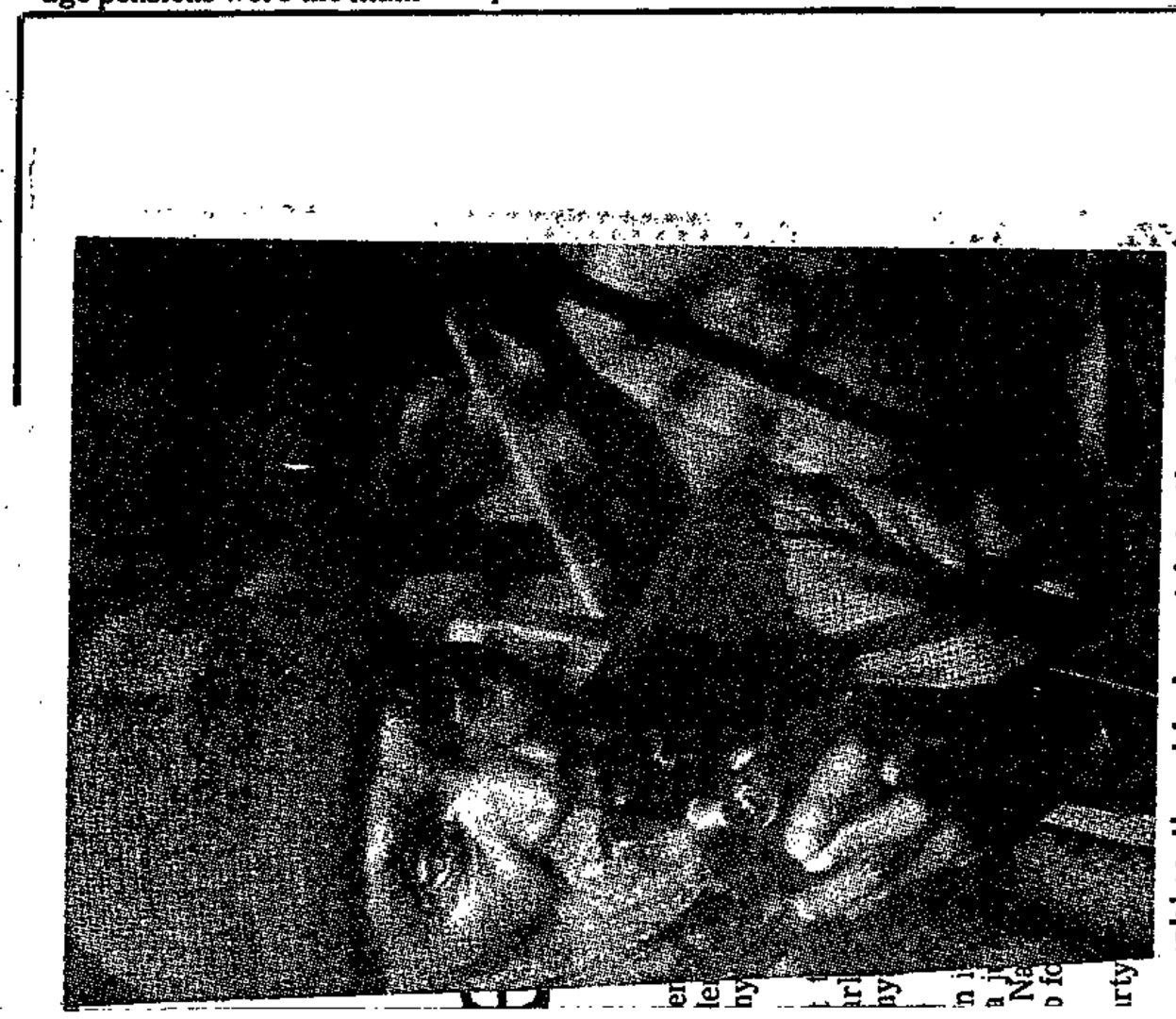
Many had spent years in white urban areas where a wide variety of services, such as transport and medical facilities, were available. They were not prepared to migrate to the "national states" where often there were "neither



Changing values

family nor formal support services to assist them."

It was commendable therefore, the report said, that various efforts were being made to accommodate elderly blacks in white urban areas and to provide certain services for them on a permanent basis.



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...h th report suggested ...had ...pportunities be cre...od, i...) encourage the el...bi b... to form "garden ...chan...where they could be ...erio...where they could be taught to grow their own vegetables, either for their own use or to supplement their income.

Consideration should also be given to organising elderly blacks as child-minders in areas where creches were scare.

Funeral Notices

SINCLAIR
The Cremation service for Vera will take place on Tuesday October 2nd at 11.00 a.m. from the Anglican church Springs. Donations in lieu of flowers to the Cancer Research of S.A. P.O. Box 2000, JHB. 2000. DOVES AND KLOPPERS. Tel: 56-0501.

SMITH
The cremation service for Henry John late of Durban will take place on Tuesday 2nd October, 1984 at 11.00 a.m. from the Doves and Wilmots West Chapel, 10 Jorrisen street, Braamfontein. Donations in lieu of flowers to the: Diabetics Association of S.A. Jhb. DOVES AND KLOPPERS. Springs. Tel; 56-0501.

SOUTH
The cremation service for Mackie late of Malvern will be held at the Doves & Wilmot West Chapel, 10 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, on Wednesday October 3rd at 3.00 pm prior to the cremation which will be private. DOVES & WILMOT. Tel 339-5967.

SWART
The cremation service for Walter Mc Kenzie Swart of Norwood will be held in the Avbob Chapel, De Korte Street, Braamfontein tomorrow Tuesday 2 October at 4 pm. Cremation private. Avbob 51 De Korte Street, Braamfontein. Telephone 724-2166/7 or 724-2196/7/8.

VENTER
The funeral service for Steve (Fanie), late of Ridgeway, Johannesburg will be held on Wednesday 03/10/84 at 10:00 am in the Full Gospel Churh, Outspan Road, South Hills, Johannesburg prior to a burial service at West Park Cemetery. Doves and Wilmot 339-5967.

In Memoriam

LEWIS
Edward Our beloved "Jimmy" left us a year ago today. Always in the hearts and thoughts of his loving wife Rose, children Marilyn and Joe, Charles and Masha and grandchildren.

PAIZES
Spiro, passed away October 1st 1975. Years pass memories remain forever. Always remebered Thalia, Penny and Gerry.

WESTBROOK
George. In cherished memory of my husband and our father, always remembered Frances, Geo, Ernest and Tinkles.

ZIMAN
Alma. In everlasting memory of our beloved mother and grandmother who was taken from us on October 1, 1977 and who is always in our thoughts. Merle, Cyril, Karen, Tracy and Nicky.

ZIMAN
Alma. In cherished memory of my beloved wife who left me 7 years ago, on October 1, 1977 and who I miss so much. Hyme.

Thanks

OSRIN
Mary Osrin and daughters wish to thank all relatives and friends for their very kind messages of condolance received during their recent sad bereavement.

When a person wants to buy photo equipment... where does that person begin?

Breaking down gay job barriers

By Jean Waite

The Rand branch of the SA Gay Association is to set up a Gay Employment Workshop.

It will encourage homosexuals to "come out of the closet", to be frank with employers and discourage discrimination by employers.

The association says that an estimated 10 percent of the population is homosexual, which would make it difficult to find an employer who had no gay employees.

According to a survey carried out by the association, discrimination is rife in the form of dismissals or requests for resignation or in withholding promotion.

For this reason many gays are reluctant to disclose homosexuality. This, says the report, has undesirable psychological effects as the homosexual lives in fear that he or she will be found out.

The workshop organisers would welcome correspondence from employment agencies, trade unions and employers.

Write to Mr Jeremy Zipp, Convener, Gay Employment Workshop, PO Box 3330, Johannesburg 2000.

Generous response to children's home plea

The ore under the ground is not the only source of gold in Johannesburg.

Inhabitants have dug deep into their pockets to bring some brightness to the children of the Johanneburg Children's Home.

The home has received donations from all sections of the community following *The Star's* appeal to the people of Johannesburg to take a child shopping for a new

Pensions for servants 'useless'

1/10/84 Star 300

Pretoria Correspondent

Do not subscribe to a pension fund for your domestic servant, recommends the Pretoria branch of the Black Sash.

Mrs Mary Harrop-Allin, the director of the Black Sash advice bureau, says pensions for domestic servants are not worthwhile — especially if they pay out between R40 and R60 a month.

This is because the state allowance, which at present stands at R57 a month, becomes forfeit if the private pension pays out more than R40 a month.

At present, only 0,7 percent, or about 4 000 of the half a million domestic servants in South African cities have pensions.

A survey by *The Star* found only two insurance houses that offer comprehensive policies.

A pension fund for domestic servants begun in 1975 by Old Mutual, closed down last year because of the lack of response from employers.

However, a poll conducted by Research Surveys, in which 505 housewives were interviewed, showed that 64 percent were in favour of contributing to a domestic servants' pension fund.

Mrs Harrop-Allin said there were two reasons why few people provided pensions for their domestic servants.

"Housewives do not regard their domestic servants as proper employees.

"Their own husbands are formally employed, but their domestic servants are not."

The second reason was that more informed employers realised their servants would forfeit much of their state allowance if they received private pension money.

The state pension is allocated on a sliding scale.

If the pensioner has a private income of R21 or less a month, he is paid the full state allowance of R57.

If he receives between R22 and R40 a month, his state pension is R38.

If the pensioner is married and his partner earns more than R80 a month, neither can draw a state pension.

The most successful domestic servants' pension fund, started in 1981 by Donna Wurzel, has 3 500 subscribers and is presently paying out two pensioners.

One pensioner receives R21 and the other R31 a month.

The first pensioner is paid an additional R57 a month by the state pension fund, making a total of R78.

The second pensioner received an extra R38 a month, making a total of R69.

The Black Sash suggests employers invest in property for their domestic servants.

No skeletons in this cupboard

That's no cupboard skeleton in the background. . .it's merely the reflection of Mrs Henriette van Rooyen. She is holding the hand of her rightful husband, Mr Koos Jacobus van Rooyen, who was mistakenly accused of bigamy.

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Breaking down gay job barriers

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The Black Sash suggests employers invest in property for their domestic servants.

ceived the 1984 Jaycees Foysa Award for outstanding work in his field.

R38 250 to educational institutions.

Room 5/10/84 (300)

The toss-up for a pension

ELDERLY blacks are eligible for social pensions only if they are destitute. But being destitute is no guarantee of getting a pension, particularly in the "homelands".

ANTON HARBER, Political Reporter

The demand for pensions in some of the "homelands" constantly outweighs the ability of the authorities to pay.

A black person living under the central Government receives a pension only if his or her total income is less than R40 per month and a full pension of R57 only if his or her income is less than R21 per month.

A means test ensures that if one earns between R21 and R40 per month, then one's pension is adjusted accordingly. The overall result is that the total monthly income of any black person receiving a social pension cannot exceed R78.

Thus only the destitute receive a pension, which in itself falls well below the breadline.

Self-governing or independent "homelands" now set their own pension levels and some of them did not follow the lead of the central Government when they raised pensions last October.

The result is that blacks in some of the "homelands" are even worse off than their counterparts who fall under the central Government.

In KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has acknowledged that there are at least 100 000 people who qualify for pensions, but could not receive them for lack of funds.

KwaZulu officials have said they need a 50% rise in the budget allocation in order to be able to pay all pensioners what they were due.

In Lebowa, the government has also acknowledged that it cannot pay all the pensions it should and is refusing to consider any new applications for pensions until the end of the year.

This is not the first time this has been done. Lebowa suspended pension applications in 1978 because of an internal inquiry into problems and officials said they were only able to meet their budget that year because of the suspension.

The situation in KwaZulu has only become public knowledge because the Black Sash, which gives advice and assistance to many black pensioners, focused attention on it at their national conference this year and the KwaZulu authorities have been more frank about the situation than most "homeland" Governments.

In Lebowa, the situation has only become public because an official document which ordered the suspension of all pension applications was leaked to the Rand Daily Mail.

Less is known about the state of social pensions and the plight of the elderly in other "homelands," but there is every reason to believe that they suffer from the same shortage of funds to pay pensions.

The "homeland" authorities give a simple explanation for their pension problems: they do not have enough money and resources to pay existing pensions, let alone thinking about improving the payments.

As Mr D R B Modibe, the KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, put it in an official report: "Shortage in financial and manpower resources, dire poverty, poor living conditions and inadequate medical coverage are all endemic and are the matrix with which we are supposed to operate."

KwaZulu has instituted an official inquiry into the state of pensions.

In Lebowa, as far back as 1979, an official report said that if they had not temporarily suspended pension applications "we would have had to cancel some of our most important health projects and even to close some of our hospitals and clinics".

KwaZulu budgeted more than R174-million for pensions in 1983, in a total budget of R519-million.

A disproportionate amount of the budget is therefore spent on pensions, making it unlikely that the allocation could be increased to solve the pension shortage.

KwaZulu, like most of the "homelands," is therefore stuck with an effectively insoluble problem: even if they want to sort out their pension problems, they do not have the resources to do it.

Many methods have been adopted to deal with the problem.

In Lebowa, the department ordered that no new applications would be considered for six months.

In KwaZulu, the authorities amended the law in 1977 so that a pensioner would only be entitled to his money after his pension application had been approved.

This meant that the pensioner would not be entitled to back payments if there was a delay in approving

CSM
5/10/84

300

BLACK PENSIONER . . . being destitute is no guarantee of getting a pension

Shangaan-speaking people are given the option of either applying for Lebowa citizenship — thus forfeiting their South African rights — or travelling up to 200km to Gazankulu for a pension.

The problems are compounded by the high level of illiteracy and ignorance among pensioners of their legal rights.

Overall, it is clear that there are massive problems with pensions in the "homelands". However, pensioners are entitled by law to their pension, and unless technicalities — such as the six-monthly reviews — are used to save money, which is more likely to be able to meet the demand has washed their hands of the problem by handing over responsibility to the "homeland" authorities.

Meanwhile, Black Sash reports describe people who come to their advice office in Durban and tell "how they beg and borrow to stay alive, how they and the grandchildren in their charge are starving, how every two months their day's wait at the payout ends in despair, that panic has gripped them and they do not know how much longer they can survive".

would save money for the KwaZulu government.

Needless to say, lengthy delays are common.

According to the Black Sash, the KwaZulu government has also made use of a ruling that reviews of pensions (a check done where a pensioner has to appoint a procurator to collect his pension) should be done at a minimum of six month intervals.

The central Government does the review one a year, while KwaZulu now does it every six months.

Since no pensions are paid while the review is done, and it can often take up to six months to do it, many pensioners are going through a cycle of receiving pensions for six months and then waiting six months for a review.

According to the Black Sash, there are also dozens of cases where people do not receive their pensions and are simply told their name was "lost" by the computer.

Bureaucratic inefficiency has been identified as a major part of the problem in many areas.

The question of citizenship also occurs. In Bophuthatswana, for example, non-Tswana residents are, according to the Black Sash, denied pensions by both the "homeland" and the central Government.

There have also been reports from Lebowa that "homeland" authorities can meet such demands is to find a way of saving money elsewhere, probably by depriving another pensioner.

The central Government,

Scheme to explain pensions

A NEW video programme has been launched to help black workers understand the purpose and importance of contributing to their pension funds.

The programme, produced by Jack Ginsburg Life and Pension Brokers of Cape Town, has already been acquired by a number of companies.

Mr Stanley Ginsburg, who was in charge of the production, said the company had to decide to make the programme because of the industrial unrest in recent years which had resulted in lost production, lost earnings, lost pension benefits and loss of confidence in pension funds among many black workers.

"We know from personal experience that much of this turmoil stemmed from ignorance and suspicion among black workers about the purpose and benefits of pensions. It was for this reason that we set out to explain to workers what their pension fund is for, how it works, and what it can mean for them and their families," Mr Ginsburg said.

The programme, titled Talk about Pensions, runs for 13 minutes and shows typical black worker situations. It was produced in conjunction with a number of communication specialists and the problems and perceptions of black people were taken into account, Mr Ginsburg said.

Although some companies were already showing the programme to their workers, Mr Ginsburg said he was disappointed more had not applied for it.

Mr Ginsburg added: It is a cause for concern because of the many blacks who lose their pension contributions through neglecting to transfer or collect their contributions when changing jobs.

"Many still see their pension contributions as a tax claimed by the Government and others are not even aware that they are members of their employer's pension fund. Even the more literate workers are often only vaguely aware of their rights and responsibilities," he said.

White miners slam pension integration

Star 16/10/84

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

The all-white Mine Workers' Union (MWU) has launched a scathing attack on the capabilities of the Chamber of Mines' negotiating team, and particularly the chamber's attempts to racially integrate the mining industry's main pension fund.

In the most recent issue of the union's newsletter *Die Mynwerker*, MWU general secretary Mr Arrie Paulus asks: "Do the negotiators not realise they are playing with fire?

"Looked at from a tactical point of view, it is the height of folly to insist on colour concessions when dealing with a matter that is of great importance to the workers, their wives, their widows and their children.

"You do not drag a sensitive and emotional matter into a question like the amalgamation of pension funds."

The ire of the MWU and of the Council of Mining Unions (CMU) has been roused by the chamber's demand to include certain black workers on the pension and provident funds which are in the process of being amalgamated.

Last week, the CMU declared a dispute with the chamber over the demand, although only a couple of hundred black, coloured and Asian apprentices would qualify to belong to the fund.

Mr Paulus warns in the article that the cloud which is developing over the issue of the pension fund may develop into a "thundercloud", implying that if the chamber is not wary it may have a white miners' strike on its hands.

He also comments caustically on the chamber's negotiating record over the past three years, saying it appears that the negotiating team "regularly" makes mistakes before doing the right thing.

The latest mine strike by black mineworkers, which spilled over into illegal strike action and led to damage of millions of rands, could be regarded as another example of lack of negotiating know-how, adds Mr Paulus.

RDM 26/10/84 (1000) (300)

Police probe pension scandal

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

FOR the last few months of her life, an elderly Bophuthatswana woman was told that her pension was unavailable. Now her family has discovered that it was paid out ... to someone else.

The discovery has led to charges of fraud and theft being laid against unkown persons and Bophuthatswana police are investigating the case.

The case could be particularly important, because there have been repeated allegations of elderly people being cheated of their pensions in the homelands through fraud and theft.

Between December 1983 and April 1984, Mrs Grace Manamela of Garankuwa was told by Bophuthatswana officials that they could not pay her pension because the money had not been sent from Pretoria.

After her death, her nephew, Mr Thabo Manamela, approached the official who received the pensions from Pretoria.

The official confirmed that Mrs Manamela's pension had arrived from Pretoria and had been passed on to the payout clerks.

Mr Manamela went to Pretoria, where he found a mystery thumbprint on his aunt's pension receipts for the five missing months. Someone had fraudulently claimed the money in her name.

The five months of pension amounted to about R500.

'Give us back our old-age pensions'

ELEVEN Umbumbulu pensioners this week filed an application in the Durban Supreme Court to get their pensions back.

By JABULANI SIKHAKHANE

Mrs Bella Zondekile Mdabe, 62, and 10 others filed an application against the Umbumbulu district pension officer and the KwaZulu Health Minister after the withdrawal of their pensions in September this year.

In her affidavit, Mrs Mdabe said that several years ago she lost her reference book after it was burned in a hut fire.

She applied for a new reference book and, according to the stamp, it appeared it had been issued in May 1, 1980.

She said she did not indicate the date of her birth when she made the second application for the new reference book.

But when it was re-issued, the reference book incorrectly said she was born in 1932.

Mrs Mdabe said she was granted a pension in 1983 and received it until September 18 this year — the day she handed her reference book to a clerk who passed it on to another official.

The official then called her in, handed her reference book back and said her pension had been cancelled.

The official was not prepared to listen to anything Mrs Mdabe had to say.

Even an attempt to reveal her grey hair did not interest him, Mrs Mdabe said.

She said she was dismissed "curtly".

Mrs Mdabe said she depended on a pension to survive.

Without it, she would have no food, clothing or the basic necessities of life.

2 royals in hospital

Mercury 8/4/84 800

Worker eligible for pension

Court Reporter

A FORMER riksha puller, who worked in the City Engineer's Department as a labourer for 21 years before he was made redundant, was declared by a Durban judge yesterday to be eligible to receive a municipal pension.

In his application against the Durban Municipal Pension Fund, Mr Thomas Zweni Mahlathini told Mr Justice Nienaber he had been born in Transkei and had received no schooling.

Shortly after World War II he had been recruited for the mines and had worked in the Hlobane area for six years. He then came to Durban where he worked as a riksha puller and later operated his own riksha.

Retrenched

In 1963 he joined the municipal service. When he joined he had not been asked any specific questions about his age and an employee of the city council had assessed his age and had written it down.

Mr Mahlathini said when he was retrenched in January 1983 he was told by a staff member that he did not qualify for a pension as he had not reached the age of 50.

To prove that he was more than 50 years old he had returned to Transkei and obtained a birth certificate. He had also been examined by a district surgeon in Durban who had assessed his age at 64 years. Another doctor had assessed his age as 'at least 60'.

Mr Mahlathini's application was not opposed by the Durban Municipal Pension Fund. He was represented in Court by the Legal Resources Centre.

'I want my pension money!'

A 64-year-old Durban migrant worker this week filed an application in the Durban Supreme Court in a bid to get his pension.

Thomas Zweni Mahlathini filed the application against the Durban municipal pension fund after it refused to grant him a pension, saying he had not reached the age of 50 when he was made redundant in 1983.

In his affidavit, Mr Mahlathini said he was born in Mt Ayliff, Transkei, where he lived until he was about 25 years old.

For 16 years he worked at Hlobane Mines, then in Maritzburg and Durban.

In January 1973 he was employed by the Durban city council as a labourer in the engineer's department and became a member of the municipal pension fund.

Mr Mahlathini said he told a clerk he did not know his precise age and had no record of it.

He further said the clerk did not ask him any specific questions relating to his age, but appeared to guess his age and write it down, said Mr Mahlathini.

After his compulsory retirement from the Durban Corporation in January 1983 he asked whether he would qualify for a pension.

He was then told he did not qualify as he had not reached the age of 50 at the time of his retrenchment.

Argus 13/11/84 CITY/NATIONAL 300

April calls for new approach on coloured pension pay

By BRIAN STUART
Political Staff

THE economic and social needs of the coloured people are so pressing that a concerted new attack must be made on the problem, says Mr Chris April, "own affairs" Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Representatives.

'Our task in the welfare section is to meet the coloured community's needs," he says.

"In visiting many centres I have found that you have a real problem in that you have the people who need the help on the one hand, and on the other you have the bureaucracy and both official and private welfare bodies sometimes doing almost the same work.

"Then there are 197 institutions under my department, each fulfilling a need.

"One programme"

"All these must come together in one programme of action. I firmly believe that it is not enough to have various organisations doing things for people — you have to do things with people."

Mr April, who is touring the Cape to meet coloured pensioners, social welfare officials and private organisations involved in welfare work, said a concerted and well-organised attack was needed by his department in co-operation with others to better meet the needs of the community.

During the meetings he had found an understanding that it was not possible in the present economic climate to bring about parity between white and coloured pensions overnight. But the tempo at which the gap was being closed had to be accelerated.

Mr Chris April . . . "We need a fresh approach to social problems".

5-year deadline

Pensions, grants and allowances to the coloured community cost the State R319,8-m this year. To bring about parity would cost an additional R204-m. "It is impossible to achieve that in one year," he said.

He proposed a five-year deadline for parity.

Mr April's proposal would require the Treasury to provide an additional R55-m a year during the five years, allowing for periodic increases in welfare payments during this time.

"If we cannot achieve parity in pensions and in disability and maintenance grants during this period, we should at least strive to make pensions equal as a first priority,' he said.

He also stressed that while pensions and allowances to coloured people had to be increased, it was also necessary to ensure that these payments remained in the hands of their recipients.

"Most concerned"

"We are most concerned about abuses that occur," he said. "For example, some old age pensioners are living with their children, who make too small a contribution to household expenses, so preying on the pensioners.

"And we cannot have unemployed children preying on their pensioner parents."

In solving this problem, the co-operation and understanding of the community itself was needed. The people themselves had to be kept informed and involved in a total project that involved all aspects of social and welfare action.

(News by Brian Stuart, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

throughout the Peninsula.

He is said to be very charming and has been described by some of his victims as a "fantastic

C. Herald 17/11/84 (300)

Pensioners plead poverty

SOUTH Africa's pension system is discriminatory, unfair and should be changed, say pensioners in Heideveld.

They aired their views recently in a survey done by the Heideveld Advice Office (HAO) into the living conditions of local residents.

The survey found that 25 percent of Heideveld households contained at least one pensioner, and that 20 percent of the houses in the area were actually rented by pensioners.

'Scrap the system' call after probe

SYMPATHETIC

Mr Kevin Patel, a spokesman for the HAO, said his organisation was asking the City Council to be sympathetic towards pensioners, especially when determining rents.

"But we are also saying that the whole system of pensions in South Africa should be changed. One can see that the pension for Africans — R114 every two months — is smallest, but even the pensions that whites receive, would not be enough," he said.

"We feel pensions should be equal and more."

These views were supported by 97 percent of 454 households surveyed.

COPE

And, because of the low pensions, many people interviewed, found they could not cope with the high cost of living, including rent, food, transport, hire purchase and medical costs.

"It is unfair that the Rev Allan Hendrickse should earn R75 000 a year and still receive a R2 000 pension from the Coloured Persons Representative Council, while our pensioners get next to nothing," added Mr Patel.

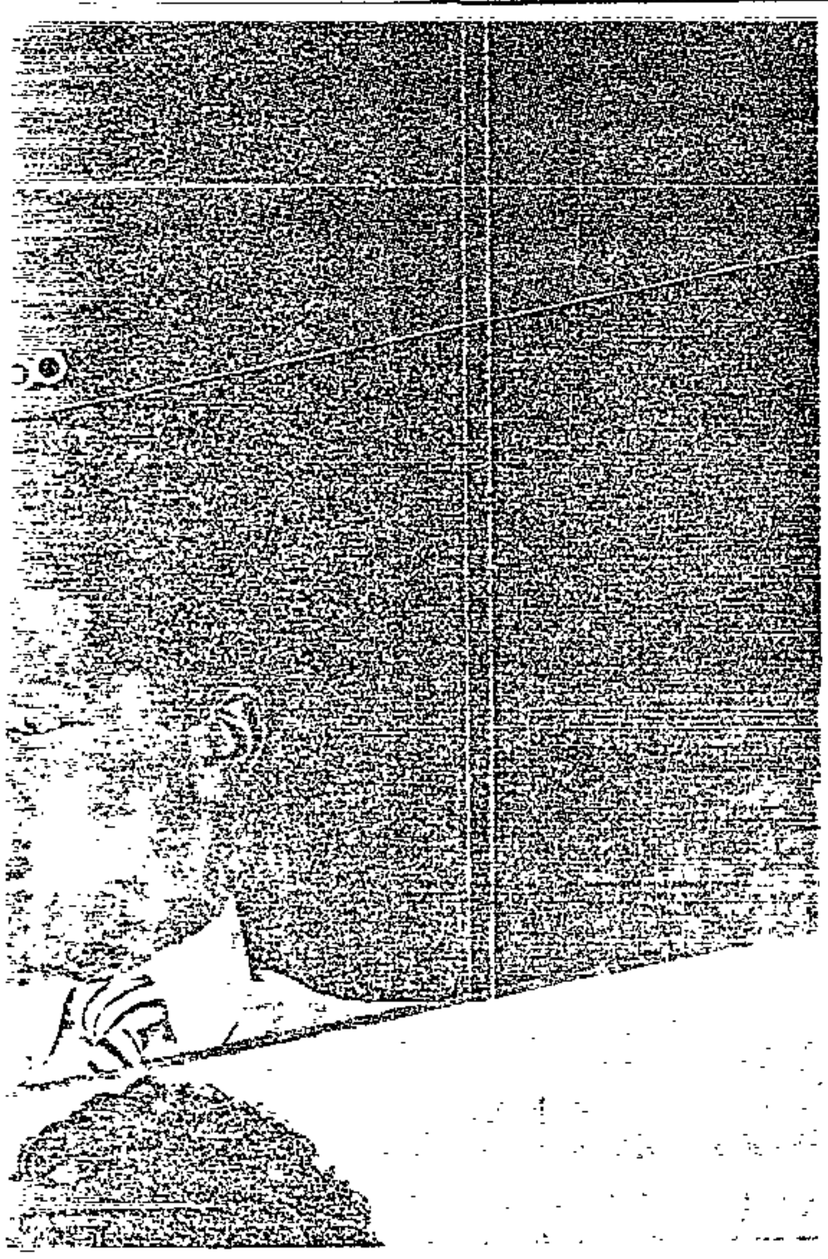
"Is this the way to treat the workers of years gone by who have helped build this country?"

MAINTAINED

Three-quarters of the people interviewed claimed that their houses were never maintained by the Cape Town City Council.

If repairs were done, some said, the tenants themselves had to pay for what was not always satisfactory work.

(The Heideveld Advice Office is open on Wednesday and Saturday mornings and can be reached at ☎ 638 3525).



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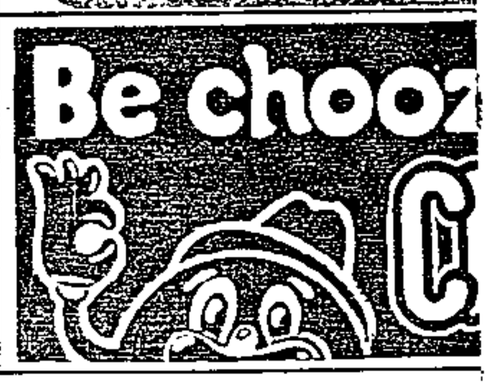

CHESLERS
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Institution 'no place for people'

BY DIANE CASSERE

MORE elderly white people are in institutions in South Africa than anywhere else in the world.

Eight percent are institutionalized in South Africa while the average figure world-wide is four to five percent, with Japan the lowest at two.

Sectional title sales have been the cause of a great deal of displacement of elderly people from their own homes in high-density urban areas such as Sea Point, Green Point and Rondebosch.

Victims

While the many benefits of buying homes under sectional title have been outlined elsewhere, senior citizens have often been the victims of those on the path to instant wealth.

They have been removed from natural networks — support systems of friends and neighbours — and forced into institutions where they rapidly became frail, unhappy and useless members of society.

"We want to keep these people in the community," said Mr Sydney Eckley, chairman of the South African National Council for the Aged. Some South African towns ARE doing this.

Luxuries

Mr Eckley recently visited Krugersdorp where local authorities, health organizations and the business sector are working together to develop a system for incorporating the elderly into the community.

In an article in the Cape Times on May 28 this year, a Cape Town company director was quoted as saying: "These people should have thought about buying their own homes instead of taking trips overseas."

This is a sentiment often expressed by those who can't imagine what it is like to work for a lifetime in which a fridge, stove and possibly a washing machine and car are luxuries.

The CPOA has four homes in coloured areas, including Nerina in Bishop Lavis and Erica in Athlone.

These are State-subsidized and residents pay 80 percent of their pensions in exchange for full services, board, lodging, medical care and, in some cases, clothing.

Mr Tedder said the State paid about R170 a month per person in these cases.

But the list of people needing to enter "homes" is growing. Because we cannot provide affordable accommodation in the community for them, many healthy senior citizens are moving into institutions and into an "end of the road" situation long before their time is up.

The people this man was talking about had long since sold the family car and moved to an area near shops, cinemas and the library. Their income was fixed and they could no more buy a home or flat than they could take a world cruise.

These people are the dispossessed. They are the ones who looked forward to ending their days in particular neighbourhoods, surviving modestly on government pensions.

What has happened to them and what responsibility is being taken for them?

The first option is always a "home" — often a misnomer.

The extended family does not exist any longer, families are struggling to make ends meet for their children and often do not have the time, the money or the inclination to be patient with their elderly relatives. So they go to "homes".

Mr Eckley does not believe that people belong in institutions. The National Council has approached the Human Sciences Research Council to conduct a study of natural networks.

"We need to find out where these people are linking and help them in a practical way to make these networks work."

Mr Eckley said old-age homes did not always provide the protection that the council was trying to supply for senior citizens.

"The staff don't have the time for these people, they are often alone and vulnerable."

The council is also gathering information to present to the government, outlining the problems it is encountering in the field and suggesting ways for private enterprise to become involved in coping with a vastly increased population of elderly people.

There are more than a million South Africans of all races over 65. By the turn of the century that figure will have reached more than two million, according to the National Council for the Aged.

There is widespread concern about the plight of pensioners and the frail aged because of the rocketing costs of accommodation.

In Cape Town, pensioners in the "economic" class can expect to pay tariffs of more than R500 a month for full board at homes for the aged. This compares with tariffs of between R200 and R300 a month at residential hotels in good areas.

Where monthly income is less than R300, which the State regards as subeconomic, the pensioner will pay something like 80 percent of his or her pension in a government-subsidized home.

According to the Council for the Aged, residents of State homes for the aged pay two-thirds of their income, which includes interest on capital.

CPOA

If the person is physically frail and in need of help, this figure rises to three-quarters of the income, and for the totally helpless and senile, 90 percent.

The Cape Peninsula Organization for the Aged runs many institutions for the aged, some State-subsidized, others commercially run.

Disa House in Gardens, built with CPOA funds, comes under the latter category.

According to CPOA director Mr Ian Tedder, Disa House is "more like a boarding house". All rooms are serviced and the monthly fee of between R209 and R255 covers board and two meals a day.

But rocketing costs are leading to constant increases.

STAR 26/11/84 ~~11 13b 15l~~ 300

Chamber shelves mine fund plan

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

Attempts by the Chamber of Mines to amalgamate the mines' Pension Fund and Provident Fund, and integrate them at the same time, have been shelved in the face of fierce opposition from the all-white Council of Mining Unions.

The two funds are to be amalgamated on December 1, but the integration issue will be tackled later, an industrial relations adviser to the chamber, Mr Johann Liebenberg, said.

When the chamber attempted to tie the two issues together at the start of the pension negotiations earlier this year, the Council of Mining Unions immediately declared a dispute.

Their prime objection was the attempt by the chamber to open the amalgamated fund to "non-white" miners above a certain job category level.

In an editorial in *Die Mynwerker*, mouthpiece of the all-white Mine Workers' Union, the general secretary, Mr Arrie Paulus, said that the chamber's attempts to integrate the fund had resulted in a cloud over the negotiations.

After the dispute had been declared, negotiations were re-opened and agreement was reached at the end of October when the chamber shelved its conditions for amalgamation.

However, the chamber has by no means given up attempts to integrate the funds and will try again in the future, said Mr Liebenberg.

In the latest issue of *Die Mynwerker*, Mr Paulus says that as it is obvious the chamber "has only thrown in the towel for the time being," the issue of separate funds for non-whites should be addressed.

"Let us point out again that a separate pension fund has been in operation for non-whites since 1970. When we drew the attention of the chamber's negotiators to this fact, we were told that it is an inferior fund.

"We would suggest that the chamber lives up to its liberal tradition by improving that fund," he said.

From the date of the amalgamation of the funds, members will be able to choose whether they want split lump sum pension payments or a full pension payout.

Nov 30 84 FM.

MINES PENSIONS

Right wins a round

A rightwing backlash over proposals to integrate the mining industry's main pension fund has been averted. The Chamber of Mines has backed down on the issue following the declaration of a dispute by the all-white Council of Mining Unions (CMU).

The dispute has a complicated history. The CMU, which represents some 25 000 workers, approached the chamber two years ago to ask for the amalgamation of the Mine Employees Pension Fund (MEPF) and the Provident Fund. It also wanted the rules amended to allow members to draw one-third of pension in a lump sum on retirement.

According to CMU chairman Arrie Paulus, the negotiations proceeded smoothly with only minor difficulties regarding the percentage the mining employers were prepared to pay from the provident fund into an amalgamated pension fund.

The trouble started when the chamber introduced a new element into the negotiations. It insisted that amalgamation of the funds would be dependent on the CMU agreeing to a change in the pension fund's constitution to allow for membership of blacks, coloureds and Indians who do the same work as whites.

The chamber's proposal resulted from a 1982 agreeement with the Federation of Mining Unions (all of whose members also belong to the CMU) that blacks, coloureds and Indian artisans should be trained on the mines. The first black artisans are due to qualify at the end of the year. The chamber's industrial relations adviser Johann Liebenberg says the chamber undertook that, wherever possible, workers would get the same benefits as their white counterparts.

MWU's Paulus ... possibility of separate agreements

The CMU declared a dispute with the chamber early in October, alleging that the chamber had committed an unfair labour practice. At the time Paulus, who is also general secretary of the ultra-conservative Mineworkers' Union, writing in its newspaper, *Die Mynwerker*, accused the chamber of trying to integrate all mining industry structures "by stealth."

In terms of the settlement reached on October 30, the chamber has now dropped integration as a condition for merging the MEPF and the Provident Fund. Says Paulus in the latest issue of *Die Mynwerker*: "We are glad that the amalgamation has now become a reality ... At the same time we must regret the unnecessary delay caused by the negotiators on behalf of the chamber. If they had not been so stubborn the amalgamation would already have been in operation since the beginning of this year, which would have meant a bigger pension."

Inferior fund

But Paulus also warns his members: "It is, however, obvious that the chamber has by no means given up its plan to make non-whites members of the amalgamated pension fund." Paulus argues that the chamber has admitted that the pension fund for blacks which was established in 1970 is "inferior." "We would suggest that the chamber live up to its liberal tradition by improving that fund. Why should only some non-whites be favoured by allowing them to join the 'superior' fund?" he writes.

Did the chamber take fright at the CMU's hard-line reaction to its proposals? Liebenberg insists this is not the case. "We weighed up whether we would win or lose an unfair labour practice case in the Industrial Court. We came to the conclusion that either way we would not achieve our objective of opening the fund to blacks, coloureds and Indians and commutation of pensionable benefits. Therefore, in the interests of the employees concerned we decided to split the two issues," he says.

According to Liebenberg, talks on the incorporation of blacks, coloureds and Indians into the amalgamated fund will follow. Says Liebenberg: "Paulus is trying to make out that we will try to surprise the CMU, but we gave notice on October 30 that we are not going to abandon our desire to allow certain classes of blacks, coloureds and Indians into the amalgamated fund."

This could presage yet more conflict between the chamber and the CMU. Paulus, who has levelled scathing criticism at the chamber's negotiators in *Die Mynwerker* over the past few months, writes: "... the trade unions cannot stand idly by while the chamber's negotiators harm their interests by dragging their feet and all sorts of 'clever' little tricks. If the chamber's negotiators are not going to mend their ways, the union men will in their own interests have to resort to an alternative approach. It may be that union men will have to insist on separate agreements with the individual mining houses."

Mayor Albert Khumalo needs a roof over his head

Sowetan 10/12/84

PENSIONERS KICKED OUT

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

ABOUT 16 Katlehong pensioners have been kicked out of their two four-roomed houses, to make way for the local mayor, Mr Albert Khumalo and his family.

The pensioners, who were staying in Ncala Section, have now been resettled at Ebhongweni Men's Hostel in the township's Maphanga Section.

The hostel was previously used by male employees at the Natalspruit Hospital. The workers have since been provided with alternative accommodation.

The hostel has now been turned into an old age home. The conditions here are extremely bad and old people have just been dumped.

Mr Khumalo was at the weekend not available for comment. A spokesman for the Katlehong Town Council confirmed on Friday that it was earlier planned to house Mr Khumalo at the two houses but he was not sure whether the council was still going ahead with the plans.

"This is a delicate issue and only Mr Khumalo or Mr P Bouwer, the Town Clerk are the people who can help you," the spokesman said.

Mr Bouwer is on leave.

House set alight

Mr Khumalo's house in Ngema Section was set alight during disturbances in the township two months ago. His furniture including a brand new German made car belonging to his wife were destroyed by the fire.

Three weeks later after his house was set alight, the council launched a [illegible] to help rebuild Mr Khumalo's house.

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Three weeks later after his house was set alight, the council launched a Mayoral Fund to help rebuild Mr Khumalo's house.

Residents in the township were to be asked to contribute towards the fund. Residents and community leaders interviewed by **The SOWETAN** at the time, condemned the plan and called on residents to boycott it.

They said if the council could repair Mr Khumalo's house, there was no reason why the houses of all riot victims in the township could not be repaired.

A source close to the council said the council had decided to accommodate Mr Khumalo and his family at the two houses on temporary basis until his house was rebuilt.

HOUSE ... The old age home.

"So far, the Mayoral Fund has not generated enough funds to enable the council to rebuild his burnt out house and as a result, it was decided that he should use the old age homes," the source added.

The spokesman for the council could not say how much has the council raised so far towards repairing Mr Khumalo's house.

In the past three weeks, council workers have been busy renovating and installing electricity at the two houses. The houses have been "joined" together to make them one "big" house to accommodate the mayor's family.

If all goes according to plan, our source said, the mayor may start staying in the house within the next two weeks; "if he does not change his mind."

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Pension gap between races grows wider

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Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE pay gap between black and white State pensioners had increased by about 400 percent in the past 14 years, according to the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa).

In its latest report, Pacsa said in 1970 the difference between the two groups had been about R30 and by October this year the gap had widened to R117,50.

Black pensioners living in 'white' South Africa drew a maximum of R65 a month this year while those in the homelands received between R40 and R49 a month.

White pensioners received a maximum of R166 a month this year, said the report.

The Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty showed that one of the major problems of black pensioners was the actual procedure in applying for pensions, the report said.

Unlike coloured, Indian and white pensioners, who are paid from the date they made their application, black pensioners become eligible only after their applications have being 'processed'.

The report said field workers had found that the processing of black pension applications took between six months and two years.

Black pensioners also received their money only every second month and could not have their cheques paid directly into a bank or building society account.

Instead many had to queue for hours at magistrates' offices and community centres, often with little or no shelter, the report said.

Pensioners of other race groups can choose to have their monthly cheques paid into a bank, post office or building society account.

'Sharks' cloud aged homes development

By MARGARETHA GOOSEN
Municipal Correspondent

THE enormous demand for retirement villages has spawned tremendous potential for fly-by-night profiteering, the South African National Council for the Aged warned yesterday.

The need for retirement villages is as high as 72 000 units, it is understood.

The director for the Council for the Aged, Mr Syd Eckley, said this knowledge prompted the council to launch a study to identify the problems and advise the Government on possible changes to the legislation and on specific standards which should be met.

Although appreciative of the development of villages by the private sector,

The council felt it had to warn the elderly not to invest in any schemes without checking carefully, despite the councils appreciation of the private sector's developments.

Among the problems found were:

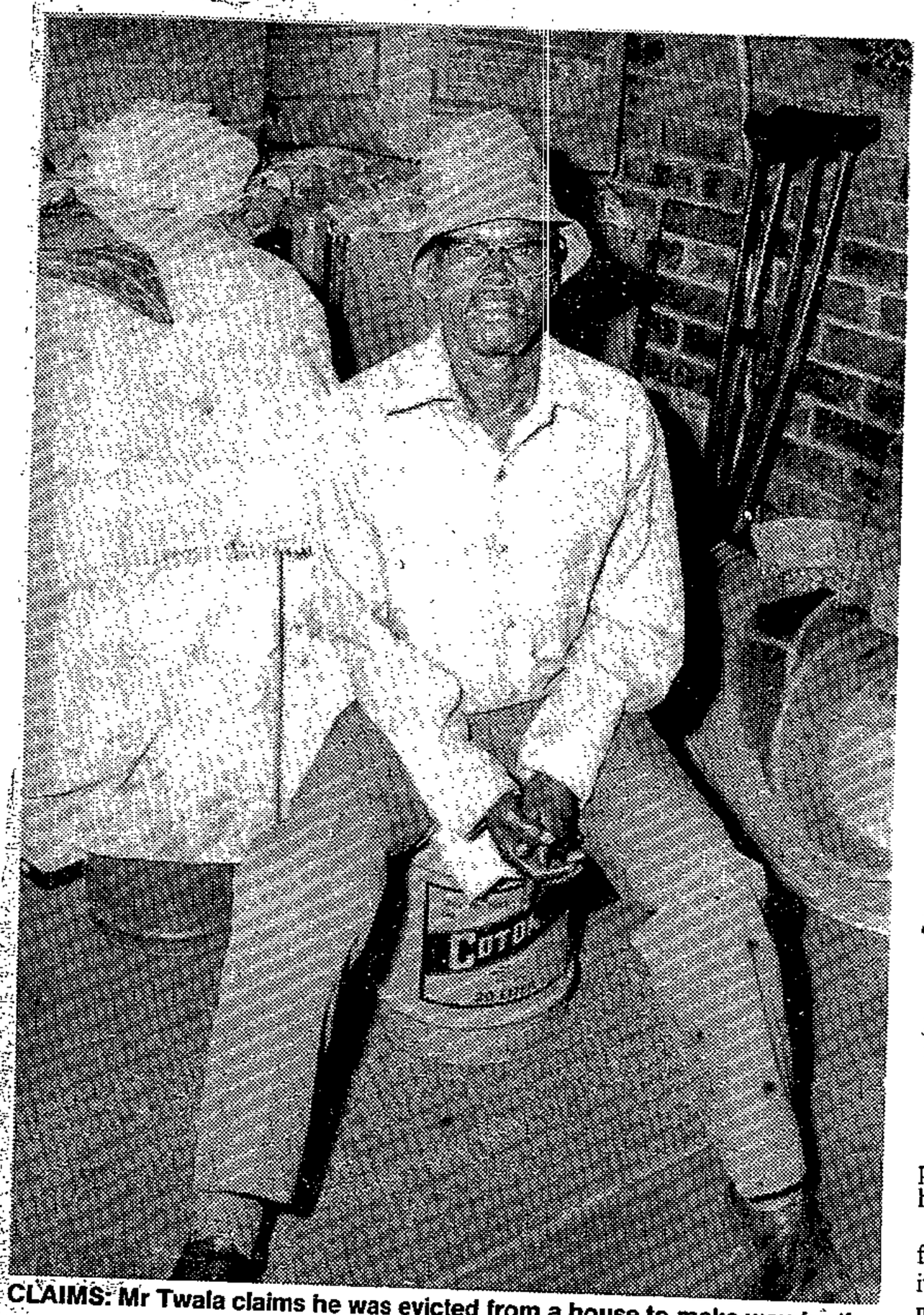
- Developers often advertised a scheme without having bought the ground on which it was being built;
- Schemes were often not registered in the name of such a company and sufficient financial backing was not a certainty — in some instances the developer was totally dependent on the deposits of potential buyers;
- Prices of housing units in retirement villages ranged from R50 000 to R110 000;
- Buyers in schemes which were not financially viable could face severe financial losses which they could neither afford nor recover from.

Retirement villages should be managed properly and offer total care to its residents, including recreational facilities, a sickbay and section for the infirm, transport, at least one meal each day, servicing of flats, upkeep of property and an efficient security system.

People intending to buy in a retirement village should give consideration to the following:

- Be sure the company has sufficient funds to complete the scheme;
- Obtain guarantees that the scheme is registered in the name of the company developing and selling it and is bondfree;
- Check the amenities offered meet their needs — especially for the future when they might need specialised medical care;
- Consult an attorney before signing the contract which should stipulate the facilities and services available;
- Do not move into a scheme which has not been completed — rubble and unfinished roads could be dangerous;
- Consider the availability of transport, shopping facilities and churches before deciding on a specific scheme;
- Ascertain that the money invested in the property reverts to their estates after death.

People wishing to consult the council on the matter, are invited to write to The Information Officer, SA National Council for the Aged, P O Box 2335, Cape Town 8000.



CLAIMS: Mr Twala claims he was evicted from a house to make way for the mayor Mr Khumalo and his family.

By MZIKAWISE EDOM

THE five people, three of them pensioners, who were evicted from two houses to make way for the Katlehong mayor, Mr Albert Khumalo and his family, claimed they were dumped in a dilapidated building with no one caring for them.

But, the Katlehong Town Council, has refuted these allegations, stating that the five stayed illegally at the two houses and that the council was sympathetic and had done its best to accommodate them in a "decent place".

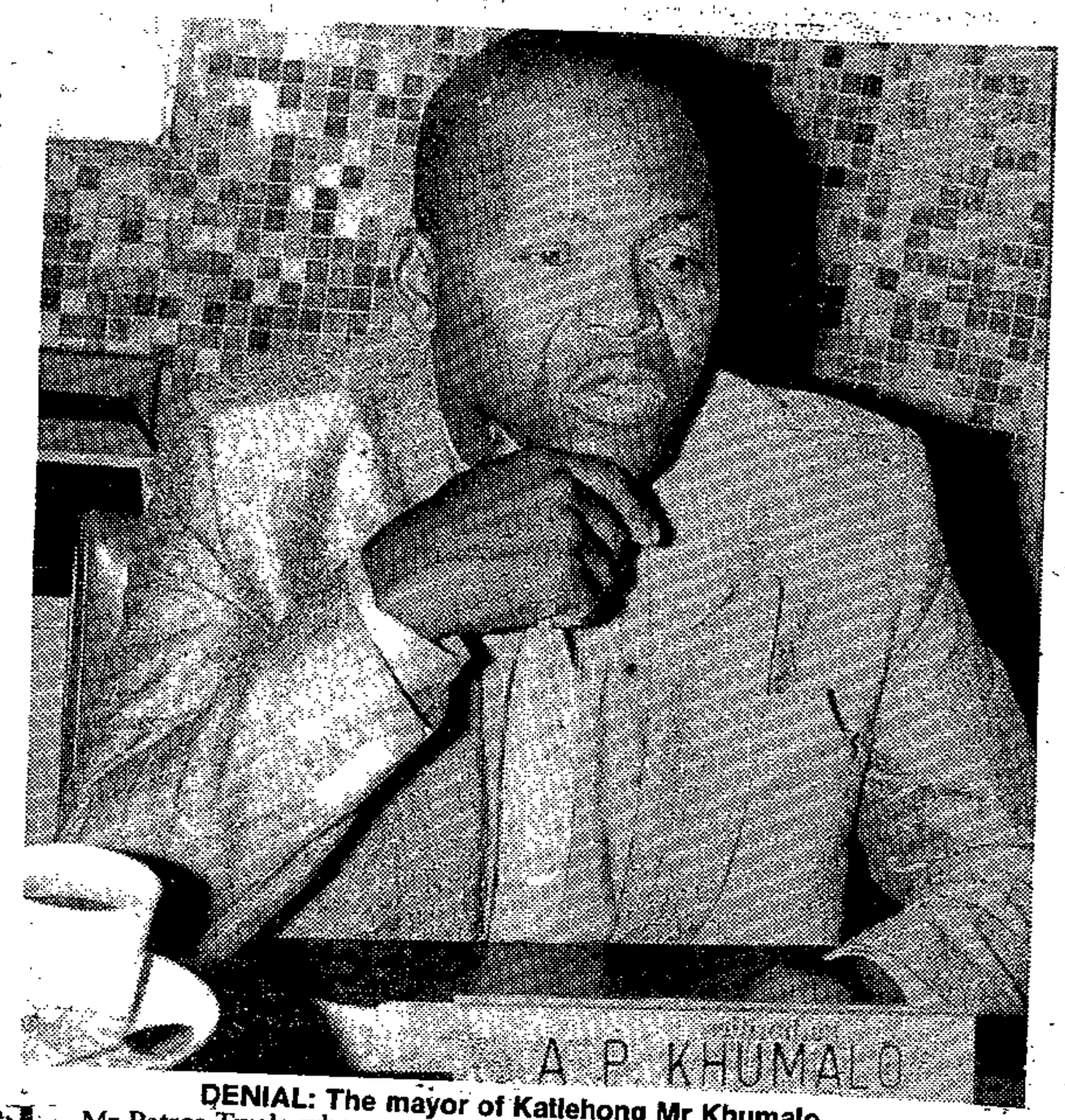
At a Press conference called by the council last week, Mr Khumalo denied a report that appeared in **The SOWETAN** on December 10 stating that 16 pensioners were kicked out of the houses to make way for Mr Khumalo and his family.

Hostel

In fact only five people stayed in the two houses.

"The true story is that five people and not 16 as it was reported were moved out of the two houses and are now being accommodated at the Katlehong old age home, previously known as the Ebhongweni Men's Hostel", Mr Khumalo said.

But the five told **The SOWETAN** a different story. They claimed that they were "dumped" at an old and dilapidated building next to the home for the aged.



DENIAL: The mayor of Katlehong Mr Khumalo.

Mr Petros Twala who is 50 years old, speaking on behalf of the five said: "We were dumped in this place four weeks ago and since we arrived here no social worker has visited us, and no food parcels have been brought here as it was initially promised when we were moved out of two houses in Ncala Section."

Mr Twala also said they had no water and toilet facilities. They were not allowed to use those at the old age home.

He said: "We have got to relieve ourselves in the veld and to ask for water from neighbours. This place is really bad".

Other inmates are Mrs Matilda August, Manana who is blind, Babatjie and Magolo. Mr Twala, Mrs August and Manana are all pensioners.

Evicted pensioners dumped: Claim

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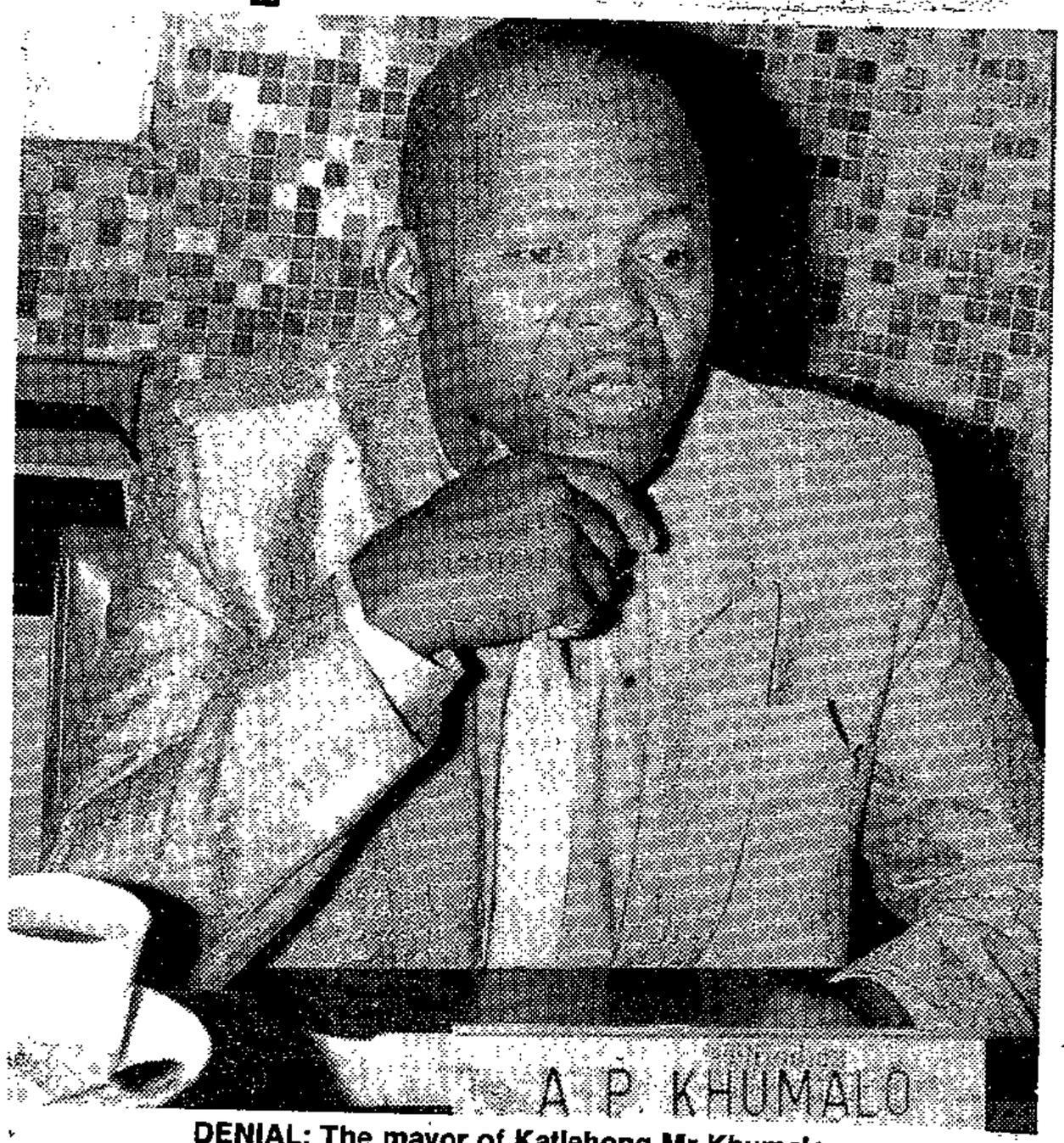

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SOCIAL SECURITY — PENSIONS

1985

Retirement planning is an important part of the overall financial scheme

31/12/85 300 BUSDAY

WOMEN AND MONEY

PART 11 in a series on money management for the woman who is left alone, either through bereavement or divorce. The series is written by Ben Temkin, co-editor of *Money* magazine.

IN THE discussion on regular savings, as well as the earlier discussion on financial protection against premature death, it was pointed out that systematic investment in life insurance and unit trusts would provide a useful supplement to retirement income.

Retirement planning will form an integral part of the overall financial plan.

The usual approach is to determine the level of retirement income desired and then to examine various options for achieving this goal. Again this is probably best illustrated by a simple example, our case study.

Let's assume her after-tax income as around R20 000 a year after she has followed some of the recommendations of her consultant. She now has to answer questions such as:

☐ If you had no children now, what would you consider a reasonable income to maintain your lifestyle?

☐ When you retire, do you intend doing anything special such as travelling around the world?

☐ Would you like to move to the coast?

☐ Would you take up any new, expensive pastimes?

☐ Would you like to improve your lifestyle in any respect and what would this cost?

The answers could show that she would need a pre-tax income of R16 000 now and would require a capital amount of about R30 000 to indulge her desire for overseas travel.

Remember that we are looking 25 years ahead to when she is 60. We have, therefore, to take inflation into account in all our calculations.

We begin with her pension fund. This we find will provide her with a pension of 2% of final (or highest) salary for each year's service.

Her salary, in real terms (ie after inflation), should increase on average by 3% a year.

This means that when she retires, she will be earning the equivalent of R33 500 in 1985 money. By then, she will have worked 30 years for her employer and will receive a pension of 60% of this amount — R20 100. She has enough income.

She needs R30 000 in 1985 money. Her unit trust investment should provide more than R50 000. She can continue to live in her property or sell it and move to more modest accommodation, giving herself more funds.

She will also have capital from her fixed-interest investment and her life insurance savings.

For most people, retirement planning is not so simple.

They are hard-pressed for funds for day-to-day living, do not have investment capital, are still paying off a mortgage loan on their homes and will not be members of a pension fund long enough to build up an adequate pension.

The problem cannot, however, be ignored or deferred. It has to be tackled as early as possible and the consultant will stress this aspect.

As a rule of thumb, from the age of 35 a person should be putting aside about 15% of gross income towards retirement.

The woman in our example invests 5% of her salary or R67 a month through her pension fund and a further R250 into long-term savings in life insurance and unit trusts.

This R327 is just under 15% of her gross income.

Special tax concessions apply to contributions made to retirement annuity funds.

Generally, the minimum contribution is R1 750 and the maximum 15% of income, which is not taken into account for retirement-funding (ie in determining pension or provident fund benefits).

A retirement annuity plan is not ideal for everyone.

The benefit of deducting contributions from taxable income is of more advantage to people in higher tax brackets .

BUS DAY 18/12/86

Protecting against disablement

WOMEN AND MONEY

THIS is Part 5 in a series of articles on money management for the woman who is left alone, either through bereavement or divorce. The series is written by Ben Temkin.

ONE of the risks most frequently overlooked when drawing up a financial plan is that of disablement, either temporary or permanent.

Temporary disablement is the one ignored most frequently. This is because most people don't think that they will be prevented from working by sickness or injury for more than a week or two at most.

Most employers are happy, either as a condition of service, or *ex gratia*, to pay an employee for up to two weeks' absence for sickness (or injury) each year. Most employers are markedly unhappy about having to pay more, although there are special circumstances which could persuade them to do so.

Consider, therefore, that an employer is not obliged to do more than required by the agreed conditions of service. Consider further that many fairly common illnesses may have a duration of several weeks; that major surgery may require a recuperation period of a month or more and that a major illness, such as a heart attack, could well mean not working for several months.

Apart from Workman's Compensation Insurance, for injuries sustained in the course of employment, and unemployment insurance benefits, there is no statutory assistance for people who find themselves unable to work while temporarily disabled.

Some, but very few, pension funds have a built-in temporary disablement benefit which provides for payment of, say, 75% of the member's pay while disabled. If your pension fund provides this benefit, then your consultant should not duplicate the protection.

It won't do you any good in any case as there is an agreement between the life insurance companies which limits the payment of disablement benefits — you cannot in total receive benefits in the form of income of more than 75% of your income at the time you became ill or disabled.

If, however, you do not belong to a pension fund which provides this benefit, then apart from lobbying the trustees to improve the fund in this respect, you will have to consider insurance to protect your income. This insurance is variously known as permanent health insurance, non-cancellable sickness and accident insurance, income replacement insurance, income security insurance or income protection insurance.

It is simply an insurance up to age 60 or 65 which, in return for a monthly premium, will pay you a monthly income while you are unable to work through illness or injury.

Typically, a policy to age 60 to provide R1 000 of income a month would cost a woman in her mid-30s about R30 a month if the waiting period were a month, or R24 with a three-month waiting period.

Permanent disablement protection is easily provided by paying an additional premium on a life insurance policy. This can provide for the payment of the proceeds as a capital sum (again there are limitations on the amount that can be paid in this way) or a waiver of premium benefit may be bought.

Temporary disablement is common; its duration for a month or more is far from unusual. Permanent disablement is as great a risk as death. The main point in this discussion is, therefore, that disablement protection must form part of the overall financial plan.

☐ In Part 7 tomorrow, the discussion will be on insurance against loss or damage to possessions.

...e introduced the duties ...

W/C Argus 14/12/85 300

MONEY AND YOUR LIFE

Martin Spring

State faces dilemma over new pension payouts Bill

NEXT year a law is to be introduced that will prevent employees from getting lump-sum pension fund payouts when they change jobs, according to the Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Delegates.

If this happens, it will amount to a gift the agitators can use to continue tearing our country apart.

Black workers do not like or understand pension schemes to begin with, and they will almost certainly object strongly (by going on strike) if they perceive that they are to be stopped having access to "their" money.

Of course, the Government faces a real dilemma.

The inadequacy of private-sector pensions, the absence of thift and spreading uninterest in long-term anything, mean that a growing number of people are poverty-stricken in old age and end up dependent on the State.

This is a burden that taxpayers should not be expected to shoulder — especially as there is no reason why people should not provide for their retirement during their working lifetimes.

However, different kinds of workers view pension schemes in different ways.

Some see their compulsory contributions as a savings plan on which they can draw when they become unemployed or fancy a spell of restful rural life in the homelands.

Others see it as a kind of accumulation fund whose cash withdrawal you can trigger by leaving your job, whenever you feel you need the money to buy a new car or take a holiday.

Then there are those who know what a pension scheme is supposed to do. But they have a touching faith that their company's scheme will take care of their retirement needs, without any further effort on their part. Unfortunately, that is far from true.

Unless you are a public servant, your pension will not be fully protected against inflation— and may not be protected at all.

Even if you belong to one of the more generous funds, which manages to grant pension increases equivalent to two-thirds the inflation rate, then within 10 years your pension will probably have lost one-third of the purchasing power it had when you first retired.

If your pension is fixed, then after 10 years it will probably have lost three-quarters of its purchasing power.

Most people do not even have an adequate pension when they first retire, because a major factor determining your pension is the number of years you have been "in service" — that is, a member of the fund as a consequence of your employment.

As in most cases you need about 40 years' membership to be able to retire on a decent pension, it is easy to see why so few South Africans do so.

More typically, a fellow realizes when he reaches 50 that he had better start thinking about a pension, and tries to stay with one employer for the last 15 years of his working life.

That means he retires on a pension only three/eighths of what be needs ... even before inflation starts to make its inroads.

It is because of this that many people favour the principle of transferability (also known as compulsory preservation).

This would mean that if you leave a job for any reason other than retirement, there would be no cash pay-out for you from the pension fund.

The contributions made by you and your employer, and accumulated income thereon, would remain locked up for your eventual benefit, either in the pension scheme of the employer you are leaving, or in some other retirement fund to which they are transferred.

The consequences of such a law will be:

- A steady improvement in pensions paid to newly-retiring people, because contribitions made to funds on their behalf during their working life will have accumulated there and not been dissipated.
- Employers will be forced either to pay higher contributions, or opt for less generous pension schemes, because they will lose the effective benefit of what are called "withdrawal profits".

When you resign from a fund, you get back little more than your own contributions; your employer's contributions remain in the fund for the benefit of the other members; this has the effect of reducing the general level of contributions your employer would otherwise have to make.

- It will be impossible to continue using your pension scheme as a kind of compulsory savings scheme. If you want to save, you will have to set up a scheme of your own with a bank, building society or mutual fund.

● Martin Spring is editor of Personal Finance Newsletter.

Old Mutual proposes sweeping pension plan

OLD MUTUAL has proposed a strategy for future pension schemes, which, it says, will have to adapt to the needs of all South Africans.

The proposals, set out in the annual report of the life assurer's pension division, include increased funding by taxpayers for old-age pensions.

Old Mutual recommends that employers encourage the middle economic group to contribute towards a minimum level of preserved post-retirement income through a private sector fund. It also suggests that a free market "pension provision" be encouraged, with industry providing additional benefits.

According to the pension division, South Africans will have to accept that the State and, therefore, taxpayers will have to increase funding for old-age pensions for those who will

LESLEY LAMBERT

not be able to provide for themselves.

They will also have to accept that pension funds based on the tradition of an employee remaining with one employer are prejudiced against workers who face retrenchment, and will have to be adapted, says Old Mutual Pensions Development manager Butch Judge.

Stumbling blocks have been in providing for unemployment income, applying means tests and the requirement that 53% of pension fund assets be invested in prescribed assets.

"Now is the time for indaba, or consensus, to create a matrix that will take into account the need and ability to pay of all groups within our population," says Judge.

700 workers retrenched

ABOUT 700 employees of the Natal Overall Manufacturing Company — almost the entire staff of the Pinetown clothing factory — have been retrenched after closure of a large section of the business.

MD Trevor Aron said yesterday the retrenchments last Friday were due mainly to the economic recession and insufficient orders to justify continuing the Pinetown operation.

Garment Workers' Industrial Union general secretary Frankie Hansa said the union had negotiated "a very good" severance-pay package for all workers. — Sapa.

Appeal to boycotters

AT LEAST 1 500 Soweto pensioners are expected to turn up at the Ipelegeng Centre in Jabavu for their annual cheer — hampers of mostly staple food — today.

But the organisers fear that many of the hampers may not reach the homes of these senior citizens.

A consumer boycott is now being enforced in several black townships.

It is feared many pensioners may have their hampers destroyed by youths who might believe that they bought the goods in the city.

Hampers

One of the organisers, Mr L M Mathabathe, yesterday called on the Soweto Consumer Boycott Committee to ensure that the old age pensioners do not suffer "as some of them have no alternative source of basic foodstuffs.

"There is no attempt on their part to bust the boycott. They simply often do not have money to buy these things in the first place.

"Over the years, we have been providing these people with at least something to keep their stomachs full in these difficult times," said Mr Mathabathe.

Pensioners

He said that normally more than 1 500 pensioners turn up for this annual cheer.

They are given food hampers to take home.

"We hope that we will get the support of the community in making sure that these poor people get home safely with their hampers," said Mr Mathabathe.

Pension fund for domestics

JILL GOWANS in Durban

MOST employers imagine their domestic workers will be cared for in old age by their families ... or that they will get a state pension.

In fact, says Carol Ditz a Durban consultant for the Domestic Pension Fund, very few blacks receive state pensions. An unofficial 1987 survey estimated that only 220 000 blacks receive such pensions. And a black person in South Africa whose income is more than R40 a month cannot qualify for one

"The red tape involved is unbelievable," says Carol Ditz. "The worker has to have a means test, fill in an application form — on specific dates for specific places — and then apply for the pension in the area to which she will be retiring. She can sometimes wait up to a year for the pension and then must collect it herself every month.

"Disability benefits"

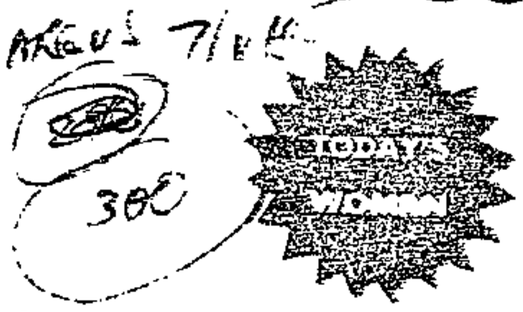
"Also there are disability benefits and the pension falls away on her death."

The Domestic Pension Fund, launched by Network presenter Donna Doig about four years ago, has more than 4 000 members and has paid out more than R100 000 in death and disability grants so far

Any domestic worker or employee of a small business for whom no pension is available may become a member of the fund, if he or she is under the age of 60

The minimum monthly premium is R12 and on retirement the worker may take one third in cash and receive the rest as a monthly pension.

The pension is guaranteed for 10 years or life. If, for example, an employee dies after having been on pension for five years the balance of the pension will be paid to her nominated dependents for a further five years



The worker obtains a membership card and if there is a job change the pension premiums are transferable

"Obviously we prefer the employer to pay the monthly premium, as few domestic workers can afford it, but should they not wish to do so and the employee has the money, she can contribute herself," said Carol Ditz

"A domestic worker who joins the fund at the age of 30 and retires at 60 having paid R12 a month for those years can either have a full monthly pension of an estimated R1 260 or a cash payment of one third an estimated R37 852 and a reduced monthly pension of R840," she said. "This is based on a 12 percent annual interest rate and a 12 percent annual inflation rate which can obviously fluctuate

"Loyal service"

"While it is very difficult to predict the situation for anybody in 30 years time, for instance, it is only fair a domestic worker has something to take home with her after years of loyal service"

There are also plans to ask the Receiver of Revenue to allow pension contributions paid on behalf of domestic workers to be deductible as a business expense, especially in the case where both husband and wife go out to work.

● FURTHER information may be obtained from the Domestic Pension Fund underwritten by Federated Assurance Company, Box 429, Durban, 4000.

LONDON'S fashion

Pensions paradise

DEREK TOMMEY
Financial Editor

PENSION rights of South Africa's public servants must be among the best in the Western world, a paper issued at the recent Assocom conference indicates.

It certainly shows that their rights are far superior to those normally enjoyed by private sector employees.

Among the many advantages the public servant has over the private sector employee, the paper shows, are:

- His employer's contribution to his pension fund at 21,35 percent of salary is double the average for the private sector;
- The basis of calculating his pension is far more generous than in the private sector, and
- His lump-sum benefits are totally tax free.

However, for a private sector worker what is probably the most desirable feature of the public servants' pension rights is the great benefits they receive from buying back pension rights.

The paper cites the case of a official who joined the public service in 1955 at an annual salary of R1 500 a year, who progresses to Director General, reaches the age of 65 and retires during 1985 with a top-notch salary of R66 250 a year.

According to the public service pension fund rules he is entitled to buy back 19 years' pensions rights.

If he exercise this option just prior to retirement he will, at a cost totally tax-deductible to him of R24 227:

- Increase his tax-free gratuity from R133 509 to R218 065; and
- Increase his pension from R36 122 a year to R59 000 a year.

Mr Andrew Peile, president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said the cost of these enhanced rights to the pension fund were entirely borne by the taxpayer.

Kwazulu told it can't block pension pay

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

THE Natal Supreme Court has overruled a KwaZulu cabinet decision in terms of which the government had allowed only a limited number of new pensioners in 1983.

The case testing the decision was brought by Durban's Legal Resources Centre on behalf of Florence Sibiya, a KwaZulu citizen living in Umlazi.

KwaZulu refused to pay her pension from the date she made her application on the grounds it had no funds to do so. But Justice Thirion ordered them to pay Sibiya R570 — the amount owed her for nine months' arrears.

Dr Daryl Hackland, KwaZulu Secretary for Health and Welfare, testified there was a shortage of funds to pay pensions. Therefore the cabinet had decided in July, 1983 that they would not approve pensions beyond a five percent on the previous year's numbers and that new pensions would be paid only from the date of final approval by the health and welfare department in Ulundi.

At the beginning of the next financial year when they considered new pension applications, there was already a backlog of 18 000 aspirant pensioners.

Sibiya's lawyers argued that the cabinet should have gone to the South African government for more funds when it was found there was not enough money.

Justice Thirion said parliament had not intended that an aged person's right to a pension could be frustrated in this way, or that approval of a pension application could be delayed due to insufficiency of funds which had been appropriated for pension payments.

The ruling makes KwaZulu's decision unlawful, clearing the way for others who were refused back pay to demand payment of their arrears.

Pay-day, a day of despair for black pensioners

29/10/85
300 STAR

By Tembi Mbobo

For thousands of pensioners, pay day is a day to look forward to. It is a day when they replenish their groceries and pay their rent and other accounts.

But for black pensioners, this day also brings misery. It brings suffering before happiness.

Unlike their white counterparts, black pensioners do not have their money paid into a post office or building society account. They have to stand in long queues before they get their money.

The pensioners have to get up in the early hours to make sure that they do not miss their big day. Some pensioners have actually slept at the payout points. Some have collapsed while waiting in the queues.

In July 1984 two Daveyton pensioners, Mrs Brenda Mashishi (76) and Mr K Letsele (82), nearly froze to death after spending the night in the open in an attempt to beat the long queue for the bi-monthly pension payout.

Some pensioners have also being robbed after collecting their money.

A white woman, Mrs J R Sugden, who has made arrangements to collect her former maid's pension, was touched by the sight of the lame, infirm people waiting in a long queue.

She said in a letter to *The Star*: "A more heart-rending sight I cannot imagine. The elderly, lame and infirm gather from the early hours of the morning, summer and winter (in the bitter cold) to be paid out in cash the princely sum of R132 on which they are expected to exist for two months."

She was writing about what she saw at the Market Street offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development. She has not been to the townships where there are more pathetic cases.

"There are post offices, banks and building societies in most townships and all cities. Surely these people could be encouraged to open savings

Reader tells of misery, suffering

This is the letter Mrs J R Sugden wrote to *The Star* on the long pension queues and the suffering endured by black pensioners.

"Every second month I collect the meagre pension (disability grant) of a very dear friend, Edith Shongwe, who suffers from cancer of the bone-marrow. This is done at the Market Street offices. The elderly, lame and infirm gather from the early hours of the morning, summer and winter (in the bitter cold) to be paid out in cash the princely sum of R132 on which they are expected to exist for two months.

"There are a handful of whites who have taken the trouble to obtain power of attorney in order to save those few old people this misery and collect the money for them. As one of these, I feel nothing but shame and guilt each time I pass those poor, patient, suffering people standing in long queues.

"We are privileged because, being white, we are attended to immediately (and I must admit I could not manage otherwise, as I have to take time off work to do this).

"Surely in this day and age there must be a solution to this problem? Apart from the pain, suffering and discomfort of the long hours of waiting, it is a great risk these elderly and frail people are running collecting cash and having to commute home with that money.

"How many are attacked and robbed on their way home? After all, it is common knowledge as to why they are there.

"There are post offices, banks and building societies in most townships and in all cities. Surely these people could be encouraged to open savings accounts. The Department of Social Welfare and Pensions (now known as the Department of Development Aid) could then arrange for all pensions to be paid into the various accounts and these people could then draw their pensions in their own time and in managable amounts.

"There may be other methods — but surely it is time that this inhumane method should cease. This must also be a very sore point which aggravates the present situation — the young see their parents suffering and humiliated — anger is surely a natural reaction.

"White pensioners are able to fetch their pensions from local post offices, building societies or whatever. Why the preferential treatment? The answer is obvious, but terribly sad.

"It would be wonderful if you, as a newspaper could take up the cause of these unfortunate people."

"I pine for the days when I would be surrounded by grandchildren

cancer of the bone marrow and can neither sit nor walk for long periods.

accounts," she argues. The money could then be paid into the various accounts.

The Director-General of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johann Steenkamp, said that, subject to approval, pensions could be paid out through a new computerised system early next year.

"This will enable pensioners to receive their money monthly either by having it paid into private accounts at financial institutions or receiving it much faster than at present at the usual payout points."

The Star went to the Market Street offices on pay day.

"Being a pensioner in this country is no fun," said 77-year-old Mr Samson Mabutho of Soweto.

and daughters-in-law and kraals filled with cattle and there would be no need for me to rise early on any day to collect my monthly pension."

Mrs Rosie Simelane of Rockville said her pension of about R130 for two months was not sufficient for her needs.

"I am lucky to have a working son, Simon, who although he has a wife and three children, does try to make my life comfortable," she said.

Mrs Simelane said she suffered from backache and sometimes found it difficult to walk. "I sometimes wish there was an alternative system for collecting my pension. It is not always easy for me to wake up as early as I did this morning."

Mrs Edith Shongwe (61) of Klipspruit suffers from

"I do not know how I could ever have managed without Mrs Sudgen who, besides collecting the pension for me, has been helpful to me and my children while I was in hospital.

A 95-year-old Orlando West grandmother, Mrs Maria Mokoena, has been blind for more than 20 years. She normally fetches her pension at a payout point not far from her home. But the last time the paymaster was around she could not go.

Her daughter-in-law, a nursing sister, said she found the whole pension system for blacks unacceptable. "I am nearing retirement age, but as long as the system remains this way, I shall have to extend my retirement date."

STAR

24/10/85

30

R570 pension back-pay for widow ordered

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Government and its district pension officer at Umlazi were ordered in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday to a pay a widow R570 in pension arrears.

In a handed-down judgment, Mr Justice Thirion said if the department dealing with pensions had adopted Mrs Florence Sibiya's pension application according to the normal procedure, there would not have been a delay in her pension payment.

He said Mrs Sibiya of Umlazi had applied for a pension in November 1983, but payments had started only in September 1984. He ordered that she be paid the arrear pension for the months of November 1983 to August 1984.

Mrs Sibiya said in papers she had applied for a pension in April 1983 without submitting proof that she had turned 60.

In August that year she had been told that according to her record she had been born in 1922, but verification of her fingerprints had established that she had been born in 1925.

No steps had been taken to check the report until Mrs Sibiya had produced her marriage certificate reflecting her birth date as November 1923.

Although the date had been accepted, no pension payment had been made to her until September 1984 beacuse the KwaZulu Government had not had any funds.

Payments had started in September 1984, she said.

Mrs Sibiya said the delay in establishing her age had not been her fault and although she had produced a certificate in November 1983, she had started to receive payments only in September 1984.

She said the delay had been as a result of the KwaZulu Government's and the pension officer's ulterior purposes.

Pensioners exploited — BLA

Mr G PITJE spoke on the rights of pensioners and qualifications for a pension fund.

THERE was much excitement recently when the Black Housewives' League held its third annual dinner at the Lutheran Community Centre in Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

Women from all branches of the League were united at the well-attended party organised to raise money for black pensioners.

Mr Godfrey Pitje, chairman of the Black Lawyers' Association, was the guest speaker.

He spoke about pensioners.

He said they were the most exploited and neglected members of the community.

By SIZAKELA KOOMA

He appealed to women of the League "to embark on a constructive project that will help educate pensioners on their rights."

Jailed

"For instance, pensioners do not know that they can restore unclaimed funds if they make an application during a period of two years before it lapses.

"People should know who to consult when they want to apply for a pension.

"They should know who qualifies for pension fund and at what age are they entitled to the fund," he said.

"Many clerks have been jailed for exploiting this situation, forging claims that pensioners do not make."

Mrs Stella Mohlamme, general secretary of the League, said that with the money realised, they intended buying clothing for pensioners and giving them a big party.

They do this every year.

Four killed in Q'town unrest

18/11/85 E.Post

RETORIA — Four men
ere killed and several
ounded in disturbances
Queenstown's black
sidential areas, accord-
g to today's SA Police
rest report.

It said a man was fa-
lly wounded and three
licemen slightly injured
hen police dispersed
one-throwing crowds
ere with shotgun fire.

In another incident, a
cond man was also fa-
ily wounded and a fur-
er two men arrested
ter the stoning of a po-
e vehicle.

In a petrol-bomb attack
a private home in the same area, a man was fatally wounded by police when he was allegedly in the process of hurling a petrol-bomb.

In another similar incident nearby, another man *was slightly wounded.*

According to the official police unrest situation report for the period up to 8am today, eight men were admitted to hospital with shotgun pellet wounds after confrontations in the area.

A private vehicle was extensively damaged by stone-throwers in the area and the body of a man subsequently found. It appeared that his injuries were caused during an earlier confrontation with police.

"In the white residential area of Queenstown a black male was arrested when petrol bombs were found in the vehicle he was travelling in," the report said.

In the black residential area of Stutterheim, four men and four women were arrested after an arson incident in which a shop was set alight.

A woman was killed in Sandbult, Burgersdorp, when police opened fire with shotguns on groups of people who threw petrol bombs at police vehicles.

An East London report says an unidentified 13-year-old girl was shot dead in Zwelitsha at the weekend and three members of the Ciskei police riot squad have been suspended in connection with the incident.

The Ciskei police liaison officer, Lieutenant M M Ngwendu, would give no further details.

In Duncan Village, East London, a man was arrested after police dispersed an illegal gathering.

In the Bluewaters District, Border Division, members of the SAP fired at a group when they were stoned while attending to a complaint on a farm. A man was fataly wounded by shot gun pellets.

In the black residential area of Brandford, stones were thrown at a private home and stones were thrown back at the mob in return. A mam was hit on the head by a stone and later died.

In Cape Town police are investigating three different weekend grenade attacks.

A grenade was thrown into the bedroom of a Bellville South security policeman's home at 12.45am on Saturday. It exploded in the room and shrapnel injured his wife, who received head and leg injuries. The grenade caused extensive damage to the room and furniture.

ON Saturday night a grenade was thrown at a house in NY 52 in Guguletu while a Cape Town member of the Railways Police was inside the dwelling.

The grenade exploded in the backyard and flying shrapnel smashed through the bedroom window, hitting a 35-year-old woman in the head and body. The policeman received minor injuries to both his face and chest.

Shortly after 1am two hand grenades were thrown over the wall of the Manenberg Police Station in Manenberg, but only one exploded, causing minor damage to police vehicles parked in the yard.

In Soweto, Johannesburg, a policeman was slightly injured by stone-throwers. — Sapa

Councillor denies report on pensions

REPORTS that the Diepmeadow Town Council staff has rejected a pension fund scheme by the Urban Council Association of South Africa were yesterday denied by Councillor Moses Julius Khumalo.

He said the scheme was introduced to an estimated 1 200 black and white graded members of the staff about a week ago.

The staff, said Mr Khumalo, promised to study the scheme before deciding on whether to accept it or not. He said this was at an orderly conducted meeting and the staff was keen to know more about the scheme.

But a staff member, who did not wish to be named said the scheme was immediately rejected after Mr Khumalo had explained how it differed from the Associated Institute Pension Fund, and the meeting ended on a rowdy note.

Mr Khumalo said staffers were not forced to join the fund. "I merely explained to them that they should take advantage of this wonderful scheme because we have opportunities to make our own decisions."

But when asked what were the benefits and how they differed from those of the other schemes, Mr Khumalo referred The SOWETAN to Mr Gerald Mamabulo, chairman of the board of trustees of the new fund.

Mr Mamabulo could not be reached for comment yesterday.

The Diepmeadow Town Council's personnel manager, Mr Johann Kruger, also denied that the staff rejected the fund. "No final decision has been reached because the matter is still being considered," said Mr Kruger.

Pensioners tell of struggle to survive

300

14/9/85 Mercury

Mercury Reporter

MRS Kate Blake is 84 years old and has seen a man have his throat cut and another battered over the head with a brick and mugged, all outside her front window.

A gentle and refined woman, she is only one of about 2 500 pensioners in Durban who eke out an existence on a small State pension and struggle from day to day to survive.

She is lodging in a house near Malvern after having answered a newspaper classified advertisment. She pays R220 a month in rent. Her pension is R181 a month.

As a result, there is a daily struggle for food and to find the R39 needed to make up the rent.

Her two sons have lost their jobs and can no longer help her.

After her caretaker husband's death, she had to leave the cosy flat they shared for 30 years and still shudders as she speaks of the first 'brick shack' she lived in.

It was behind a beautiful Glenwood home, but they collected rainwater in buckets and would only use that to wash their clothes. I was allowed a little to bath in, but that was all, and my clothes never got washed.'

Alternative accommodation was found, but after having to continually witness 'prostitution' and 'thieving', she decided to move.

When interviewed, she tearfully described how she had gone to the bank to withdraw her rent money, only to dissolve into tears on seeing she was R10 short.

'I'm so desperate and was already terribly depressed, not knowing where to turn to next. When I realised I could not pay my rent, I just could not cope any longer. The teller gave me R10 herself and I was so grateful but also humiliated that I had to take it.'

Another pensioner, Mrs Margaret Jones, is luckier than most. She lives with her daughter.

Suffering from blackouts and blind in one eye she now gives most of her R166 a month pension to her daughter.

Others are not as fortunate and reports of pensioners having to buy pet food are common. Many double up for accommodation and others 'just squeeze in' where they can.

They all meet twice weekly at meetings of the Voluntary Mercy Aid organisation which has 250 members and is growing all the time.

Here the highlight of the day is a chat to those in similar situations. When they leave, they all get a little sugar, tea, eggs or tinned food, and those whose rent leaves little or nothing over for food get food vouchers.

Every member receives a birthday card, often the only one they ever get, and those in hospital are visited, according to the president of the organisation, Mrs Kate Belinsky.

Mr Michael Clay, head of Tafta, yesterday emphasised that the organisation did not use age or finance as a criterion but based all decisions on need.

'There are at least 500 people who are living on R40 a month after having paid their rent. Another 2 000 might have a little more but still are in desperate need.'

Pension-sharing after divorce — SA lags behind

300
STAR
20/8/85

By Marika Sboros

South Africa lags behind many major Western countries over the question of pension-sharing on divorce, a senior Unisa law lecturer said.

Mrs Lesbury van Zyl, writing on sharing of pension benefits by spouses on divorce in a recent issue of De Rebus, the official journal of South African attorneys, said legislative intervention was necessary.

A comparative study of the West German, French and Anglo-American legal systems' treatment of the subject showed that pension-sharing was a well-established concept in many foreign systems, she said.

Social trends such as a high divorce rate, the inadequacy of post-divorce maintenance as a means of support and the increasing importance of the "new property", underlined the importance of pension sharing.

importance of pension sharing.

"South Africa, where these trends are as marked as anywhere else, is lagging behind in this respect," she said.

Mrs van Zyl commented on a working paper on the subject by the South African Law Commission. The paper referred to a committee of inquiry which proposed that courts should apportion pension interests at the time of a divorce, and that a certain minimum amount should be retained by the contributing member.

The proposals have been embodied in a draft Bill in terms of which the spouse, to whom a portion of the pension was awarded, would be deemed a member of the pension fund.

"Until such time as compulsory preservation of pension interests is introduced, however, it seems there is no possibility of this Bill being passed," Mrs Van Zyl said.

The main objections to pension sharing were that:

● A spouse who has made no contributions has no right to share in the contributing spouse's pension benefits on divorce.

● If an ex-wife were to share in her former husband's pension interests and receive maintenance, she would have an unfair advantage.

● Even if it were conceded that such a right existed, it was practically impossible to quantify it.

South African law, Mrs van Zyl said, did not at present recognise rights to pension benefits before retirement.

However, in the case of marriage in community of property, both spouses contributed by their work, whether in or outside the home, to the joint estate from which pensions contributions were paid and there should be no reason why each spouse should not share in pension benefits on divorce.

Even if a case could be made for a right to pension sharing in such a marriage, there was clearly no such right where a marriage was contracted out of community of property, she said.

"However, principles of fairness and equity dictate that such sharing should be possible," Mrs van Zyl said.

In this type of marriage, the wife had made a contribution, although it may seem an intangible one.

In a marriage under the accrual system, only pension benefits paid out before divorce formed part of a spouse's accrual.

"Mere pension interests do not fall within the definition of accrual," she said.

It was important not to confuse the issues of maintenance and pension sharing.

"Maintenance payments to the ex-spouse are based primarily on need, the principle of pension-sharing is based on entitlement, in the sense that each spouse sould receive some return for contributions made during the marriage.

"The need of either spouse is irrelevant in pension-sharing, which should therefore not be affected by death or divorce," Mrs van Zyl said.

Evaluation of pension benefits has not proved an insuprable problem, she said.

Research prior to legislation on pension sharing should include the related question of insurance policies, Mrs van Zyl said.

Jafta lists shelter, food as its aims

A sign of the times is clearly given in a proposed change to the wording of the aims and objectives of the Johannesburg Association for the Aged (Jafta.)

The relevant clause states the objectives of the association to be "the improvement of the quality of life of aged persons and the promotion of their welfare and general well-being".

To this phrase will be added "and in particular to provide food, meals, board, lodging, clothing and other comforts and amenities ..."

INFLATION

"Inflation is having a drastic effect on the lives of elderly people, particularly social pensioners who have not had an increase in their pensions to help them meet the pressures of living," said Mr Laurie Starfield, director of Jafta.

"Pensioners are increasingly short of even the basics of a decent life such as food, clothing and a roof over their heads. Requests for help come in ceaselessly."

Jafta's home help service which looks after the day-to-day needs of housebound people is still active because of the valued sponsorship of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company Limited. This is one of the most welcome services offered at very low charge by Jafta.

Mr D D Mackenzie, manager of group welfare services of JCI, will be the speaker at the AGM on August 28.

Pension money to be paid

EAST LONDON — Mercedes Benz South Africa has agreed to pay out pension contributions to workers at its assembly plant in East London, if voluntarily requested.

The pensions issue led to a brief stoppage by a majority of workers at the plant last week.

Negotiations were held with the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union and demands for the repayment of employee pension contributions were discussed.

A spokesman for Mercedes Benz South Africa said: "The union told us that harsh economic circumstances, the high inflation rate and the pressure on members to pay accounts had prompted this demand." — Sapa

Rates rebate for old opposed

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN'S elderly will not be granted rates rebates if the City Council agrees with a Management Committee recommendation on Monday.

The question of rates rebates for the elderly has had a stormy ride through the council after it was first raised two years ago.

The council referred the matter back to the committee for further consideration in 1983 and a sub-committee was formed. In June last year the sub-committee's recommendations were once again referred back to the Management Committee, which has staunchly opposed the move.

In its report to the council on Monday, the committee said the rebates would provide assistance only to one group of senior citizens and there was already a system wherby pensioners could defer the payment of rates.

The purpose of the rebates would be negated because of this, the committee said and it has once again recommended that the system be rejected.

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5/8/85 SOWETAN

...KO freedom ...ancing ...acked by offi- ational ...rkers.

...as tense ...ted the made by Chamber had angered thousands of miners. "We tried to negotiate in good faith with the mine management, but they have refused to listen."

Applauded

He was applauded when he said the miners

Pension: New payout system

300

5/8/85 SOWETAN

THE Department of Co-operation and Development at the weekend announced that pensioners could be paid out their bi-monthly money through a new computerised system early next year.

A spokesman for the department said this new system will enable pensioners to receive their money monthly, either paid into private accounts at financial insitutitions or receiving it much faster than presently at the usual payout points.

"The new system will be introduced as soon as the department approves it," the spokesman said.

Heart

Meanwhile, the department stated that it has established that Mr Solomon Masilela (75) of Daveyton, Benoni who collapsed and died while queueing for his pension at an open pension payout point, died of heart failure and not exposure.

According to a department spokesman, Mr Misilela did not spend the night in the open, as **The SOWETAN** was earlier told, but arrived there at nine on the morning of his death.

and putting them over

Uncertainty on payments to pensioners

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Uncertainty exists as to whether South Africa or Ciskei is supporting social pensioners in Kwelera, Mooiplaas and Newlands, in the Border corridor.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, said yesterday that Ciskei had been paying pensions to the aged and disabled in these areas since its independence.

But a Border member of the Black Sash, Mrs Nora Squires, repeated an earlier statement that the pensioners until now had been paid out by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

She said although there were some pensioners who were already being paid by Ciskei, the majority were receiving their pensions from South Africa.

"They have been told verbally by the department officials they will be paid their final pension by South Africa in September this year."

Mrs Squires said she had been given the same information by an official at the department's East London office.

"This means pensioners must now slog it to Mdantsane to get forms, and also get them to their tribal authorities who are expected to return them to the Ciskei Government.

"Then they must sit it out and wait for developments."

Mr Oosthuizen said no decision had been made regarding resettlement of these areas and the issue was still being investigated as stipulated by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, in Parliament some months ago.

er, and acknowledge there will be difficulties in turning to overseas creditors in the present political climate.

There is no consensus at present over the potential, or actual disinvestment taking place. One source in the banking community estimates that the impact on the balance of payments will be an outflow of R300m a month in short-term capital. A rand above US$0,50 would exacerbate this trend, and thus the Bank will be at pains to keep it below this level.

Conversely, the moment the rand drops, the capital outflows would probably diminish, and there could even be a movement back into shares. Says Standard Bank GM Manfred Schutte: "Actual disinvestment is not frighteningly high. Last week's figures are on a par with those for April and May."

These developments in the financial markets could have a markedly negative effect on the fundamentals necessary for a recovery, however. Says Standard Bank's Andre Hamersma: "The three things that will be affected are inflation, interest rates and the rand. For a recovery, it is essential to get our financial house in order. Now this is going to be that much more difficult to achieve."

Any substantial increase in capital outflows would offset the current account surplus, and result in interest rates sticking at levels too high for a recovery to take place.

The economic uncertainties and a seasonal market shortage have already forced rates to harden. As one economist says: "As soon as the seasonal tight period is out of the way, the interest rate decline should continue, but not at the rate we had expected.

"If there are large capital outflows, however, we will have to rely on a further lack of credit to bring rates down. Furthermore, rates will have to be kept higher to protect the rand exchange rate. Clearly, we would have seen prime going down lower if there was no State of Emergency."

The impact on the real economy could also be immediate. Events over the last week have hammered, rather than revived, confidence in the economy. Says Hamersma: "Current conditions are not conducive to expansionary plans, and people will hold back on any fixed investment. The mood is affecting expectations negatively at present."

This does not mean there will be no upswing. The movement of funds out of SA has not, as yet, been in fixed investments, but only in negotiable securities. And the fundamentals are still in place for a recovery.

Says Volkskas economist, Adam Jacobs: "Exports are doing well, imports are down, stocks are at a low level — there *must* be an upswing in 1986. These developments will postpone the upswing and the tempo at which it takes place. This is, of course, assuming the situation returns to 'normal'.

"To look on the positive side, it is fortunate we are in fact in a recession with a surplus on the current account. If we were in a boom, with the balance of payments negative, and desperately needing capital, we would be in a disastrous situation." ■

PENSION REFORM

Union unease

The view from the bottom is not always visible to those at the top. It was this failure in perspective that brought to an end the attempt made in 1981/82 to introduce portability of pensions.

Now that a parliamentary select committee is about to resurrect a concept which previously triggered at least 30 strikes, involving about 27 000 workers, it is essential that everyone who will be affected by any changes to existing arrangements has their say.

Unless the committee involves a broad spectrum of opinion in the planning phases, the later stages will be no more successful than they were four years ago. The problem is that pension portability has different meanings for different people.

The situation has been neatly summed up by Gerhard van Niekerk, Old Mutual's general manager pensions: "When it comes to pensions, you can divide South Africa's population into three groups." For those at the lower end of the economic scale, for instance, the question of preserving benefits is entirely academic — employment is occasional and pensions non-existent.

Tucsa's Imrie . . . review portability later

For those who work but are vulnerable to cyclical unemployment, portability is a luxury. Life is a series of crises, and financial reserves are the only means to survive. From this viewpoint, pension funds are a form of compulsory saving. And, given the low interest rate received at resignation, not a particularly profitable form either.

"So those who need preservation most are the people who can least afford it," says Van Niekerk.

It is only those in the third group, the comparatively small number of South Africans who have a reasonable expectation of long-term benefit from their pension funds who see portability as desirable. It means the freedom to change employment without sacrificing years of employer contributions.

The "major challenge" to our private sector, according to Van Niekerk, lies with the group in the middle: those who are usually employed but rely heavily on pension money as deferred payment during spells of cyclical unemployment.

"We must find ways to accommodate them within the system," says Van Niekerk. "Before we can really make portability workable we must look at things like unemployment insurance, at old age pensions and the way they are being paid out at the moment. Remedying these shortcomings will improve the image of the whole industry."

The next step would be to get "reasonable consensus between employers, employees and government. Then we must consider how to set aside money for a target minimum pensions system."

A suggestion comes from Sanlam's assistant general manager Tommie Malan. "You could have two funds: one for employer contributions which must be preserved; and another for employee's contributions which can be withdrawn — with interest credited at a rate equivalent to a rate earned at a building society."

The latter could be a provident fund, a form of saving favoured by the unions. This is because benefits are paid out in a lump sum.

Pensions are paid monthly and, according to Phiroshaw Camay of the Council of Unions of South Africa, "our experience is that, quite often, people are swindled because they are not able to read. They receive only part of the payment and some official pockets the rest."

Another criticism he has of pension schemes is that, unless unions have a say in investment policies, funds may be "invested in government stock or anti-union companies."

As for preservation, he believes "the whole idea should be put on ice. They used to call it preservation of pensions. Now they're calling it portability. But it's exactly the same thing; nothing's changed. It is premature and undesirable at this stage."

Ruth Imrie, acting general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), agrees that portability may be premature — though Tucsa has endorsed the principle of preservation. "The first thing that should be looked at is how to provide people with pensions and then look at portability."

If the success of the scheme depends on a broad consensus in the community, is a select committee the right body to examine the issues?

Imrie has reservations about this. "The body should have been of a broader nature. Employers and employees should have been included," she says.

Van Niekerk and Malan agree but both believe the committee may succeed if everyone concerned is consulted. "If a significant number of interest groups can progressively agree, we should be able to hammer out a

Police fund cruise to build homes for aged

300 NM 25/7/85

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE SA Police Elderly Care Fund has organised a coastal cruise from Durban to Cape Town later this year to raise funds which will be used to build old-age homes.

The luxury cruise from December 11 to 22 has been organised in conjunction with Park Tours and TFC Cruise Lines and will cost from R1 080 a person.

The tour includes shared accommodation at hotels and sightseeing opportunities in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg, and includes a visit to Sun City.

The actual cruise on board the Achille Lauro — an Italian ship of 25 000 tons with two swimming pools, four lounges, six bars, a 400-seater cinema, gymnasium and casino — will last three days, docking in Cape Town Harbour early on December 15.

In Cape Town, sightseeing tours include a visit to Groot Constantia and a trip along the wine route and a wine-tasting at Stellenbosch. There is also an opportunity for visits to the Castle or Table Mountain or sightseeing of own choice.

Included in the tour price is an economy class air ticket from Johannesburg to Durban and a first class ticket on the Trans-Karoo from Cape Town to Johannesburg. Some meals are not included in the tour price.

The tour is open to any age-group.

Anyone interested in going on the cruise should contact Lt-Col O C Jonker at (0331) 21318 (work) or 43273 (home).

Col Jonker said the cruise was being organised to raise funds for the elderly in the wake of a very successful bus tour last year.

He said companies interested in sponsoring the cruise or possibly in sending staff members on it were also welcome to contact him.

Big premium reductions available to all retired persons over 55

Finance Reporter

THE LARGE premium reductions on short-term insurance announced earlier this month are available to all retired people over 55 years, of age a spokesman for the firm offering the insurance said in Durban yesterday.

Mr Jack Rive, of insurance brokers Prestasi, said the 40 percent cuts on short-term insurance, such as cars, household effects and valuable items, were now available to all senior citizens.

Mr Rive said response to the benefits, first promoted by the South African Association of Retired Persons, had been so overwhelming that Prestasi had opened the scheme to all retired persons.

Mr Daniel Murphy, Durban chairman of the Association of Retired Persons and Pensioners, has come out in full support of the project, which he believes will be of great assistance to retired people on fixed incomes.

His organisation was fully prepared to assist with the paper work and help members or non-members using the scheme.

Benefits of the comprehensive umbrella-type insurance include:

- R16 000 or more cover for the home contents;
- R1 000 all-risks cover for valuables and personal effects of risk away from your residence;
- R15 000 personal accident cover for policy-holders up to age 65;
- Televison service agreement;
- Comprehensive and limited car insurance;
- Guaranteed no premium increase for 12-months.

Further information from the Association of Retired Persons and Pensioners (304-6815) or the South African Association of Retired Persons (301-2220).

(300/ FM 19/7/85

PENSIONS REFORM

Back to committee

The question of portability of pensions will soon come under public scrutiny. The first select committee meeting in Pretoria under the new constitutional dispensation will be Kobus Meiring's pension group later this month.

Maybe that is not an earth-shattering distinction but chairman Meiring, Nat MP for Paarl, maintains it is some measure of the urgency of a task that is becoming more difficult with every year.

The delays, of course, have been lengthy and frustrating. Draft legislation was actually on the table in 1982. It was shelved in the face of vehement black opposition to compulsory transferability of pensions. Then the work of a select committee established in 1984 was shelved with the advent of the tricameral Parliament.

Meiring's committee was constituted earlier this year with members from all three houses and has met twice, largely to acquaint members with their task and go through evidence put to the previous committee. Now some progress is on the cards again, and he hopes the flow of evidence from the institutions and elsewhere will gain new impetus.

"The broadening of Parliament should go a long way to dispel all the mistrust and ignorance on the issue," says Meiring. "I'm convinced there is a new spirit of co-operation and the time is right for a new initiative."

The committee's brief is threefold: to examine the provision of pensions to as many people in SA as possible, to come up with methods to ensure transferability of pensions and to look into the conversion of certain retirement lump sum benefits into annuities.

Meiring says the committee's approach to the problem also has three legs: setting out the principles concerned, detailing the mechanics to be applied, and, finally (and probably paramount) marketing the various concepts developed.

Nowhere in the world has the matter come close to an ideal solution, and in SA the problem is particularly difficult with its mix of first and third world economies.

PFP committee member Brian Goodall says that Sweden pays out about half its national income in welfare benefits, Holland more than 40%, and in 1982 the US welfare system was paying out R24m a day *more* than it was getting in.

"Just imagine us having to carry a load like that," remarks Meiring.

SA has a long way to go. Social and civil pensions took up about 6% of the Budget this year, he says. Ten years ago it was apparently costing the country R96m to provide for 472 000 old age pensioners. Now the figure is R858m to provide for 750 000, and by the year 2000 the cost could be R13 billion.

Compounding the problem in SA is a marked improvement in per capita life expectancy — thanks to a higher standard of living and better health services — as well as the need to close the pensions gap between the races.

"The emphasis is to keep our work apolitical," says Meiring, who concedes that whatever his grounds for optimism, workable solutions are bound to remain pretty elusive. ■

Pensioner dies in pay-out queue

300 Sowetan 18/7/85

A 75-YEAR-OLD Daveyton pensioner collapsed and died while queueing for his pension at an open pension payout point outside the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the township this week.

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

The death of Mr Solomon Masilela, of 728 Jumba Street, has sparked resentment among community leaders and organisations who have made scathing attacks on the system of issuing pensions in the open.

Mr Masilela is believed to have arrived at the payout point on Monday night and slept outside the church with other pensioners to be the first in the queue the following day.

He complained of cold and started vomitting. He collapsed and was later certified dead on arrival at the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital.

A pensioner at the payout point said: "We are exposed to all sorts of adverse weather throughout the year. The worst is the chilly weather and icy winds during winter months."

The mayor of Daveyton, Mr Tom Boya, yesterday said the system of paying in the open was "outdated" and "barbaric."

He called on the Government to pay pensioners at post offices or banks.

No funeral arrangements have been made.

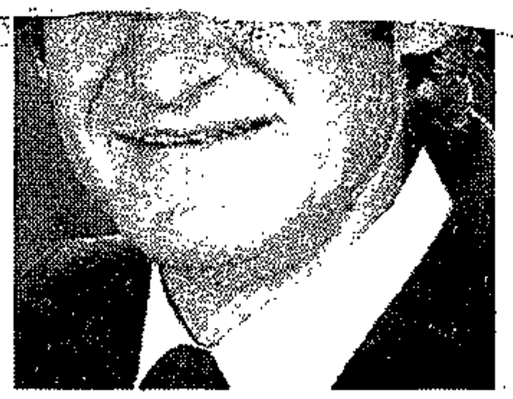
pensions division, know how to calculate the amount they will receive as a pension?

There are various methods, he explains, of projecting the amount of the benefits which will emerge for each member from a fixed contribution re tirement fund.

The simplest method is merely to project the contributions to be paid at a "reasonable" rate of interest. The problem arising from this method is that no account is taken of inflation.

Some methods also take future increases into account because contributions will increase as salary increases. However, as salary increases may merely be maintaining the purchasing power of the salary, this method may give rise to benefit illustrations which are less realistic because it becomes necessary to guess at the purchasing power of the benefit.

It is more meaningful, Mr Lipshitz believes, to relate the illustrative retirement pension to the salary at retirement by expressing the pension as a percentage of final salary.



Ben Lipshitz

"However," he adds, "it is not realistic to project fixed contribution retirement fund benefits in this way." That's because to do so would require accurate assumptions in regard to:

- the rate of income return and capital appreciation on amounts invested
- the rate of future salary increases.

Both of these assumptions must make allowance for future inflation, which is very difficult to predict.

According to Mr Lipshitz: "In order to achieve meaningful illustrations of benefits, Liberty Life takes the view that future benefits should be expressed in current rand values.

"The first assumption is that the salary of each employee will rise in line with inflation and remain constant in terms of purchasing power. Eliminating inflation from this assumption results in a salary which remains constant in today's rands until retirement. All increases in salary are therefore ignored.

"The second assumption is that Liberty Life's investment management will, in the long term, achieve an average investment return that is two percent a year higher than the rate of inflation.

"The projected future benefits will then be reflected in current rand values — that is, the purchasing power of each rand of the illustrative benefits will have the same purchasing power as today's rand.

"The conclusion to be drawn is that Liberty Life's methods of projecting future benefits provides the most meaningful indication of the likely level of retirement benefits."

"Nevertheless, withdrawal benefits are receiving increased attention these days. The most important reason for this is probably the cry for retention of pension rights which is beginning to gain wider support countrywide.

"The need for greater mobility of accumulated pension benefits was analysed in great detail when the question of transferability of pension right was investigated. The majority of funds still pay a member no more than his contributions plus a token rate of interest (usually three percent).

"Some employers are indeed prepared to consider making available an amount larger than the member's own contributions plus accrued interest. They realise that the member's own contributions normally do not come anywhere near to compensating for the loss of potential pension he experiences when leaving service.

"Whereas we see no dire need for any increase in the cash withdrawal benefit a member may wish to take from his pension scheme, a case could be made for providing greater withdrawal benefits in the form of deferred pensions."

Mr Otto suggests some alternative formulae for providing greater withdrawal benefits:

- The cash minimum withdrawal benefit may be increased by a percentage that relates to the number of years of service the member has had. The larger benefit should only be available so that it could be used for future pension provision in terms of another fund or as a single premium contribution to an approved retirement annuity scheme.
- Some funds are prepared to make the accrued scale pension available after a number of years' service by way of a paid up pension within the fund. The pension then becomes payable from the normal retirement age and is calculated by taking into account the member's salary on withdrawal.

This could be a reasonable benefit for persons terminating services after completing more than 50 percent of their potential years of service. For shorter terms of service the benefit usually compares rather poorly with the alternative, namely to invest the normal withdrawl benefit of own contributions plus interest in a retirement annuity scheme.

Inflation, scourge of SA's senior citizens

w/t notes 13/7/85 300

MOST OF South Africa's population is hurt in one way or another by the scourge of inflation.

None, says Alan McCulloch, Prudential's pensions marketing manager, are more susceptible to its evil effects than the majority of senior citizens.

What is worse, he adds, is that they are in no position to bargain for wage and salary increases in the same way as the working population are, with the following scenario all too common.

"After a long working lifetime and careful financial planning, a retired couple settle down to their last long continuous holiday. Their present income is secure and sufficient.

"At today's inflation rates, this rosy picture can change completely within three to four years, when the purchasing power of that pension could be halved. Pensioners are probably the only sector of the population whose income decreases markedly in real terms every year."

One reads regularly in the financial press of the excellent returns that pension funds are achieving, with the majority turning in results in excess of inflation.

If this is so, why are pensioners suffering?

Mr McCulloch advances three main reasons.

- The chief cause is that fund managers are reluctant to grant increases in pension to meet the full inflation rate even though there may be the resources available. They are concerned with future pensioner expectations where investment returns may not be as good.
- In other cases, especially the smaller funds, surplus assets which could be used to finance future increments in pensions are left in the fund at retirement. They are used to grant better benefits for working members or in some cases, to reduce the employers' future contributions.
- Finally, the employer may consider that his responsibility does not extend to meet post-retirement increases.

According to Mr McCulloch, the funds which do regularly review pensions are still in a minority in South Africa, although many more are paying attention to this than they did a few years ago.

They employ various methods of financing post-retirement increases, of which the following are the most important.

- The employer guarantees to finance a predetermined increase of between three percent and five percent a year compound.
- The fund may promise to regularly review pensions but not guarantee the extent. The trustees will ask the valuator to take account of this in his actuarial assumptions to ensure that the fund produces a surplus from which pension increases can be paid.
- The employer will make no specific allowance in this fund but rely solely on better than expected investment performance to throw up a surplus.
- Some insurers offer increasing annuities which depend on investment performance. The employer pays an additional contribution to the fund to meet the higher cost of providing these growth annuities.

More pension funds adjust on ad hoc basis

MORE AND more pension funds adjust pensions for inflation on an ad hoc basis instead of providing a guarantee of two or three percent escalation in pensions.

This is the view of Stenhouse Bankorp's Mr W de Waal, who adds: "There is, however, still a great proportion of pension funds which, because of a lack of professional advice do not adjust.

"I do not believe in guaranteeing an increase of pensions of the order of two or three percent for a person who has more than 40 years to retirement. I prefer an ad hoc annual increase in pensions, with the aim of adjusting the pensions to at least half of the consumer price index."

Broker's key role is often misunderstood

w/c Argus 13/7/88 300

THE PENSIONS broker plays a key role in establishing and administering pension funds.

However, maintains Keith Spicer, a director of Minet Employee Benefits and a Fellow of Life and Pension Advisers, this role is often not understood — or even confused — by employers, employees and even insurers.

He says one of the most important functions of the pensions broker is in cost savings — through efficient design of funds to optimise the balance between benefits and contribution rates.

"For this reason, broker selection is important, one of the most vital criteria being the qualifications and expertise of the broker.

"The broking company should be a SAIBA and IPCA member and the consultant should hold a recognised qualification such as FCII or FILPA, as the client company is then assured that he has been tested by examination in his area of expertise."

Mr Spicer suggests services that should be provided by a pensions broker and demanded by the employer should include:

● Benefit design — the design, in conjunction with the employer and in consultation with employees, of an appropriate benefit structure, taking into account such factors as cost restraints and the employer's philosophy towards employee benefits.

This structure should be reviewed at least annually with a view to possible improvements.

The benefit structure designed should provide a balanced, well-motivated benefit package, easily understood by the employees for whom benefits are being provided.

● Benefit communication. The broker should arrange for the issue of benefit certificates for all members of his client pension funds and should arrange formal benefit communication sessions, held either by the insurer or by the broker in conjunction with his client.

If benefits are provided by more than one insurer, the broker should be expected to co-ordinate the various benefits provided into one leaflet or explanatory booklet for members.

Benefit communication should take the form of audio-visual sessions as well as individual counselling where required.

● Broking of insured benefits. One of the most important functions of the broker is to ensure that benefits which are fully insured, that is group life assurance and disability benefits, are obtained at the most competitive rates for his client.

This will necessitate the re-broking of insured benefits regularly to ensure the minimum cost to the employer in terms of premiums.

Technical services. The pensions broker should co-ordinate all technical matters in such a way that they are easily understood by the client company. This should include the scrutiny and alteration of policy wordings of all subsequent endorsements and amendments.

Actuarial valuation reports should be summarised so that they are easily understood by the client company. The broker should arrange for the formal presentation of actuarial valuations by the fund actuary where this is deemed necessary in order to explain funding concepts and future projections more satisfactorily to clients.

● Investment management. The broker should be aware of current investment trends and performances of all leading insurers, both in market-linked and other pension fund investment plans.

This knowledge is the basis for recommendations on insurers and investment portfolios for the Fund's assets.

● Administration. Many brokers undertake the administration of client pension funds as part of their services, but it should be highlighted with the consultancy and management services which should be provided as outlined above.

If the administration is through an insurance company the broker has the responsibility of ensuring that the administration is correctly done and that all administration problems are promptly solved.

This service should extend to the auditing of the administration service provided by underwriters to ensure the correct recording of data and the correct calculation of benefits. Annual financial statements detailing financial transactions should also be checked.

The pensions broker is also responsible for ensuring that the administration charges levied by the underwriter are reasonable in terms of competitiveness and should ensure that the administration service provided is generally of an acceptable standard.

He should recommend changes to the administration system and the use of simplified administration methods where appropriate and beneficial to his client.

● Claims payments. He should be personally responsible for the speedy amd accurate settlement of all major claims — that is deaths, disabilities and retirements.

He should be responsible for co-ordinating all benefit payments, to the extent of collecting claim documentation from his client and delivering benefit cheques personally where necessary.

● Pre-retirement counselling. The broker should hold a personal interview with members who are retiring, in order to advise them of the most beneficial ways of structuring their pension benefits from the fund.

This will include advice on commutation options and investments as well as an outline of retirement options available — that is, widow's pension options and the like, and should include an outline of the tax treatment of all benefits.

● Personal financial planning. The broker should make himself available to any members of the fund who require assistance in personal financial planning, especially in relation to the improvement of their pension benefits by means of other personal investment policies or retirement annuities.

Members withdrawing from the fund should be advised of possible options to continue their life cover and alternative ways of preserving their pension benefits.

Tax and estate duty planning will form an important part of this service, which may be done in conjunction with a life broker or other personal financial planning specialist.

● General services. The pensions broker should keep his clients informed on a regular basis of changes in legislation that may affect his pension fund arrangements, either by means of personal discussions and meetings with his clients, or alternatively by way of newsletters detailing this information.

Other services provided should include the executive benefit packages, tax planning and general guidance in a consultative capacity in other areas of employee benefits, such as group funeral schemes, housing schemes, medical aid schemes.

...ould have ...re impact

tance of retirement provision — and the principles underlying it — to maintain the momentum of increasing awareness and action to implement it.

"It will also be necessary to give proper recognition to the need for funds providing benefits before retirement."

Mr Burger says one method of ensuring preservation of pension benefits is to provide for the transferablility of pension credits.

In practice, several problems arise for trustees of a transferring fund who are serious about preservation.

One is: how will the transfer value be treated in the new fund on the withdrawal of the member from that fund?

If the transfer value is regarded in the new fund as special employer contributions which stay in the new fund on withdrawal, both the member and the old fund loses out.

To overcome these problems, Mr Burger believes protracted negotiations will probably be necessary between the two funds concerned.

"Such problems could be avoided if compulsory preservation (subsequent to compulsory provision) of pension benefits is introduced, laying down a basis for treatment of transfer values in the receiving fund."

...uld provide ... inflation

an insurance company, which makes allowance for fixed annual increases of, say, five percent, or which is linked to a bonus growth system.

"Under the latter the growth in the pension comes from the bonus declared each year, by the insurer, based on the investment income on the underlying assets of the annuity.

"Irrespective of the method used to provide increases on pensions, these are vital to the pensioners if they are to enjoy their retirement without hav-

Published surveys may ignore pension strategy — but remain relevant

SANLAM has in the past consistently declined to participate in published investment surveys for managed pension funds.

However, stresses Desmond Smith, general manager (pensions) it has, on the other hand, without exception supplied data to pension brokers producing such surveys of relative investment perfomrance on the understanding that in discussions of the facts and figures with clients, Sanlam's investment strategy and the unique features of Sanlam's investment services be covered.

While agreeing that the published investment surveys are relevant and can have a bearing on the selection by a pension fund of an investment house, Sanlam believes that published surveys at present tend to ignore in-house investment strategy, philosophy and features unique to the investment services provided.

According to Mr Smith: "The oversimplification of investment surveys can in certain respects be compared to manufacturers competing for the best car on a survey based solely on how fast the cars can go.

"Sanlam, in fact, has not one managed fund but two and the performance figures for both are supplied to the compilers of investment surveys.

"While the performance figures for the one managed fund (100 Plus) were quoted in **FINANCE** on June 23, the performance figures for Sanlam's second managed fund (200 Plus) were omitted, presumably because 200 Plus, which was officially introduced in November 1983, was relatively new.

"An insight into the investment philosophy and strategy of Sanlam's 100 Plus and 200 Plus and the investment returns actually performed for the available perod of 200 Plus, shows Sanlam in a remarkably different light."

Mr Smith comments as follows on the investment strategy followed by Sanlam:

"Fundamentally one must bear in mind that one is dealing with 'trust moneys' and attempting to structure the asset side of a balance sheet of which the liabilities are overwhelmingly of a long-term nature.

"Commonsense dictates that investment strategy should be one of maximising long-term investment income with reasonable capital appreciation expectations.

"Our 100 Plus portfolio, which was introduced 15 years ago and currently has a market value of about R3-billion, subscribes to this approach and its assets generally will be spread among gilts/semi-gilts, equities, properties and leasebacks, to minimise severe market value fluctuations, but at the same time achieve returns ahead of inflation.

"The ability to outperform inflation by a reasonable margin — which, incidentally, is the approach used by actuaries when determining the financial position of a fund is, in our view, the ultimate test of investment performance.

"For the last seven years the 100 Plus portfolio has produced an average yield of 18 percent compared to an average inflation figure of 13,3 percent for the same period.

"In the early 1980s we recognised that some pension fund trustees were happier with an investment strategy more geared to short-term results — in the expectation that a number of short-term investment decisions added together could outperform a longer term investment strategy.

"Our clients were fully aware that their investment returns could at times be fairly volatile. We, in fact, administered assets for a number of pension funds on this basis with considerable success.

"In November 1983 our 200 Plus portfolio for general use was introduced, after we satisfied ourselves of the feasibility of this approach for clients finding themselves in a position to follow a slightly more adventurous approach.

"We now have clients who are comfortable and understand the long-term objectives of 100 Plus and other clients who, in addition to their 100 Plus pension fund investments, also invest in 200 Plus. We are in fact providing a flexible and composite investment service to a range of pension fund clients."

Industry set to grow

THE pension fund industry in South Africa will grow rapidly simply because of the growing awareness of retirment benefits among the public and the fact that pension funds are probably one of the

gests there is already a trend towards standardising employee benefits.

"Whether this trend will accelerate because of the blurring of separate

Don't leave it too late

"IF one asks the average pension fund member, he will be able to tell you that he will receive a pension when he retires, that his wife will be

Trustees: the toothless bulldogs ?

w/t Akas 13/7/85

300

IT IS difficult, if not impossible, to speak meaningfully about trustees of pension funds, says John Handford, legal adviser at AA Mutual Life.

He asks the following questions: Who are they? What are they supposed to do? Do they have any powers to do it?

Mr Handford says: "The many recent learned papers on this subject are heavy in theory and short on practice — not surprisingly, because one can take six pension funds and find them all being run in totally different manners.

"Perhaps the one thing they will have in common is that the trustees will all appear to be toothless bulldogs.

"In one company one will find a pooh-bah — the be-all and end-all of the company, who runs the pension fund as he runs his firm, deciding everything himself. (The trustees are likely to be three subservient employees).

"In another we find a famous fundi 'who keeps the firm going', saying openly that, if he does not, jobs will disappear, leave aside pensions.

"Using much the same thinking, another company will announce that it intends to use pension funds to provide, say, cheap housing for employees. Why not? The employees benefit, don't they?"

Mr Handford also refers to the example of a vast pension fund dominated not by a dictatorial employer but by the employees, through their union.

"Blatantly," he says, "they seek to get their hands on the millions in the fund for political purposes.

"Then, moving to different considerations altogether, one knows of well-established, much respected, funds — which, if the provisions of the

John Handford

ask: What are the trustees doing?

"The theorist will quote common law duty, which amounts to the trustee being above and apart from the rest, a godlike creature who will say to both employer and employee 'Stop! You cannot do it!'

"The problem is universal.

"An Australian commentary says the trustee should, on appointment, insist the actuary, the lawyer, the administrator and the investment manager of the fund tells him in 'simple' language of all duties and recent activities.

"And if he, the trustee, 'cannot answer each and every question about the fund' he should resign! Directly one goes into details one realises the absurdity.

"Consider only the work of an investment manager. These days, if he knows his job, he may be shifting millions from one set of investments to the other, frequently. It be to explain the rationale

"Yet in many ways, the legal responsibility rests with the trustee and ferocious penalties exist, at least on paper."

Mr Handford points out that the trustee may be prosecuted under the Financial Institutions (Investment of Funds) Act for:

- Failing to observe the utmost good faith.
- Failing to exercise proper care and diligence.
- Making investments in a manner calculated to gain an improper advantage for himself or another.
- Failing to disclose conflicts of interest at the meeting of trustees.

"The penalty is a fine of R10 000 or imprisonment, not exceeding 10 years, or both. That is not all. He could face an action by the fund for breach of trust or for causing the fund damage as a result of his negligence.

"He could be required to reimburse the fund from his pocket. He probably finds the rules do not indemnify him, and his is a worse position than a director of a company under the Companies Act.

"Brooding over the whole scene is the Pension Funds Act. In theory the registrar controls everything through this Act.

"But in practice, not only is the registrar's right to intervene carefully circumscribed by legislation. The registrar has gone on record in a report as saying he lacks the staff to discharge all his duties.

"The Act, incidentally, does not deal with 'trustees' as such but puts duties on a 'Principal Executive Officer', an 'Auditor' and a 'Valuator'.

"The law generally is of little help to the trustee."

On the question of delegation a leading textbook says: "There is some uncertainty as

Unions c major futu

TRADE UNIONS will have a singificant impact on future pension developments.

Federated Life's Stoffel Burger contends that two major points of view emerging from trade unions which will have to be taken into account.

On the one hand, he suggests, there is more and more support from long established and recognised trade unions for the principle of complusory preservation of pensions.

On the other, a number of the trade unions coming to the fore more recently, holds the belief that pension contributions are a form of deferred pay which should be available when it is needed.

According to Mr Burger: "The latter belief does not lie in the field of retirement provision, where it is necessary to accept the principle that funds set aside for old age should be used specifically for that purpose.

"A 'new' old need seems to be emerging, and that is for income to be available in times of emergency, including temporary unemployment and illness.

"Whether this need can be accommodated within the framework of a pension scheme is debatable, and it appears unlikely if one considers the investment, legal, administrative and other requirements.

"It will be necessary to continue stressing the impor-

Annuities c answer t

MOST pensioners expect periodical increases in their pensions to protect, to some extent, the purchasing power of their pensions against high inflation.

Nedequity's Mr CR Tomsett says in the large funds, increases are usually paid out of surplus and amount to between half and two-thirds of the rate of inflation.

"These ad hoc increases are fine while the fund remains in a sound financial position and is on-going.

But if the employer is taken over or goes out of business

PE retrenchments point to pension plan failings

By CATHY SCHNELL

CHANGES in the law relating to pensions are being urged because of the plight of staff now being retrenched at Ford, Port Elizabeth.

Some men leaving today — many after working there for more than 20 years — are being paid back only the pension contributions they made plus 3% and none of the employer's contribution. The pay-outs are also liable to be taxed.

This is standard practice in South Africa, but it means the money a worker contributed 20 years ago is worth considerably less now.

Had the worker paid these contributions into an annuity fund his money would have appreciated considerably over this period.

Alternatives open to some of the Ford men are that they continue paying contributions until retirement (or early retirement) age, or that they "freeze" their contributions in the fund and draw smaller payments at pensionable age.

The disadvantages are that most men will have difficulty maintaining payments while unemployed. Another snag is that if a man with no dependants freezes his contributions and dies before retirement age his money is forfeited.

The only income most of the men will enjoy in the immediate future is half pay for a certain number of months, depending on how long they have been with the company.

A pensions expert with one of the country's biggest assurance companies stressed that Ford was doing nothing unusual. If a man had to be retrenched before retirement age all he was entitled to was the sum of his pension contributions less tax, unless the money was paid into an annuity for a minimum of 10 years.

He said companies were legally entitled to retrench or force people to take early retirement.

He said it was time the law relating to pensions was examined. Many in the assurance profession agreed with him.

"To simply hand back to a man his pension contributions is no way of paying him satifactorily for all his years of service," he said.

He said one aspect that should be re-examined was the transferability of pensions, though this alone could not safeguard 50-year-old men retrenched during a recession.

The Government's attempt to introduce provisions for the transferability of pensions a few years ago resulted in widespread strikes around the country. Black workers resigned en bloc from Firestone and other companies and refused to return to work until the old pension scheme was reinstated.

Many black workers did not understand the system of a pension following an employee from one job to another and wanted to be given a lump sum on leaving one job for another.

However, in a recession, with more people being forced into early retirement or being retrenched, the need for changes in the system of pension provision is even greater than before, he said.

He said some companies drew up clauses in their pension schemes minimising benefits if he left in order to encourage employees to stay in the same job.

Another insurance expert urged that in future clauses should be drawn into pension schemes ensuring that the interest accumulated on pension funds be market-related.

An interest rate of 3% was "absurdly low". A more realistic return under modern conditions would be 16%.

Moreover, during recessions provisions should be written into terms of employment safeguarding against retrenchment and forced early retirement.

He also urged all people to provide for private pensions over and above their company schemes.

McNaught calls for new deal on pensions

300 NM 26/6/65

Political Reporter

THE present means test system for pensioners should be replaced by a new system that took inflation into account, the independent candidate in the Port Natal by-election, Mr Dave McNaught, said last night.

Speaking at a house meeting in the constituency, Mr McNaught called on the Government to scrap the present system and replace it with an inflation-indexed pension scheme.

This scheme would take into account the position of many senior citizens who found themselves with fixed incomes 'with spiralling inflation eating it away at an alarmingly increasing rate'.

As a short-term solution to pension problems, every person over a determined age should immediately be eligible for a pension, he said.

This was based on the principle that it was the duty of the younger generations to look after senior citizens 'to provide for the time when we too would expect to be looked after by our younger generation'.

In the long term, though, there should be a compulsory contributory pension scheme for all economically active citizens with contributions based on a sliding scale of income.

The accumulated contributions should not be recoverable before pensionable age and should be transferable should the contributor wish to change jobs or pension schemes, he said.

The scheme should be privately run as Government systems were invariably bureaucratic, too rigidly controlled and costly to administer, he said.

signal he needs to be der at night," Mr Nel placed on the ground. laughed.

Couple live in fear of losing State pension

300 E. Post 22/6/85

By CATHY SCHNELL

THE wheels of departmental justice grind slowly — but time is against the doyen of great-grandfathers, Mr Archie Anderson, of Port Elizabeth, who spends his days worrying that his State pension will not be reinstated.

Mr Anderson, 66, has a weak heart and doctors have warned him any severe shock could be fatal.

He and his wife Florrie made the *Guinness Book of Records* by producing 25 children. In May Mr Anderson was told his social welfare pension of R134 a month had been cut off.

Since 1968 Mr Anderson had received a disability grant of R92 a month from Port Elizabeth Tramways, where he worked as a bus driver. The grant continued until he turned 65 last year. He then received a pension from the Department of Health and Welfare.

Mrs Anderson, 65, earns R532 a month as a laundry supervisor. Of this she clears R330 after deductions. Mr Anderson was informed that his pension had been cut off "because your wife's salary exceeds the prescribed limit".

Weekend Post highlighted the couple's plight at the time. Since then, according to Mr Anderson, the matter has been transferred to the Minister of Health and Welfare to be reviewed.

He said all the worry and stress of the past month had taken its toll and his heart condition had deteriorated. "I can feel myself becoming weaker," he said.

If Mr Anderson's grant is not restored, the couple will be evicted from the modest council house they rent in Blackthorne Avenue, Forest Hill.

Moreover, the couple recently took in two more children — their twin great-grandsons Kevin and Jack Vermaak.

The children's mother had remarried and the court granted them care of the boys. "After all we have had enough practice in rearing children," Mr Anderson said.

The couple now have 43 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

The Andersons always believed they would reap the rewards of a lifetime of hard work during their old age.

"It is ironic that we have somehow all through our lives managed to eke out enough food, clothing and shelter for our family — and now in our old age we just cannot cope," Mr Anderson said.

Unions and management share provident fund power

C G SMITH Sugar has established a company provident fund with control shared jointly between the company and representatives from four unions.

According to consultants Price Forbes this is the first fund to operate on such a power-sharing basis.

Unions respresented on the fund — an alternative to the existing company pension fund — are the National Sugar and Refining and Allied Industries Employees Union, the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union, the Chemical Workers Industrial Union and the Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union.

The eight trustees of the fund will be advised by their representatives on the management committee. The chairmanship of the trustees will rotate annually between the company and the union representatives.

Decisions by these trustees must be on a consensus basis. In the event of a dispute the appointed actuary will arbitrate.

"We considered this shift of the balance of power from the company management alone to sharing with a third party, and we felt quite relaxed about the concept," said Smith's personnel director Barrie Horlock — also trustee's chairman for 1985.

Business Day Reporter

"The unions have felt in the past, although they have not said it, that they were in a weak position because the management had all the information on the fund. This gives them more access to that information.

"The direction is that the employees have control of their own fund, with independent advice from the actuary. We foresee no problem."

The union motivation is also prompted by the dissatisfaction employees felt in 1981 when preservation of pensions was proposed. This led to mass resignations from pension funds, and cost industrialists time lost in strikes.

"The advantage now is that the employees have control of a fund which can supply them with either a pension or cash for use as bridging finance in the event of their becoming redundant," said Horlock.

Other industries are understood to be negotiating similar schemes on provident funds, but none have yet been formed.

Pensioners' plight

300 Sowetan 6/6/85

CONSUMER CORNER

PENSIONERS who miss out on their pay-out day are sometimes told to wait for a further two months for the next pay-out round, **Consumer Corner** has learned.

And, chances are that when pensioners miss out on payouts they risk having their pensions being "mistakenly handed" to someone else — as Soweto pensioner Mrs Daphne Zinja, of Soweto, discovered recently.

Pensioners interviewed said claiming a backdated pension at the Johannesburg offices of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development was sheer agony — alleging this involved waiting all day, pushed from pillar to post and "being degraded in front of other people."

"Sometimes you wait all day, only to be told to come back the following day," one pensioner told **Consumer Corner.**

A number of old people, who recently failed to fetch their pensions at Soweto pay-out points due to ill-health and other domestic problems, went back home empty-handed — hungry and without money for transport.

"We had to beg in the streets for transport money. We were turned away and told to go back to our homes," one of the pensioners said. "How can they treat old people as rejects — this is disgusting".

Meanwhile life for Mrs Zinja, a frail and ailing granny from Diepkloof, will be a struggle for survival for the next two months until the next payout. Not that her meagre allowance is something to write home about, but she needs the money to help her "keep her head above the water".

She has been told that her last pension was paid out to someone else "by mistake". Like scores of other "absentees", she failed to fetch her pension during the last payout due to ill-health.

Just yesterday her telephone was suspended for owing the current bill. As you read about her plight, she is wandering somewhere around the complex — wondering where her next meal will come from.

Approached for comment, Mr Anton Botes, a senior social-relief officer at the Commissioner's office, said: "We usually advise pensioners who miss out on their pension to wait until the next payout, or report to our offices."

Told about the plight of pensioners who enquired about their backdated pensions, Mr Botes denied knowledge of this. He said pensioners, who were unhappy with the way they were treated by pay-out clerks, should, lodge their complaints with him.

Referring to Mrs Zinja's plight, the officer said: "The pensioner can report in our offices so that we can arrange something for her. It would appear that someone with a reference book number differing by one digit from Mrs Zinja's pass numbers may have received her pension."

Cape Times 6/6/85 — 300

SATS pensions to increase

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Railway pensions for all races are to be increased from July 1, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport, announced yesterday.

However, while the move was welcomed by the opposition's chief transport spokesman, Mr John Malcomess, MP for PE Central, he said the sooner the SATS moved away from discrimination in pensions the better.

Mr Schoeman said the increases were being made because of the "financial problems being faced by pensioners".

"Whites who became annuitants before or on April 1, 1981 and who did not participate in the improved pension benefits from that date will receive 13 percent more.

"Whites who became annuitants after April 1, 1981 will get 8 percent more," he said.

"Coloured, Indian and black pensioners will get 10 percent."

Mr Malcomess welcomed the increases but said: "It is a sad commentary on our government that we need to have constant up-dates on pensions because of the government's total lack of ability to keep the inflation rate under control."

The increases had to be seen against an inflation rate of 16 percent.

He said it was "ridiculous that there should be differences between the race groups as regards their pensions".

"The sooner discrimination is taking out of the employment practices of SATS the better."

Unhappy lot of pensioners

PENSIONERS have learnt the hard way what inflation can do to their fixed pensions.

By Tommie Malan, Sanlam's assistant general manager, marketing

They know that a 12% inflation rate will halve the buying power of their pension in six years. They also now know that a 15% inflation rate will do the same in only five years.

Survey

The disquieting fact is that relatively little has been, or can be, done to alleviate the plight of the fixed-income pensioner. Nor can pensioners live on a platitude that their financial requirements, such as bringing up children, paying off mortgages, etc., have been met and therefore their needs are that much smaller.

Few pensioners are lucky enough to enjoy a pension equal to 50% of their salary before retirement. This 50% or less steadily reduces in real value month by month.

A Sanlam survey, based on a questionnaire sent to 700 companies and institutions covering the whole spectrum of South African employer groups in 1983, indicated that 80% of pension funds provided for some growth in pensions after retirement, and such increases were primarily granted on an ad hoc basis — not a guaranteed percentage of inflation.

Little done

The average increase in pensions in the three preceding years amounted to between only 7% and 8% a year, far short of meeting the erosion of pensions.

Why has so little been done and why are 20% of all pensions funds making no adjustments to their pensioners' income?

It is a recognised fact that in times of high inflation pension funds more often than not enjoy an investment return on assets in excess of the average inflation rate, so why not pass the excess income on to the pensioners?

Sanlam's pensions management team sees the problem falling into three distinct areas: restrictive freedom in investment decision by pension funds; fluctuating investment returns; and the present prohibitive costs in adequately providing for future inflation.

The statutory requirement that pension funds invest not less than 53% of their assets in prescribed investments, such as RSA stock, Escom, Rand Water Board, municipalities, building societies, banks, etc., until recently resulted in an investment return below that of inflation.

Pressure

With current interest rates again under pressure and inflation reaching 16%, these compulsory investments could once again yield negative returns.

A possible solution to this problem would be for the Government to issue index-linked bonds, whereby on retirement a pension fund could buy a bond guaranteeing a pension income of not less than the inflation rate.

The second problem is a fluctuating investment return which may result in a pension fund's enjoying a large positive real return in one year, followed by a negative return. Even if over the longer period the pension fund earns in excess of the inflation rate, it poses another problem.

Pensioners expect — and need — stable monthly cheques and would find it impossible to live on large increases in pension payments in one year and subsequent reductions in the following year.

Challenge

To meet the challenge of fluctuating investment returns and yet provide increases in pensions, Sanlam has launched its Pengro policy. It allows a pension fund to buy an annuity for the pensioner which increases annually by means of bonus declarations, which are made up by both investment earnings and mortality profits.

Current Pengro bonus rates are 10% a year, considerably reducing the impact of inflation.

It has been mentioned that the cost to pension funds to provide adequately for inflation would be prohibitive. A typical pension fund providing a pension benefit equal to 2% of final salary for each year of service could see its members' and employers' contribution rate of 15% (on average) increase by a third to fund adequately for a guaranteed pension increase of only 5% a year.

Solution

Sanlam sees a possible long-term solution to the cost problem of providing adequate inflation protection in the introduction of mandatory preservation of pension benefits. Members of pension funds moving from employer to employer would not be able to encash their pension benefits during their working career — and spend their withdrawal benefits, so assisting the inflation push.

Full preservation of pension benefits would result in more than adequate pensions being provided on retirement and thus perhaps eventually in a lower pension scale than 2% being adequate — say, 1,67%.

The resultant savings in providing for a lower benefit scale could be directed towards more inflation-geared increases after retirement.

Combination

Although it is accepted that full preservation of pension fund benefits will, in the short to medium term, increase the pension funds' liabilities (they would lose the so-called "employer contribution" profits resulting from members leaving the pension fund with only their own contributions), the longer-term result would obviously be reduced taxation because the necessity for State provision for old-age pensions would be minimised.

Successful planning for inflation at retirement is a combination of adequate long-term savings which ultimately must see the introduction of compulsory pension fund membership, preservation of benefits during total employment and freedom of investment choice by pension funds.

Record pair lose State pension

E. Post 300 25/5/85

Mr A ANDERSON

By CATHY SCHNELL

A WEEK ago 66-year-old Mr Archie Anderson of Forest Hill would have torn a strip off anyone criticising the Government in front of him. But not anymore.

Mr Anderson, who with his wife Florrie made the Guinness Book of Records by giving birth to 25 children; has just been told his social welfare pension of R134 a month has been cut off.

Now the couple face eviction from the modest council house they rent in Blackthorne Avenue as all the houses are to be put up for sale.

His wife, who retires at the end of the year, intended buying the house with her pension money. Now all the money will have to go on food.

Mrs Anderson, 65, earns R532 a month as laundry supervisor at a local hospital. Of this she clears R330 after deductions.

The letter Mr Anderson received from the Department of Health and Welfare this week said his old age pension was being discontinued "because your wife's salary exceeds the prescribed limit".

Mr Anderson is a heart sufferer and after having a heart attack in 1968 was given a disability grant of R92 a month from PE Tramways where he worked as a bus driver.

The grant continued until he turned 65 last year. He then received the pension from the Department of Health and Welfare.

"I am bitter that the Government I have always trusted can do this to me. How do they expect us to have enough money for rent and food? We will virtually be forced to go on the streets and beg," he said.

Only 13 of the couple's 25 children have survived. The rest died either in infancy or shortly after birth. The couple now have 43 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

Recently they opened their home to two other children — their twin great-grandsons, Kevin and Jack Vermaak.

The children's mother had remarried and the court granted them care of the boys. "After all we have had enough practise in rearing children," Mr Anderson laughed.

The Andersons are both God-fearing people who have raised all their children with a wisdom based on the Bible.

They suffered hard times, but they persevered, convinced that in their old age they would reap the rewards of a lifetime of hard work.

"And we made it! Not once did Social Welfare ever knock on our door and threaten to take our children away," Mr Anderson remarked.

The Andersons' have always turned to the Government when things have gone wrong — often writing personal letters to the various Ministers.

When he found he could not afford to pay school fees and buy books for his children Mr Anderson wrote to the Government asking for help. The Government agreed to put his children through school.

Mrs Anderson said it was ironic that they had coped throughout their lives but now, in their old age, it would be impossible to make ends meet.

"Things were often hard, but my children never went to bed without a plate of hot food.

"Of course the family was too big to sit down at a table — but they ate wherever they could find a place to sit. I bathed the children in relays, and carefully patched their clothes so they could be handed down," Mrs Anderson said.

A spokesman for the Department of Health Services and Welfare in Port Elizabeth said his head office had confirmed that Mr Anderson's pension was no longer payable because his wife's income was above the limit of the means test. It could not be altered, he said.

Better deal for black pensioners

By JIMMY MATYU

A BETTER deal for the payments of old-age pensions and disability grants to blacks is in the pipeline.

Part of the new deal, which is likely to please the millions of black pensioners in the country, is that they will be able to receive their pensions monthly instead of once every two months as at present.

This was confirmed today by Mr J Fourie, Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development at Africa House in Port Elizabeth.

He said that although he was uncertain when this new deal would be put into practice, he felt it would help phase out the payout ordeals faced by black pensioners.

"I can say the department is busy working on the new system, which will now also make it possible for the pensioners to be paid monthly," he said.

When told about pensioners who slept outside the payout points overnight to get as close to the front of the queues as possible, Mr Fourie said it was unnecessary for them to do so.

"I went out yesterday to the New Daku Hall and paid out 1 900 of these people and by 2pm everyone was paid. That is why I say they need not sleep outside there. I spoke to them about their sleeping outside the halls and the promise I made to them that they will not go home without their money I will keep," he said.

On Tuesday at 7am more than 200 pensioners and disabled people were in a queue which snaked from the entrance of the New Daku Hall around towards the Kwazakele police station.

The pensioners at the front of the queue claimed to have slept outside the hall and were prepared to brave any weather to reach the paymaster before he ran out of money and to avoid queue-jumping.

Pensioners also complained that when they left the payout points late in the afternoon they were robbed of their money by youths.

This has been happening for many years, they said, and added that some people had died from exposure on extremely cold nights or had just collapsed and died after long waits in the queue.

These also prompted a Port Elizabeth-based cultural movement called Roots, headed by the Rev Mzwandile Maqina, to hold meetings with pensioners and later submit a memorandum to the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria on pensioners' grievances in November, 1981.

Dr George Morrison, then Deputy Minister, replied in June, 1982, and gave the assurance that his department was doing everything possible to help the pensioners.

	(1)(a)(i)	(ii)	b(i)	(2)(a)
Hofmeyr	3 013	2 873	415	100
Humansdorp	2 373	2 306	316	130
Indwe	6 940	6 058	547	150
Jamestown	1 352	1 305	112	194
Jansenville	3 870	3 736	304	120
Jeffreysbaai	189	176	24	4
Kareedouw	497	468	85	85
King William's Town	8 655	7 379	719	156
Kirkwood	7 707	6 783	763	174
Knysna	3 511	3 248	715	715
Komga	2 097	1 870	257	195
Klipplaat	1 777	1 723	341	40
Keimond	835	775	92	50
Lady Grey	3 800	3 471	423	160
Maclear	3 818	3 246	493	200
Motherwell	2 816	2 816	2 147	—
Motherwell transit camp	9 100	5 560		
Middelburg	6 314	5 789	508	300
Molteno	8 125	7 557	877	551
Mossel Bay	3 127	3 044	542	177
Noupoort	5 200	5 024	583	120
East London (Cambridge Municipal housing scheme)	482	482	120	—
East London (Duncan Village)	16 510	13 248	1 561	240
Oudtshoorn	2 716	2 635	427	158
Paterson	2 464	2 242	229	75
Pearston	2 870	2 784	298	60
Port Alfred	15 039	12 814	1 279	357
Queenstown	34 905	28 974	2 070	1 500
Richmond	1 746	1 692	161	70
Rhodes	227	227	37	—
Somerset East	8 509	7 682	724	180
Sterkstroom	6 387	6 046	512	80
Steynsburg	6 470	5 839	1 028	350
Steytlerville	1 052	1 029	159	40
Stutterheim	5 557	5 539	640	357
Tarkastad	3 850	3 773	587	50
Tylden	68	68	12	—
Ugie	1 805	1 693	256	150
Venterstad	1 307	1 261	166	32
Victoria-West	2 643	2 571	196	140

(2) Yes.

(a) (As reflected above.)

(b) Unknown, since the housing shortages can only be eliminated as the funds necessary for infrastructure and the provision of services become available, so that inhabitants are afforded the opportunity to provide their own housing, possibly with the aid of their employers.

HoA

School feeding schemes

929. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether his Department provides funds and/or materials for school feeding schemes; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the total expenditure incurred in ths connection in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available and (b)(i) which specified institutions and/or organizations were financed and (ii) by what amount in each case;

(2) whether his Department intends to provide additional funds for this purpose in respect of the current financial year; if so, what total amount will be provided; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No. The provision of staff and of school facilities receive priority attention. However, the Department welcomes and morally supports feeding schemes run currently by private bodies with big success in various centres.

(2) No. You are referred to (1).

State pension schemes

HANSARD 19/6/85 Q.w.1985 300

938. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(a) How many State pension schemes were there as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what are their names and (c) what was the (i) State's contribution in respect of, and (ii) total value of the assets held by, each of these schemes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) Ten schemes administered by the Department of Health and Welfare as at 31/3/85.

(b) 1. Members of Parliament and Political Office-bearers Pension Scheme.

2. Pension Scheme for Judges.

3. Pension Scheme for Statutory Bodies.

4. Government Service Pension Scheme.

5. Associated Institutions Pension Fund.

6. Associated Institutions Provident Fund.

7. Pension Fund for Temporary Employees.

8. Natal Non-European Teachers' Provident Fund.

9. Authorities service Pension Fund.

10. Authorities Service Superannuation Fund.

(c) 1. (i) Pension paid from Revenue—R6 170 550

(ii) Nil.

2. (i) Pensions paid from Revenue. Only approximate figure available—R1 652 450.

(ii) Nil.

3. (i) Pensions paid from Revenue. Only approximate figure available—R442 580.

(ii) Nil.

4. (i) R741 547 949 (Including contributions by Provinces and Post and Telecommunication).

(ii) R6 256 220 199.

5. (i) R174 133 (other contributions paid by various Institutions from own funds).

(ii) R1 326 290 863.

6. (i) R27 830 (other contributions paid by various Institutions from own funds).

(ii) R11 882 106.

7. (i) R62 511 201 (other contri-

MoA

butions paid by various Institutions from own funds).

(ii) R837 064 417.

8. (i) R8 918.

(ii) R207 291.

9. (i) Contributions paid by various authorities from own funds.

(ii) R334 043 906.

10. (i) Contributions paid by various authorities from own funds.

(ii) R19 359 739.

Independent/national states: investments

945. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether he has received any representations concerning investments made by building societies in independent Black and national states; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of these representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether he intends taking any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;

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

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) During March and April 1984.

(b) The Department of Co-operation, Development and Education and several building societies.

(c) (i) Representations were received requesting that building societies be indemnified by the Government against any losses they may incur in the national states after independence as the result of political factors.

(ii) The Government agrees in principle with the idea that building societies should make funds available to promote home-ownership within the national states. Due to the financial exposure this indemnity would impose on the taxpayer, an unconditional approval could not be granted.

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) The Government recommends that provision of an indemnity be approved in principle and that a limit or ceiling be determined for such loans. These recommendations were approved on 4 September 1984. Indemnities to building societies will be provided for in terms of section 35 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975) in consultation with the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education. Building societies are at present in possession of a draft indemnity prepared by the State Attorney. Comments by the building societies on the draft are awaited.

(3) Yes, as soon as the wording of the indemnity has been finalized and it has been signed by all parties concerned.

Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act

976. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:†

(a) What (i) total amount and (ii) amount was collected during the latest specified five years for which figures are available in respect of the area of jurisdiction of each specified (aa) development board and (bb) local authority in terms of section 2 of the Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act, No 29 of 1972, and (b) how were these amounts utilized in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) R375 987 008 (For the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1984).

(ii) (aa)

	R
*Port Natal	45 010 773
*Drakensberg	21 800 490
Natalia	13 763 356
Northern Transvaal	10 317 978
Eastern Transvaal	11 232 098
Western Cape	16 261 263
Central Transvaal	31 651 035
Highveld	18 532 547
Western Transvaal	18 040 921
Northern Cape	7 373 766
Orange Vaal	22 387 887
Southern Orange Free State	23 308 237
Eastern Cape	25 019 231
West Rand	65 296 468
East Rand	45 790 868
Total	375 786 918

*These boards were amalgamated with effect from 1 April 1984 into the Natalia Development Board.

(ii) (bb) For the period 1 April 1984 to 30 June 1984.

	R
Ikageng	1 016
Jouberton	1 172
Galeshewe	4 035
Bohlokong	4 664
Seeisoville	2 544
Evaton	740
Lekoa	8 704
Kyamnandi	23 649
KwaNobuhle	4 911
Rini	2 824
Lingelihle	1 668
Tokoza	7 860
Tembisa	3 548
Wattville	286
Daveyton	2 120
Katlehong	11 768
Vosloorus	10 734
Kwa-Thema	3 954
Total	96 197

The following amounts which were collected by development boards on behalf of local authorities, are excluded from the totals in (a)(ii)(aa):

	R
Soweto council	97 356
Atteridgeville	2 000
Mamelodi	1 000
Kwaguqu	1 570
Mhluzi	1 967
Total	103 893

(b) These amounts form part of the general revenue of the boards and are appropriated as follows:

to cover the expenditure of the labour bureaux and inspectorates and also to defray the expenditure in connection with aid centres;

BUSINESSMAN OF THE WEEK

Pensions plan to counter inflation

By AUDREY D'ANGELO

Mr Gerhard van Niekerk, general manager (pensions) of Old Mutual.

A GROWING number of companies are increasing pensions by between 7,5 percent and 12 percent a year to help counteract the effects of inflation, Mr Gerhard van Niekerk, general manager (pensions) of Old Mutual said in an interview.

"Most of the companies whose pension funds we administer are doing this.

"Inflation is still eroding retirement incomes but its effect is softened by the fact that so many companies are reviewing and increasing pensions and not just ceasing to concern themselves with the welfare of former employees who have retired and have no more bargaining power.

"I believe most people do not realise that very often their greatest asset is not their house, as many think, but the assets built up in a provident fund.

"But they should not be lulled into thinking that a company pension alone is enough to support them in comfort in retirement without supplementing it with a private scheme.

"A lot of people who have looked forward to a life of leisure in retirement get a rude shock when they find what their actual income will be.

"Members of pension funds we administer receive an annual statement showing what we project their pension will be in today's rand terms and in proportion to their salary at retirement.

He thinks self-employed people and others outside a group pension scheme should put 15 percent of their taxable income into an annuity fund for at least 30 years "to ensure a reasonable pension".

However, the real issue concerning provision for old age in South Africa is that about two-thirds of the South African population cannot afford to devote part of their income to making adequate provision for their old age.

"A market survey of South African households two years ago showed that one third earned less than R150 a month and another third between R150 and R400.

"Obviously, it is impossible for the third with the lowest income to make provision for themselves. This must clearly be a Government responsibility.

"The second third is a challenge to private enterprise. These people are short-term orientated. They need to be able to lay hands on their money in times of illness or when they lose their jobs."

But, although membership of a company pension scheme was the best provision available, Mr van Niekerk said it would act against this country's need for an expanding economy and the provision of more jobs if every employer were compelled to provide one.

"One cannot force every new entrepreneur to start a pension fund for his employees before his business has had an opportunity to establish itself.

"We must face the fact that we are in a Third World situation in which it is more important to provide jobs now so that people can have a tolerable standard of living than to provide for their incomes when they are over 65."

PFP solutions to huge welfare bill

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party MP for Edenvale, Mr Brian Goodall, yesterday called for a special incentive tax to be given to people over the age of 65 who continued working.

Outlining possible solutions to the huge pension and welfare bill facing South Africa in the future, Mr Goodall also suggested that the transfer and vesting of pensions be made compulsory and that employers with five or more employees should be obliged to provide a pension scheme.

Speaking during the committee stage of the debate on the Heath and Welfare vote, Mr Goodall said it was an incredible anomaly that in a country where skills were needed people were stopped from working "not on their ability but on their age".

The encourgement given to people to continue to be productively employed rather than a burden on the taxpayer was "a measly maximum of R13 a month".

"I believe we should consider restructuring our tax system to give a special incentive to those who are over the age of 65 and who continue to work.

"Instead of giving them an incentive because they are aged, give them an incentive because they try to provide for themselves," he said.

Mr Goodall said an enormous wastage occurred when people withdrew pension funds other than for reasons of annuities, death or disability benefits.

No less than R364-million had been "wasted" in this way during 1984.

The only solution to the problem was to make the transferability and vesting of pensions compulsory.

Accepting that this had been tried before and had failed, he said be believed that this was because the scheme had been marketed badly.

UIF

"The most glaring mistake was the inability to consult with those who were going to be intimately affected by the new proposals," he said.

Imaginative marketing might mean that the trade unions could be won over and the idea might become acceptable to blacks.

Mr Goodall said that there was a very sizeable segment of the present First World work force, possibly as high as 50 percent, who did not contribute to pension funds.

Making it obligatory for all employers with more than five employees to provide a pension scheme would put the pressure on the employer rather than the employee, obviating many of the problems experienced with previous proposals.

Mr Goodall also said there was a need to re-evaluate the role of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

One of the major problems was that the UIF operated too slowly. As a result employees, particularly black employees, viewed pension contributions as "an emergency nest egg" to draw upon in the event of an emergency.

"If the UIF was improved, particularly the speed of pay-out of benefits for blacks, then a pension fund would more and more take on the appearance of a long-term savings medium," Mr Goodall said.

He stressed that there was also a need to re-examine the whole economic system so that Third World needs could be met.

In particular, he said, a "holistic approach" should be adopted to the South African economy.

"A political system which refuses to recognize South Africa as a single political entity can only lead to the eventual impoverishment of both black and white in South Africa," he warned.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: I offer my apologies, because I was under the impression that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition referred to a debate.

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: That is where the information was made known.

Sandy Bay: report

*6. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether he has received the report of the Management Committee for the Cape Peninsula Nature Area on the proposed development of Sandy Bay; if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) whether he has taken a decision in this regard; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, what (a) are the (i) findings and (ii) recommendations of the report and (b) is the nature of his decision in this regard;

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

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes, on 23 April 1985.

(2) No. A decision will be taken as soon as practicable.

(a) (i), (ii) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Possibly in due course.

Hansard Q&A. 1483 14/5/85

Langa/Guguletu: swimming pools

*7. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether any repairs, renovations or other work has been carried out on the swimming pools in Langa and Guguletu since his reply to Question No 70 on 26 February 1985; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified work has been undertaken, (b) on what dates was this work carried out, (c) what work remains to be done, (d) what total amount had been spent in this regard as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (e) when is it anticipated that this work will be completed;

(2) whether any further work is to be carried out in respect of these facilities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what work and (b) what is the estimated cost of this work:

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) No. The task is complicated and the Development Board was compelled to make use of consultants. The consultants will be appointed shortly and the repairs and renovations will be effected during winter.

(2) (a) and (b) Apart from the repairs and renovation, for which R150 000 was found, no work except normal maintenance is foreseen.

Hansard Q&A. 1484 14/5/85

Legal Aid Board

*8. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether an office of the Legal Aid Board has been opened at Mitchells Plain; if so, (a) on what date, (b) what is its staff complement and (c) how many applications for legal aid were handled through this office since it was opened up to the latest specified date for which statistics are available; if not,

(2) whether there is an office of the said Board which serves the needs of the Mitchells Plain community; if so, (a)(i) which office and (ii) where is it situated, (b) what is its staff complement and (c) how many applications for legal aid were handled through this office during the latest specified period of six months for which statistics are available?

HoA

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) I have approved the recommendation by the Legal Aid Board that certain offices be created to enable the Legal Aid Board to open an office in the Mitchells Plain area and am now in the process of consulting the Minister of Finance in terms of the Act before appointing officers. In arriving at this decision, Mr Landers MP for Mitchells Plain has played a meaningful part.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) Athlone.

(ii) Amelia House, Room 401, 211 Belgravia road, Athlone.

(b) 8.

(c) During 1984, 1 892 applications were received at Athlone and 417 at Cape Town from people resident at Mitchells Plain.

Evasion of military service

*9. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the South African Defence Force is informed or keeps records of South African citizens who are liable for military service and have been evading such service by obtaining (a) citizenship of and/or (b) permanent residence status in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei while continuing to reside in the Republic of South Africa; if so, how many cases of this nature are known to the Defence Force to have occurred during the latest specified period of five years for which statistics are available?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No (a) and (b) fall away.

Hansard Q&A. 1483

Duncan Village

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

14/5/85

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 343 on 14 March 1985, any residents of Duncan Village remain to be resettled; if so, how many;

(2) whether he has decided to reconsider the resettlement of Black communities; if so,

(3) whether the remaining residents of Duncan Village are still to be resettled; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. Approximately 10 000.

(2) All previous decisions regarding the resettlement of Black communities are being reviewed. No final decision has been taken regarding Duncan Village.

(3) (a) and (b) falls away.

(4) No.

300 Hansard Q&A. 1486 14/5/85

Chronically ill aged persons

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

(1) Whether his Department has any facilities for the care of chronically ill aged Black persons; if so, (a) where are they situated in each case, (b) what total number of persons can be accommodated in these facilities and (c) what amount was budgeted for the care of the chronically ill aged in the 1984-85 financial year; if not, why not;

(2) whether he intends making provision for chronically ill aged Black persons; if not, why not; if so (a) what provision is to be made in this regard and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) Krugersdorp.

(b) 150.

(c) R447 000.

(2) Yes.

(a) Accommodation is planned for a further 200 patients at the Rietgat Project in Soshanguve.

(b) It is not possible to indicate a date on which this facility will be completed, but it will possibly be ready by 1989.

The national states also have institutions for such care and chronically ill Black patients are also treated in provincial hospitals at the expense of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Hansard Q.Col.1487
14/5/85

Moutse area: consolidation

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

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 845 on 26 April 1985, (a) what is the nature of the reports concerning consolidation which are being considered by the Government and (b) by whom were these reports drawn up;

(2) whether the Government has reached a decision regarding these reports; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, (a) what is the nature of the decision and (b)(i) when and (ii) with whom will further discussions take place;

(3) whether he or any member of the Government has received any representations regarding the decision to add the district of Moutse to KwaNdebele; if so (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) to (4) The Proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa are under consideration, together with the representations and inputs of various bodies in respect of the District of Moutse.

The Government's decisions will be made known as soon as possible and no statement can be made in the interim.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he please explain how it is possible that the proposals for KwaNdebele have been finalized but not those of Lebowa and Gazankulu? In that respect, how do these decisions affect Moutse?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Sir, as the hon member will recall, discussions were held with the State President and the people involved with Moutse. On account of that, other representations were made and the Rautenbach Commission was set up. As a result, further representations were made and those are now under discussion.

Hansard Q.Col.1488
14/5/85

Resettlement

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

Whether any persons who decided to move voluntarily from any Black townships to resettlement areas are assisted in moving by his Department; if so (a) what is the nature of the assistance provided, (b) in respect of which (i) townships and (ii) resettlement areas is assistance provided, (c) what total number of persons have been provided with such assistance and (d) in respect of which dates is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) Free transport to their new homes for themselves, their personal property and any loose building materials and goods. The provision of a serviced site to build on. The erection of corehouses. The making available of loans of up to R3 500 at low rates of interest to build or to purchase houses. The provision of building materials at cheap prices. Technical assistance with the building of houses. Compensation for improvements on the sites they leave behind. The assistance provided will differ from place to place depending on the circumstances.

(b) (i) Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg, various towns in the Western Transvaal, Luckhoff, Huhudi, Valspan, Stella, Tokoza (Alberton), Tsakane (Brakpan), Daveyton (Benoni), Vosloorus (Boksburg), Katlehong (Germiston), Ratanda (Heidelberg), Duduza (Nigel), Kwa-Thema (Springs), Soweto, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Duncan Village.

(ii) Seshego, Lebowakgomo, Vleyfontein, Atamelang, Itsoseng, Botshabelo, Pudimoe, Pampierstat, Soshanguve, Mabopane West, Eerstehoek, Don Donald, Kwaggafontein, Mdutjana, Madadeni, Zwelitsha, Umtata, Matatiele, Mt Frere, Mt Fletcher, Willowvale, Temba, Mabopane, Garankuwa, Phuthaditjaba and Mdantsane.

(c) 32 462.

(d) The period of 5 years ending 31 December 1984.

Cape Town: English-medium schools

*14. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of his Department has received any representations regarding (i) overcrowding at, and (ii) a shortage of, English-medium schools in the northern suburbs of Cape Town; if so,

(2) (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(3) whether he is informed of shortages of schools in the Republic; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he has been informed of any shortages of English-medium schools in the Cape Town area; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which areas are there shortages and (b) what is the nature of the shortages;

(5) whether he intends taking any action in regard to this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) and (4) No. Such shortages should be brought to the notice of the responsible education departments.

(5) No. Steps should be considered by the responsible education departments; (a) and (b) fall away.

However, I wish to add that the broader problem resulting from the backlogs in respect of the provision of building space will thoroughly be taken into consideration in the determination of norms and standards for the financing of education.

Dunnottar/Alberton: Water

*15 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

Nod for councils' pension fund

Sowetan 13/5/85

THE Urban Councils Associaton of South Africa pension fund for the Black Local Authorities employees was at the weekend granted recognition by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in Pretoria.

This took place at a meeting held on Saturday by Dr Viljoen, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, Mr Steve Kgame and Mr Tom Boya, president and vice-president of Ucasa respectively, and other officials. The transfer of land, mass sale of houses and programmes to improve public knowledge and understanding of local authorities were discussed.

In a joint statement, after the meeting, Ucasa and Dr Viljoen, said the pension fund was recognised following a request made earlier to the department. The scheme was established when community councils became local authorities and will cover all town councils employees in the country.

It was also announced that the surveying of sites for 99-year leasehold purposes will be completed by the middle of this year for the entire country. Already, there are 220.000 sites surveyed and approved by the surveyor-general while a further 163 000 is awaiting approval.

Dr Viljoen assured Ucasa that it will be consulted before the legislation related to influx control has been finalised. Other problems facing town councils would also be looked into.

Consideration is also to be given to programmes which will enlighten people residing under the local authorities on the role they play. The meeting felt that most residents misunderstood what town councils stood for.

It was agreed that a way has to be worked out to teach people that town councils were there to meet certain needs of black communities.

Mining boss admits using pension funds

By Peter Farley

Controversial ex-stockbroker, re-born Christian and now mining entrepreneur Mr Peter George is once again in hot water following admissions that he has used employees' pension funds to keep his mining venture afloat.

Mr George has been shrouded in controversy since the collapse of stockbrokers Saunders & Taylor in 1981 — in which he was a senior partner.

Following a conversion to one of the revivalist faiths, Mr George again hit the headlines in late 1983 when he bid for control of ailing gold mine Witwatersrand Nigel.

It was always going to be a boom or bust operation once he had the reins in his hands, but shareholders really had no other option. They either backed Mr George or the mine closed down. Now the latter development seems inevitable.

But Mr George has meddled in an area that should be sacrosanct in any employer manual.

Both criminal and civil action against the mine by the Mine Officials Pension Fund has been instigated in an effort to get the situation sorted out.

Compounding the problems is that the mining industry's controlling body, The Chamber of Mines, has suspended Wit Nigel's membership.

Pensioners' rates rebates refused

NM 2/5/85

300

Municipal Reporter

THE possibility of rates rebates for pensioners has been turned down by the Durban City Council's Management Committee.

The committee considered suggestions for rates rebates or the freezing of rates for pensioners, but decided the current policy of deferring rates for the elderly was sufficient at the moment.

But the committee would discuss the issue with the council's senior citizens sub-committee at a joint meeting, Mrs Hotz said.

'The committee felt it could not single out one group for subsidies of this nature. Someone always has to pay if concessions are granted and if one group is subsidised, the ratepayers in general will have to pay the difference.

'It is not as easy as it looks. We also have a great deal of sympathy for young couples who are finding it difficult to buy a home.

'This group also deserves help, but where do we draw the line?'

ARGUS 2/5/85 300

MR GLEN Rooskrans (Labour, Western Free State) called on the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry into coloured and black pensions.

He told the House of Representatives that many aged black people had to wait up to 24 hours in wind and cold for their meagre pensions, only to be told that they had not arrived.

Sometimes, after waiting in queues for a second time, they were told there was not enough money for their pensions.

Replying, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said that this was an "unacceptable" situation. Urgent attention would be given to the matter.

■■■■

"WE are looking for markets all over the world while 75 percent of our population would like to buy South African products — if only they had buying power." — Mr Desmond Lockey (Labour, nominated) in the House of Representatives.

■■■■

MORE than 50 000 cases of TB and 14 000 cases of measles were notified in South Africa last year, Parliament has been told.

There were 1 640 cases of cholera and 5 517 cases of typhoid.

The figures, given by the Government in response to questions by Dr Marius Barnard of the PFP, are provisional.

Parliament and Politics

Probe into village schemes

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — An investigation had started into possible control measures to prevent the exploitation of elderly people by retirement village schemes, the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works, Mr Amie Venter, said yesterday.

He was replying in the Housing Vote of the Committee Stage of the Own Affairs Budget in the House of Assembly.

● Mr Venter also said considerable progress had been made with the establishment of housing utility companies.

These were created as a vehicle for the private sector to provide housing for those who qualify for assistance from the National Housing Fund.

Mr Venter said a number of these companies had already been registered and further registrations would be considered on merit.

● The existing rental determination formula used for whites in welfare housing and that financed by the National Housing Fund was being investigated to see if it could be improved.

Mr Venter said this was being done to bring relief for those in need and to determine realistic rents in general.

● The pilot project for basic homes launched for white housing needs did not represent low-cost housing, but the units were basic and could be built on to later.

The minister announced that the first project consisting of 12 units would be started at Elandspoort, Pretoria, in September. Similar projects were designed for Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

Subsidy

It was planned that the State would subsidize one-third of the interest on a bond not exceeding R40 000 for a buyer without any other housing subsidy.

Meanwhile, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) said yesterday that the government should take urgent action to ensure that sufficient accommodation was available for people with modest incomes.

Speaking in the committee stage of the Local Government vote, he said there was an acute shortage of accommodation for elderly people and others of limited means.

The number who qualified for protection was dwindling all the time. The removal of aspects of rent control in recent years had resulted in large numbers of people losing all protection, and being left to the mercies of market forces when finding accommodation. — Sapa and Political Staff

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Village life for the elderly

300 Mags
30/4/85

By OLGA HOROWITZ

WHEN he was a very young man, Hans Oostenbrink, now and a property consultant in Ferndale, visited an old age home in South Africa.

It depressed, almost frightened him. His abiding impression was of idle old people sitting in a sad-looking building, gazing into space.

The memory haunted him and he dreamed of a place where people could carry into their retirement the comfort, joy, security and independence of their working lives.

The dream has come true: two Golden Harvest Retirement Villages in the wooded suburb of Ferndale, Randburg, for people of middle and upper income.

Up to the end of 1982 nobody in South Africa could buy or fully own a cottage in any development for retired people.

The retirement village concept was unknown until Mr Oostenbrink designed and his firm developed the first Village of Golden Harvest which was completed and fully operational in April 1984.

Virtually within weeks the 100 two-bedroomed cottages were sold. An additional demand for both smaller and larger cottages was revealed and a second village of 140 luxurious homes arose in the gently landscaped area.

A third Golden Harvest project is a rural paradise in Magaliesberg at Wallis Haven, formerly a holiday resort for the aged, where 140 homes and a frail care centre will be built for retired folk who long to live in the country.

The Golden Harvest developers had carried out an intensive study tour to Europe and the United States to establish the exact needs of retired people.

"The act of retiring from a career does not mean switching off a button between an active working life and death," says Mr Oostenbrink, who showed me round the villages.

"Research has shown that people live longer and more happily in retirement villages. A lifestyle such as this supplies all the answers to the problems which can beset retirement.

"Anxiety vanishes; the company of neighbours replaces the feeling of being abandoned; your physical security is secured; a frail care centre with full-time 24-hour nursing staff removes the nightmare of 'who will look after me when I am old and ill.'

"Moreover, full home ownership ensures an inflation proof investment and there are no maintenance problems. The village is run by a nominated Residents' Committee who pay a levy towards water, rates and taxes, municipal charges, upkeep and security.

"A contract garden service tends the communal gardens but residents seem to compete with one another in the beauty of their individual gardens."

Current prices range from R65 000 for the one-bedroomed to R120 000 for the largest and most luxurious homes.

The houses have beautifuil finishes both inside and out, and large front and inner sliding doors to take wheelchairs. There are no barriers anywhere to hinder the path of residents.

Mr S Eckley, director of the National Council for the Aged, says the Village of Golden Harvest is one of the top retirement schemes in the country, run in a most efficient and professional way.

He has made a thorough inspection and is "extremely happy with all aspects of the scheme".

(2) (a)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Cape	6 501	Nil	1 070
Natal	Nil	Nil	Nil
Transvaal	702	3 252	5 147
Orange Free State	1 158	52	437

(b)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Lebowa	120	Unknown	Unknown
Qwaqwa	1 347	Unknown	Unknown
KwaZulu	347	Unknown	Unknown
KaNgwane	835	Unknown	Unknown
KwaNdebele	1 147	Unknown	Unknown
Gazankulu	230	Unknown	Unknown
Other South African Development Trust land	212	Unknown	Unknown

The powers to provide housing within their areas rest in the governments of the respective national states and the figures called for under items 2(b)(ii) and (iii) above are accordingly not available. Details supplied under item 2(b)(i) of houses erected by the State in the national states refer to those still provided there by the South African Development Trust in terms of agreement.

(3) (a) and (b) The elimination of the housing shortage for Blacks is totally dependent on the availability of sufficient development funds to both the Public and Private Sectors who have a joint responsibility in this respect.

The State provides housing only to persons in the very lowest income group. Sites are made available, to those who desire to build their own homes, or to have their own homes built. Such persons make use of financial assistance by employers or financial institutions, or their own finances.

Family housing units

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

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1984 in each national state by (i) the national state authority, (ii) private owners and (iii) the South African Government and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each national state;

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii) (Selfbuilt houses erected by Blacks with SADT-funds)
Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	120
Qwaqwa	Unknown	Unknown	1 347

HoA

(1) (a)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii) (Selfbuilt houses erected by Blacks with SADT-funds)
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	347
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	835
KwaNdebele	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	230
Other South African Development Trust land	Unknown	Unknown	212

(b)

	(i)	(ii)	R
Lebowa	Unknown	Unknown	720 000
Qwaqwa	Unknown	Unknown	3 479 000
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	2 566 240
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	1 864 000
KwaNdebele	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	805 000
Other South African Development Trust land	Unknown	Unknown	1 252 000

The powers to provide housing within their areas rest in the governments of the respective national states and the figures called for under items 1(a)(i) and (b)(i) above are accordingly not available. Details of houses erected by private individuals in the national states (item (1)(a)(ii) and (b)(ii)) are not determinable.

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

Lebowa	18 180
Qwaqwa	24 240
Kwazulu	80 000 – 100 000
KaNgwane	6 000
KwaNdebele	3 850
Gazankulu	2 000
Other South African Development Trust land	14 948

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

The number of houses which are being built by the national states and the private owners are not known. See (1) (a) above.

The number of houses mentioned in paragraph 1(a)(iii) were erected by Black persons under the self build scheme with loans provided by the South African Development Trust.

30/4/85

(300) Hansard Q.601. 1354

Old-age pensions

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

(a) How many Black persons applied for old-age pensions in 1984 and (b) how many of these applications (i) had been (aa) granted and (bb) turned down and (ii) were still under consideration as at the end of that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) and (b)(i)(bb) and (ii) The informa-

HoA

tion requested is not kept in a special register and cannot be gathered without perfomring a considerable quantity of work, which is deemed unjustified.

(aa) It is estimated that 30 057 Black persons were granted old-age pensions in 1984. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Co-operation and Development and does not include those granted by the national states.

Hansard

Influx control/identity documents

Q. Col. 1355 30/4/85

676. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) What amount was derived by the Natalia Development Board in 1984 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents and (b) how much of this amount was in respect of the (i) Port Natal and (ii) Drakensberg Development Boards (aa) before and (bb) after their amalgamation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) The Natalia Development Board was established on 1 April 1984. From that date until 31 August 1984 (the date on which the Department of Justice took over the control of courts) R2 791 were collected in fines.

(b) (i) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Drakensberg Development Board.) R1 645 were collected in fines.

(ii) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Port Natal Development Board.) R34 were collected in fines.

(i) (bb) See (a) above.

(ii) (bb) See (a) above.

Commissioners' courts: legal representation

Hansard Q. Col. 1356 30/4/85

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

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	93	5 144
Kroonstad	4	682
Welkom	5	7 768
Vaal Triangle	27	20 098
Botshabelo	128	1 098
Pietermaritzburg	8	629
Durban	20	4 452
Pinetown	20	1 604
Empangeni	1	863
Vryheid	0	988
Umzinto	30	137
Port Shepstone	2	127
Ladysmith	13	943
Dundee	0	369
Estcourt	0	103
Newcastle	0	847
Stanger	8	63
Inanda	29	37
Queenstown	0	1 823
East London	51	3 662
Grahamstown	20	416
Port Elizabeth	728	3 647
Langa	229	4 369
Kimberley	0	688
Benoni	0	5 158
Brakpan	1	1 842
Nigel	12	1 032
Springs	9	2 453
Germiston	213	22 344
Boksburg	15	5 277
Krugersdorp	40	2 171
Roodepoort	10	8 713
Alexandra	85	13 302
Randfontein	0	5 419
Johannesburg	41	58 152
Tzaneen	0	824
Louis Trichardt	0	737
Potgietersrus	23	817
Pietersburg	0	624
Ermelo	8	1 707
Barberton	17	7 531
Nelspruit	26	2 751
Brits	4	1 762
Pretoria	520	21 445
Rustenburg	2	1 106
Witbank	580	4 313
Middelburg	90	2 756
Groblersdal	15	274
Lydenburg	3	946
Lichtenburg	2	1 125
Potchefstroom	10	1 734

Figures up to 31 August 1984.

Hansard Q. Col. 1357

Influx control/identity documents

30/4/85

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

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period;

(3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 53 130.

(b) 29 009.

(2) 310.

(3) R15 970.

Figures up to 31 August 1984.

Hansard

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons

Q Col. 1358 30/4/85

754. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in terms of what statutory provision were they being detained in each case, (c) how long had each been in detention and (d) in which police stations were they being detained;

(2) whether any persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants admitted that they were illegally in the country in 1984; if so, (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i) 133 as at 1985–03–28.

(ii) 276 as at 1985–03–28.

(b) In terms of sections 32, 35(1), 40(1), (4) and (5), 52 of Act No 59 of 1972, section 12(1) and (2) of Act No 25 of 1945 and section 26(1) of Act No 67 of 1964.

(c) 122 for 1 day
24 for 2 days
47 for 3 days
10 for 4 days
11 for 5 days
3 for 6 days
2 for 7 days
3 for 8 days
14 for 9 days
11 for 10 days
4 for 11 days
1 for 13 days
23 for 14 days

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	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Cape	6 501	Nil	1 070
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(b)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Lebowa	120	Unknown	Unknown
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KaNgwane	835	Unknown	Unknown
KwaNdebele	1 147	Unknown	Unknown
Gazankulu	230	Unknown	Unknown
Other South African Development Trust land	212	Unknown	Unknown

The powers to provide housing within their areas rest in the governments of the respective national states and the figures called for under items 2(b)(ii) and (iii) above are accordingly not available. Details supplied under item 2(b)(i) of houses erected by the State in the national states refer to those still provided there by the South African Development Trust in terms of agreement.

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30/4/85
(300) Hansard Q. 601. 1354

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(b) 29 009.

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HoA

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(2) whether any persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants admitted that they were illegally in the country in 1984; if so, (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

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(b) In terms of sections 32, 35(1), 40(1), (4) and (5), 52 of Act No 59 of 1972, section 12(1) and (2) of Act No 25 of 1945 and section 26(1) of Act No 67 of 1964.

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24 for 2 days
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2 for 7 days
3 for 8 days
14 for 9 days
11 for 10 days
4 for 11 days
1 for 13 days
23 for 14 days

Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) (a) How many persons in areas administered by the Natalia Development Board applied for leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme in 1984 and (b) how many applications were granted;

(2) whether the figures represent an increase or decrease in comparison with the relevant figures for 1983; if so, what is the extent of the increase or decrease?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) Eleven.

(b) Eleven.

(2) An increase of eleven.

Q. Hansard Q.601.1279

Veterans'/disability/widows' pensions

26/4/85

486. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many Black persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in wars prior to World War I as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) whether any of these persons receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(3) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of these wars; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is each such person paid per month;

(4) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) veterans', (b) disability and (c) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) None.

(b) and (c) Falls away.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) Falls away.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Falls away.

(4) (a) The conditions are laid down by sections 1 and 3 of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973) and regulations 12 and 13 of the Regulations promulgated by Government notice R1034 of 21 June 1974.

(b) and (c) These pensions are not administered or paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Veterans'/disability/widows' pensions

487. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many Black persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in World War II as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) whether any of these persons receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(3) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(4) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) veterans', (b) disability and (c) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 1 372 (February 1985).

(b) Approximately 75% receive the maximum amount of R65 a month as well as an additional war veterans' allowance of R5,00 a month. The others received a lesser amounts in accordance with the prescribed table as well as the additional war veterans' allowance of R5,00 a month.

(c) Approximately R95 000 per month.

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) (a) The conditions are laid down by sections 1 and 3 of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973) and regulations 12 and 13 of the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R.1034 of 21 June 1974.

(b) and (c) These pensions are not administered or paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Veterans'/disability/widows' pensions

488. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many Black persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in World War I as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) whether any of these persons receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(3) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(4) what are the conditions subject to which persons quality for such (a) veterans', (b) disability and (c) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) None.

(b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) (a) The conditions are laid down by sections 1 and 3 of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973) and regulations 12 and 13 of the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R.1034 of 21 June 1974.

(b) and (c) These pensions are not administered or paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Veterans'/disability/widows' pensions

489 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) (a) How many Black persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in the Korean War as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out each month in such pensions;

(2) whether any of these persons receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(3) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(4) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) veterans', (b) disability and (c) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) None.

(b) and (c) fall away.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

(4) (a) The conditions are laid down by sections 1 and 3 of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973) and regulations 12 and 13 of the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice R1034 of 21 June 1974.

(b) and (c) These pensions are not administered or paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

East Rand Development Board

Q.Col.1284 26/4/85

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

(a) How many persons in (i) the Black townships of Cullinan, Tokorn, Wattville, Daveyton, Vosloorus, Kwa Thema, Ratanda, Katlehong, Duduza, Tembisa, Delmas, Devon and Tsakane, respectively and (ii) any other specified Black township in the East Rand Development Board area applied to purchase houses in 1984 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a)		Applications Received 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984	Applications Granted 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 (b)
(i)	Cullinan	Nil	Nil
	Tokoza	93	93
	Wattville	6	6
	Daveyton	15	15
	Vosloorus	29	29
	Kwa-Thema	12	12
	Ratanda	1	1
	Katlehong	51	51
	Duduza	4	4
	Tembisa	13	13
	Delmas	Nil	Nil
	Devon	Nil	Nil
	Tsakane	7	7
(ii)	Ekangala	Nil	Nil
	Refilwe	Nil	Nil
	Zithobeni	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL	231	231

East Rand Development Board

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

(a) How many persons in (i) the Black townships of Cullinan, Tokorn, Wattville, Daveyton, Vosloorus, Kwa Thema, Ratanda, Katlehong, Duduza, Tembisa, Delmas, Devon and Tsakane, respectively and (ii) any other specified Black township in the East Rand Development Board area applied for leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme in 1984 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a)		(b)
(i)	Cullinan	Nil	Nil
	Tokoza	17	17
	Wattville	Nil	Nil
	Daveyton	437	437
	Vosloorus	664	664
	Kwa-Thema	257	257
	Ratanda	28	28
	Katlehong	420	420
	Duduza	267	267
	Tembisa	833	833
	Delmas	Nil	Nil
	Devon	Nil	Nil
	Tsakane	88	88
(ii)	Ekangala	Nil	Nil
	Refilwe	Nil	Nil
	Zithobeni	Nil	Nil
	Total	3 011	3 011

It needs to be mentioned that the right of leasehold in terms of the 99 leasehold scheme is purchased and that use of the term "lease" is therefore not altogether appropriate.

26/4/85

99-year leasehold scheme

Q.Col.1286

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

How many houses (a) built and (b) sold in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme were financed by (i) building societies and (ii) by means of private capital from the inception of this scheme to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) 8 333.

(b) 24 573.

(i) 8 949.

(ii) 23 957.

(Figures as at 31 December 1984).

Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many persons in areas administered by the Natalia Development Board applied for leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme in 1984 and (b) how many applications were granted;

(2) whether the figures represent an increase or decrease in comparison with the relevant figures for 1983; if so, what is the extent of the increase or decrease?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) Eleven.

(b) Eleven.

(2) An increase of eleven.

(300) Hansard Q.Col.1279

Veterans'/disability/widows' pensions

26/4/85

486. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many Black persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in wars prior to World War I as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) whether any of these persons receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(3) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of these wars; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is each such person paid per month;

(4) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) veterans', (b) disability and (c) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) None.

(b) and (c) Falls away.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) Falls away.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Falls away.

(4) (a) The conditions are laid down by sections 1 and 3 of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973) and regulations 12 and 13 of the Regulations promulgated by Government notice R1034 of 21 June 1974.

(b) and (c) These pensions are not administered or paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Veterans'/disability/widows' pensions

487. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many Black persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in World War II as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) whether any of these persons receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(3) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(4) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) veterans', (b) disability and (c) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 1 372 (February 1985).

(b) Approximately 75% receive the maximum amount of R65 a month as well as an additional war veterans' allowance of R5,00 a month. The others received a lesser amounts in accordance with the prescribed table as well as the additional war veterans' allowance of R5,00 a month.

(c) Approximately R95 000 per month.

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) (a) The conditions are laid down by sections 1 and 3 of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973) and regulations 12 and 13 of the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R.1034 of 21 June 1974.

(b) and (c) These pensions are not administered or paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Veterans'/disability/widows' pensions

488. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many Black persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in World War I as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) whether any of these persons receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(3) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(4) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) veterans', (b) disability and (c) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) None.

(b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) (a) The conditions are laid down by sections 1 and 3 of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973) and regulations 12 and 13 of the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R.1034 of 21 June 1974.

(b) and (c) These pensions are not administered or paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Veterans'/disability/widows' pensions

489. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many Black persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in the Korean War as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out each month in such pensions;

(2) whether any of these persons receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(3) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(4) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) veterans', (b) disability and (c) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) None.

(b) and (c) fall away.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

(4) (a) The conditions are laid down by sections 1 and 3 of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973) and regulations 12 and 13 of the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice R1034 of 21 June 1974.

(b) and (c) These pensions are not administered or paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

East Rand Development Board

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

(a) How many persons in (i) the Black townships of Cullinan, Tokorn, Wattville, Daveyton, Vosloorus, Kwa Thema, Ratanda, Katlehong, Duduza, Tembisa, Delmas, Devon and Tsakane, respectively and (ii) any other specified Black township in the East Rand Development Board area applied to purchase houses in 1984 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Applications Received 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984

(a)	(i) Cullinan	Nil
	Tokoza	93
	Wattville	6
	Daveyton	15
	Vosloorus	29
	Kwa-Thema	12
	Ratanda	1

Applications Granted 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984

(b)	Nil
	93
	6
	15
	29
	12
	1

	Katlehong	51	51
	Duduza	4	4
	Tembisa	13	13
	Delmas	Nil	Nil
	Devon	Nil	Nil
	Tsakane	7	7
(ii)	Ekangala	Nil	Nil
	Refilwe	Nil	Nil
	Zithobeni	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL	231	231

East Rand Development Board

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

(a) How many persons in (i) the Black townships of Cullinan, Tokorn, Wattville, Daveyton, Vosloorus, Kwa Thema, Ratanda, Katlehong, Duduza, Tembisa, Delmas, Devon and Tsakane, respectively and (ii) any other specified Black township in the East Rand Development Board area applied for leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme in 1984 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

		(a)	(b)
(i)	Cullinan	Nil	Nil
	Tokoza	17	17
	Wattville	Nil	Nil
	Daveyton	437	437
	Vosloorus	664	664
	Kwa-Thema	257	257
	Ratanda	28	28
	Katlehong	420	420
	Duduza	267	267
	Tembisa	833	833
	Delmas	Nil	Nil
	Devon	Nil	Nil
	Tsakane	88	88
(ii)	Ekangala	Nil	Nil
	Refilwe	Nil	Nil
	Zithobeni	Nil	Nil
	Total	3 011	3 011

It needs to be mentioned that the right of leasehold in terms of the 99 leasehold scheme is purchased and that use of the term "lease" is therefore not altogether appropriate.

99-year leasehold scheme

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

How many houses (a) built and (b) sold in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme were financed by (i) building societies and (ii) by means of private capital from the inception of this scheme to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) 8 333.

(b) 24 573.

(i) 8 949.

(ii) 23 957.

(Figures as at 31 December 1984).

lic servants in each year since its inception, (b) what amounts were paid out of the Fund in each year since its inception and (c) what amount is it anticipated will be paid into the Fund by public servants in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) No.

(2) (a) (i) 1980/81—R32 966 979
1981/82—R39 809 527
1982/83—R47 052 856
1983/84—R59 920 710

(ii) 1980/81—R10 988 993
1981/82—R13 269 842
1982/83—R15 684 285
1983/84—R19 973 570

(b) 1980/81—R45 207 905
1981/82—R59 551 067
1982/83—R71 717 943
1983/84—R92 146 147
(Contributions plus interest).

(c) R15 847 200.

Community councils

709. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many community councils are there in the republic and (b) when last were general elections held for these councils;

(2) whether any vacancies have occurred on these councils since the last general elections were held; if so, (a) how many vacancies were caused by (i) resignations and (ii) any other specified factors and (b) how many of these vacancies have since been filled by way of by-elections?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 195.

(b) 112 in 1982.
77 in 1983.
6 in 1984.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 102.

(ii) 10 disqualified.
9 deceased.
1 reclassified as Coloured.

(b) 46.

Local authorities

710. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any vacancies have occurred in any Black local authorities since their establishment; if so, (a) how many were caused by (i) resignations and (ii) any other specified factors and (b) how many of these vacancies have since been filled by way of by-elections?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) (i) 45.

(ii) 12—Death.
1—Vacation of office by having been absent from more than three consecutive meetings without having obtained prior leave of absence.
1—Setting aside of election by the Court.

(b) 8.

Tax evasion scheme

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

Whether his Department has conducted any investigation into the possible involvement of any officials of his Department in a tax evasion scheme allegedly involving

the partners and associates of a certain firm of professional persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the (i) circumstances surrounding the investigation and (ii) findings and (c) what are the names of the persons concerned?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND ECUATION:

No.

State pension funds

716. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What amounts of money were contributed by the State to the (a) Government Service Pension Fund, (b) Associated Institutions Pension Fund, (c) Temporary Employees' Pension Fund, (d) Authorities' Service Pension Fund and (e) Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund in the 1983-84 and 1984-85, financial years, respectively?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) 1983-84 R741 547 949.
1984-85 Not yet available.

(b) 1983-84 R110 325 925 (Contributed by various Institutions).
1984-85 Not yet available.

(c) 1983-84 R134 664 311 (Contributed by State and various Institutions).
1984-85 Not yet available.

(d) 1983-84 R38 650 603 (Contributed by various Authorities).
1984-85 Not yet available.

(e) 1983-84 R2 489 188 (Contributed by various Authorities).
1984-85 Not yet available.

State pension funds

717. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(a) What amount of money was there in the (i) Government Service Pension Fund, (ii) Associated Institutions Pension Fund, (iii) Temporary Employees' Pension Fund, (iv) Authorities' Service Pension Fund and (v) Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund, and (b) what percentage of each pension contribution was contributed by the (i) individual and (ii) State, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) As at 31 March 1984.

(i) R6 256 220 199.

(ii) R1 326 290 863.

(iii) R837 064 417.

(iv) R334 043 906.

(v) R19 359 739.

(b) (i) Government Service Pension Fund: 27,26%.
Associated Institutions Pension Fund: 32,89%.
Temporary Employees' Pension Fund: 33,33%.
Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 32,89%.
Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: 43,48%.

(ii) Government Service Pension Fund: 72,74%.
Associated Institutions Pension Fund: 67,11% (By the Institutions).
Temporary Employees' Pension Fund: 66,67% (By the State and Institutions).
Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 67,11% (By the Authorities).
Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: 56,52% (By the Authorities).

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

No. Only the Eastern Cape, Eastern Transvaal, Oranje Vaal and Highveld Development Boards have co-opted persons to serve on one or more of the committees provided for in the Act.

(a) *Eastern Cape Development Board:*
Planning and Development Committee
Prof W J Davies
Mr R J Ironside

Eastern Transvaal Development Board:
Planning and Development Committee
Mr W H Plant

Local Government Committee
Mr F C Benecke
(both gentlemen are at present alternate members of the Board)

Orange Vaal Development Board:
Local Government Committee
Mr A A S Grobler
Dr I van Z Marais

Highveld Development Board:
Housing and Administration Committee
Mr A C Appelgryn
Mr P van der Merwe
Mr F J van Dyk

Housing and Administration Committee
Mr P Neethling

Planning and Development Committee
Mr O Berg
Mr A Mthembu

Planning and Development Committee
Prof H Weber
Mr F Pienaar

(b) Eastern Cape Development Board:
Co-opted members are appointed for an indefinite period.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board:
Co-opted until the end of their term of office.

Oranje Vaal Development Board:
1 April 1984 to 31 March 1987.

Highveld Development Board:
Co-opted on an *ad hoc* basis for specific projects.

(c) (i) and (ii) *Prof W J Davies* is professor in Development Studies of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University. He is the incumbent of the Loewenstein Chair of Developmented Studies at Rhodes University. He is also involved in research regarding this subject in the Eastern Cape. For several years Prof Davies was connected with the Institute for Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth. He was the Regional Manager for the Urban Foundation for a considerable period, in which capacity he came into close contact with Community Development.

Mr R J Ironside was the Assistant Managing director for General Motors SA in Port Elizabeth prior to his retirement. He has been co-opted on the Committee because of his broad knowledge of regional community- and -economic factors. He serves on numerous committees and councils which is of great value to the Development Board in respect of the planning of its development strategy.

Mr F C Benecke is Messenger of the Court and a businessman. He has been a member of the City Council of Ermelo for at least 22 years, has been Chairman of the Management Committee for a considerable period of time and served as mayor for several terms. Mr Benecke is a Committee Member of the Ermelo "Afrikaanse Sakekamer", serves on the Cancer Association and is the Chairman of the Local Board of Directors of the United Building Society. From 1979 until February 1980 he was an alternate member of the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board and from March 1980 until 31 March 1984 he

HoA

was a full member of the Board. Since 1 April 1984 he has been appointed as an alternate member of the Eastern Transvaal Development Board.

Mr W H Plant is an attorney, businessman and farmer. He is a former executive member of the South African Cane Growers Association and was previously the manager of a company with interests in the advertising and building industries. Thereafter he was the administrative and marketing manager of a road construction company. From 1976 until 31 March 1979 Mr Plant was a member of the former Southern Transvaal Administration Board and for the period 1 April 1979 until 31 March 1984, he was appointed as a full member of that Board. Since 1 April 1984 he is an alternate member of the Eastern Transvaal Development Board.

Mr A A S Grobler has been a member of the City Council of Sasolburg since 1963. He was elected Mayor of Sasolburg. He has been serving as the Chairman of the Management Committee of the City Council of Sasolburg for the past 4 years. Mr Grobler has been in business since 1955 and has been the Chairman of the Sasolburg "Afrikaanse Sakekamer" for the past 28 years.

Dr I van Z Marais holds a BA degree, a Senior Education Diploma and a degree in dental surgery. He spent 3 years in the teaching profession. He has been practising dental surgery for 35 years. Dr Marais has been a member of the City Council of Harrismith for 20 years. He was Mayor of Harrismith for 6 terms and Deputy Mayor for 5 terms.

Mr P Neethling holds a BProc degree and has been practising as attorney since June 1967. He is a member of the Town Council of Memel for 19 years. Mr Neethling was Mayor for 3 terms and Deputy Mayor for 3 terms. He is the Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Town Council of Memel.

Prof H Weber holds a BComm degree and a U Ed Diploma. He has been an advisor to the University of Potchefstroom on Regional Planning for 20 years. He is a founder member of the Regional Development Association for the Vaal Triangle and a member of the Regional Development Advisory Committee for the PWV-area. He has been a member of the City Council of Vanderbijlpark since 1983 and is at present the Deputy Mayor of Vanderbijlpark.

Mr F Pienaar holds a BComm degree and a Masters degree in Town and Regional Planning. He has been involved in town and regional planning since 1968. Mr Pienaar is the Director, Physical Planning of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr A C Appelgryn is the Local Inspector of the Department of Manpower in Witbank.

Messrs P van der Merwe and J F van Dyk are attached to the local branch of the South African Association of Municipal Employees at Witbank.

Mr O Berg is Town Clerk of Greylingstad.

Mr A Mthembu is Chairman of the Community Council of Greylingstad.

(aa) The other Development Boards have not felt the need yet to co-opt persons to serve on committees.

(bb) When the need arises.

Civil Pensions Stabilization Fund

697. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether the Civil Pensions Stabilization Fund has financial reserves; if so, what were its reserves as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) what amount was contributed to the Fund by (i) the State and (ii) pub-

HoA

lic servants in each year since its inception, (b) what amounts were paid out of the Fund in each year since its inception and (c) what amount is it anticipated will be paid into the Fund by public servants in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) No.

(2) (a) (i) 1980/81—R32 966 979
1981/82—R39 809 527
1982/83—R47 052 856
1983/84—R59 920 710

(ii) 1980/81—R10 988 993
1981/82—R13 269 842
1982/83—R15 684 285
1983/84—R19 973 570

(b) 1980/81—R45 207 905
1981/82—R59 551 067
1982/83—R71 717 943
1983/84—R92 146 147
(Contributions plus interest).

(c) R15 847 200.

Hansard Q-61-1131
16/4/85

Community councils

709. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many community councils are there in the republic and (b) when last were general elections held for these councils;

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(b) 112 in 1982.
77 in 1983.
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HoA

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND ECUATION:

No.

Hansard
Q-61-1133 16/4/85

State pension funds

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What amounts of money were contributed by the State to the (a) Government Service Pension Fund, (b) Associated Institutions Pension Fund, (c) Temporary Employees' Pension Fund, (d) Authorities' Service Pension Fund and (e) Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund in the 1983-84 and 1984-85, financial years, respectively?

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The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) As at 31 March 1984.

(i) R6 256 220 199.

(ii) R1 326 290 863.

(iii) R837 064 417.

(iv) R334 043 906.

(v) R19 359 739.

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HoA

lic servants in each year since its inception, (b) what amounts were paid out of the Fund in each year since its inception and (c) what amount is it anticipated will be paid into the Fund by public servants in the 1985-86 financial year?

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1982/83—R71 717 943
1983/84—R92 146 147
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Hansard Q.61.1131
16/4/85

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Hansard
300 Q.61.1133 16/4/85
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Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 67,11% (By the Authorities).
Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: 56,52% (By the Authorities).

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

No. Only the Eastern Cape, Eastern Transvaal, Oranje Vaal and Highveld Development Boards have co-opted persons to serve on one or more of the committees provided for in the Act.

(a) *Eastern Cape Development Board: Planning and Development Committee*

Prof W J Davies
Mr R J Ironside

Eastern Transvaal Development Board: Planning and Development Committee

Mr W H Plant

Local Government Committee

Mr F C Benecke
(both gentlemen are at present alternate members of the Board)

Orange Vaal Development Board: Local Government Committee

Mr A A S Grobler
Dr I van Z Marais

Highveld Development Board: Housing and Administration Committee

Mr A C Appelgryn
Mr P van der Merwe
Mr F J van Dyk

Housing and Administration Committee

Mr P Neethling

Planning and Development Committee

Mr O Berg
Mr A Mthembu

Planning and Development Committee

Prof H Weber
Mr F Pienaar

(b) Eastern Cape Development Board: Co-opted members are appointed for an indefinite period.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board: Co-opted until the end of their term of office.

Oranje Vaal Development Board: 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1987.

Highveld Development Board: Co-opted on an *ad hoc* basis for specific projects.

(c) (i) and (ii) *Prof W J Davies* is professor in Development Studies of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University. He is the incumbent of the Loewenstein Chair of Developmented Studies at Rhodes University. He is also involved in research regarding this subject in the Eastern Cape. For several years Prof Davies was connected with the Institute for Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth. He was the Regional Manager for the Urban Foundation for a considerable period, in which capacity he came into close contact with Community Development.

Mr R J Ironside was the Assistant Managing director for General Motors SA in Port Elizabeth prior to his retirement. He has been co-opted on the Committee because of his broad knowledge of regional community- and -economic factors. He serves on numerous committees and councils which is of great value to the Development Board in respect of the planning of its development strategy.

Mr F C Benecke is Messenger of the Court and a businessman. He has been a member of the City Council of Ermelo for at least 22 years, has been Chairman of the Management Committee for a considerable period of time and served as mayor for several terms. Mr Benecke is a Committee Member of the Ermelo "Afrikaanse Sakekamer", serves on the Cancer Association and is the Chairman of the Local Board of Directors of the United Building Society. From 1979 until February 1980 he was an alternate member of the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board and from March 1980 until 31 March 1984 he

was a full member of the Board. Since 1 April 1984 he has been appointed as an alternate member of the Eastern Transvaal Development Board.

Mr W H Plant is an attorney, businessman and farmer. He is a former executive member of the South African Cane Growers Association and was previously the manager of a company with interests in the advertising and building industries. Thereafter he was the administrative and marketing manager of a road construction company. From 1976 until 31 March 1979 Mr Plant was a member of the former Southern Transvaal Administration Board and for the period 1 April 1979 until 31 March 1984, he was appointed as a full member of that Board. Since 1 April 1984 he is an alternate member of the Eastern Transvaal Development Board.

Mr A A S Grobler has been a member of the City Council of Sasolburg since 1963. He was elected Mayor of Sasolburg. He has been serving as the Chairman of the Management Committee of the City Council of Sasolburg for the past 4 years. Mr Grobler has been in business since 1955 and has been the Chairman of the Sasolburg "Afrikaanse Sakekamer" for the past 28 years.

Dr I van Z Marais holds a BA degree, a Senior Education Diploma and a degree in dental surgery. He spent 3 years in the teaching profession. He has been practising dental surgery for 35 years. Dr Marais has been a member of the City Council of Harrismith for 20 years. He was Mayor of Harrismith for 6 terms and Deputy Mayor for 5 terms.

Mr P Neethling holds a BProc degree and has been practising as attorney since June 1967. He is a member of the Town Council of Memel for 19 years. Mr Neethling was Mayor for 3 terms and Deputy Mayor for 3 terms. He is the Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Town Council of Memel.

Prof H Weber holds a BComm degree and a U Ed Diploma. He has been an advisor to the University of Potchefstroom on Regional Planning for 20 years. He is a founder member of the Regional Development Association for the Vaal Triangle and a member of the Regional Development Advisory Committee for the PWV-area. He has been a member of the City Council of Vanderbijlpark since 1983 and is at present the Deputy Mayor of Vanderbijlpark.

Mr F Pienaar holds a BComm degree and a Masters degree in Town and Regional Planning. He has been involved in town and regional planning since 1968. Mr Pienaar is the Director, Physical Planning of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr A C Appelgryn is the Local Inspector of the Department of Manpower in Witbank.

Messrs P van der Merwe and J F van Dyk are attached to the local branch of the South African Association of Municipal Employees at Witbank.

Mr O Berg is Town Clerk of Greylingstad.

Mr A Mthembu is Chairman of the Community Council of Greylingstad.

(aa) The other Development Boards have not felt the need yet to co-opt persons to serve on committees.

(bb) When the need arises.

Civil Pensions Stabilization Fund

697. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether the Civil Pensions Stabilization Fund has financial reserves; if so, what were its reserves as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) what amount was contributed to the Fund by (i) the State and (ii) pub-

lic servants in each year since its inception, (b) what amounts were paid out of the Fund in each year since its inception and (c) what amount is it anticipated will be paid into the Fund by public servants in the 1985-86 financial year?

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(1) No.

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Sowetan 12/4/85 (300)

Granny's sorrow

A 67-YEAR-OLD Soweto granny yesterday described how three welfare officers confiscated her identity document and turned her away saying "go back to Lesotho."

By LEN MASEKO

"For a moment I was confused, and watched in horror as the officers hurled insults at me," said Mrs Maria Msimanga, telling of her humiliation in front of hundreds of other pensioners at a pay-out point near Jabulani Amphitheatre.

The granny said the officers told her to go to Lesotho where she qualified to receive pension — yet she was born and bred in this country, and for more than three years had collected her bi-monthly pension without any hassles.

"They seemed to be enjoying themselves as they dangled R10 notes in my face, saying 'I am a foreigner,'" Mrs Msimanga said, dabbing tears.

Mrs Msimanga told The SOWETAN that she was still puzzled why the officers singled her out of hundreds of other pensioners. The "freezing" of her January/February pension has left a gap on her shoe-string budget: she owed two months' rent, electricity and lights.

She stays with her frail, ailing husband, Mr Joseph Msimanga (90), whose meagre pension supplements the family income.

A senior official at the office of the Commissioner of Development and Co-operation has invited Mrs Msimanga for an identification parade, where she will be asked to point out the three officers.

Said Mr J Lindford: "I have personally checked Mrs Msimanga's file, and found that she did not collect her last pension."

Pic JOE MOLEFE

THE body of an uniden-

The tragic case of blind Julius

By JOHN MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

A GA-RANKUWA man who was awarded R1 000 damages in 1971 for the loss of the sight in the left eye, after an assault by a black Pretoria City Council policeman, has now gone completely blind and is destitute.

Mr Julius Mogwatle, 42, of 7263 Zone Six, Ga-Rankuwa, near Pretoria, lives on an R80 pension which he receives every two months.

His wife is sickly and does not work.

The couple have a six-year-old son.

"It is better to be dead than become blind late in life,' Mr Mogwatle said.

Mr Mogwatle was assaulted with a sjambok by a policeman in Mamelodi in 1968.

He instituted a civil action against the city council and won in 1971.

"I was semi-blind in the left eye when the action was brought to court. I was awarded R1 000 and I paid R400 legal fees," Mr Mogwatle said.

He received no pension from the University of South Africa where he was employed for about a year in the printing section.

Mr Mogwatle pays R56 house rent every two months and is left with R24 for two months for food and clothing.

PENSIONS

Portability again

Long overdue changes to SA's pension fund system have been signalled again and the controversial question of transferability will undoubtedly be among them. Health and Welfare Minister Nak van der Merwe has announced in Parliament that he is to ask for the appointment of a select committee, working with a joint committee, to investigate pensions.

Changes to the pension system are of increasing importance as only one in every 10 of SA's pensioners is financially independent.

There are many reasons why the present system is inadequate. One is that employers retain those contributions they make on behalf of an employee who withdraws from the fund before retirement. Moreover, the interest rate portion of the payment made to the employee on early withdrawal is way below the returns actually achieved by the pension.

In some cases, the system favours employers and those employees who remain with the fund until retirement. As age advances, it is generally far more beneficial for the employee to stay with his employer, giving him less bargaining power when it comes to salary increases and other benefits. The drawback, of course, is that it reduces the mobility of labour which would hardly be beneficial for an economy in a thrusting growth phase.

Van der Merwe will request the committee to look into "the compulsory preservation of pension rights by means of transferability or otherwise." Compulsory preservation means the employee's pension contributions will be frozen until retirement, regardless of how many times he changes jobs.

A far more equitable situation could be achieved by making all pension contributions tax-deductible; contributions by an employer should belong to the employee, thus allowing for portability without prejudice to his position; and the one-third tax-free portion on retirement should be abolished altogether.

What contributions employers would then make would be an open question. But at least employees would be a lot clearer on what belongs to them and what they would be entitled to on changing jobs.

The consistency of contributions throughout one's life, regardless of the number of times a person changed jobs, would overcome the disastrous situation at present where probably no more than 10% of the working population retires on an adequate pension.

One area highlighted by the Minister for investigation seems to go beyond the realms of the system itself: providing for, or giving assistance, to "that section of the public that has no, or insufficient pension cover." The only answer to that dilemma, it seems, is cash.

Hopefully, what Van der Merwe's proposed select committee will come up with is a simplified, equitable system of pension administration. Conceptually, this could be achieved easily by converting all pension fund assets to retirement annuity funds, which already incorporate the full concept of portability. All that would need is a lot of paperwork. ■

Pensioner 'paid protection fee'

By LEN MASEKO

A 60-YEAR-OLD Soweto pensioner claims she was made to pay a "protection fee" of R2 by a local councillor allegedly to be set aside for her "rainy days".

But this week the councillor, Mr V Klaas, denied ever receiving any money from the pensioner, or even meeting her.

The pensioner, Mrs Regina Mnguni, of Senaoane, told **The SOWETAN** that she first learned from the councillor's wife — Mrs Mary Klaas — that the couple had started a relief aimed at helping pensioners experiencing problems with rent or electricity account payments.

The granny is in possession of a slip, apparently signed by the councillor's wife (described as a ward secretary on the receipt), acknowledging receipt of the money from her. She is presently battling to raise about R167 owed in rent and water accounts.

Forget

Said Mrs Mnguni: "When I went to see Mr Klaas, he told me that he would contact the superintendent about the matter. He never mentioned anything about paying the amount for me. At the superintendent's office, I was advised to forget Mr Klaas' scheme because I would end up losing the tenancy of my house while waiting for him to settle the matter."

Approached for comment this week, Mr Klaas said: "I do not know anything about this, and have not met her before."

Showed his wife's purpoted signature, the councillor asked **The SOWETAN** team to "bring the pensioner" to his house, and "unless you do that I am not prepared to discuss the matter". Earlier, Mrs Klaas admitted signing the receipt, but referred **The SOWETAN** to her husband, who was not present at the time.

Meanwhile Mrs Mnguni's saga has caused a furore within the Sofasonke Party, whose logo and name appear on the receipt, denying knowledge of such a scheme. Mr Klaas is an ex-official of the Sofasonke Party, having resigned from the civic body together with six other Soweto councillors last year.

"We have never received any money from Mr Klaas, not to mention party dues and membership card fees collected in his ward," Mr Johnson Mokoena, Sofasonke Party chairman, told **The SOWETAN** yesterday.

MONDAY, 25 MARCH 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Local authorities: loans

337. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department made any loans available to local authorities for (a) industrial development and (b) any other specified purposes during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available; if so,

(2) whether the repayments of any such loans were suspended; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the amount involved, and (c) what was the name of the local authority in question, in each case;

(3) whether any such loans were (a) written off and (b) made an ourtight grant; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the amount involved, and (c) what was the name of the local authority in question, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Yes, loans to the amount of R35 million have been made available to local authorities during the 1984/85 financial year for industrial development purposes.

(b) No.

(2) No, but the Municipality of Delareyville has however during 1984 applied for the freezing of their loan until the present economic climate has improved. The application has been referred to Treasury for consideration.

(3) (a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(3) (a) No.

(b) No.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

300 Q. Col. 802 Hansard 25/3/85

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

376. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in World War II receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 5 743.

(b) Individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R16,34 to R726,10.

(2) Yes.

(a) 3 968.

(b) Individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R31,17 to R623,38.

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(1) Whether his Department made any loans available to local authorities for (a) industrial development and (b) any other specified purposes during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available; if so,

(2) whether the repayments of any such loans were suspended; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the amount involved, and (c) what was the name of the local authority in question, in each case;

(3) whether any such loans were (a) written off and (b) made an ourtight grant; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the amount involved, and (c) what was the name of the local authority in question, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Yes, loans to the amount of R35 million have been made available to local authorities during the 1984/85 financial year for industrial development purposes.

(b) No.

(2) No, but the Municipality of Delareyville has however during 1984 applied for the freezing of their loan until the present economic climate has improved. The application has been referred to Treasury for consideration.

HoA

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(3) (a) No.

(b) No.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

300 Q.61-802 Hansard 25/3/85

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

376. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in World War II receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 5 743.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R16,34 to R726,10.

(2) Yes.

(a) 3 968.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R31,17 to R623,38.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death is as a result of the pensionable disability.

Hansard Q.601.803

Open areas 25/3/85

381. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any open areas have been proclaimed in municipal areas in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act since 31 December 1983; if so, (a) how many, (b) in which municipal areas, (c) when and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes, trade areas in municipal areas have been proclaimed in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

(a) 7.

(b) and (c)

Grahamstown: proclaimed on 1984-03-02
Cape Town (Wynberg): proclaimed on 1984-05-30
Witbank: proclaimed on 1984-09-14
Pietermaritzburg: proclaimed on 1984-10-05
Queenstown: proclaimed on 1984-10-05
Volksrust: proclaimed on 1984-11-23
Vanderbiljlpark: proclaimed on 1984-11-23

(d) As on 1985-02-21.

Hansard

Buses: accidents

Q.601.804 25/3/85

428. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many (a) accidents involving (i) privately-owned and (ii) South African Transport Services buses transporting Black persons occured, and (b) persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in these accidents, in the Cape Province in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;

(2) whether the causes of the accidents had been established; if not, why not; if so, how many were due to (a)(i) overloaded and (ii) unroadworthy buses and (b) incompetent or careless drivers;

(3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents; if so, what steps; if not, why not;

(4) whether he intends to take any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Information with regard to privately-owned buses is not available in the Department of Transport and this part of the question must be directed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. With the exception of the reply in respect of Question (4) the remaining information is only applicable to SA Transport Services.

(1) (a) (i) Falls away.

(ii) 46.

(b) (i) 4.

(ii) 2.

(2) Yes, in respect of South African Transport Services.

(a) (i) and (ii) Nil.

(b) 30, of which more than 75 per cent were of a minor nature.

(3) Yes, in the case of SA Transport Services departmental enquiries were held after each accident to determine the cause thereof and corrective training was given where found necessary.

(4) The National Institute for Traffic- and Road Research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is undertaking specific case studies and if it appears that consequences can be related to specific causes appropriate preventative measures will be considered.

Hansard

Income tax

Q-601-806 25/3/85

466. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What were the total taxable earnings for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively, in 1983 and (b) what was the (i) total taxable income earned in this year by each of these race groups and (ii) percentage increase or decrease for each such group over the previous year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

		Whites	Coloureds	Indians
(a)	(1983).....	23 736,9M	1 341,6M	1 138,8M
(b) (i)	(1984).....	19 555,7M	1 302,2M	994,3M
(ii)		+ 5,95%	+ 27,37%	+ 13,92%

Notes:

(1) It is assumed that what is required under (a) and (b)(i) is the taxable income for the 1983 and 1984 tax years, respectively.

(2) The statistics for the 1984 tax year are incomplete because ±23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed. The percentage growth has therefore been calculated on the average income per taxpayer.

Hansard

Johannesburg/Soweto: removals

Q. 601. 805 25/3/85

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

(1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1984 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states;

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 40.

(b) 33.

(i) 36.

(ii) 37.

(2) (a) 31.

(b) (i) 19.

(ii) 23.

(iii) None.

Motor vehicles: accidents

505. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) How many South African Transport

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death is as a result of the pensionable disability.

Hansard Q.Col.803 25/3/85

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The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

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(a) 7.

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Grahamstown: proclaimed on 1984-03-02
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(d) As on 1985-02-21.

Hansard Q.Col.804 25/3/85

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(1) How many (a) accidents involving (i) privately-owned and (ii) South African Transport Services buses transporting Black persons occured, and (b) persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in these accidents, in the Cape Province in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;

(2) whether the causes of the accidents had been established; if not, why not; if so, how many were due to (a)(i) overloaded and (ii) unroadworthy buses and (b) incompetent or careless drivers;

(3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents; if so, what steps; if not, why not;

(4) whether he intends to take any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Information with regard to privately-owned buses is not available in the Department of Transport and this part of the question must be directed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. With the exception of the reply in respect of Question (4) the remaining information is only applicable to SA Transport Services.

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(b) 30, of which more than 75 per cent were of a minor nature.

(3) Yes, in the case of SA Transport Services departmental enquiries were held after each accident to determine the cause thereof and corrective training was given where found necessary.

(4) The National Institute for Traffic- and Road Research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is undertaking specific case studies and if it appears that consequences can be related to specific causes appropriate preventative measures will be considered.

Hansard Q.Col.806 25/3/85

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(a) What were the total taxable earnings for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively, in 1983 and (b) what was the (i) total taxable income earned in this year by each of these race groups and (ii) percentage increase or decrease for each such group over the previous year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

		Whites	Coloureds	Indians
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Notes:

(1) It is assumed that what is required under (a) and (b)(i) is the taxable income for the 1983 and 1984 tax years, respectively.

(2) The statistics for the 1984 tax year are incomplete because ±23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed. The percentage growth has therefore been calculated on the average income per taxpayer.

Hansard Q.Col.805 25/3/85

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(1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1984 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states;

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) 40.

(b) 33.

(i) 36.

(ii) 37.

(2) (a) 31.

(b) (i) 19.

(ii) 23.

(iii) None.

Motor vehicles: accidents

505. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) How many South African Transport

A widow and mother of six Mrs D Govender, one of the affected families under notice to vacate their company housing. In the background is one of the many houses which are standing empty.

Sugar company pensioners given notice to vacate homes

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 40 pensioners of the Tongaat-Hulett group living in company houses at Mt Edgecombe have been served with notices to vacate their homes, which some have occupied for more than 20 years.

Families interviewed by the Mercury yesterday said they were shocked by the notice and many said they had no alternative accommodation.

'This has been our home for almost 30 years. We never expected that one day we'd be moved out,' said an elderly, widowed mother of six, Mrs D Govender.

Many people said they could not understand why they were being asked to vacate when there were rows and rows of company-owned cottages standing vacant. The houses have remained empty for so long that most of the windows have been broken and are now covered by overgrown grass, they said.

A deputation from the Natal Indian Congress and the Phoenix Working Committee accompanied some of the affected people to a meeting at the group's sugar mill in Mt Edgecombe yesterday morning.

Mr A Sharm, a spokesman for the Phoenix Working Committee, said yesterday that they urged the Tongaat-Hulett group to withdraw the notices.

He said the affected people were families of pensioners who had served the sugar industry for between 40 and 55 years and had earned low wages.

'They did not think that they would have to find their own accommodation in their old age and as a result made no attempt to secure alternative accommodation,' he said.

Mr Ron Phillips, a spokesman for the Tongaat-Hulett group, said yesterday that the families had been asked to vacate because they had retired from active service and the houses were required for employees of the company.

'It is company policy that employees vacate their company housing when going on pension. This applies to all employees, whether the managing director or a labourer.

'We have offered to relocate all the families in company housing in the Ottawa area,' he said, adding that the families occupied the houses rent free.

Rand DAILY MAIL

WEDNESDAY March 20 1985

Closing the pension gap

IT is, on the face of it, generous of the Minister of Finance to set aside an increased amount totalling some R300-million to alleviate the lot of South Africa's pensioners, people who must, by force of circumstances, rely on the largesse of the State in their old age to eat and live.

But although across the board, it is an increase of only R14 a month, a miserly amount that can hardly have been calculated to bring real relief to the growing plight of pensioners suffering in the recession. White pensions will go up from R166 to R180, for coloureds and Indians from R103 to R117 and for blacks from R65 to R79.

The R14 does have the advantage of marginally closing the gap between the races — the Government's stated objective — but, once again, by a totally insufficient amount. At this snail's pace it is unlikely to be closed by the turn of the century, if ever.

The State insists that citizens should themselves prepare for their old age during their working lives. But this cannot hold while the Government mismanages the economy and inflation plays havoc with savings and other fixed incomes. What was a reasonable pension three years ago now leaves the recipient in penury, hence the increasing reliance on State assistance.

Under these circumstances one would have expected the Minister to be a little more generous, especially in closing the pension gap. We hope the members of the Houses of Representatives and Delegates will raise the issue forcefully during the coming Budget debate.

PARLIAMENT

ARGUS 19/3/85 (300)

'Uphill battle' for equal rise in pensions for all

Parliamentary Staff

COLOURED and Indian ministers had an uphill battle in getting the Government to pay an equal R14 increase in social pensions to all races, according to the Indian Minister of the Budget, Mr Boeti Abramjee.

Mr Abramjee said the Government originally wanted the increases to be R18 for whites, R10 for coloured and Indians and R8 for blacks.

Equal pensions

He said he had vehemently objected to this. At one stage a deadlock was reached and the Indian and coloured ministers had walked out of a meeting threatening to have nothing to do with the payment of pensions unless the Government changed its mind.

He said for the first time in the history of South Africa the Government had finally agreed to pay an equal social pension increase to all race groups.

He announced in the House of Delegates that all race groups were to get a R14 increase in social pensions.

In terms of the new increases, white social pensioners will now receive R180 a month, coloured and Indian pensioners R117 and black pensioners R79.

Mr Abramjee said coloured and Indian ministers had also fought successfully to get a once-off R36 bonus paid to pensioners of all races in May this year.

Assist pensioners

This was being done to assist pensioners in the present economic climate.

The Government, he said, had originally wanted to pay a bonus of R36 to whites, R26 to coloured people and Indians and R18 to blacks.

Mr Abramjee and the coloured Minister of the Budget, the Rev Andrew Julies, announced in their respective houses that:

- Maintenance and family allowances were to be increased by R3 for each child from R27 to R30 a month.
- Maintenance allowances payable to people kept in single care or in licensed institutions were to be increased by R14 from R103 to R117 a month.

Foster-parents

- Foster-parents' allowances were to be increased by R8 a month from R77,50 to R85,50.
- Attendants' allowances were to be increased from R6 a month from R12 to R18 a month.

The Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the white Minister of the Budget, Mr Eli Louw, made similar announcements affecting the black and white communities in the House of Assembly.

Mr Louw said monthly maintenance and family allowances for whites were to be increased from R51 to R54 a child.

Single care

Maintenance allowances payable to people in single care or in licensed institutions were to be increased from R166 to R180 a month.

Foster-parent grants were to be increased from R114 to R122 a month and attendants' allowances were to be increased from R20 to R26 a month.

Dr Viljoen warned that although the Government had made an earnest effort to close the gap between the different population groups in very difficult times, a similar acceleration of the process might not be possible in future.

Cape Times 16/3/83 (300)

No accommodation built for aged blacks

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Not a single accommodation unit for aged black persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as of January this year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, disclosed this week in reply to a question from Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point).

The Minister for Local Government, Housing and Works, Mr Amie Venter, told Mr Eglin that by the end of December last year 1 776 new accommodation units were erected for aged whites in the Cape Town area. Buildings had also been purchased with State funds to accommodate a further 192 aged whites.

the Sandton Clinic is in the constituency of the hon member for Sandton, I wonder if the hon the Minister will try answering my question again.

Old-age pensioners: courses on health/nutrition

*12. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) Whether his Department intends presenting any courses on health and nutrition for old-age pensioners; if so, (a) when, (b) what will be the nature of the courses and (c) when will they be presented; if not, why not;

(2) whether he will give consideration to organizing such courses; if not, why not; if so, when will they be presented?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) No; (a) and (b) fall away. Nutritional care forms an integral part of primary health care for the elderly. On request regional dietitians give talks to the elderly at service centres, clinics and at meetings of organizations such as church groups. The main task of the regional dietitian is to provide the nursing and food service personnel with applicable nutrition information and courses are given to them.

Nursing staff involved in care for the aged give health-care education in the following way:

(i) Individually to the aged when home visits are made;

(ii) During screening sessions and when physical evaluations are done;

(iii) During visits to service centres and clinics and;

(iv) Nurses and paramedical staff at regional offices deliver health care lectures to the aged in old-age homes, meetings, functions, etc.

(2) No. No structured courses for the aged are given as the elderly benefit more by individual attention with the focus on their own personal health problems.

School children: courses on nutritional health

*13. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

Whether his Department intends presenting any special courses to educate school children in regard to nutritional health; if not, why not; if so, (a) what will be the nature of these courses and (b)(i) when and (ii) where will they be presented?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

No. As a result of very full school programmes, it is not practical to give special nutrition education courses at school. Nutrition is included in existing schoolsyllabi like health education in the primary school.

Hansard 300
Old-age homes Q.601.540 12/3/85

*14. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) Whether old-age homes for White persons fall under the control of his Department; if not, who controls these institutions; if so,

(2) whether any White old-age homes in the Republic do not fall under the control of his Department; if so, (a) how many and (b) by whom are they controlled in each case?

(3) whether his Department pays subsidies to old-age homes; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the subsidies;

(4) whether there is a shortage of (a) old-age homes and (b) facilities for the

care of the aged; if so, what is the nature of the shortage;

(5) whether his Department intends taking steps to eliminate this shortage; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes. Insomuch as they are registered, inspected and where applicable subsidized.

(2) All old age homes for Whites fall under the control of the Department of Health Services and Welfare. (a) and (b) fall away.

(3) Yes. *Per capita* subsidies are paid in respect of subeconomic residents in subsidized homes for running costs and furniture and equipment.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes.

Insufficient beds for frail aged and a shortage of service centres.

(5) Yes. (a) The subsidization of additional aged persons in homes and service centres to be established.

(b) When funds are made available.

Hansard Q.601.541 12/3/85
Hout Bay: squatters

*15. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) What is the estimated number of (a) squatter shacks and (b) squatters in the Hout Bay area;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to provide these squatters with (a) housing and/or (b) site-and-service facilities; if so, (i) what housing or site-and-service facilities and (ii)(aa) where and (bb) when are these facilities to be provided?

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) 70.

(b) 271.

(2) The provision of housing for the persons concerned is the responsibility of the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture of the Minister's Council of the House of Representatives, who is attending to the matter.

For written reply:

General Affairs: Hansard
Persons killed/wounded by Police Q.601.542 12/3/85

47. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) adults and (b) juveniles in each group were shot and (i) killed and (ii) wounded by the South African Police in the execution of their duties in 1984;

(2) how many in each category were (a) killed and (b) wounded while attempting to escape arrest?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

	(a) Adults		(b) Juveniles	
	(i) Killed	(ii) Wounded	(i) Killed	(ii) Wounded
Whites	3	30	—	2
Coloureds	19	102	3	13
Asians	2	6	—	—
Blacks	244	712	16	72

The number of persons killed and wounded during the 1984 riots are included in these figures.

(2) whether there is a shortage of social workers in Johannesburg; if so, what is the nature of the shortage;

(3) whether his Department is taking any steps to eliminate this shortage; if so, what steps are being taken to fill these vacancies?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) The information is not readily available.

(2) Unknown to this Department.

(3) Falls away.

Own Affairs:

Old age pensions/disability pensions/children's allowances

50. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

(1) What amounts have been paid to Whites in respect of (a)(i) old age and (ii) disability pensions and (b) children's allowances by his Department since the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) (i) R167 643 000.

(ii) 33 433 000.

(b) R30 724 000. This amount, however, includes parents' allowances payable to parents who are in receipt of children's allowances and allowances in respect of foster children as the expenditure is not accounted for separately.

(2) The period 1 September 1984 to 31 March 1985.

Children in need of care

51. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White Children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1984;

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 2 983.

(2) (a) 1 260.

(b) 749.

Adoption

52. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

2 557.

WEDNESDAY, 13 MARCH 1985

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Employees

238. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by

the South African Transport Services are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

As at 15 January 1985

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	82 385	23 134	1 034	—
(b)	—	—	13 998	58 564
(c)	—	—	3 467	14 307
(d)	—	—	69	1 880

A further 582 Whites and 35 454 Blacks are employed as contract workers.

Transmed

240. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What was the amount of the subsidy paid to the Medical Scheme of the South African Transport Services (Transmed) in the (a) 1983–84 and (b) 1984–85 financial years;

(2) (a) what amount was collected in each such year in respect of the levy on prescriptions and (b) what was the amount of the contribution made by the South African Transport Services in this regard;

(3) what was the number of (a) members and (b) dependants registered in respect of this medical scheme at the end of each of these financial years;

(4) whether any non-White employees are entitled to benefits in terms of the said scheme; if so, how many (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks are entitled to such benefits?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R152,1 million.

(b) For the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R148,37 million.

(2) (a) Since the change-over to Transmed, levies on prescriptions are no longer payable. Members' liability for the cost of medicines at Transmed dispensaries was R3,98 million for the financial year 1983/84 and R5,76 million for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985. Similar details in respect of medicines obtained from private pharmacies and medical practitioners are not available.

(b) Financial year 1983/84—R34,5 million.
1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R33,5 million.

(3) (a) 31 March 1984 ..... 154 070.
31 January 1985 ..... 153 216.

(b) 31 March 1984 ..... 235 018.
31 January 1985 ..... 238 938.

(4) Yes, 131 Coloured, Indian and Black apprentices/artisans are entitled to Transmed benefits.

(a), (b) and (c) Details in respect of the individual groups are not readily available.

In addition medical benefits are accorded to 17 774 Coloured, 1 949 Indian and 108 016 Black employees at a contribution of R1,50 per month. Benefits include medical treatment, medicines and hospitalization.

Expenditure to provide these benefits for the financial year 1983/84 and for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985 amounted to R13,35 and R13,40 million, respectively.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

272. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in wars prior to World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

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Old-age pensioners: courses on health/nutrition

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(1) Whether his Department intends presenting any courses on health and nutrition for old-age pensioners; if so, (a) when, (b) what will be the nature of the courses and (c) when will they be presented; if not, why not;

(2) whether he will give consideration to organizing such courses; if not, why not; if so, when will they be presented?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) No; (a) and (b) fall away. Nutritional care forms an integral part of primary health care for the elderly. On request regional dietitians give talks to the elderly at service centres, clinics and at meetings of organizations such as church groups. The main task of the regional dietitian is to provide the nursing and food service personnel with applicable nutrition information and courses are given to them.

Nursing staff involved in care for the aged give health-care education in the following way:

(i) Individually to the aged when home visits are made;

(ii) During screening sessions and when physical evaluations are done;

(iii) During visits to service centres and clinics and;

(iv) Nurses and paramedical staff at regional offices deliver health care lectures to the aged in old-age homes, meetings, functions, etc.

(2) No. No structured courses for the aged are given as the elderly benefit more by individual attention with the focus on their own personal health problems.

School children: courses on nutritional health

*13. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

Whether his Department intends presenting any special courses to educate school children in regard to nutritional health; if not, why not; if so, (a) what will be the nature of these courses and (b)(i) when and (ii) where will they be presented?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

No. As a result of very full school programmes, it is not practical to give special nutrition education courses at school. Nutrition is included in existing schoolsyllabi like health education in the primary school.

300 Hansard
Old-age homes Q.C01.540 12/3/85

*14. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) Whether old-age homes for White persons fall under the control of his Department; if not, who controls these institutions; if so,

(2) whether any White old-age homes in the Republic do not fall under the control of his Department; if so, (a) how many and (b) by whom are they controlled in each case?

(3) whether his Department pays subsidies to old-age homes; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the subsidies;

(4) whether there is a shortage of (a) old-age homes and (b) facilities for the

care of the aged; if so, what is the nature of the shortage;

(5) whether his Department intends taking steps to eliminate this shortage; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes. Insomuch as they are registered, inspected and where applicable subsidized.

(2) All old age homes for Whites fall under the control of the Department of Health Services and Welfare. (a) and (b) fall away.

(3) Yes. *Per capita* subsidies are paid in respect of subeconomic residents in subsidized homes for running costs and furniture and equipment.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes.

Insufficient beds for frail aged and a shortage of service centres.

(5) Yes. (a) The subsidization of additional aged persons in homes and service centres to be established.

(b) When funds are made available.

Hansard Q.C01.541 12/3/85
Hout Bay: squatters

*15. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) What is the estimated number of (a) squatter shacks and (b) squatters in the Hout Bay area;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to provide these squatters with (a) housing and/or (b) site-and-service facilities; if so, (i) what housing or site-and-service facilities and (ii)(aa) where and (bb) when are these facilities to be provided?

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) 70.

(b) 271.

(2) The provision of housing for the persons concerned is the responsibility of the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture of the Minister's Council of the House of Representatives, who is attending to the matter.

For written reply:

~~General Affairs:~~ Hansard
Persons killed/wounded by Police Q.C01.542 12/3/85

47. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) adults and (b) juveniles in each group were shot and (i) killed and (ii) wounded by the South African Police in the execution of their duties in 1984;

(2) how many in each category were (a) killed and (b) wounded while attempting to escape arrest?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)	(a) Adults		(b) Juveniles	
	(i) Killed	(ii) Wounded	(i) Killed	(ii) Wounded
Whites	3	30	—	2
Coloureds	19	102	3	13
Asians	2	6	—	—
Blacks	244	712	16	72

The number of persons killed and wounded during the 1984 riots are included in these figures.

(2) whether there is a shortage of social workers in Johannesburg; if so, what is the nature of the shortage;

(3) whether his Department is taking any steps to eliminate this shortage; if so, what steps are being taken to fill these vacancies?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) The information is not readily available.

(2) Unknown to this Department.

(3) Falls away.

Own Affairs:

Old age pensions/disability pensions/children's allowances

50. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

(1) What amounts have been paid to Whites in respect of (a)(i) old age and (ii) disability pensions and (b) children's allowances by his Department since the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) (i) R167 643 000.

(ii) 33 433 000.

(b) R30 724 000. This amount, however, includes parents' allowances payable to parents who are in receipt of children's allowances and allowances in respect of foster children as the expenditure is not accounted for separately.

(2) The period 1 September 1984 to 31 March 1985.

Children in need of care

51. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White Children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1984;

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 2 983.

(2) (a) 1 260.

(b) 749.

Adoption

52. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

2 557.

WEDNESDAY, 13 MARCH 1985

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Employees

238. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by

the South African Transport Services are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

As at 15 January 1985

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	82 385	23 134	1 034	—
(b)	—	—	13 998	58 564
(c)	—	—	3 467	14 307
(d)	—	—	69	1 880

A further 582 Whites and 35 454 Blacks are employed as contract workers.

Transmed

240. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What was the amount of the subsidy paid to the Medical Scheme of the South African Transport Services (Transmed) in the (a) 1983–84 and (b) 1984–85 financial years;

(2) (a) what amount was collected in each such year in respect of the levy on prescriptions and (b) what was the amount of the contribution made by the South African Transport Services in this regard;

(3) what was the number of (a) members and (b) dependants registered in respect of this medical scheme at the end of each of these financial years;

(4) whether any non-White employees are entitled to benefits in terms of the said scheme; if so, how many (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks are entitled to such benefits?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R152,1 million.

(b) For the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R148,37 million.

(2) (a) Since the change-over to Transmed, levies on prescriptions are no longer payable. Members' liability for the cost of medicines at Transmed dispensaries was R3,98 million for the financial year 1983/84 and R5,76 million for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985. Similar details in respect of medicines obtained from private pharmacies and medical practitioners are not available.

(b) Financial year 1983/84—R34,5 million.
1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R33,5 million.

(3) (a) 31 March 1984 ..... 154 070.
31 January 1985 ..... 153 216.

(b) 31 March 1984 ..... 235 018.
31 January 1985 ..... 238 938.

(4) Yes, 131 Coloured, Indian and Black apprentices/artisans are entitled to Transmed benefits.

(a), (b) and (c) Details in respect of the individual groups are not readily available.

In addition medical benefits are accorded to 17 774 Coloured, 1 949 Indian and 108 016 Black employees at a contribution of R1,50 per month. Benefits include medical treatment, medicines and hospitalization.

Expenditure to provide these benefits for the financial year 1983/84 and for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985 amounted to R13,35 and R13,40 million, respectively.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

272. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in wars prior to World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of these wars; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) R490,92.

(2) Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) R124,67, R155,85, R187,02, R280,52, R311,70.

(3) (a) Disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976);

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or;

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Hansard Q.601.603
13/3/85

Strikes

357. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1984, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 426.

(b) 153.

(c) Disciplinary measures
Trade Union matters
Working Conditions
Wage and other matters
Unknown reasons.

Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

358. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1984 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 283.

(bb) Nil.

(ii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(iii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(b) (i)

Mining	3
Manufacturing	16
Construction	1
Trade and Accommodation	7
Transport and Communication	1

(ii)

Mining	22
Manufacturing	291
Electricity Supply	2
Construction	10
Trade and Accommodation	90
Transport and Communication	14
Local Government	12

HoA

Strikes/work stoppages

359. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many workers in each race group were involved in (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages in 1984 and (b) what was the total number of man-hours lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of such (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	16	Nil
Coloureds	4 697	607
Asians	1 713	12
Members of the Black Population Groups	167 948	6 949

(b)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	896	Nil
Coloureds	52 030	3 941
Asians	60 020	42
Members of the Black Population Groups	2 869 050	51 719

Q.601.605
Hansard 13/3/85

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

377. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 53.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R93,51 to R545,47.

(2) Yes.

(a) 227.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R62,34 to R311,70.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

378. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in the Korean War receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

(2) Yes, but the inquest has not yet been concluded.

(3) Yes, in preparation of the inquest.

(a) Chief Inspector R H J Harmse, District Detective officer, SWA Police, Otjiwarongo.

(b) The findings will be placed at the disposal of the court for the purpose of the inquest.

(4) (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No foul play is suspected.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Namibia: detainees

524. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

(a) How many persons who are being held under Proclamation AG 9 in South West Africa/Namibia have been in detention for more than 30 days and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) 55.

(b) 27 February 1985.

Hansard
KwaNdebele
13/3/85 Q.601.615

645. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

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

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

For the period January to December 1984 unemployment insurance benefits were paid to 560 contributors in KwaNdebele.

Family planning advertising

647. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

R1 600 000.

Own Affairs:

Hansard
Johannesburg area: housing
Q.601.616 13/3/85

6. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Johannesburg area in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in this area in 1985;

(2) (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Johannesburg area at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated;

(3) whether his Department keeps a waiting list of persons requiring assistance in regard to housing; if not, why not; if so, how many persons were on that list (a) on 31 December 1984 and (b) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) Figures for the Johannesburg area is not separately available, but 463 housing units and welfare housing for 356 persons

were built for white occupation in the Witwatersrand area in 1984.

(b) It is expected that 461 housing units and welfare housing for 2060 persons of this population group will be built in 1985.

(2) An estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

(3) Yes.

(a) 2192.

(b) 2203 as at 28 February 1985.

Hansard Q.601.
Housing assistance
13/3/85 617

12. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

An amount of R71 211 992 from the National Housing Fund and Community Development Fund was spent in the financial year 1983/84 in respect of housing assistance to the White population group.

Hansard Q.601.617
Cape Peninsula: housing
13/3/85

14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Cape Peninsula in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in 1985;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in the Cape Peninsula; if so, (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) 122 Housing units and welfare housing for 360 persons were built for Whites in the Cape Peninsula in 1984.

(b) it is expected that 130 housing units and welfare housing for 2 308 persons will be built for this population group in 1985.

(2) an estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

Q.601.618 13/3/85

Cape Town area: accommodation for aged persons

300 Hansard

19. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) How many accommodation units for aged White persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) As at 31 December 1984, new accommodation units were erected for 1 776 aged Whites and existing buildings were purchased from State funds

to accommodate a further 192 aged Whites.

(2) In 1983, new accommodation units were erected for 36 aged Whites, whereas existing buildings were purchased which can accommodate a further 89 aged Whites.
In 1984, new accommodation units were erected for 76 aged Whites, whereas existing buildings were purchased which can accommodate a further 83 aged Whites.

Commissions/departmental committees

25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) None.

(2) Fall away.

(3) Fall away.

(4) Fall away.

Hansard Q.601.619
13/3/85

Housing: shortage

39. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) Whether there is a shortage of housing for Whites in the Republic; if so, what was the estimated shortage of housing for this population group in each province at the end of 1984;

(2) how many houses were provided in 1984 for this population group in each province by (a) the State (b) local authorities;

(3) when is it expected that the shortage will be eliminated in each province?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) An estimate of shortages of housing for Whites which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

(2) (a) The State provided 237 houses in Transvaal, 386 houses in the Cape Province, 2 houses in Natal and 15 houses in the Orange Free State for Whites.

(b) The Local Authorities provided 943 houses in Transvaal, 549 houses in the Cape Province, 74 houses in Natal and 103 houses in the Orange Free State for Whites. Welfare housing for 1 552 persons in Transvaal, 1 084 persons in the Cape Province, 296 persons in Natal and 152 persons in the Orange Free State was financed out of the National Housing Fund.

(3) As soon as the shortages have been determined the necessary projection will be done and taking the funds position into consideration, the duration in which the shortage will be eliminated in each province can be provided.

Economic/subeconomic housing

41. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) What are the rentals charged on each category of State-owned (a) economic and (b) subeconomic housing;

(2) what criteria are applied in respect of each such category to determine who qualifies for economic or subeconomic housing?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) and (2) Rentals of houses financed from the National Housing Fund varies in accordance with the lessee's income and/or the cost of the house concerned and is calculated as follows in respect of the respective income groups:

Income Group	*Basis of Calculation*
Up to R150,00 per month	Basic rental equal to 5% of the lessee's income with a minimum rental of R2,50 per month.
R151,00 to R800,00 per month	Basic rental equal to the annuity payment based on the cost of the house and calculated at in interest rate of:
R151,00 to R300,00 per month	3% over 30 years.
R301,00 to R350,00 per month	5% over 30 years.
R351,00 to R450,00 per month	7% over 30 years.
R451,00 to R650,00 per month	9% over 30 years.
R651,00 to R800,00 per month	11,25% over 30 years.
over R800,00 per month	16,50% (Ruling Treasury Rate) over 30 years.

The terms economical and subeconomical housing are no longer in use. Added to the above-mentioned basic rentals are amounts in respect of maintenance, administrative expenses, rent loss, insurance, community facilities and municipal rates and services.

Persons whose bruto monthly income exceeds R800,00 per month, do not qualify to rent a house, but existing lessees whose income exceeds this limit can be permitted to carry on leasing the house at an increased rental calculated at the applicable interest rate as determined by the Treasury

Compulsory school fees

42. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether he intends to introduce compulsory school fees in all schools administered by (a) his Department and (b) the four provincial administrations; if so, (i) when, (ii) how is it intended that such fees will be levied and (iii) what will be the amount of the compulsory fees in respect of each specified type of school;

(2) whether schools will be allowed to determine their own fees; if so, how will this be controlled;

(3) whether any part of the compulsory fees will be returned to the schools; if not, why not; if so, what amount or percentage;

(4) whether schools will be allowed to request parents to pay additional levies; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner and (b) to what extent;

(5) whether the cost of (a) text and (b) exercise books will be included in these compulsory school fees; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what additional cost will this entail for each pupil per annum?

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of these wars; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) R490,92.

(2) Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) R124,67, R155,85, R187,02, R280,52, R311,70.

(3) (a) Disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976);

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or;

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Hansard Q.601.603
13/3/85

Strikes

357. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1984, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 426.

(b) 153.

(c) Disciplinary measures
Trade Union matters
Working Conditions
Wage and other matters
Unknown reasons.

Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

358. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1984 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 283.

(bb) Nil.

(ii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(iii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(b) (i)

Mining	3
Manufacturing	16
Construction	1
Trade and Accommodation	7
Transport and Communication	1

(ii)

Mining	22
Manufacturing	291
Electricity Supply	2
Construction	10
Trade and Accommodation	90
Transport and Communication	14
Local Government	12

Strikes/work stoppages

359. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many workers in each race group were involved in (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages in 1984 and (b) what was the total number of man-hours lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of such (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	16	Nil
Coloureds	4 697	607
Asians	1 713	12
Members of the Black Population Groups	167 948	6 949

(b)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	896	Nil
Coloureds	52 030	3 941
Asians	60 020	42
Members of the Black Population Groups	2 869 050	51 719

Q.601.605
Hansard 13/3/85

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

377. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 53.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R93,51 to R545,47.

(2) Yes.

(a) 227.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R62,34 to R311,70.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

378. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in the Korean War receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) R124,67.

(2) Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) R93,51, R311,70, R311,70, R311,70, R311,70.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

379. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in the South African Defence Force after the Korean War are in receipt of military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of the post-Korean War period; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1 870 as at 28/2/1985.

(b) individual amounts not available —amounts vary from R62,34 to R935,09

(c) R402 065,37.

(2) Yes.

(a) 63.

(b) individual amounts not available —amounts vary from R62,34 to R622,34.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at, at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to the death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

HoA

Terrorism Act/Proclamations AG 26 and AG 9

(221) Hansard 13/3/85

386. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

Whether any persons are being held in South West Africa under (a) section 6 of the Terrorism Act, (b) Proclamation AG 26 and (c) Proclamation AG 9; if so, how many persons in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) No.

(b) Yes, seven in terms of section 2.

(c) Yes, fifty four in terms of section 5*(bis)*.

The above-mentioned details reflect the position as on 20 February 1985.

Commissions/departmental committees

398. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

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

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

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

HoA

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) None.

(b) None.

(2) Falls away.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(4) Falls away.

Commissions/departmental committees

412. Mr K M ANDREW asked the State President:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the State President's Office in 1984;

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

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

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

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) (a) None.

(b) Committee of Enquiry into a Research Service for Parliamentarians.

(2) No (a) and (b) fall away.

(3) Falls away.

(4) R50 000 for the 1984/85 financial year.
R85 000 for the 1985/86 financial year.

(2) whether there is a shortage of social workers in Johannesburg; if so, what is the nature of the shortage;

(3) whether his Department is taking any steps to eliminate this shortage; if so, what steps are being taken to fill these vacancies?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) The information is not readily available.

(2) Unknown to this Department.

(3) Falls away.

Own Affairs:

Old age pensions/disability pensions/children's allowances

50. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

(1) What amounts have been paid to Whites in respect of (a)(i) old age and (ii) disability pensions and (b) children's allowances by his Department since the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) (i) R167 643 000.

(ii) 33 433 000.

(b) R30 724 000. This amount, however, includes parents' allowances payable to parents who are in receipt of children's allowances and allowances in respect of foster children as the expenditure is not accounted for separately.

(2) The period 1 September 1984 to 31 March 1985.

Children in need of care

51. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White Children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1984;

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 2 983.

(2) (a) 1 260.

(b) 749.

Adoption

52. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

2 557.

WEDNESDAY, 13 MARCH 1985

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Employees

238. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by

the South African Transport Services are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

As at 15 January 1985

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	82 385	23 134	1 034	—
(b)	—	—	13 998	58 564
(c)	—	—	3 467	14 307
(d)	—	—	69	1 880

A further 582 Whites and 35 454 Blacks are employed as contract workers.

Transmed

240. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What was the amount of the subsidy paid to the Medical Scheme of the South African Transport Services (Transmed) in the (a) 1983–84 and (b) 1984–85 financial years;

(2) (a) what amount was collected in each such year in respect of the levy on prescriptions and (b) what was the amount of the contribution made by the South African Transport Services in this regard;

(3) what was the number of (a) members and (b) dependants registered in respect of this medical scheme at the end of each of these financial years;

(4) whether any non-White employees are entitled to benefits in terms of the said scheme; if so, how many (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks are entitled to such benefits?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R152,1 million.

(b) For the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R148,37 million.

(2) (a) Since the change-over to Transmed, levies on prescriptions are no longer payable. Members' liability for the cost of medicines at Transmed dispensaries was R3,98 million for the financial year 1983/84 and R5,76 million for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985. Similar details in respect of medicines obtained from private pharmacies and medical practitioners are not available.

(b) Financial year 1983/84—R34,5 million.
1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R33,5 million.

(3) (a) 31 March 1984 ..... 154 070.
31 January 1985 ..... 153 216.

(b) 31 March 1984 ..... 235 018.
31 January 1985 ..... 238 938.

(4) Yes, 131 Coloured, Indian and Black apprentices/artisans are entitled to Transmed benefits.

(a), (b) and (c) Details in respect of the individual groups are not readily available.

In addition medical benefits are accorded to 17 774 Coloured, 1 949 Indian and 108 016 Black employees at a contribution of R1,50 per month. Benefits include medical treatment, medicines and hospitalization.

Expenditure to provide these benefits for the financial year 1983/84 and for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985 amounted to R13,35 and R13,40 million, respectively.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

272. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in wars prior to World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) Yes, but the inquest has not yet been concluded.

(3) Yes, in preparation of the inquest.

(a) Chief Inspector R H J Harmse, District Detective officer, SWA Police, Otjiwarongo.

(b) The findings will be placed at the disposal of the court for the purpose of the inquest.

(4) (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No foul play is suspected.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Namibia: detainees

524. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

(a) How many persons who are being held under Proclamation AG 9 in South West Africa/Namibia have been in detention for more than 30 days and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) 55.

(b) 27 February 1985.

Hansard
KwaNdebele
13/3/85 Q.601.615

645. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

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

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

For the period January to December 1984 unemployment insurance benefits were paid to 560 contributors in KwaNdebele.

Family planning advertising

647. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

R1 600 000.

Own Affairs:

Hansard
Q.601.616 13/3/85

Johannesburg area: housing

6. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Johannesburg area in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in this area in 1985;

(2) (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Johannesburg area at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated;

(3) whether his Department keeps a waiting list of persons requiring assistance in regard to housing; if not, why not; if so, how many persons were on that list (a) on 31 December 1984 and (b) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) Figures for the Johannesburg area is not separately available, but 463 housing units and welfare housing for 356 persons

were built for white occupation in the Witwatersrand area in 1984.

(b) It is expected that 461 housing units and welfare housing for 2060 persons of this population group will be built in 1985.

(2) An estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

(3) Yes.

(a) 2192.

(b) 2203 as at 28 February 1985.

Hansard Q.601.
Housing assistance
13/3/85 617

12. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

An amount of R71 211 992 from the National Housing Fund and Community Development Fund was spent in the financial year 1983/84 in respect of housing assistance to the White population group.

Hansard Q.601.617
Cape Peninsula: housing
13/3/85

14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Cape Peninsula in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in 1985;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in the Cape Peninsula; if so, (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) 122 Housing units and welfare housing for 360 persons were built for Whites in the Cape Peninsula in 1984.

(b) it is expected that 130 housing units and welfare housing for 2 308 persons will be built for this population group in 1985.

(2) an estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

Q.601.618 13/3/85
Cape Town area: accommodation for aged persons
300 Hansard

19. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) How many accommodation units for aged White persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) As at 31 December 1984, new accommodation units were erected for 1 776 aged Whites and existing buildings were purchased from State funds

to accommodate a further 192 aged Whites.

(2) In 1983, new accommodation units were erected for 36 aged Whites, whereas existing buildings were purchased which can accommodate a further 89 aged Whites.
In 1984, new accommodation units were erected for 76 aged Whites, whereas existing buildings were purchased which can accommodate a further 83 aged Whites.

Commissions/departmental committees

25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) None.

(2) Fall away.

(3) Fall away.

(4) Fall away.

Hansard Q.601.619
13/3/85

Housing: shortage

39. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

HoA

(1) Whether there is a shortage of housing for Whites in the Republic; if so, what was the estimated shortage of housing for this population group in each province at the end of 1984;

(2) how many houses were provided in 1984 for this population group in each province by (a) the State (b) local authorities;

(3) when is it expected that the shortage will be eliminated in each province?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) An estimate of shortages of housing for Whites which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

(2) (a) The State provided 237 houses in Transvaal, 386 houses in the Cape Province, 2 houses in Natal and 15 houses in the Orange Free State for Whites.

(b) The Local Authorities provided 943 houses in Transvaal, 549 houses in the Cape Province, 74 houses in Natal and 103 houses in the Orange Free State for Whites. Welfare housing for 1 552 persons in Transvaal, 1 084 persons in the Cape Province, 296 persons in Natal and 152 persons in the Orange Free State was financed out of the National Housing Fund.

(3) As soon as the shortages have been determined the necessary projection will be done and taking the funds position into consideration, the duration in which the shortage will be eliminated in each province can be provided.

Economic/subeconomic housing

41. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) What are the rentals charged on each category of State-owned (a) economic and (b) subeconomic housing;

(2) what criteria are applied in respect of each such category to determine who qualifies for economic or subeconomic housing?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) and (2) Rentals of houses financed from the National Housing Fund varies in accordance with the lessee's income and/or the cost of the house concerned and is calculated as follows in respect of the respective income groups:

Income Group	*Basis of Calculation*
Up to R150,00 per month	Basic rental equal to 5% of the lessee's income with a minimum rental of R2,50 per month.
R151,00 to R800,00 per month	Basic rental equal to the annuity payment based on the cost of the house and calculated at in interest rate of:
R151,00 to R300,00 per month	3% over 30 years.
R301,00 to R350,00 per month	5% over 30 years.
R351,00 to R450,00 per month	7% over 30 years.
R451,00 to R650,00 per month	9% over 30 years.
R651,00 to R800,00 per month	11,25% over 30 years.
over R800,00 per month	16,50% (Ruling Treasury Rate) over 30 years.

The terms economical and subeconomical housing are no longer in use. Added to the above-mentioned basic rentals are amounts in respect of maintenance, administrative expenses, rent loss, insurance, community facilities and municipal rates and services.

Persons whose bruto monthly income exceeds R800,00 per month, do not qualify to rent a house, but existing lessees whose income exceeds this limit can be permitted to carry on leasing the house at an increased rental calculated at the applicable interest rate as determined by the Treasury

Compulsory school fees

42. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether he intends to introduce compulsory school fees in all schools administered by (a) his Department and (b) the four provincial administrations; if so, (i) when, (ii) how is it intended that such fees will be levied and (iii) what will be the amount of the compulsory fees in respect of each specified type of school;

(2) whether schools will be allowed to determine their own fees; if so, how will this be controlled;

(3) whether any part of the compulsory fees will be returned to the schools; if not, why not; if so, what amount or percentage;

(4) whether schools will be allowed to request parents to pay additional levies; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner and (b) to what extent;

(5) whether the cost of (a) text and (b) exercise books will be included in these compulsory school fees; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what additional cost will this entail for each pupil per annum?

HoA

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of these wars; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) R490,92.

(2) Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) R124,67, R155,85, R187,02, R280,52, R311,70.

(3) (a) Disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976);

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or;

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Strikes

357. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1984, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 426.

(b) 153.

(c) Disciplinary measures
Trade Union matters
Working Conditions
Wage and other matters
Unknown reasons.

Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

358. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1984 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 283.

(bb) Nil.

(ii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(iii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(b) (i)

Mining	3
Manufacturing	16
Construction	1
Trade and Accommodation	7
Transport and Communication	1

(ii)

Mining	22
Manufacturing	291
Electricity Supply	2
Construction	10
Trade and Accommodation	90
Transport and Communication	14
Local Government	12

Strikes/work stoppages

359. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many workers in each race group were involved in (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages in 1984 and (b) what was the total number of man-hours lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of such (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	16	Nil
Coloureds	4 697	607
Asians	1 713	12
Members of the Black Population Groups	167 948	6 949

(b)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	896	Nil
Coloureds	52 030	3 941
Asians	60 020	42
Members of the Black Population Groups	2 869 050	51 719

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

377. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 53

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R93,51 to R545,47.

(2) Yes.

(a) 227.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R62,34 to R311,70.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

378. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in the Korean War receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) R124,67.

(2) Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) R93,51, R311,70, R311,70, R311,70, R311,70.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

379. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in the South African Defence Force after the Korean War are in receipt of military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of the post-Korean War period; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1 870 as at 28/2/1985.

(b) individual amounts not available —amounts vary from R62,34 to R935,09

(c) R402 065,37.

(2) Yes.

(a) 63.

(b) individual amounts not available —amounts vary from R62,34 to R622,34.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at, at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to the death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

HoA

Terrorism Act/Proclamations AG 26 and AG 9

Hansard 13/3/85

386. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

Whether any persons are being held in South West Africa under (a) section 6 of the Terrorism Act, (b) Proclamation AG 26 and (c) Proclamation AG 9; if so, how many persons in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) No.

(b) Yes, seven in terms of section 2.

(c) Yes, fifty four in terms of section 5*(bis)*.

The above-mentioned details reflect the position as on 20 February 1985.

Commissions/departmental committees

398. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) None.

(b) None.

(2) Falls away.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(4) Falls away.

Commissions/departmental committees

412. Mr K M ANDREW asked the State President:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the State President's Office in 1984;

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

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

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

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) (a) None.

(b) Committee of Enquiry into a Research Service for Parliamentarians.

(2) No (a) and (b) fall away.

(3) Falls away.

(4) R50 000 for the 1984/85 financial year.
R85 000 for the 1985/86 financial year.

HoA

(2) whether there is a shortage of social workers in Johannesburg; if so, what is the nature of the shortage;

(3) whether his Department is taking any steps to eliminate this shortage; if so, what steps are being taken to fill these vacancies?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) The information is not readily available.

(2) Unknown to this Department.

(3) Falls away.

Own Affairs:

Old age pensions/disability pensions/children's allowances

50. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

(1) What amounts have been paid to Whites in respect of (a)(i) old age and (ii) disability pensions and (b) children's allowances by his Department since the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) (i) R167 643 000.

(ii) 33 433 000.

(b) R30 724 000. This amount, however, includes parents' allowances payable to parents who are in receipt of children's allowances and allowances in respect of foster children as the expenditure is not accounted for separately.

(2) The period 1 September 1984 to 31 March 1985.

Children in need of care

51. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White Children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1984;

(2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 2 983.

(2) (a) 1 260.

(b) 749.

Adoption

52. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

2 557.

WEDNESDAY, 13 MARCH 1985

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Employees

238. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by

the South African Transport Services are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

As at 15 January 1985

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	82 385	23 134	1 034	—
(b)	—	—	13 998	58 564
(c)	—	—	3 467	14 307
(d)	—	—	69	1 880

A further 582 Whites and 35 454 Blacks are employed as contract workers.

Transmed

240. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What was the amount of the subsidy paid to the Medical Scheme of the South African Transport Services (Transmed) in the (a) 1983–84 and (b) 1984–85 financial years;

(2) (a) what amount was collected in each such year in respect of the levy on prescriptions and (b) what was the amount of the contribution made by the South African Transport Services in this regard;

(3) what was the number of (a) members and (b) dependants registered in respect of this medical scheme at the end of each of these financial years;

(4) whether any non-White employees are entitled to benefits in terms of the said scheme; if so, how many (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks are entitled to such benefits?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R152,1 million.

(b) For the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R148,37 million.

(2) (a) Since the change-over to Transmed, levies on prescriptions are no longer payable. Members' liability for the cost of medicines at Transmed dispensaries was R3,98 million for the financial year 1983/84 and R5,76 million for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985. Similar details in respect of medicines obtained from private pharmacies and medical practitioners are not available.

(b) Financial year 1983/84—R34,5 million.
1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R33,5 million.

(3) (a) 31 March 1984 ..... 154 070
31 January 1985 ..... 153 216.

(b) 31 March 1984 ..... 235 018.
31 January 1985 ..... 238 938

(4) Yes, 131 Coloured, Indian and Black apprentices/artisans are entitled to Transmed benefits.

(a), (b) and (c) Details in respect of the individual groups are not readily available.

In addition medical benefits are accorded to 17 774 Coloured, 1 949 Indian and 108 016 Black employees at a contribution of R1,50 per month. Benefits include medical treatment, medicines and hospitalization.

Expenditure to provide these benefits for the financial year 1983/84 and for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985 amounted to R13,35 and R13,40 million, respectively.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

272. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in wars prior to World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of these wars; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) R490,92.

(2) Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) R124,67, R155,85, R187,02, R280,52, R311,70.

(3) (a) Disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976);

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or;

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Hansard Q.Col.603 13/3/85

Strikes

357. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1984, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 426.

(b) 153.

(c) Disciplinary measures
Trade Union matters
Working Conditions
Wage and other matters
Unknown reasons.

Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

358. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1984 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 283.

(bb) Nil.

(ii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(iii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(b) (i)

Mining	3
Manufacturing	16
Construction	1
Trade and Accommodation	7
Transport and Communication	1

(ii)

Mining	22
Manufacturing	291
Electricity Supply	2
Construction	10
Trade and Accommodation	90
Transport and Communication	14
Local Government	12

Strikes/work stoppages

359. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many workers in each race group were involved in (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages in 1984 and (b) what was the total number of man-hours lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of such (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	16	Nil
Coloureds	4 697	607
Asians	1 713	12
Members of the Black Population Groups	167 948	6 949

(b)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	896	Nil
Coloureds	52 030	3 941
Asians	60 020	42
Members of the Black Population Groups	2 869 050	51 719

Q.Col.605 Hansard 13/3/85

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

377. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 53.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R93,51 to R545,47.

(2) Yes.

(a) 227.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R62,34 to R311,70.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

378. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in the Korean War receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

(b) Disability grants: R708.

The reply to item (1)(b) above applies also to this item.

(3) (a) (i) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month.
1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month.

(ii) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month.
1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month.

(iii) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month.
1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month and an additional allowance of R5,00 per month.

(iv) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month.
1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month.

(b) (i) R252

(ii) R252

(iii) R252

(iv) R252.

Hansard Q.601.639

Eastern Cape: housing

14/3/85

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

(1) (a) What amount was voted by the Government for use by the Eastern Cape Development Board for (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing and (b) how much of this amount was voted, in respect of the 1984-85 financial year, in the form of (i) grants and (ii) loans;

(2) what was the interest rate in respect of each of these loans?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

HoA

(1) (a) (i) R19 031 636.

(ii) R8 696 437.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) R27 728 073.

(2) 11,25%.

Hansard Q.601.640

Soweto: housing

14/3/85

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

(1) How many family housing units were built in Soweto by (a) the West Rand Development Board and (b) private owners in 1984;

(2) (a) how many such units are being built at present by (i) the West Rand Development Board and (ii) private owners and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 239.

(b) 231.

(2) (a) (i) 2 532.

(ii) 1 376.

(b) 18 February 1985.

99-year leases

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

(a) How many persons in Soweto proper, Dobsonville and Deep Meadow applied for 99-year leases in 1984 and (b) how many such applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Soweto, Dobsonville and Deep-Meadow 16 460

(b) Soweto, Dobsonville and Deep-Meadow 16 409
as at 31 December 1984.

A separate figure in respect of each of these townships is not readily available.

14/3/85

Decentralization Board

Hansard Q.601.641

264. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) How many applications were made to the Decentralization Board from 1 April 1984 to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the value of the applications in each category;

(3) (a) how many employment opportunities were created in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalized and (b) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of such applications;

(4) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) 1 200 during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 in respect of the RSA and selfgoverning national states.

(2) (a) (i) 942.

(ii) 226, while 32 were held over pending the receipt of further information.

(b) (i) R911 million (This figure relates to the capital investment involved).

(ii) The information is not being compiled.

HoA

(3) (a) Not available yet. Please see the reply to written question number 74.

(b) 58 984.

(4) (a) 31.

(b) R53,7 million.

Note: In addition to the 942 applications approved, 80 applications for long term incentives to existing industries and 52 informal applications from small industrialists were approved.

300 Hansard

Cape Town area: accommodation for aged persons

Q.601.642 14/3/85

274. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many accommodation units for aged Black persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Nil (31 January 1985).

(2) Nil (1983 and 1984).

Hansard Q.601.642

Townships within corridor between Ciskei/Transkei

14/3/85

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

What was the total amount received from each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Development Board within the corridor between the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic

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

Old-age homes: subsidies

Q.601·637 14/3/85

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

Hansard Q.601·637

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

14/3/85

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

(b) 31 December 1984.

300 Hansard

Pensions/grants

Q.601·637 14/3/85

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 248 839
(bb) 4 456
(cc) 1 355
(dd) 107 434

(ii) (aa) approximately 64%
(bb) approximately 64%
(cc) approximately 74%
(dd) approximately 67%.

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

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

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

(b) Disability grants: R708.

The reply to item (1)(b) above applies also to this item.

(3) (a) (i) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month.
1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month.

(ii) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month.
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(b) (i) R252

(ii) R252

(iii) R252

(iv) R252.

Hansard Q.601.639

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14/3/85

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

(1) (a) What amount was voted by the Government for use by the Eastern Cape Development Board for (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing and (b) how much of this amount was voted, in respect of the 1984-85 financial year, in the form of (i) grants and (ii) loans;

(2) what was the interest rate in respect of each of these loans?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) R19 031 636.

(ii) R8 696 437.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) R27 728 073.

(2) 11,25%.

Hansard Q.601.640

Soweto: housing

14/3/85

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

(1) How many family housing units were built in Soweto by (a) the West Rand Development Board and (b) private owners in 1984;

(2) (a) how many such units are being built at present by (i) the West Rand Development Board and (ii) private owners and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 239.

(b) 231.

(2) (a) (i) 2 532.

(ii) 1 376.

(b) 18 February 1985.

99-year leases

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

(a) How many persons in Soweto proper, Dobsonville and Deep Meadow applied for 99-year leases in 1984 and (b) how many such applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

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(a) Soweto, Dobsonville and Deep-Meadow 16 460

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14/3/85

Decentralization Board

Hansard Q.601.641

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(1) How many applications were made to the Decentralization Board from 1 April 1984 to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

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(3) (a) how many employment opportunities were created in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalized and (b) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of such applications;

(4) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) 1 200 during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 in respect of the RSA and selfgoverning national states.

(2) (a) (i) 942.

(ii) 226, while 32 were held over pending the receipt of further information.

(b) (i) R911 million (This figure relates to the capital investment involved).

(ii) The information is not being compiled.

(3) (a) Not available yet. Please see the reply to written question number 74.

(b) 58 984.

(4) (a) 31.

(b) R53,7 million.

Note: In addition to the 942 applications approved, 80 applications for long term incentives to existing industries and 52 informal applications from small industrialists were approved.

Hansard

Cape Town area: accommodation for aged persons

Q.601.642

14/3/85

274. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many accommodation units for aged Black persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Nil (31 January 1985).

(2) Nil (1983 and 1984).

Hansard Q.601 642

Townships within corridor between Ciskei/Transkei

14/3/85

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

What was the total amount received from each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Development Board within the corridor between the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic

	Male	Female	Total
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Total	49 680	9 392	59 072
Zambia			
Agriculture	188	4	192
Mining and quarrying	492	—	492
Manufacturing	67	—	67
Electricity	3	—	3
Construction	33	—	33
Wholesale and retail trade	126	5	131
Transport	55	2	57
Financing and insurance	17	—	17
Domestic services	178	3	181
Other	101	—	101
Total	1 260	14	1 274
Zimbabwe			
Agriculture	1 051	3	1 054
Mining and quarrying	257	3	260
Manufacturing	356	2	358
Electricity	44	5	49
Construction	229	—	229
Wholesale and retail trade	200	—	200
Transport	695	1	696
Financing and insurance	278	2	280
Domestic services	3 773	13	3 786
Other	578	2	580
Total	7 461	31	7 492
Other			
Agriculture	28	19	47
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Construction	137	3	140
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Financing and insurance	41	50	91
Domestic services	82	296	378
Other	81	79	160
Total	70 339	733	71 072

HoA

Old-age homes: subsidies

Q.601.637 14/3/85

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

Hansard Q.601.637

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

14/3/85

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

(b) 31 December 1984.

300 Hansard

Pensions/grants

Q.601.637 14/3/85

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 248 839
(bb) 4 456
(cc) 1 355
(dd) 107 434

(ii) (aa) approximately 64%
(bb) approximately 64%
(cc) approximately 74%
(dd) approximately 67%.

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

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

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

HoA

(b) Disability grants: R708.

The reply to item (1)(b) above applies also to this item.

(3) (a) (i) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month. 1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month.

(ii) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month. 1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month.

(iii) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month. 1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month and an additional allowance of R5,00 per month.

(iv) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month. 1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month.

(b) (i) R252

(ii) R252

(iii) R252

(iv) R252.

Hansard Q.61.639
14/3/85

Eastern Cape: housing

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

(1) (a) What amount was voted by the Government for use by the Eastern Cape Development Board for (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing and (b) how much of this amount was voted, in respect of the 1984-85 financial year, in the form of (i) grants and (ii) loans;

(2) what was the interest rate in respect of each of these loans?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) R19 031 636.

(ii) R8 696 437.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) R27 728 073.

(2) 11,25%.

Hansard Q.61.640
14/3/85

Soweto: housing

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

(1) How many family housing units were built in Soweto by (a) the West Rand Development Board and (b) private owners in 1984;

(2) (a) how many such units are being built at present by (i) the West Rand Development Board and (ii) private owners and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 239.

(b) 231.

(2) (a) (i) 2 532.

(ii) 1 376.

(b) 18 February 1985.

99-year leases

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

(a) How many persons in Soweto proper, Dobsonville and Deep Meadow applied for 99-year leases in 1984 and (b) how many such applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Soweto, Dobsonville and Deep-Meadow 16 460

(b) Soweto, Dobsonville and Deep-Meadow 16 409
as at 31 December 1984.

A separate figure in respect of each of these townships is not readily available.

14/3/85

Decentralization Board

Hansard Q.61.641

264. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) How many applications were made to the Decentralization Board from 1 April 1984 to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the value of the applications in each category;

(3) (a) how many employment opportunities were created in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalized and (b) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of such applications;

(4) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) 1 200 during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 in respect of the RSA and selfgoverning national states.

(2) (a) (i) 942.

(ii) 226, while 32 were held over pending the receipt of further information.

(b) (i) R911 million (This figure relates to the capital investment involved).

(ii) The information is not being compiled.

(3) (a) Not available yet. Please see the reply to written question number 74.

(b) 58 984.

(4) (a) 31.

(b) R53,7 million.

Note: In addition to the 942 applications approved, 80 applications for long term incentives to existing industries and 52 informal applications from small industrialists were approved.

300 Hansard

Cape Town area: accommodation for aged persons

Q.61.642 14/3/85

274. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many accommodation units for aged Black persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Nil (31 January 1985).

(2) Nil (1983 and 1984).

Hansard Q.61.642
14/3/85

Townships within corridor between Ciskei/Transkei

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

What was the total amount received from each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Development Board within the corridor between the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic

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

HoA

Old-age homes: subsidies

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

(b) 31 December 1984.

Pensions/grants

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

(bb) 4 456

(cc) 1 355

(dd) 107 434

(ii) (aa) approximately 64%

(bb) approximately 64%

(cc) approximately 74%

(dd) approximately 67%.

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

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

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

HoA

Venda	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7 017	2 484	9 501
Mining and quarrying	5 124	97	5 221
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Total	1 260	14	1 274
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Agriculture	28	19	47
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Electricity	86	29	115
Construction	137	3	140
Wholesale and retail trade	102	75	177
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Financing and insurance	41	50	91
Domestic services	82	296	378
Other	81	79	160
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300 Q.601.637 14/3/85

Old-age homes: subsidies

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

Hansard Q.601.637

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

14/3/85

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

(b) 31 December 1984.

Hansard

Pensions/grants

Q.601.637 14/3/85

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 248 839
(bb) 4 456
(cc) 1 355
(dd) 107 434

(ii) (aa) approximately 64%
(bb) approximately 64%
(cc) approximately 74%
(dd) approximately 67%.

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

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

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

State cannot agree to lottery to help elderly

Parliamentary Staff

The Government could not agree to the establishment of a national lottery to supplement assistance to the aged, the House of Assembly heard.

Replying to a private member's motion on the plight of old age pensioners, the Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr G de V Morrison, said the Government attitude on state lotteries was "well known".

The private member's motion, proposed by Mr Vause Raw (NRP Durban Point) urged the Government to introduce a national contributory pension scheme and to increase tax remission from pensions.

Attacking the means test, Mr Raw said those earning over R160 a month did not qualify for social pensions.

The cost of living had risen by nearly 300 percent since 1975 and many pensioners were paying up to 70 percent of their incomes on housing, "way above the 17 percent provided for in official calculations".

He appealed to the Government to buy up old buildings for the housing of the aged before they were demolished or turned into luxury flats.

He also said rates paid by pensioners on their own properties should be deducted from monthly income for the purposes of the means test.

Appealing for legislation making it compulsorary for every employee to belong to a pension fund, Mr Brian Goodall (PFP Edenvale) said by the year 2000, one out of six whites would be in the aged category.

Arguing against Mr Raw's proposal for a national contributory pension scheme, Mr Goodall said it was not necessary to "create another state monolith".

He attacked the means test as being biased against people who provided for their old age.

Proposing an amendment to Mr Raw's motion, Mr Goodall called for the setting up of a commission of experts to investigate the care of the aged.

Dr W J Snyman (CP Pietersburg) attacked the new constitution for making white pensions a "general affair". Although it was supposed to be an "own affair", in the end it was a "general affair".

Referring to the call of the leader of the coloured House, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, for parity between coloured and white pensions, Dr Snyman said: "in practical terms it means the freezing of white pensions".

"I want to say to that Minister — keep your hands at home as far as white pensions are concerned."

Replying in the debate, Dr Morrison said the Government could not abolish the means test, but would consider amending it.

"This Government is not a welfare state and has no intention of becoming one. The social pensions are meant as a supplement to what people provide for themselves and should not be seen as a total."

Replying to appeals from Opposition speakers for tax remissions for the elderly, he said it was a case for the Minister of Finance, but he added that many municipalities, as well as the SA Transport Services, made concessions to pensioners.

What was the (a) national consumption and (b) level of imports, in tonnes, of fish meal in 1984?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(a) 162 000 tonnes.

(b) Currency permits for the importation of 37 645 tonnes were issued by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Commissions/departmental committees

400. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) None.

(b) One.

(2) Yes.

(a) One.

(b) Committee of Inquiry into possible further facilities for Medical and Dental Training.

(3) No.

(4) Approximately R33 600.

Medical schools

461. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many students in each race group qualified as doctors at the end of 1984 at each specified medical school falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The only medical school falling under the control of this Department is the Medical University of Southern Africa where 53 Black doctors qualified at the end of 1984.

Own Affairs:

Hospital beds

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

How many hospital beds were (a) available and (b) needed for White patients in hospitals falling under the control of his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) 1246. It must be pointed out that this number refer to psychiatric beds only and that the division between general and own affairs and the division of provincial beds have not yet been completed.

(b) Due to the modern trend to handle psychiatric patients as outpatients and improved medication which has decreased hospital stay considerably, the number of beds are sufficient.

Commissions/departmental committees

27. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

(1) (a) None.

(b) None.

(2), (3) and (4) Fall away.

Commissions/departmental committees

28. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Health Sercives and Welfare:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) None.

(2), (3) and (4) Fall away.

Drought-stricken areas: financial aid

34. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

What is the total amount of financial aid that was made available to farmers in drought-stricken areas during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

R303,174 million (1 April 1984–31 January 1985).

Y (300) Hansard Q.61.466 7/3/85 X

War veterans' pensions

35. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many White persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in wars prior to World War I as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such veterans' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 28 as at 31 December 1984.

(b) R201.

(c) R5 628.

(2) The honourable member is kindly referred to Section 1 (XXI) of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973).

War veterans' pensions

36. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many White persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in World War II as at

the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such veterans' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 11 932 as at 31 December 1984.

(b) An average of R182,21 per person.

(c) R2 174 130.

(2) The honourable member is kindly referred to Section 1 (XXI) of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973).

War veterans' pensions

37. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many White persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in World War I as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such veterans' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 670.

(b) An average of R182,21 per person.

(c) R122 080.

(2) The honourable member is kindly referred to Section 1 (XXI) of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973).

HoA

War veterans' pensions

38. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many White persons were receiving war veterans' pensions for having served in the Korean War as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out each month in such pensions;

(2) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such veterans' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) None.

(b) and (c) fall away.

(2) The hon member is kindly referred to section 1(XXI) of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973).

Hansard 7/3/85

Colleges

40. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

(1) How many Black students were enrolled in 1984 at each specified agricultural college falling under his Department;

(2) whether any applications by suitably qualified Black persons for admission to agricultural colleges were turned down in 1984; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons;

(3) how many such students graduated from such colleges in 1984?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

(1) None.

(2) Yes.

(a) 40.

(b) The Department is only responsible for the training of White farmers. Insufficient training facilities and personnel.

(3) Falls away.

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HoA

specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(a) White	(b) Coloured	(c) Indian
Cape Province	14	488	47
Transvaal	73	207	—
Orange Free State.....	—	35	—
Natal	—	102	128
	87	832	175

The above figures for the eight month period of 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984, were obtained from the records of the former Department of Community Development who dealt with resettlement aspects. As from 1 September 1984 resettlements are being dealt with on a decentralized basis by the Administrations of the House of Assembly, House of Representatives and House of Delegates respectively. Particulars in respect of the period 1 September 1984 to 31 December 1984, should, therefore, be obtained direct from the respective Administrations.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above figures do not refer to disqualified families only but also to families who resided in the controlled area and in Black residential areas and who were resettled in their respective group areas, as well as to families who resettled voluntarily.

Hansard Q.601.291
Alexandra Township 26/2/85

29. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many persons in Alexandra Township applied in each year for 99-year leases from the inception of the leasehold scheme to 31 December 1984 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 1982—9;
1983—19;
1984—57.

(b) 82 as at 31 January 1985.

HoA

Hansard Q.601-292
Group Areas Act 26/2/85

41. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any (a) Coloured and (b) Indian persons were prosecuted in 1984 for occupying residential premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, how many in each province;

(2) whether any further prosecutions (a) have been instituted or (b) are pending; if so, how many in each case in each province;

(3) what was the total number of such prosecutions in each province as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. The following information for the period January 1984 until September 1984 is however available. Thelse particulars include all population groups:

(1) Cape Province—none;
Natal—none;
Orange Free State—none;
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—none.

(2) (a) Cape Province—none;
Natal—none;
Orange Free State—none;
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—none.

(b) Cape Province—14;
Natal—none;
Orange Free State—none;
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—8.

(3) As in 1 above.

Group areas

51. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minis-

ter of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Chinese occupation as at 31 December 1984;

(2) what was the total area proclaimed for each group as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) : 451.
(b) : 326.
(c) : 122.
(d) : None.

(2) (a) : 749 201 ha.
(b) : 95 608 ha.
(c) : 50 725 ha.
(d) : Nil.

Hansard
Criminal Procedure Act Q.601.293 26/2/85

55. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons were detained in 1984 in terms of section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what period was each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No.

(300) Hansard Q-601-293
Old-age pensions 26/2/85

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

(1) How many Black persons (a) applied for and (b) were granted old-age pensions in 1984;

(2) what was the total number of Black persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b). The information requested is kept by district offices and not in a central register and cannot be gathered without performing a great quantity of work, which is deemed unjustified.

(2) 248 839. 31 December 1984.

These figures reflect only social pensions paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development and not pensions paid by the governments of the national states. The powers to administer pensions within their areas vest in the governments of the national states.

Services suspended

68. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any services provided by his Department were suspended in 1984 (a) owing to staff shortages and (b) for any other reasons; if so, (i) what services and (ii) where?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) and (b) No.

Hansard Q.601.294 26/2/85
Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga: swimming pools

70. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether there are any swimming pools under the control of the Western Cape Development Board in the townships of (a) Langa, (b) Guguletu and (c) Nyanga; if so, (i) how many in each such township and (ii) when last was each such pool open for use by the public;

covered. These commitments are, however, kept to a minimum and are covered when considered appropriate or are paid offshore directly from the proceeds of loans raised overseas.

(3) In accordance with the decision of the Commission all existing and new unfinanced commitments payable up to the end of 1985 have been covered while all commitments payable thereafter will be covered whenever reasonable cover rates can be obtained or the commitments will be paid when due from the proceeds of loans raised overseas depending on conditions at the time.

(4) No, information regarding Escom's foreign exchange transactions will appear in Escom's 1984 annual report.

Koeberg Nuclear Power Station

*49. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether there has been a cost over-run of approximately R500 million in respect of the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station; if so, (a) what was the total amount involved and (b) what was the cause of this over-run;

(2) whether this amount was disclosed in Escom's balance sheets or financial statements; if so, when; if not, why not;

(3) whether any Escom officials were informed of these cost overruns; if not, why not; if so, (a) which officials and (b) when;

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

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

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

1. The estimated costs at 31 December 1979 of the Koeberg project including the power station, high voltage yard and housing for staff, but excluding fuel compared with the total amount excluding the additional costs which resulted from the sabotage incident, as at 31 December 1984, are as follows:

	December 1979	December 1984
	R million	R million
Capital plus overheads	1 957	2 144
Interest capitalized	535	867
TOTAL	2 492	3 011

The increase of R519 million is made up as follows:

	R million
Capital	10
Price adjustment due to inflation ..	131
Overheads	46
Interest capitalized	332
	519

The increased capital costs, overheads and interest arises from approved modifications and additions to the original contract as a result of improvements in design, increased security measures as well as delays to licensing problems and late delivery of fuel.

2. Yes, costs incurred up to the end of 1983 are included in published annual accounts and amounts with respect to 1984 will be included in the 1984 report.

3. (a) and (b)

Yes, Escom officials associated with the project have knowledge of it on a continuous basis and the management and members of the Commission are advised regularly in this regard.

4. (a) and (b)

Yes, procedures applicable to the control of all capital projects are followed and expenditure is monitored and approved by Escom management in order to minimise costs.

5. No, not at this stage.

Escom: commissions to agents

*50. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether commissions were paid by Escom to any persons acting as agents for Escom during the latest specified period for which figures are available; if so, (a) to whom were commissions paid, (b) what was the total amount paid out in commissions to these persons and (c) on what basis were these commissions paid;

(2) whether Escom officials are allowed to act as agents for Escom in obtaining (a) clients, (b) supplies and (c) loans; if so, on what basis;

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

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) No, Escom does not employ individuals as agents.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) No.

(3) No.

Own Affairs: Hansard 300 Q. Col. 433 5/3/85

Old-age homes

*1. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

Whether *per capita* subsidies paid to old-age homes for Whites have been increased during the past five years; if not, why not; if so, (a) when did the past two increases come into effect and (b) by how much did the subsidy increase on each of those occasions?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b)	Category A	Category B	Category C
	Per month	Per month	Per month
1.4.83 ...	R19,04	R27,31	R49,28
1.4.84 ...	R21,50	R30,28	R53,60

Rent control

*2. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) Whether he has received any representations regarding legislation affecting rent control which was published for comment in or about September 1984; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether any deadlines were set for the receipt of representations concerning this legislation; if not, why not; if so, what are these deadlines;

(3) whether he consulted any rent boards in connection with this legislation; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) which rent boards?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) The Select Committee on Rent Control tabled a report in this House on 9 July 1984, which included a draft bill to amend the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act 80 of 1976).

(a) Proposals in respect of the draft bill were received from the

South African Property Owners Association (SAPOA)

(b) (i) The proposals dealt with the proposed amendment of sections 1, 6, 14 and 51 of the Principal Act.

(ii) The representations were discussed recently between SAPOA and myself, which proposals are currently enjoying further consideration.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Yes. (a) and (b) The Chairmen of the Cape Town, Cape Peninsula and Bellville rent boards were consulted by me on 25 January 1985 and 13 February 1985, and the full Rent Control Board together with the Chairmen of the Johannesburg, East Rand and Pretoria rent boards were consulted by me on 15 February 1985 in this respect.

Rent control

*3. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

Whether he intends introducing legislation affecting rent control during the current session of Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

Yes. As pointed out by the Chairman of the Ministers' Council on 26 February 1985 in reply to a question in this Council, it is expected to introduce legislation affecting rent control after the Easter recess.

Hansard Q. 61-435

Teacher training colleges

*4. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) How many teacher training colleges are there under the control of his Department, (b) what are their names and (c) what was the percentage enrolment of trainee teachers in his Department for 1985 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) One. The other 15 colleges of education fall under the control of the provincial education departments. As in the case of provincial schools, only an over-all control is excercised over the matters entrusted to the Minister in terms of the National Education Policy Act.

(b) The Witwatersrand College of Education, Johannesburg.

(c) The total enrolment of trainee teachers at the College mentioned in (b) above were 17 final-year students on 1 March 1985.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he consider that this training college which falls under his department is cost-effective in producing only 17 final-year students?

The MINISTER: No, I do not consider it to be cost-effective, and neither did my predecessor. That is why the college will be closed during the course of the year.

Teacher training colleges

*5. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many persons applied for admission to teacher training colleges for the 1985 academic year;

(2) whether any of these persons were refused admission to any training colleges; if so, (a) how many, (b) why in each case and (c) which training colleges were involved?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) 5 668;

(2) yes,

(a) 2 543.

(b) Because fixed quotas were set, or because certain applicants did not comply with the minimum requirements for admission, of which the following are the most common:

(i) Basic requirements for admission as determined by the Committee of Heads of Education and the various Departments of Education;

(ii) Additional requirements for admission, as determined from time to time by the senate of the colleges concerned;

(iii) The proven achievement of the candidate in the Standard 10 examination;

(iv) The medical fitness of the candidate;

(v) Leadership qualities of the candidate;

(vi) The self image of the candidate.

The number mentioned in 2(a) also includes persons who withdrew their applications as well as persons who applied to more than one college for admission.

(c) Die Bloemfonteinse Onderwyskollege,
Die Onderwyskollege Pretoria,
Die Potchefstroomse Onderwyskollege,
Die Goudstadse Onderwyskollege, Johannesburg,
The Pretoria College of Education,
The Johannesburg College of Education,
Die Durbanse Onderwyskollege,
The Edgewood College of Education, Pietermaritzburg,
The Natal Training College,
Barkly-House Teachers' College Cape Town,
Die Kaapstadse Onderwyskollege,
Die Oudtshoornse Onderwyskollege,
Die Paarlse Onderwyskollege,
Die Port Elizabethse Onderwyskollege,
Die Wellingtonse Onderwyskollege.

Teacher training colleges

*6. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many persons (a) applied to be trainee teachers for the 1985 academic year at, and (b) were given permission to apply for enrolment in, teacher training colleges administered by his Department;

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

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The reply to this question applies to the one college, administered by this Department, namely the Witwatersrand College of Education. In view of the fact that this College will be closed at the end of 1985, no new applications for admission were considered.

Teachers: number/shortage

*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether his Department has undertaken a study concerning the number of teachers required for White schools; if not, why not; if so, how

specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(a) White	(b) Coloured	(c) Indian
Cape Province	14	488	47
Transvaal	73	207	—
Orange Free State.....	—	35	—
Natal	—	102	128
	87	832	175

The above figures for the eight month period of 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984, were obtained from the records of the former Department of Community Development who dealt with resettlement aspects. As from 1 September 1984 resettlements are being dealt with on a decentralized basis by the Administrations of the House of Assembly, House of Representatives and House of Delegates respectively. Particulars in respect of the period 1 September 1984 to 31 December 1984, should, therefore, be obtained direct from the respective Administrations.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above figures do not refer to disqualified families only but also to families who resided in the controlled area and in Black residential areas and who were resettled in their respective group areas, as well as to families who resettled voluntarily.

Hansard Q.601.291
Alexandra Township 26/2/85

29. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many persons in Alexandra Township applied in each year for 99-year leases from the inception of the leasehold scheme to 31 December 1984 and (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 1982—9;
1983—19;
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(b) 82 as at 31 January 1985.

HoA

Hansard Q.601.292
Group Areas Act 26/2/85

41. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any (a) Coloured and (b) Indian persons were prosecuted in 1984 for occupying residential premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, how many in each province;

(2) whether any further prosecutions (a) have been instituted or (b) are pending; if so, how many in each case in each province;

(3) what was the total number of such prosecutions in each province as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. The following information for the period January 1984 until September 1984 is however available. Thelse particulars include all population groups:

(1) Cape Province—none;
Natal—none;
Orange Free State—none;
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—none.

(2) (a) Cape Province—none;
Natal—none;
Orange Free State—none;
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—none.

(b) Cape Province—14;
Natal—none;
Orange Free State—none;
Transvaal (only for the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area)—8.

(3) As in 1 above.

Group areas

51. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minis-

ter of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Chinese occupation as at 31 December 1984;

(2) what was the total area proclaimed for each group as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) : 451.

(b) : 326.

(c) : 122.

(d) : None.

(2) (a) : 749 201 ha.

(b) : 95 608 ha.

(c) : 50 725 ha.

(d) : Nil.

Hansard
Criminal Procedure Act Q.601.293 26/2/85

55. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons were detained in 1984 in terms of section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what period was each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No.

300 Hansard Q-601-293
Old-age pensions 26/2/85

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

(1) How many Black persons (a) applied for and (b) were granted old-age pensions in 1984;

(2) what was the total number of Black persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b). The information requested is kept by district offices and not in a central register and cannot be gathered without performing a great quantity of work, which is deemed unjustified.

(2) 248 839. 31 December 1984.

These figures reflect only social pensions paid by the Department of Co-operation and Development and not pensions paid by the governments of the national states. The powers to administer pensions within their areas vest in the governments of the national states.

Services suspended

68. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any services provided by his Department were suspended in 1984 (a) owing to staff shortages and (b) for any other reasons; if so, (i) what services and (ii) where?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) and (b) No.

Hansard Q.601.294 26/2/85
Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga: swimming pools

70. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether there are any swimming pools under the control of the Western Cape Development Board in the townships of (a) Langa, (b) Guguletu and (c) Nyanga; if so, (i) how many in each such township and (ii) when last was each such pool open for use by the public;

band's marginal rate, save for a token deduction of R1 600 annually. Thus, at the very least, the cost of providing the domestic's pension should be deductible from income before tax. Indeed, Otto would like to see the whole wage package provided for the domestic to be tax-deductible.

He concedes, however, that in the case where only the bread-winner goes out to work, the employment of a domestic could be seen as a luxury, and so would not be an appropriate tax deduction. Even so, employers' contributions to pension schemes — where companies are involved, for example — are, of course, deductible, so why not the domestic servant's scheme?

And Sue Gordon, founder of the Domestic Workers and Employers Project, says that domestics are not provided for because many people do not perceive their domestic servants as proper employees. "They are too ready to consider domestics as expendable commodities without showing sufficient concern and care.

"As a group," she adds, "domestic servants are highly vulnerable. More particularly, they have very little in terms of pensions, disability and death benefits, or unemployment provisions. Their financial insecurity means they are in a weak bargaining position."

But Federated has high hopes for its domestics pension scheme. According to several sources, it has proved to be the most successful pension fund for domestic servants to date. Starting in September 1981, the scheme now has 4 000 members and has even reached the point of paying out to two pensioners.

The company aims at attracting 20 000-30 000 members from a market of over 1m domestic servants. To break even, it needs 10 000 members. Last year, it concentrated on rationalising administration costs and succeeded in increasing prospective pensions by 10%.

The scheme provides for retirement, death and disability benefits for domestic workers and, more recently, for employees of small companies. The minimum contribution is R12/month, though it can be paid quarterly, half-yearly or even annually by means of a bank debit order or a building society transmission account. Of the amount, 15% is held to cover death and disability benefits, plus administration costs. The rest goes into the pension fund account, to which investment return is also credited.

On retirement, a maximum of one-third of the account may be taken in cash. The balance is used to purchase a monthly pension, guaranteed for the member's lifetime.

Death and disability benefits fall away at the commencement of the pension payment. In the event of death, the balance of the member's account is paid to the nominated dependants.

Federated has also made provision for the continuity of benefits in the event of employees changing jobs. The employee or the new employer may continue the contributions, and withdrawals before retirement are not permitted. There are few other sectors in SA that enjoy the benefits of full portability of pensions. Federated will also be well placed if the parliamentary Select Committee on Pension Benefits recommends that all economically active people be compelled to have a pension.

PENSION SCHEMES FM 22/2/84

Taxing domestics

Federated Life is planning to ask the Receiver of Revenue to allow pension contributions paid on behalf of domestics to be deductible as a business expense.

Dick Otto, assistant GM industrial pensions at Federated, told the *FM* that his company sees no reason at all why a person who contributes to a pension scheme for a domestic servant should not be allowed the cost as a tax-deductible item. This is especially the case where both husband and wife go out to work.

"It could be argued," says Otto, "that without the employment of a domestic, a wife, for example, could not go out to work."

As it is, her income is taxable at the hus-

Domestic servants ... a tax-deductible expense?

PENSION FUNDS

Housing debate

Some criticism has greeted Legal & General Volkskas' (L&GV) new housing scheme that relies on loans from employers' pension funds. In question is whether pensioners' savings should be invested in low-interest housing for employees.

In essence, the L&GV scheme requires that the pension fund takes over the employee's existing bond through a L&GV operating company (see *FM* February 1). The bonds can be 100% of the property value. The interest charge is either 8% or 12% a year, and L&GV recommends that a fund commits a maximum of 25% of its book to the scheme.

During the currency of the scheme, the employee pays only interest on the bond. The capital portion is left intact until retirement date, and is liquidated by a life endowment policy. Should the employee die before retirement, the bond is paid out through the policy.

L&GV sales and marketing GM Chris Cunningham-Moorat says that, contrary to the *FM*'s emphasis, the scheme's main advantage is not a tax saving for the individual. Although this may arise, the main advantages are: cost savings to the employer; pegging an individual's repayments to a non-escalating repayment profile; and the purchase of a capital asset that will appreciate both during and after the employee's retirement.

TABLE 1: THE FIRST VIEW

1985/86 tax year	Present	Proposed
Salary	R42 000	R30 347
Interest @ 12%/year★		-9 909
Endowment policy		-1 744
Perks tax value		+3 980
Taxable income	42 000	22 674
Tax	-12 020	-4 236
Take-home pay	29 980	18 438
Bond payment @ 20%/year★	-15 289	zero
Disposable income	14 691	18 438

Note: The taxpayer is aged 30 and married. The tax computation ignores the 5% surcharge, abatements and rebates that apply in the tax year. L&GV say the decision whether to dock-off the interest payment before- or after-tax will rest with the employer. The endowment policy includes life cover. The illustrative values for its maturity are R75 000 (the bond amount) and R133 000
★R75 000 bond over 20 years

But, given that pension funds are complex, does L&GV's scheme offer any real savings? Any analysis must take account of the costs and cash-flow profiles of the pension fund itself, and the employee and his employer.

An important point is that the fund is using internal leverage by investing directly in housing, bypassing the middleman. The pension fund is like an in-house bank or building society that lends money for housing without requiring a margin from the borrower.

Critics of the scheme include some fund trustees who fear some of their members may be prejudiced or that the fund may be burdened by an obligation that should be met by the employer. Moreover, P-E Corporate Service's Jane Ashburner says: "It would appear that the insurance company concerned has devised this scheme to sell long-term and short-term insurance."

Ashburner adds that the scheme is not cost effective. Referring to an example on the scheme's cost-savings in the *FM* on February 1, the after-tax saving of R3 747 — the difference between the R18 438 and R14 691 — she says, must be set-off against the pension fund's loss of revenue, which will ultimately pay less retirement benefits to the same employee (see table 1).

But in table 2 as P-E's analysis shows an employee would save R2 475, the difference between R17 166 and R14 691. And this is more than offset by the extra after-tax cost to the company or the pension fund of either R6 000 or R15 000.

Ashburner claims the analysis should show that the savings arising from the endowment policy are attributable to the taxpayers' lower tax rate in a particular range.

But L&GV says that the return on the policy is higher than the repayment, and the projected maturity value is 50% to 75% higher than the bond's capital amount. Furthermore, it is better to pay off capital at market rates rather than at a subsidised rate.

Analysis of the scheme, says Ashburner, should refer to the "administration fee" charged by L&GV of 1%, or R750 a year for a R75 000 bond.

Cunningham-Moorat is adamant that the scheme is a lot less expensive than any alternative way of providing returns to either the pension fund or the employee. He says L&GV asks only for an administration fee, which it shares with other financial intermediaries, but forgoes the margin on lent funds. He says salary surveys show where a housing benefit is offered by an employer, the savings are significant enough to recompense any shortfall in the pension fund's returns.

Ashburner insists that the scheme offers nothing novel: "It is open for any company to arrange for its pension fund to invest in a building society (or other institution) as collateral for low-interest bonds granted to its employees."

—in my opinion—

(b) Physical Science	1983 HG	1983 SG	1983 TOTAL	1984 HG	1984 SG	1984 TOTAL
Education and Culture	170	31	201	144	27	171
Joint Matriculation Board	565	88	653	858	311	1 169
Transvaal	7 967	4 678	12 645	8 172	5 104	13 276
Orange Free State	813	486	1 299	811	520	1 331
Natal	1 800	1 347	3 147	1 822	1 086	2 908
Cape Province	2 810(1)	2 457(1)	5 267(1)	2 857(1)	2 480(1)	5 337(1)
Total	14 125	9 087	23 212	14 664	9 528	24 192

(1) Including S.W.A.

Social pensioners

15. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(a) What is the number of social pensioners, based on the latest available figures, who are White and (b) in respect of what date is the figure given?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a)

Old age pensions	143 010
Blind Pensions	729
War Veterans Pensions	12 618
Disability Penions	29 333
Total	185 690

(b) February 1985.

WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Offences/infringements of the law

54. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1984;

(2) how many of these infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 1 205 670.

(b) 882 396.

(2) (a) 11 688.

(b) 116 872.

(c) 83 945.

(d) 16 302.

Cape Town police district: offences

96. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Cape Town police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Cape Town	28	29	296	453	53	—	525	1 232	488	185	5
Camps Bay	3	5	17	19	8	—	6	56	12	198	4
Maitland	9	23	87	146	12	—	71	193	117	557	6
Milnerton	8	13	121	105	19	—	34	192	91	527	14
Pinelands	3	12	23	37	4	—	30	237	48	485	2
Sea Point	8	12	96	98	20	—	44	313	149	866	7
Kensington	11	10	177	128	21	—	53	118	136	333	84
Woodstock	19	18	107	177	24	—	137	362	213	1 164	62
Tableview	13	12	38	34	22	—	21	51	36	192	9
Melkbosstrand	2	4	11	10	2	—	1	6	10	26	2

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Pietermaritzburg police district: offences

97. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pietermaritzburg police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Pietermaritzburg	90	20	451	580	42	—	525	473	264	1 607	21
Inchanga	27	27	185	63	30	—	54	12	23	154	—
Mid-Illovo	32	6	74	32	15	—	6	7	9	63	—
Alexandra Road	44	32	170	208	23	—	26	330	109	961	3
Bishopstowe	17	1	151	47	13	—	16	5	28	84	—
Boston	6	7	53	13	2	—	6	3	3	38	—
Camperdown	35	31	268	153	25	—	47	48	65	344	—
Cramond	14	7	92	50	8	—	9	8	10	76	—
Hilton	3	15	52	36	8	—	35	13	18	218	—
Howick	31	32	361	169	23	—	46	62	98	254	—
Impendle	8	1	166	48	6	—	21	1	26	77	—
Mountain Rise	84	36	630	1 540	92	—	276	372	840	900	13
Nottingham Road	8	9	69	50	5	—	9	19	20	133	—
Plessislaer	467	83	1 866	1 775	286	—	643	231	1 052	1 569	—
Prestbury	3	1	15	31	2	—	9	43	9	196	—
Richmond	48	12	298	151	24	—	51	51	75	358	—
Thornville	13	9	94	59	8	—	18	5	20	63	—
Town Hill	4	11	45	38	8	—	25	72	16	256	—
Hammersdale	141	31	437	245	77	—	195	92	159	571	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Eglin plea for urban aged

Cape Times 20/2/85 380

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) yesterday called for the appointment of a parliamentary select committee to investigate the plight of the aged living in cities.

Speaking during the second reading debate of the (white) Own Affairs Part Appropriation Bill, Mr Eglin said retired people on a fixed income were unable to cope with cost-of-living increases that approached 17 percent a year.

Mr Eglin suggested the government adopt a seven-point plan to stop the aged people in cities being "left in the lurch":

- Old-age pensions must be increased by at least R30 a month from April 1 to keep pace with inflation.
- The means-test limit for qualifying for old-age pensions must be increased to take into account inflation and the fall in the buying power of the rand.
- The present R20-a-month allowance for attendants and nursing aids was "iniquitous" and should be increased immediately.
- Pensioners should be allowed a rebate at least equivalent to GST on all medicines prescribed by doctors to help curb the "crippling" cost of medical attention.
- The exemption of World War I veterans from a means test was long overdue.
- More realistic allowances should be paid to welfare organizations that provide accommodation and care for the aged.
- Assistance should be increased to organizations such as "Meals on Wheels" and service centres which provide companionship at very little capital cost to the State.

THE AGED

ARGUS 20/2/85

Slump a threat to aged, farmers

Parliamentary Staff

WHITE school fees, the plight of the old and the financial position of white farmers featured prominently in the first "own affairs" debate on the mini-budget in the House of Assembly.

Appealing to the Government not to make "dramatic cuts across the board", Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said the elderly were caught in a "tragic spiral of trying desperately to make ends meet".

Mr Eglin called on the Government to increase pensions by the rate of inflation, to increase the limits set by the means test, to subsidise welfare and medical services for the aged and to lift GST from prescribed medicines for pensioners.

NRP leader Mr Vause Raw, said the elderly were affected "more than any other group".

Referring to the plight of white farmers, Mr Mike Tarr (PFP Maritzburg South) said a quarter of the country's farmers faced bankruptcy.

He said: "At the present interest rates there is no doubt that a large section of our farmers will go to the wall."

Drought aid was not always going to the right farmers and if the Government did not intervene to help farmers struggling financially the country's ability to feed itself would be seriously affected, he said.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on finance, said significant relief for the aged, upgrading of the health service and the provision of free and compulsory education was necessary for social stability.

Referring to a possible levy on white parents to make up school fees, Mr Derrick Waterson (NRP Umbilo) said the Government had not made clear whether the levies would apply to other race groups.

"This will abrogate the principle of free and compulsory education and will be a terrible burden on a large section of the population," he said.

Mr Watterson said while he agreed that the disparity between population groups must be eradicated, this was not the way to do it.

(2) whether any complaints of ill-treatment were reported to him as a result of such visits; if so, (a) how many and (b) what steps have been taken as a result of these reports?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 1 611.

(b) 1 833.

(2) Yes.

(a) 49 complaints of alleged assault.

(b) All complaints are being properly investigated and then referred to the Attorney-General for his decision. In 16 of the 49 cases he declined to prosecute, while the investigation of the other 33 cases has not yet been finalised.

Questions on own affairs for written reply:

Education: appropriation

1. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) What was the total amount appropriated in the 1984-85 financial year for White education in respect of each province of the Republic;

(2) what was the total number of White schoolchildren who attended (a) primary schools and (b) high schools in each province of the Republic in the 1984 calendar year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Transvaal ..... R924,3 million
Cape Province ..... R511,5 million
Natal ..... R244,1 million
OFS ..... R158,4 million

	Primary School pupils	High School pupils
(2) Transvaal	340 079	213 892
Cape Province	146 752	96 436
Natal	68 200	47 772
OFS	46 386	28 852
	601 417	386 952

School pupils: expenditure *per capita*

2. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the *per capita* expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on White school pupils in (i) each province and (ii) the Republic in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a) R	(b) R
(i) Transvaal.....	1 463	1 318
Orange Free State.....	1 773	1 679
Cape.....	1 868	1 745
Natal	1 685	1 511
Department of Education and Culture	5 871	5 332(1)
(ii) Republic	1 654	1 511(2)

Notes: (1) Excluding training centres for mentally retarded children.
(2) Excluding private schools.

Old-age pensions

4. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White persons applied for old-age pensions in 1984;

(2) how many of these applications (a) were granted, (b) were refused and (c) are still under consideration;

(3) how many of the refusals were attributable to the applicant's assets exceeding the limits laid down by the means test;

(4) what total number of White persons were in receipt of old-age pensions as at the end of 1984 or the latest specified 12 months period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 13 260.
(2) (a) 10 150.
(b) 2 180.
(c) 930.
(3) 610.
(4) 142 968 (as at 31 December 1984).

HoA

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—
Co-operation, Development and Education, 8, 9, 10

Barnard, Mr S P—
Finance, 15

Boraine, Dr A L—
Co-operation, Development and Education, 7
Law and Order, 29
Manpower, 7, 8

Dalling, Mr D J—
Co-operation, Development and Education, 16
Foreign Affairs, 19, 20
Law and Order, 26, 27, 31
Water Affairs, 32

Goodall, Mr B B—
Health Services and Welfare, 36

Leader of the Official Opposition (*see under* **Slabbert, Dr F van Z**)—

Le Roux, Mr F J—
Mineral and Energy Affairs, 14

Malcomess, Mr D J N—
Law and Order, 27
Transport Affairs, 2, 33

Myburgh, Mr P A—
Finance, 33

Raw, Mr W V—
Communications, 23
Trade and Industry, 21
Transport Affairs, 23

Slabbert, Dr F van Z (*Leader of the Official Opposition*)—
State President, 1

Snyman, Dr W J—
Co-operation, Development and Education, 13

Soal, Mr P G
Co-operation, Development and Education, 6
Law and Order, 29

Suzman, Mrs H—
Law and Order, 3, 34

Van der Merwe, Mr H D K—
Co-operation, Development and Education, 15
National Education, 11
Education and Culture, 35

Van der Merwe, Mr S S—
Home Affairs, 4, 5, 28

Van Rensburg, Mr H E J—
Education and Culture, 36

Van Zyl, Mr J J B—
Finance, 16

Visagie, Mr J H—
Trade and Industry, 11

HoA

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Finance, 16

Visagie, Mr J H—
Trade and Industry, 11

HoA

such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Year 1984.

(a) (i) 15 081

(ii) 14 123

(b) (i) 3 417

(ii) 3 429

Hansard Q.61.39

Medical doctors who left Republic

11/2/85

49. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1984 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 38

(b)

Age	Number
20–24	1
25–34	19
35–44	10
45–54	1
55–64	3
65+	4

Hansard Q.61.39

Opening of cinemas to all races: permits

11/2/85

66. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any applications were received in 1984 for permits to open cinemas to members of all races; if so, (a) from whom, (b) in respect of which cinemas, (c) when were such applications received and (d) what was the result of each application?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes—one application.

(a) Mr R Quibell on behalf of Gold Enterprises (Pty) Ltd.

(b) Three Arts Theatre, Plumstead.

(c) 4 December 1984.

(d) The application is still under consideration because various authorities and institutions have to be consulted.

Air traffic controllers

79. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether there is a shortage of air traffic controllers in his Department at present; if so, how many vacancies are there?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No.

Pollution of sea by oil

104. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many cases of pollution of the sea by oil occurred in 1984;

(2) (a) what was the cost of combating such pollution in this year and (b) what amount was recovered from the owners of the vessels concerned?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) 18.

(2) (a) R28 908,61

(b) R22 710,84

The Department of Transport is negotiating with representatives of the owners with regard to the outstanding amounts.

Amounts borrowed by Government/Reserve Bank

160. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether any amounts have been borrowed by the (a) Government and (b) Reserve Bank from the private banking sector since 1 April 1984; if so, (i) what amounts and (ii) when;

(2) whether any of these amounts have been repaid; if so, which amounts?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

Amounts invested in public issues of government stock and treasury bills by the private banking sector or the Reserve Bank, are not, in this context, regarded as "borrowing".

(2) Falls away.

Questions on own affairs for written reply:

300 Hansard Q.61.41

Old-age homes: subsidy

12/2/85

7. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

The maximum subsidy payable per subeconomic aged per month during 1985/85 is as follows:

CATEGORY	
A	R133,14
B	R201,22
C	R382,15

Children's homes Hansard Q.61.42 11/2/85

11. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) (i) None.

(ii) 78

(b) 5436—As at 30 September 1984.

TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 1985

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†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 5 February 1985:

Hansard Q.61.42

Exercise Thunder Chariot

12/2/85

*1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

(a) What was the total cost to the State of Exercise Thunder Chariot and (b) what specified items are included in this calculation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) The provisional total cost is R24 668 315. The cost analysis for the repair of vehicles and equipment has not yet been completed.

such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Year 1984.

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(ii) 3 429

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HoA

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The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) The provisional total cost is R24 668 315. The cost analysis for the repair of vehicles and equipment has not yet been completed.

(b) Physical Science	1983 HG	1983 SG	1983 TOTAL	1984 HG	1984 SG	1984 TOTAL
Education and Culture	170	31	201	144	27	171
Joint Matriculation Board	565	88	653	858	311	1 169
Transvaal	7 967	4 678	12 645	8 172	5 104	13 276
Orange Free State	813	486	1 299	811	520	1 331
Natal	1 800	1 347	3 147	1 822	1 086	2 908
Cape Province	2 810(1)	2 457(1)	5 267(1)	2 857(1)	2 480(1)	5 337(1)
Total	14 125	9 087	23 212	14 664	9 528	24 192

(1) Including S.W.A.

Social pensioners

15. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(a) What is the number of social pensioners, based on the latest available figures, who are White and (b) in respect of what date is the figure given?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) Old age pensions	143 010
Blind Pensions	729
War Veterans Pensions	12 618
Disability Penions	29 333
Total	185 690

(b) February 1985.

WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Offences/infringements of the law

54. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1984;

(2) how many of these infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 1 205 670.

(b) 882 396.

(2) (a) 11 688.

(b) 116 872.

(c) 83 945.

(d) 16 302.

Cape Town police district: offences

96. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Cape Town police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Cape Town	28	29	296	453	53	—	525	1 232	488	185	55
Camps Bay	3	5	17	19	8	—	6	56	12	198	4
Maitland	9	23	87	146	12	—	71	193	117	557	6
Milnerton	8	13	121	105	19	—	34	192	91	527	14
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Tableview	13	12	38	34	22	—	21	51	36	192	9
Melkbosstrand	2	4	11	10	2	—	1	6	10	26	2

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

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The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Pietermaritzburg	90	20	451	580	42	—	525	473	264	1 607	21
Inchanga	27	27	185	63	30	—	54	12	23	154	—
Mid-Illovo	32	6	74	32	15	—	6	7	9	63	—
Alexandra Road	44	32	170	208	23	—	26	330	109	961	3
Bishopstowe	17	1	151	47	13	—	16	5	28	84	—
Boston	6	7	53	13	2	—	6	3	3	38	—
Camperdown	35	31	268	153	25	—	47	48	65	344	—
Cramond	14	7	92	50	8	—	9	8	10	76	—
Hilton	3	15	52	36	8	—	35	13	18	218	—
Howick	31	32	361	169	23	—	46	62	98	254	—
Impendle	8	1	166	48	6	—	21	1	26	77	—
Mountain Rise	84	36	630	1 540	92	—	276	372	840	909	13
Nottingham Road	8	9	69	50	5	—	9	19	20	133	—
Plessislaer	467	83	1 866	1 775	286	—	643	231	1 052	1 569	—
Prestbury	3	1	15	31	2	—	9	43	9	196	—
Richmond	48	12	298	151	24	—	51	51	75	358	—
Thornville	13	9	94	59	8	—	18	5	20	63	—
Town Hill	4	11	45	38	8	—	25	72	16	256	—
Hammersdale	141	31	437	245	77	—	195	92	159	571	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Social Security - Pensions & Care of the aged.

1986

Jan. [redacted] - Dec.

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INVESTMENT

Retirement: Beating the inflation bug

Finance Editor

AT current inflation rates money is halving its value roughly every three-and- a-half years.

This is making life difficult for pensioners living on fixed interest investments or fixed annuities whose income doesn't grow at all.

However, there are ways to overcome this problem, provided you anticipate it, as both Nedbank and Sanlam point out in publications this week.

Nedbank, in its personal finance publication, "Plan Ahead", recommends that people going on retirement should investment part of their funds in unit trusts.

While this might mean a drop in income initially, they could expect to make it up within five years and could expect further increases in the years ahead.

Nedbank compares the cases of the conservative investor and the growth-oriented investor who both had R60 000 to invest in 1981. The conservative investor put all his money in fixed deposit and received an annual return of R6 800.

The growth-oriented investor put half of it into the UAL Unit Trust and received initial return R4 601 However, today because of the growth in the unit trust's dividends both returns are almost indentical while the value of growth oriented investor's capital grew by R37 000.

Because of the income-sacrifice initially required it is difficult to change a portfolio to cater for growth after retirement. But there are other possibilities, says Nebank, quoting experts at Syfrets Trust.

These include selling low yielding assets and investing them in high yielding ones, such as participation bonds.

- Investing in high yielding gilt-edged stocks;
- Selling your house and moving into a mobile home or investment village and investing the surplus capital in growth assets;
- Taking up a hobby and convert it into a business; and
- Taking up temporary employment;

But before taking any drastic steps Syfrets suggests consulting an investment adviser.

Sanlam, in a publication entitled "Golden Years" says the largest pension a person can buy is a single-life pension without any term of guarantee and without growth after retirement.

But it strongly advises people going on pension to take one with a slightly lower initial return but which increases by a certain percentage a year and helps to protect the pensioner's income against inflation.

The accompanying table shows some of the options available for people buying pensions, and the income sacrifice that has to be made to obtain guaranteed payments and pension growth.

Option	Pension per month
• Constant pension payable for as long as the man is alive (no term of guarantee).	R100
• Constant pension payable for as long as the man is alive, but guaranteed for at least 5 years, even if he dies early.	R 96
• Constant pension payable for as long as the man is alive, but guaranteed for at least 10 years, even if he dies early.	R 91
• Constant pension payable until the death of the surviving spouse, i.e. the man or his wife, who is 3 years younger than him (no term of guarantee).	R 85
• Pension which grows by 5% per year, payable for as long as the man is alive (no term of guarantee).	initially: R 80 after 5 years: R102 after 10 years: R130 after 15 years: R166
• Pension which grows by 10% per year, payable for as long as the man is alive (no term of guarantee).	initially: R 60 after 5 years: R 97 after 10 years: R156 after 15 years: R251

queue: more granny deaths

CITY P. 2/2/86.

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By BENITO PHILLIPS

TWO unidentified Ciskei pensioners this week collapsed and died while queuing for their pensions in sweltering heat.

It is the second time during the past week that pensioners have died waiting in queues for their monthly cheques.

The pensioners died at the Zone One Mdantsane Magistrate Courts' administration building on Monday.

Last Wednesday, an unidentified Evaton woman collapsed and died while queuing at the commissioner's offices for her pension.

Another pensioner, known only as Mankosi, was reported to have fainted of exhaustion on the same day in the Vaal.

A Ciskei administration spokesman told City Press there had been a slight delay in paying out pensions beacuse the R16 increases pensioners had to receive arrived late.

"As a result, it took us an additional four days to process and prepare the pensions. When we started paying out on Monday we were behind schedule.

"Because of this, pensioners came in hordes, forming long queues. It was impossible for us to cope," he said.

He could not say if the women had died of heat exhaustion or of a heart attack.

Mdantsane Director of Communications Headman Somtunzi said pensioners had been paid in their own areas in the past.

But, because "their own children attacked the officials and their trucks", the government decided to temporarily withdraw these facilities, he said.

Police confirmed the deaths and said they were still trying to identify the two women.

'Govt will get no credit for dictatorial reforms'

By Andrew Beattie

An organiser of the "Let South Africa Speak Campaign" believes the reason why the Government will not get credit for the reforms it has announced so far is that these measures have been decided on in a dictatorial fashion.

Mr Jimmy Baigrie, co-ordinator of the campaign, was visiting Johannesburg to establish a branch of the organisation.

He said that because of the Government's "dictatorial attitude" the measures would not have the beneficial effect intended.

"If the State President could sit down with leaders like Mandela, Tambo, Boesak, Hendrickse and Tutu and work out what to do next, we would be getting somewhere."

His organisation's manifesto states: "We wish to see our leaders listening to each other in public and on TV — live not edited, giving each other a fair hearing, never telling us to take up arms against each other . . ."

FREE EXPRESSION

The organisation's chief aim is the entrenchment of the principle of free political expression in the policy proposals of all who claim or wish to be leaders.

Without this, he said, "no-one can make adult and responsible political choices and we will all be led astray by demagogues or dictators".

The "Let South Africa Speak Campaign" seeks to give the "silent majority" a clear and united voice in bringing about fundamental and enduring change through non-violent means.

The group's manifesto contains five principles:

- The shared and completely equal human dignity of all South Africans.
- The right to hear all political options openly discussed by the leaders who propose them.
- The right to choose our own leaders, policy and constitution for the future, irrespective of race, colour and creed.
- A new South Africa based on democracy, not on violence nor force of arms.
- South Africans who are not willing at this stage in our history to participate publicly in the solution, have become a main part of South Africa's problem.

Mr Baigrie said: "I really don't see why we have to go through Armageddon first before we start talking. We are neither left-wingers nor revolutionaries, we are concerned people who wish to live in peace."

Pensioner's plight eased

Mr Timothy Dywili's confidence in human nature is restored as he receives R200 from a Good Samaritan to help ease the pain of being refused an old age pension because his wife earns a salary. When *Star* reporter Michael Tissong visited the Dywili's yesterday to tell them of the gift, they said they were happy to know "the world still had people with sympathy and who expressed it with action."

"I am delighted a Good Samaritan has come forward with a R200 gift to ease the pain . . . I am very grateful," Mr Dywili (74), said.

Mr Dywili applied for a pension last year but was turned down because, according to the Home Affairs Department means test, the R110 a month earned by his wife Josephine disqualified him.

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★ POST mortem findings have revealed that two Ciskei pensioners who collapsed and died while queuing for their pensions in sweltering heat at the Mdantsane Magistrate Court's administration building last week, died of natural causes.

The two were Grace Lydia Dazela, 72, and Maggie Milisi, 70.

Pensions industry 'vital for growth'

JOHANNESBURG. — The pensions industry is playing a major role in mobilizing the nation's long-term savings at a time when overseas sources of capital have virtually disappeared, the senior general manager of the Southern Life pensions division, Mr Bill Haslam, said yesterday.

"The stimulation of a healthy pensions industry is of greater importance than ever before in attracting the funds necessary to finance the next growth phase in our economy," he said.

Southern Life has declared a gross yield of 18,50 percent for pension fund investments in its Guaranteed Fund for the year ended December 31, 1985.

Announcing this, Mr Haslam said that this yield was one of the highest in the industry on this type of investment.

He said that the assets of the Guaranteed Fund comprised a spread of selected equity, fixed property, gilt and money market investments.

In spite of the serious political and financial crises that had confronted investment markets during the year, the portfolio had performed well and justified this substantial yield declaration.

The yield consists of an income bonus of 11,25 percent and a capital bonus of 7,25 percent.

Mr Bill Haslam

Healthy pension funds 'aid growth'

LESLEY LAMBERT

A HEALTHY pensions industry was more important than ever in attracting the funds necessary to finance the next growth phase in the economy, said Southern Life senior GM pensions Bill Haslam.

The pensions industry was playing a major role in mobilising the nation's long-term savings at a time when overseas sources of capital had virtually disappeared, he said.

Latest published figures show that life offices' and self-administered pension funds hold R53,8bn of long-term savings. An extra R2,5bn is expected to be invested in pension funds which have schemes with life offices this year.

Haslam was announcing a gross yield of 18,5% for pension fund investments in the life company's Guaranteed Fund for the year ended December.

The yield consisted of an income bonus of 11,25% and a capital bonus of 7,25% was one of the highest in the industry on this type of investment, he said.

Assets of the Guaranteed Fund comprised a spread of selected equity, fixed property, gilt and money market investments which had performed well, despite the political and financial crises that confronted investment markets during the year, he added.

Insurance plan for domestic workers

LESLEY LAMBERT

IGI has introduced a scheme which, for R10 a month, provides death cover for domestic workers, funeral cover for them and their families as well as a savings fund that provides some retirement security.

Called the 'Plan-10' scheme, it is aimed specifically at domestic and farm workers who neither fall under the Basic Conditions of Employment Act nor participate in the Unemployment Insurance Fund, although they comprise more than 2-million of the workforce.

Half of the basic R10 contribution is used for insurance benefits. The other half is deposited in a savings account in the domestic's name. Cash withdrawals can be made — subject to certain limitations — after 36 months.

Plan-10's death benefit is R3 000 and the funeral benefit for the employee and spouse R1 000 each, with a benefit for each child which ranges between R250 and R1 000, depending on age.

The savings fund, with interest, could be worth between R1 500 and R2 700 after 15 years if IGI Life returns a compound growth of 6,9% or 13,7%, respectively, says marketing manager Ben Geldenhuys.

The savings fund remains the personal asset of the employee.

Old folks on the move

SA BREWERIES has donated a 16-seater minibus to the Soweto Care of the Aged Association.

The keys were handed over to association chairman Reverend Tom Mbabane this week by SAB public affairs manager Dunbar Bucknall.

The vehicle will be used to transport senior citizens to social clubs in Soweto, created by SCAA to give pensioners social contact.

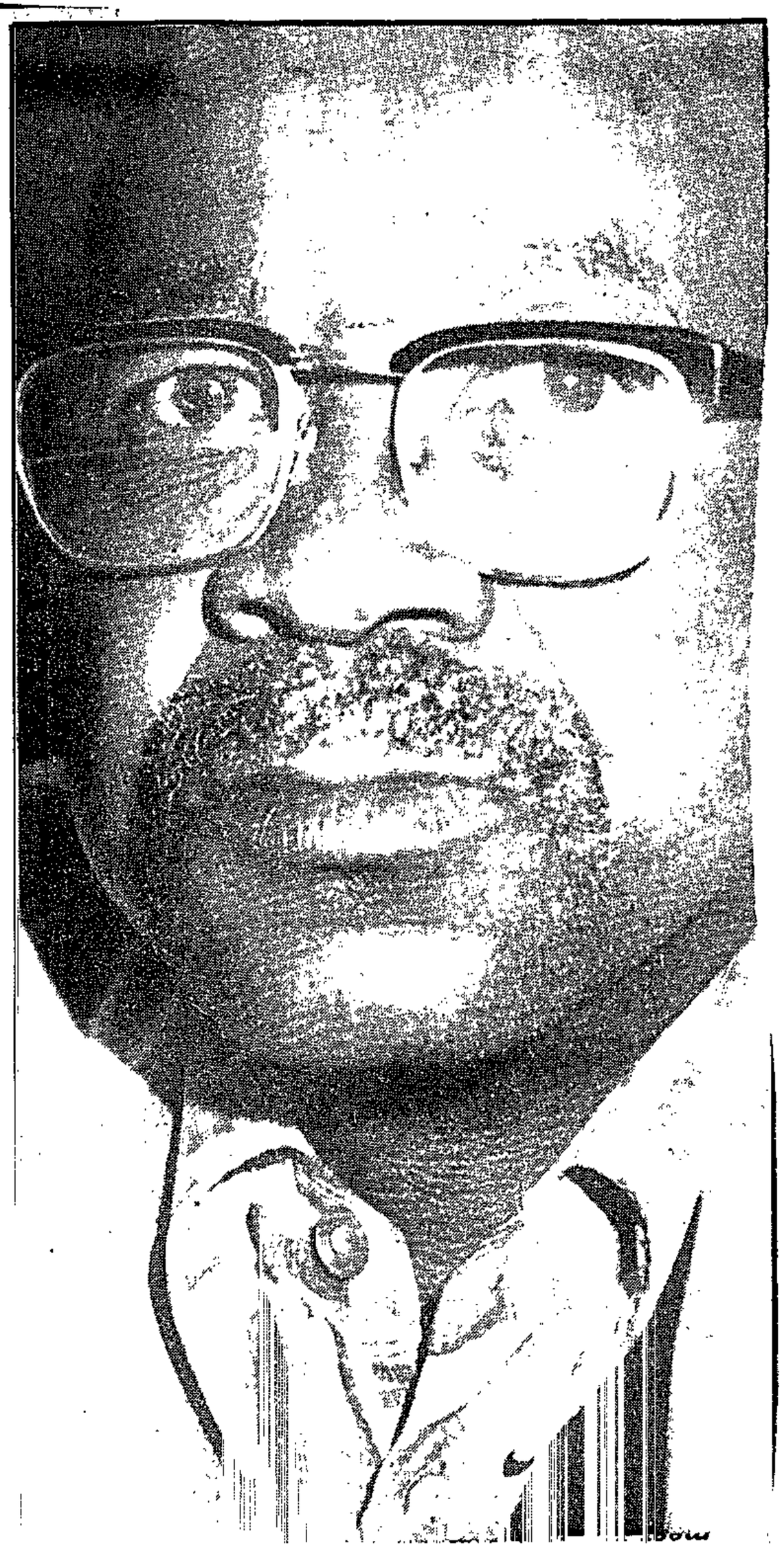
In addition, lectures are presented on basic health care, nutrition and other subjects of interest to senior citizens.

The pensioners are also taught basket weaving, knitting and other handicrafts.

These articles are sold to raise funds.

POLL TAX? THIS IS CELL TAX!

CITYP 16/2/86



WHEN convicted African National Congress guerilla Lele Motaung was released from Robben Island last year he thought he had paid his debt to society.

But he hadn't reckoned on the taxman – when he got home to Sharpeville and applied for a new dompas he was told: "You owe us 18 years' poll tax."

He owed 10 years' poll tax, officials told him, from 1967 to 1977, the year he was arrested – and the year poll tax was abolished.

And he owed another eight years' poll tax for every year he was behind bars – although the tax had been scrapped and replaced by income tax.

But the unemployed ex-Robben Islander pris- [illegible] years early because

not to pay the tax. Any of it.

"I won't pay that money.

"I am not prepared to. The only thing the Government must do is give me an old-age pension or a disability grant because of my failing health," fumed Motaung this week.

Motaung returned to the country from military training outside SA in 1976. He was arrested a year later and sentenced to 12 years' jail in 1978 for receiving military training and "terrorism".

On his release, he said, he talked to Leeuhof Prison officials in Vereeniging about a disability grant. "I am 53 years old and in poor health, I need the grant", he said.

Officials referred him to the Sharpeville clinic of a Dr Shapiro, who refused to give him a medical certificate or recommend that her be given pension or disability grant, but referred him back to prison authorities.

Motaung went to the local Co-Operation and Development office to query the tax demand and was told: "Pay up".

"I realised I was getting nowhere and went to the Black Sash," said Motaung.

Black Sash president Sheena Duncan said that, legally, Motaung had to pay 10 years' poll tax – a tax introduced to force black peasant farmers to seek wage-paying work, because they need cash to pay the tax.

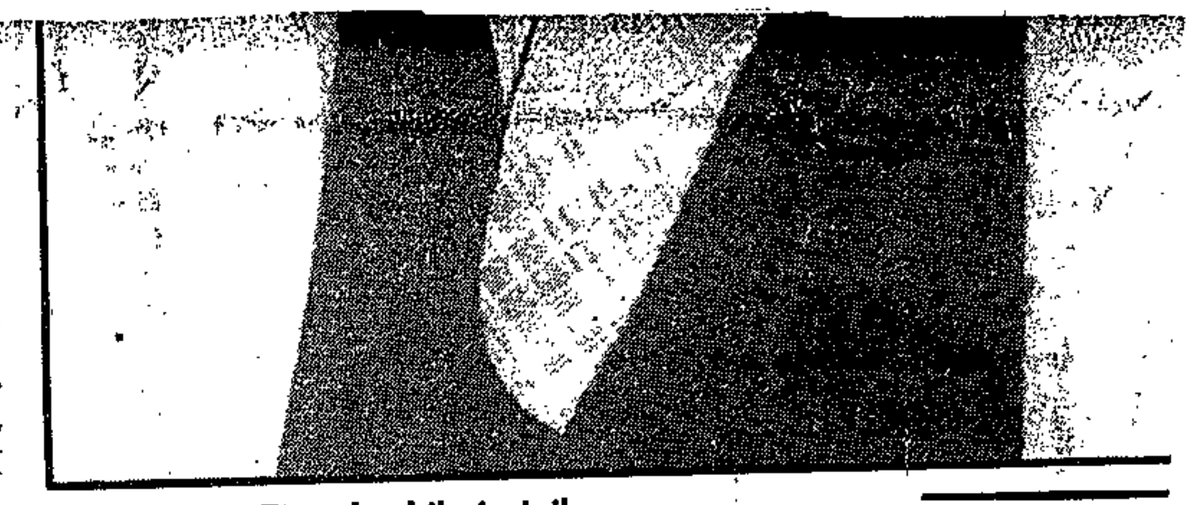
"Legally he is obliged to pay or he may have problems when he applies for pension," she told *City Press*.

But did he owe poll tax from 1977 to 1985?

"Rubbish," Duncan replied.

She promised Black Sash help if Motaung had problems getting his pension.

"But I am sick and cannot get employment," says Motaung. "Where do I get the money to pay whichever years' tax they are demanding?"



MOTAUNG: Taxed while in jail.

16/2/86

C/TYP

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More pension funds regulate increases

By AUDREY D'ANGELO

MOST employers realize how inflation is eroding the value of company pensions and now review them regularly.

The average annual increase granted to pensioners is more than 8,5 percent — but this still lags well behind the current inflation rate of 20,7 percent.

These are among facts emerging from the third biennial survey of South African pension funds carried out by Sanlam.

Another is that there is a shift towards bringing the retirement age for women into line with that of men.

Two years ago 72 percent of men and 27 percent of women retired at 65. Now 77 percent of men and 40 percent of women work until 65.

Trend

"The trend towards equal treatment, makes a common retirement age for both sexes more desirable," said Sanlam's general manager, Mr Desmond Smith.

Results of the survey, based on replies from 417 companies and institutions out of 888, who were asked to take part, show that there is little discrimination on grounds of sex or colour.

"About 88 percent of the pension funds analysed allow all employees to become members of the same fund," the report says.

"Of the remaining 12 percent, all but three funds have separate arrangements for those categories of employees excluded from the main fund, usually for practical rather than discriminatory reasons."

Discussing inflation, the report says: "Pension fund sponsors are much more aware these days of the effect inflation has on the income of existing pensioners.

"No less than 90 percent of the participants review the benefits of their pensioners regularly."

Contributions paid by employers vary widely, from 3,5 percent to 28 percent of the employee's salary.

But the majority — about 70 percent of employers — contribute amounts equal to between seven percent and 15 percent of the salary to the pension fund.

However, Mr Smith points out that little attention is being given to the preservation of benefits or transferability of accrued rights for employees who leave before reaching retirement age.

"This is probably due to the additional cost of such amendments.

"It is, however, an area which will have to receive attention over the next few years."

Municipal pension funds on cards

STAR 27/2/86

300

By Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Ratepayers may soon be faced with having to contribute towards pension schemes for their town and city councils.

In terms of legislation published here today, local authorities will be able to start pension funds for town and city councillors.

In the memorandum supporting the Bill, the Government says councillors suffer financially because of the time and energy they have to devote to council and council-related activities.

That loss leads to their receiving smaller pensions and benefits on retirement.

In order to compensate the councillors to some extent, the Bill empowered a local authority to establish or contribute to a pension fund for the benfit of councillors, their widows and dependants.

AY, Friday, February 28 1986

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28/2/86 300 BUS DAY

Pensions for councillors?

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

AN ADDITIONAL twist was given yesterday to the controversy over increased gratuities to parliamentarians with the tabling of a Bill in the House of Assembly proposing that municipal councillors be given pensions.

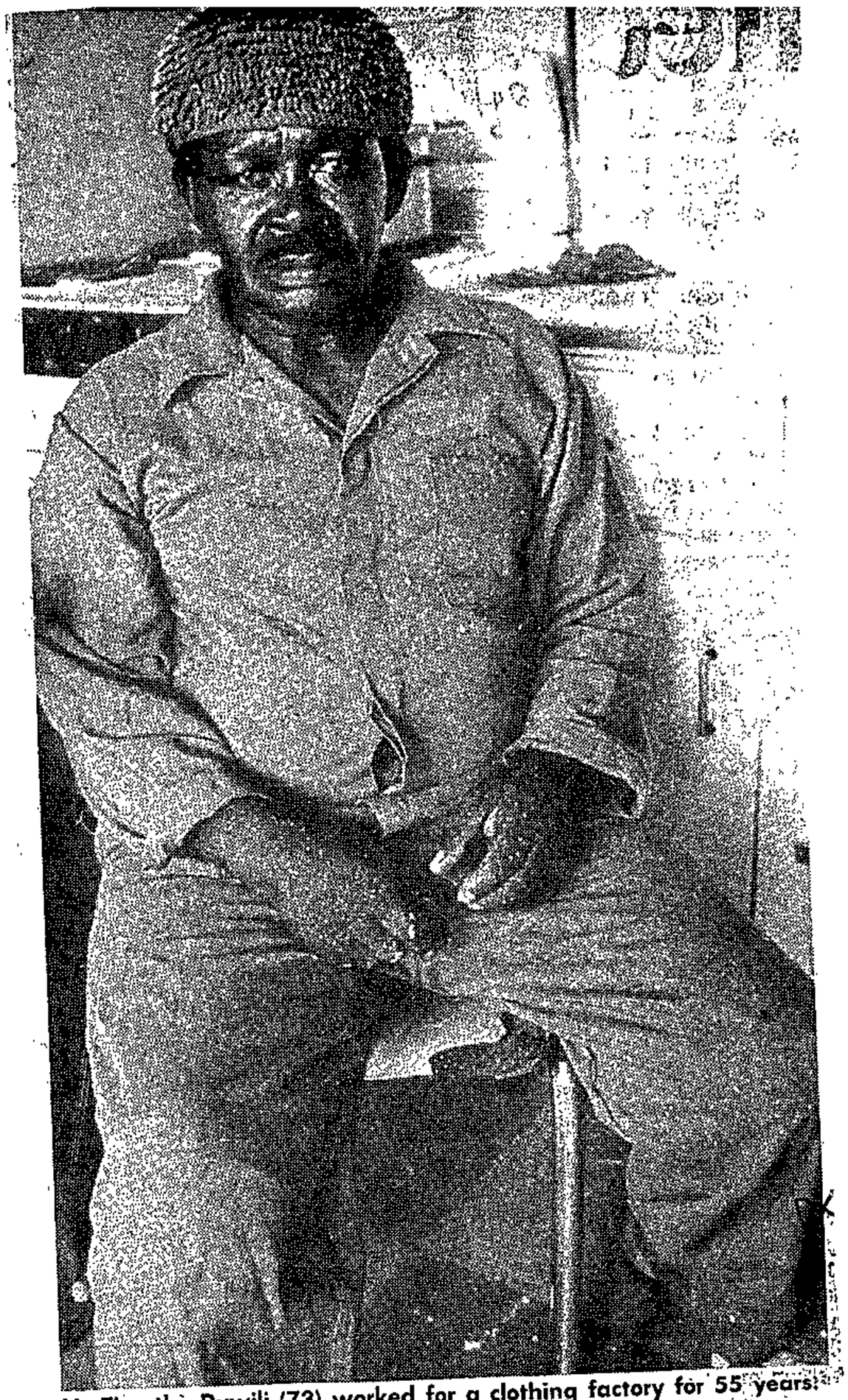
The proposal is expected to raise more dust over the level of benefits the country's legislators appear determined to vote for themselves.

The motivation for this latest draft legislation is to provide compensation to a large number of municipal councillors who have spent many years serving their communities.

And, in a first response to the recommended large salary increases for Cabinet ministers and MPs, President P W Botha yesterday released a statement saying that government intended to announce its decision on the matter as soon as possible.

This decision is expected to limit immediate increases to 10% across the board, and acceptance of the R10 000 payment to MPs to cover secretarial expenses for the year.

In his statement yesterday Botha said the report had identified major deficiencies in the remuneration structures and conditions of service of political office bearers, and that these deficiencies should be rectified as soon as possible.



Mr Timothy Dywili (73) worked for a clothing factory for 55 years. His wife's R110-a-month salary makes him ineligible for a pension.

Wife's R110 salary means no pension for man (73)

STAR 24/1/86

300

By Abel Mabelane

The hopes of a 73-year-old Katlehong man of obtaining an old age pension were dashed when he was told that his wife's salary of R110 a month disqualified him from receiving the pension.

Mr Timothy Dywili said he worked for a clothing factory industry for 55 years and received only a provident fund payment of R1 000 when he retired.

When he applied for a pension, he was shocked when an official of the Department of Home Affairs in Germiston told him he did not qualify for one because his wife was earning R110 a month.

"I have no source of income at the moment and I owe R549 for rent which I have failed to pay for the past four months.

"The R110 which my wife, Josephine, earns is not enough to pay our rent, which is more than R100 a month, and also to buy us food," Mr Dywili said.

Mr J de Beer, the regional representative of the Home Affairs Department in Germiston, said that according to the means test applied to pension applicants, Mr Dywili did not qualify for a pension because of his wife's income.

He said that according to the means test, when one spouse earned R540 or more a year, his/her partner was not eligible for a pension.

Compulsory pension fund needed — Reddy

PARLIAMENT — The Minister of the Budget in the House of Delegates, Dr J N Reddy, said yesterday the time had come for a compulsory national workers' pension fund to be established to provide stability in old age.

Replying in the mini-budget debate, he said every worker and employer should be compelled to contribute to such a fund — with the State as the third contributor.

The pension should be made transferable.

Dr Reddy said he wished the day would come when all State pensions would be made equal for all races. — Sapa.

Call for aid to Soweto's pensioners

27/1/86 STAR 300

JOHANNA MORIMI: blindness is only one of the hardships she faces.
● Pictures: JACOOB RYKLIFF

By Tembi Mbobo

When you're old, destitute and black, life could not be grimmer.

Add to this the punitive economic climate and rampant unemployment, and the prospect for about 40 000 pensioners in Soweto alone, plus more than 150 000 homeless derelicts in and around Johannesburg, beomes even bleaker.

A social worker attached to the West Rand Development Board (Wradebo), Mr Ben Nteso, has called for urgent help for these people from both the public and the private sectors.

Wradebo, community organisations and individuals were doing as much as they could, but this was just not enough, Mr Nteso said.

It was unfortunate that people who had spent years working and building Johannesburg should suddenly find themselves so destitute, he said.

"It is even more unfortunate that the city is at present celebrating its centenary in glitter while those who made it are slowly awaiting their death in the shadows of Johannesburg," he said.

There was only one old-age home for blacks on the Reef, which catered for Natalspruit and Thokoza senior citizens, Mr Nteso said.

"In Soweto and Diepmeadow we need at least three homes where these people can be housed and taken care of.

"We cannot expect these people to go back to their homelands where they may no longer even have relatives left," he said.

At the moment, he said, there were only three houses used as transit camps for 43 such people in Soweto, "and this is just a drop in the ocean".

Miss B Maja, a social worker at Katlehong Old Age Home, said that since the home opened in 1984 it had been inundated with calls from people trying to place their elderly relatives.

Future is grim for old, black destitutes

"We have had to turn them down because we only cater for aged people from Thokoza and Natalspruit townships. At the moment we have 38 residents and, until we extend the place, we cannot accept many more," she said.

Miss Maja said the home was a haven for the eldery. "Here they have 10 staff members who look after them and even two local doctors who volunteered to make calls on a weekly basis."

She said the home, a converted male hostel, was a community-based project which survived on donations and fees paid by the residents.

"Some businesswomen, headed by our honorary life president Mrs Violet Majeng, felt there was a need to cater for our elderly. They had discovered many cases of homeless people, people who were found sleeping in the streets, in toilets and in alleys.

"Some were simply being misused by their children and relatives who would squander the pensioners' bi-monthly payout," she said.

Mrs Sally Motlana, whose organisation, the Black Housewives' League (BHL), has adopted the two transit homes for women in Naledi, said most of the 22 residents were found roaming city streets.

"Some were found sleeping in backyards and alleys and some had simply been released from hospitals into the care of social workers.

"The pitiable ones are those who have lost contact with relatives in the homelands after spending years working in Johannesburg. On retiring they have nowhere to go," she said.

Mrs Motlana said: "Most of these people have no knowledge of economics and hardly ever save for old age. When their time of need approaches and their energy has been used up, they are then expected to return to their homelands where they normally starve to death."

There are many such cases; here are two of their stories:

Mrs Johanna Tutu (80), who lives at one of the Naledi transit homes for women, said she came from Mt Fletcher in the Transkei and had one relative, a nephew whom she did not want to bother.

The now blind Mrs Tutu said she used to work as a washerwoman and had a house in Newclare. But once her husband died everything went "haywire".

Mrs Johanna Morimi, who is also blind, said that before coming to the transit camp she had lived with her daughter in Honeydew.

"My employers arranged that I come here where I would be better cared for," she said.

Mrs Morimi, who was born during the late 19th century, said she came from Senekal in the Orange Free State, but had lost contact with any remaining relatives.

JOHANNA TUTU: When her husband died "everything went haywire".

Organising children

They set to work

Irene has brought joy to the elderly

STAR 3/3/86

IRENE NTINTILI: "Caring for our aged should be a matter of course."
● Picture: DALE YUDELMAN

By Kate McKinnell

Mrs Irene Ntintili will not tolerate the neglect of old people.

Such is her concern for Soweto's aged that she gave up her job a short while ago to devote herself entirely to Ekujabuleni Kwabadala (place of happiness for the aged), the Orlando day centre she has established.

Deeply religious, Mrs Ntintili expresses great feeling for the aged of her community.

"I hate to hear of old people who are left at home, uncared for, just waiting to die.

"We should value our parents, and teach our children the same respect," says Mrs Ntintili.

She points out that grannies can be made to feel needed just by leaving them small tasks to do in the home or running errands for them.

Her sense of duty has extended further than her own family.

"While I was working as a health advisor for a pharmaceutical company, I used to meet many old women who had come to the clinic with the children left in their care.

"I often used to give them lifts home, and visit them after that, finding out about their circumstances. It was obvious that many were in need of help," says Mrs Ntintili.

She has been working for years on the idea of a care centre in Soweto — and she has not let multiple obstacles deter her.

With an assurance born of her faith in God and herself as His creature, she has gone ahead with her dreams of providing care for the aged.

Through her church, she found out about a derelict building which was due to be demolished, and obtained permission to take it over.

Mrs Ntintili then secured a grant from the Urban Foundation, and had to raise an added amount to make up the cost of renovating the building — R61 000.

Extended and freshly painted, the centre was officially opened in January this year.

"We have a very flexible arrangement, with the old people coming whenever they feel like it — we often have problems getting them to go home!

"Besides the companionship they find here, they are kept busy with knitting and sewing and other crafts, while the men work in the garden. Just walking to the centre and being active does them good.

"We are hoping to find people skilled in different crafts who will come out to teach us," says Mrs Ntintili.

She joins the aged people in the centre's hall and leads singing and prayer, compassionate and encouraging but never patronising.

A major problem, she says, is that the centre is unable to provide food on a regular basis.

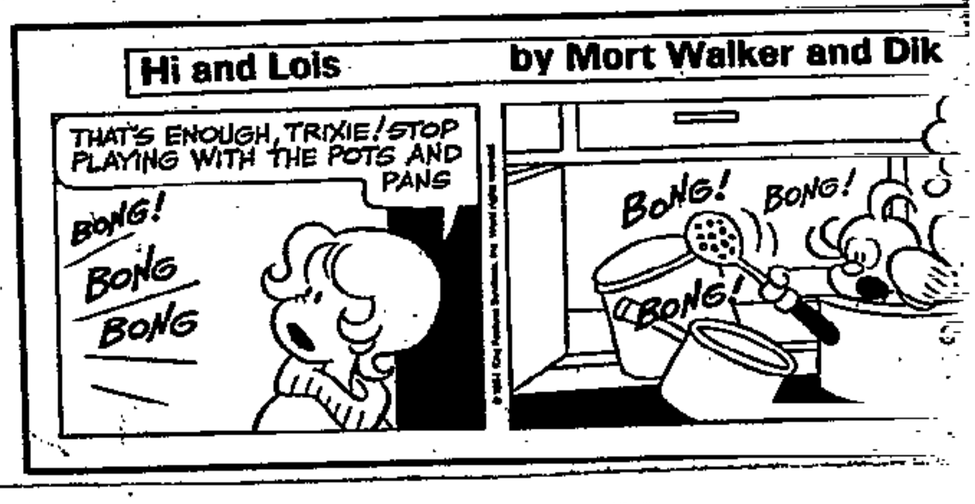
"Sometimes we are able to bring food from home to the centre, but unless we receive donations, we cannot give regular meals," says Mrs Ntintile.

The centre has managed to accommodate people in desparate straits — one man living in a hole dug out in a back yard was taken in and cared for before he died, while an aged couple who were living on the streets are now permanent residents at the centre.

"We really need day care centres like this all over Soweto, as this one only serves the Orlando area. That is something for us to work on," says Mrs Ntintili.

But she will have to delay her activities as she has to find part time work. She is a widow and feels she cannot rely only the generosity of her children and on payments for her work in a religious television programme.

"But, forgetting material possessions, I have so much — there is a lot to give," she says.



Pensions reviewed on regular basis

By Frank Jeans

Pension fund managers are becoming more and more aware of how much inflation is eroding the income of existing pensioners, with no fewer than 90 percent of participants reviewing benefits regularly.

The average annual increase granted to pensioners is more than 8,5 percent.

These facts emerge from the Sanlam group's biennial survey of pension fund structures.

Other points revealed by the survey are:

- There is a shift towards bringing the retirement age for women into line with that of men;
- There is little discimination on grounds of race and sex regarding eligibility for membership. About 88 percent of pension funds allow all employees to become members of the same fund;
- Many employees give little thought as to how much money is actually spent on their behalf by their employers. No matter how good benefits are, they cannot be appreciated if they are not understood by the members.

Mr Desmond Smith, general manager of Sanlam, says: "A retirement age of 65 now applies to 77 percent of the men and 40 percent of the women (two years ago, it was 72 and 27 percent respectively).

"The trend towards equal treatment for all, makes a common retirement age for both sexes more desirable."

On the communication aspect, Mr Smith believes employees should be made aware of the value of their benefits and so create a better employee attitude towards the employer.

"The one area which does not appear to be receiving much attention is the preservation of benefits or transfer of accrued rights," he says.

"This is probably due to the additional cost of such amendments. It is, however, an area which will have to receive attention over the next few years."

time pegged the profit margin of municipalities on the rendering of services; if so, what are these profit margins;

(2) whether any control is exercised to ensure that municipalities do not (a) exceed these profit margins and (b) circumvent the limiting of profit margins by accounting methods; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the control exercised in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) No. Neither rigid directives nor legislative powers in respect of the profit margin on the trading services of local authorities (which are autonomous bodies and where the principle of devolution of authority is applied) are used by the Central Government.

The former Croeser Working Group, however, did recommend as a guideline that local authorities should in the normal provision of services not realise a surplus of more than 10% on trading services. This guideline was approved by the Cabinet during June 1981 and is contained in the Croeser Working Group Report of 6 May 1982 which is at the disposal of all local authorities.

(2) No. The Department of Finance only excercises macro financial control over the capital and revenue budgets of local authorities.

Note:

(i) A rate of increase on the capital and revenue budgets of local authorities is determined annually by the Minister of Finance in order to co-ordinate and guide public sector expenditure.

(ii) The power for local authorities to determine tariffs on trading services is derived from provincial ordinances.

(iii) Local authorities have in fact a standard financial code as a manual for financial management. This control function is undertaken by the Provincial Audit Division.

HoA

Own Affairs:

Accommodation units for aged persons

†Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

How many accommodation units for aged White persons (a) had been built in the Durban municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at 31 December 1984 and (b) were so built in this area in 1985?

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

Since financial assistance is rendered for the erection of old age homes and flats for the aged, as well as the acquisition and conversion of existing buildings to old age homes, and flats for the aged, a distinction is made between such homes and flats built and acquired respectively.

(a) Until 31 December 1984.

(i) Old Age Homes erected accommodating 1 161 perons.

(ii) Existing buildings converted to Old Age Homes accommodating 493 persons.

(iii) Flats erected to a total of 162 units.

(iv) Existing buildings converted to flats to a total of 55 units.

(b) Period January 1985 until 31 December 1985

(i) Old Age Homes erected accommodating 38 persons.

(ii) Flats erected to a total of 10 units.

Afrikaans universities: open residences

*3. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether the Government has appoint-

ed a commission of inquiry to inquire into the opening of residences of Afrikaans universities to members of all population groups; if so, (a) when and (b) who are the members of the commission?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No, and

(a) and (b) fall away.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask whether he is aware that the rector of the University of Stellenbosch has said that Stellenbosch was ready now to open its residences to non-White students?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member's question is not relevant to the question which is under discussion.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon Minister's reply, I want to know whether he can give the categorical reply today that it is the policy of the Government that residences at Afrikaans universities will not be opened to non-Whites?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, that is also irrelevant to the question which was put. If one looks at the question on the Question Paper, it is very obvious that the hon member's question is irrelevant.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister must not try to avoid the question. [Interjections.] It seems to me that hon NP members are so nervous that they do not want to give me a chance to speak. [Interjections.] I now again ask the hon the Minister whether he can give the House the assurance that the residences of Afrikaans universities will not be opened to non-Whites. [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Rissik has every right to put the question which he has just put again at a later stage. In the meantime I just want to tell the hon member for Rissik that in terms of the Constitution and the policy of the Government the principle of provision of services has been built in for several years. Over the years it so happened at various universities that under certain conditions the opportunity was given to people of colour to attend the university. This takes place in terms of the policy of provision of services.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, must I now come to the conclusion that the residences will be opened to non-White students in terms of the principle of the provision of services? [Interjections.]

HoA

Teacher training colleges

*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any teacher training colleges for Whites were (a) built and/or (b) extended by his Department or any provincial education departments during the latest specified period of 10 years for which figures are available; if so, (i) what are the names of these colleges, (ii) where are they situated, (iii) when were they built and/or extended, (iv) what was the total capital cost of these buildings and/or extensions and (v) what total number of students can be accommodated in the buildings concerned?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) Yes.

(i) Teachers' College and two hostels;

(ii) Port Elizabeth;

(iii) 1978;

(iv) R3 964 274;

(v) 350.

(b) Yes.

(i) Oudtshoorn Onderwyskollege and two hostels; Durban Onderwyskollege; Edgewood College

(7). The credit balance in the Central Energy Fund is invested with approved financial institutions at the most advantageous interest rates.

Advertisements

123. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) R10 511,95.

(2)

Argus	298,80
Distrikpos	60,00
Beeld	1 394,00
Eastern Province Herald	712,50
Burger	882,80
East London Daily Dispatch	114,40
Citizen	1 051,00
O H Frewin	33,80
Daily Dispatch	124,80
George Herald	48,38
Daily News	858,95
Grocotts Mail	73,92
Daily Representative	29,70
Highway Mail	131,25
Diamond Fields	334,09
Die Laevelder	230,39
Nasionale Koerante	158,40
South Coast Herald	89,60
Natal Mercury	765,60
The Star	529,00
Natal Witness	771,50
Volksblad	553,85
Northern Review	72,00
Cape Times	147,84
Oosterlig	863,90
Potch Herald	15,00
Pretoria News	83,60
Hermanus Times	56,00
Recorder	26,88

Advertisements

130. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) The total amount spent during 1985 was R6 907,12.

(2) The relevant newspapers are:

Die Burger	1 056,00
Rapport	2 294,00
Sunday Times	2 360,96
The Argus	1 196,16
	R6 907,12

Ciskei/Transkei corridor: administration costs of townships

HANSARD 6/3/86

146. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: Q COL 364

What were the administration costs in respect of each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Development Board and situated within the corridor between the borders of the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic of Transkei during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Administration costs for the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985

Black Townships			
Queenstown			
(i) Administration costs	R278 671		
(ii) Agency fees	R53 274	=	R331 945
Cathcart			
(i) Administration costs	R30 496		
(ii) Agency fees	R10 891	=	R41 387
Stutterheim			
(i) Administration costs	R27 931		
(ii) Agency fees	R18 786	=	R46 717
Kei Road			
(i) Administration costs	R3 363		
(ii) Agency fees	R1 051	=	R4 414
Kei Mouth			
(i) Administration costs	R6 269		
(ii) Agency fees	R1 867	=	R8 136
King William's Town			
(i) Administration costs	R35 239		
(ii) Agency fees	R17 937	=	R53 176
Komga			
(i) Administration costs	R25 276		
(ii) Agency fees	R6 558	=	R31 834
East London			
(i) Administration costs	R290 492		
(ii) Agency fees	R64 654	=	R355 146

Old-age pensions

HANSARD 6/3/86 300

148. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: Q COL 365

(a) How many Black persons applied for old-age pensions in 1985 and (b) how many of these applications (i) had been (aa) granted and (bb) turned down and (ii) were still under consideration as at the end of that year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) and (b)(i)(bb) and (ii) No special record is kept of the information required and can only be obtained with considerable effort, which is deemed as unjustified. A new data system is being implemented which will provide for the supply of information of this nature.

(b)(i)(aa) It is estimated that 32 302 Black persons were granted social pension in 1985. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and does not include those granted by the self-governing National States.

Dr Willie van Niekerk ... regulations discriminatory.

Means test regulations discriminatory, says Minister of Health

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Regulations surrounding the means test for pensioners are undeniably discriminatory and should be scrapped as soon as possible, the Minister of National Health and Population, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday.

He was replying in the House of Delegates to a private member's motion by Dr Doat Cader (NPP, Montford) calling for the removal of discrimination in the way the means test is applied.

Dr Cader said the way in which a prospective pensioner's application was assessed was blatantly discriminatory towards blacks.

For instance, a white with assets of R41 000 was considered poor enough to qualify for a social welfare pension. A black with assets of only R11 000 was considered too wealthy to qualify.

● The Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said that in order to give the own affairs administrations credibility, the general affairs administration should take immediate steps to scrap such discriminatory regulations.

● Dr van Niekerk said in his reply there was no doubt in his mind that the means test was discriminatory and should go.

It was hoped that within five years' sufficient funds would be available to achieve parity.

But he warned that this might prove virtually impossible with the present state of the economy.

● Later yesterday the Minister of Communications and Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik, said all coloured and Indian Post and Telecommunications employees, apart from those in four categories, were to be paid the same as their white counterparts as from April 1.

He made the announcement in the second reading debate on the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

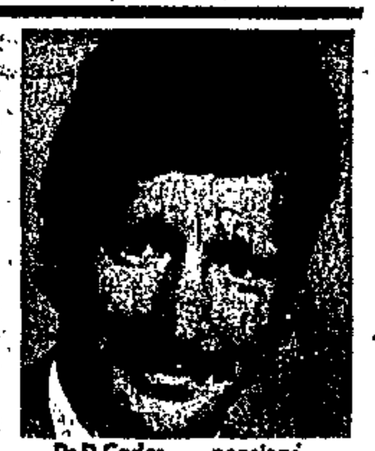
Dr Munnik said blacks would remain on a scale two notches below that of other employees.

But they will also gain full parity soon, he said.

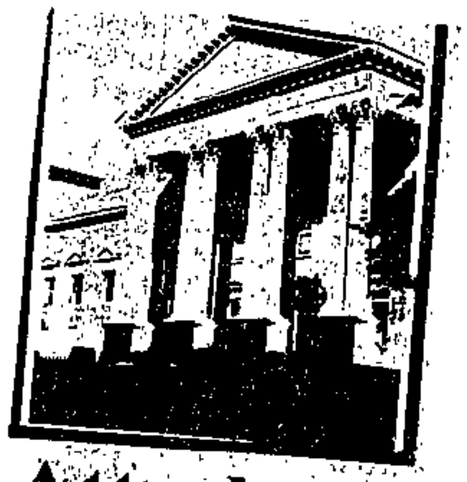
Responding to criticism from Mr Somaroo Pachai (NPP, Natal Midlands) over the recent postal tariff increases, he said local stamps had once cost about two cents — the same as some newspapers which had slammed the increases.

These newspapers were now 40 cents while stamps were only 14 cents.

"I think you get better value for a 14-cent stamp than a 40-cent newspaper," Dr Munnik said.



Dr D Cader ... pensions discriminatory.



Attack on pensions means test

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — There is blatant discrimination in the way the means test for pensioners is applied in South Africa, Dr Doat Cader (NPP Montford) said in the House yesterday.

Introducing a private member's motion calling on the government to "take urgent steps" to remove discrimination in the means test, he said he was not suggesting that the test should be scrapped.

The means test was necessary — to prevent the wealthy from claiming social pensions — but the way in which different parameters were used for each race group was offensive and discriminatory.

To qualify for a pension, the assets and income limits for whites were far higher than for other groups.

Another discriminatory aspect was the fact that coloureds and Indians had to be resident in the country for between 15 and 20 years to qualify, compared with five years for whites.

"This is a case of blatant discrimination — all in a country where the State President has declared that apartheid is dead," he said.

Mr T Palan (Sol Bayview) said in 1984/5 black pensioners were paid R154 million, coloureds R156 milion, Indians R24 million and whites R274 million.

Mr P C Nadasen (NPP Allandale) said coloured and Indian war pensioners, who had been loyal in the defence of the country, had been "totally ignored" by the government.

Dr M S Padayachy (NPP North Western Cape) said whites had to earn exactly double the income limit for Africans to be disqualified from pensions.

Indians were subjected to double discrimination in pensions, said Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Chairman of the Ministers' Council.

Speaking in the debate on Dr Cader's motion, he said while there was discrimination in the actual means test, Indians also received smaller pensions.

Mr Rajbansi said that while it may be easier for the House to remove pensions discrimination and let Indians benefit as a result, it would not be fair to do so as long as blacks were not benefitting as well.

There was "no doubt at all" that the means test for pensions was discriminatory and should be removed as soon as possible, the Minister of National Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said in the House.

Replying to points made in the debate, he said, however, he was sure that Indians would not like to see their own pensions brought to parity with whites unless the same applied to blacks and there was no money in the Treasury for this. — Sapa

deficiency syndrome were diagnosed in 1985?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Twelve.

Lung cancer

245. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many persons in each race group died of lung cancer during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

For the year 1985:

Primary malignancy of bronchus (deaths), White 155; Coloured 126; Asian 2; Black 33.

Primary malignancy of lung (deaths), White 136; Coloured 71; Asian 3; Black 50.

Stock theft

265. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were convicted of theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in the magisterial districts of (i) East London, (ii) King William's Town, (iii) Stutterheim, (iv) Cathcart and (v) Queenstown during 1985 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information for 1985 is as follows:

Magisterial District	(a) Small Stock	(b) Large Stock
(i) East London	37	19
(ii) King William's Town	33	2
(iii) Stutterheim	67	9
(iv) Cathcart	8	0
(v) Queenstown	38	0

Eastern Cape: offences

269. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were convicted of (a) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (b) culpable homicide, (c) murder, (d) rape and (e) robbery in the magisterial districts of (i) East London, (ii) King William's Town, (iii) Stutterheim, (iv) Cathcart, (v) Queenstown and (vi) Komga during 1985 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information for 1985 is as follows:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(i) East London	271	60	12	57	107
(ii) King William's Town	72	15 (Includes (iii)(b))	None	11 (Includes (iii)(d))	12
(iii) Stutterheim	89	Included in (ii)(b)	None	Included in (ii)(d)	4
(iv) Cathcart	23	3	None	2	1
(v) Queenstown	169	36	10	40	23
(vi) Komga	49	4	4	7	5

Civil Pensions Stabilisation Account

271. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether there have been any shortfalls in the Civil Pensions Stabilisation Account since its inception; if so, (a) by what amount did this account fall short of the sum paid out in each specified year and (b) which body makes up the shortfalls in this account;

(2) whether there was a shortfall in this account in the 1984-85 financial year; if so, what was the shortfall;

(3) whether it is anticipated that there will be shortfalls in this account in the 1985-86 and 1986-87 financial years; if so, what is the anticipated shortfall in respect of each of these financial years?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes—In respect of the Government Service Pension Fund.

(a) 1982/83 financial year—R17,6 million.
1983/84 financial year—R53,4 million.
1984/85 financial year—R96,8 million.

(b) (i) The State Revenue fund in respect of Government and Provincial civil pensioners.

(ii) The Post Office Fund in respect of Post Office civil pensioners.

(2) Yes—see (1)(a)

(3) Yes—1985/86—R133,8 million.
1986/87—R109,5 million.

Consolidation: cost of land

275. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the cost of purchasing land for the purpose of consolidation in respect of each (a) national state and (b) independent Black state as at 31 December 1985 or the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) and (b) On 31 December 1985 the cost of land purchased for consolidation purposes was R1 101 000 000.

The cost relating to the purchase of land are not recorded separately in respect of each national state. The figures requested are thus not readily available.

Removals/resettlements

276. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What total number of Black persons in the national states were resettled in 1985, (b)(i) from what specified places were they removed and (ii) in what specified places were they resettled and (c) for what reasons were they resettled?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The competence to settle Blacks in the national states vests in the state concerned. The Department of Development Aid has no information regarding such settlement actions and was not involved in any settlement action in the national states.

Maize

299. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) What stocks of maize were on hand at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

Pensioners drenched in open-air payout

DISPATCH 12/3/86

By MTOBELI MXOTWA

EAST LONDON — Hundreds of Duncan Village pensioners waited for more than ten hours in pouring rain in an empty space on the edge of the township for their pension money yesterday.

The deputy regional representative of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Port Elizabeth, Mr H. C. C. Scholtz, said his department was aware of the problems experienced by Duncan Village pensioners during bad weather.

For security reasons, pension officials could not go into Duncan Village, he said. He pointed out that the community hall had been burnt down in August last year.

Asked why security forces patrolling the township could not accompany the pension officials or why the money could not be posted to the pensioners, Mr Scholtz said he could not comment, but added that the department was investigating alternative shelter for the pensioners and various authorities and individuals had been approached.

Shelter for the pensioners would be made available during the next payout.

Pensioners interviewed yesterday complained about the long wait to get their money. Some said they had been waiting since 4 am and had not yet received their pension by 3 pm.

Mrs N. Gawulayo said she had been waiting since dawn and it had started raining while she was there.

She said yesterday was not the first time pensioners had had to contend with bad weather.

She said the authorities had made no effort to alleviate their plight.

Yesterday afternoon drenched pensioners stood waiting patiently in a queue stretcing for about 100 metres. Some sat on their soaked belongings. The fortunate ones were those who brought their umbrellas along — apparently a group that arrived late.

Pension officials were in a car and paid out the money through a window.

An advice office worker at the South African Committee on Higher Education (Sached), Miss Vangiwe Matyuntywa, accused the Department of Health and Welfare of a lack of concern for the pensioners.

"Old and frail people have been standing in the rain the whole day. Some of them are very sick," she said.

She said the department had had enough time to provide shelter since the destruction of the community hall.

She said the department could negotiate for the use of the city hall or the old library during pension days since pensions were paid once in three months.

to importing sunflower seed for national consumption; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether any sunflower seed will be imported for this purpose; if so, (a) when, (b) in what quantities, (c) from what countries and (d) at what price?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) None—March 1986.

(2) No. It is more profitable to import crude oil; phytosanitary requirements restrict the processing of imported seed to costal installations; and problems regarding the quality of imported seed have been experienced in the past.

(3) Falls away.

Own Affairs:

HANSARD 12/3/86 Q COR 515

Old-age homes (300)

17. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many old-age homes for White persons were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many aged persons can be accommodated in these homes;

(2) What total amount was spent by his Department in the 1985-86 financial year on old-age homes and facilities for aged persons;

(3) whether there is a shortage of (a) old-age homes and (b) facilities for the care of the aged; if so, (i) what is the nature of the shortage and (ii) what steps is his Department taking to overcome this shortage?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 395 Subsidised homes.
4 Homes run by the private sector for the State.
4 Departmental homes.
91 Private homes not subsidised.

(b) 32 569.

(2) R64 263 000 for 1984-85. Final figures for 1985-86 are not yet available.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) The shortage is in respect of provision for frail aged and service centres.

(ii) By the subsidisation of additional aged persons in homes and service centres to be established.

HANSARD 12/3/86 Q COR 516 (300)

War veterans' pensions

18. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

How many White (a) male and (b) female persons over the age of 85 years were in receipt of war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) 771.

(b) 153 (As at 31 December 1985).

HANSARD 12/3/86 Q COR 516 (300)

Old-age pensions

20. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White persons applied for old-age pensions in 1985;

(2) how many of these applications (a) were granted, (b) were refused and (c) are still under consideration;

(3) how many of the refusals were attributable to the applicant's assets exceeding the limits laid down by the means test;

(4) what total number of White persons were in receipt of old-age pensions as at the end of 1985?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 11 550.

(2) (a) 7 275.

(b) 2 761.

(c) 1 514.

(3) 773.

(4) 142 806.

Q COR 517

Social workers (300)

HANSARD 13/3/86

23. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

Whether his Department employs any social workers; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many social workers are employed in posts subsidised by his Department?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) 378.

(b) 899.

THURSDAY, 13 MARCH 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Advertisements

131. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) and (2) R1 785,72 to Business Day.

Q COR 518 HANSARD 13/3/86

Tuberculosis (300)

247. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) How many cases of tuberculosis were reported in 1985 in each (a) province and (b) national state whose government had not taken over health services;

(2) how many cases of tuberculosis were hospitalised in each (a) province and (b) such national state in 1985;

(3) how many tuberculosis patients died in each (a) province and (b) such national state in 1985?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

	(1) Tuberculosis Cases	(2) Tuberculosis Cases Hospitalised	(3) Tuberculosis Deaths
Transvaal			
White	250	5 845	5
Coloured	583		6
Asian	75		1
Black	14 135		422
O.V.S.			
White	23	3 134	0
Coloured	182		8
Asian	1		0
Black	3 085		67

Social pensions rise to R170-m

Argus 12/3/86

Political Staff

SOCIAL pensions are to rise to R170-million (R150-million in the current year) in the new financial year, Mr du Plessis said.

Particulars of the allocations and the resulting improvements in pensions and allowances are to be announced by the Ministers responsible as soon as possible.

Regarding civil pensions for retired public servants, Mr du Plessis said that from October 1 those who had retired before April 1 1986 would receive a one percent increase for each completed year of retirement up to September 30 1986.

The minimum would be 7,5 percent and the maximum 15 percent.

This increase would require close on R31-million for the six months in 1986/87.

Regarding military pensioners, the Minister said a revision of the benefit structure had been approved from October 1 1986.

This meant that parity between population groups would be achieved.

Mr du Plessis also announced that war veterans of World War I from all population groups would no longer be subject to a means test to qualify for a war veteran's pension.

Those in this category may make immediate application for such a pension.

Natalia Development Board

(a) 56 (29 withdrawn due to high prices).

(b) 56 (27 processed, but delayed due to re-assessment of house prices).

East Cape Development Board

(a) 3 033.

(b) 1 592.

Central-Transvaal Development Board

(a) 2 079.

(b) 1 553.

Western Transvaal Development Board

(a) 63.

(b) 43.

Highveld Development Board

(a) 1 792.

(b) 1 269.

Northern Cape Development Board

(a) 440.

(b) 440.

Western Cape Development Board

	Walvis Bay
(a) 332.	(a) 20.
(a) 287.	(a) 19.

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(a) None.

(b) None.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

(a) 273.

(b) 194.

Houses

169. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What was the total number of houses built in Black townships administered by Development Boards in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) what was the estimated backlog in respect of these Black townships at the end of that year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 7 661 houses in 1985.

(b) 63 296.

Aged persons: accommodation

173. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether there is any accommodation available in the Cape Town area for aged Black persons; if so, (a) how many units and (b) where are they situated in each case; if not, why not;

(2) whether any accommodation units for aged Black persons are to be built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many units, (b) when and (c) where?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Two units.

(b) One unit at Langa with accommodation for 54 aged Black persons and one unit at Nyanga with accommodation for 24 aged Black persons.

(2) (a) Phumlani organisation (a registered welfare organisation) plans the erection of an old age home for 125 aged Black persons and a service centre.

(b) The organisation has already submitted an application for a loan to the amount of R2 125 000,00.

(c) Phumlani, Gugulethu.

Housing: shortage

174. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What was the estimated shortage of housing for Blacks outside the national states at the end of 1985;

(2) how many houses were provided in 1985 for Blacks (a) outside the national states and (b) in each province by (i) the State, (ii) local authorities and (iii) the private sector;

(3) when is it expected that the shortages will be eliminated in areas outside the national states?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Approximately 221 572.

(2) (a) In urban Black townships.

(i) 9 213.

(ii) 339.

(iii) 7 061.

(b) In urban Black townships.

Transvaal
(i) 4 348.

(ii) 299.

(iii) 4 979.

Cape Province
(i) 4 685.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) 595.

Orange Free State
(i) 180.

(ii) 40.

(iii) 1 487.

Natal
(i) to (iii)—Nil.

(3) The following factors will have an influence on the provision of housing and the subsequent elimination of shortages—

(i) Economic climate.

(ii) Availability of funds for sub-economic housing.

(iii) Availability of funds for infrastructure.

(iv) Availability of land.

(v) The pace at which development by the private sector will take place.

(vi) Rate of urbanisation.

(vii) Growth rate of the urban Black population.

It is therefore impossible to give a meaningful reply to this question.

Old Crossroads

178. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any (a) rents, (b) service fees and/or (c) other specified charges are payable by residents of Old Crossroads; if so, (i) what amount is payable per (aa) person and (bb) household in respect of each specified charge and (ii) what total amount was collected from residents of Old Crossroads in respect of each of the above-mentioned rents, services and other charges over the latest specified

PFP predicts harder times for pensioners

PETER WALLINGTON

THE Progressive Federal Party welcomed some of the increased pensions announced by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis yesterday but is disappointed by the rise in social pensions.

PFP economic affairs spokesman Brian Goodall said last night that, with inflation running at 20%, the social pension increase meant pensioners would find it harder to eke out an existence than during last year.

Du Plessis announced that civil pensioners would receive increases of between 7,5% and 15% depending on years of service.

Furthermore, social pensioners of all races would receive an increase of R18 a month. White pensions would rise from R180pm to R198pm, while black pensions would rise from R79pm to R79pm.

Goodall said the PFP welcomed the fact that parity had been reached in military pensions.

Pensioners of all races to get R18 a month more

Parliamentary Correspondent

PENSIONERS of all races are to receive R18 a month more from October 1.

This means that white pensions will increase from R180 a month to R198, while those of blacks will go up from R79 to R97 a month.

Of the R170 million appropriated for improvement of social benefits, a total of R106,7 million will go to additional pensions and allowances for blacks and R26,6 million for whites.

In the case of blacks, an amount of R53,6 million will be allocated to pensioners in South Africa, while R52,6 million would be made available to the Departme[illegible] of Development Aid[illegible] transfer to the gover[illegible]s of the self-governing nati[illegible]al states'.

The improved allowances also provide for an increase in foster-child allowances for blacks of R11 a month (from R48 to R59 a month).

Whites' foster parents' allowances will be increased from R122 to R133 a month and child allowances will be increased from R54 a month to R59.

Pensioners told five times of their R18 pay increase

E-Post. (300) 18/3/86.

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The divisions in the way South Africa is run were graphically illustrated yesterday when no fewer than five Government departments were involved in disseminating details about increases in social pensions.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, announced in his Budget speech to Parliament that R170 million had been set aside for social pensions and allowances for all population groups.

Particulars were to be announced by the relevant Ministers "as soon as possible", Mr Du Plessis said.

It transpired from five departments that all social pensioners would get a rise of R18 a month from October 1.

The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, made the statement for black pensioners falling under "governments of the self-governing national states".

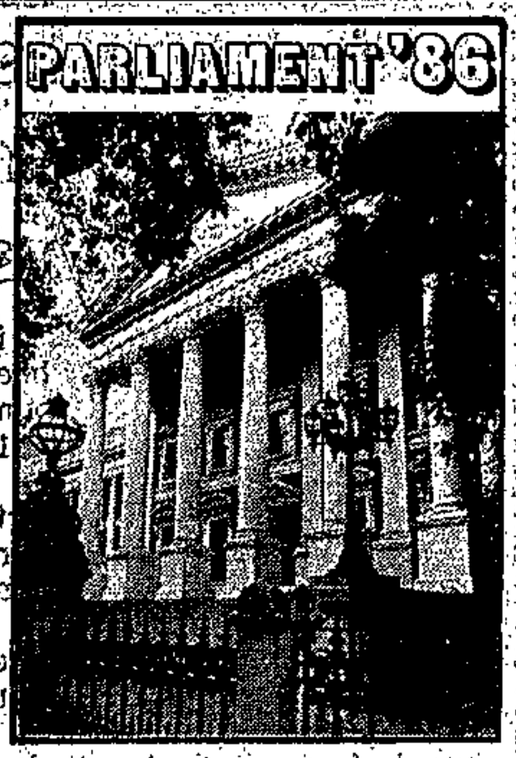
The Minister Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, made it for blacks within the Republic.

And the Minister of the Budget in the white "own affairs" administration made it for whites.

For coloureds and Indians, the information emanated from their respective "own affairs" administrations.

From October 1 white social pensioners will receive R198 a month; Africans R97; and coloureds and Indians R135.

The Labour Party in a statement expressed its regret at the remaining gap.



R18 a month more for all pensioners

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Social pensioners of all race groups will receive R18 a month more from October 1, but this year they will not receive the usual one-off bonus.

In the Budget, R170 million was set aside for social pensions and allowances for all population groups.

White pensioners will now receive R198 a month, coloureds and Indians R135 and blacks R97.

Mr F W de Klerk, chairman of the white Ministers' Council and Minister of the Budget in the Assembly, said instead of paying a bonus as in the past, it had been decided to use the full amount available for the improvement of the basic pension.

All future increases would, therefore, be added to the amount of R198 a month and not to a lesser amount as would have been the case had a single bonus been paid.

The social benefits for whites will cost R26 568 000.

Improvements in social pensions and allowances for black people will cost R106 164 000 — R53 613 000 for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and R52 551 000 to the Department of Development Aid. The latter amount is for the self-governing states.

The Labour Party expressed regret more money had not been made available to bring parity in pensions nearer.

● It is incorrectly reported in the Budget supplement today, as it was in yesterday's Budget special, that white pensioners are to get R194.

Pension day problems

DISPATCH 19/3/80

300

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Pension pay day for Kwelera pensioners poses many problems ranging from receiving incorrect amounts to unsuitable transport and even being crushed to death.

This emerged yesterday during interviews with pensioners at the paypoint in Mdantsane magistrate's offices.

The Black Sash had provided pensioners with transport to Mdantsane.

Pensioners said they had received pensions from Ciskei since they were told they would be resettled at the Ncera District in Ciskei. They said they were last paid at their locality by Ciskei last September.

The director-general for information in Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi, had said the government would only deliver pensions if its property and personnel were not endangered.

Mrs Mbomvane . . . received R16

Mrs Matyila . . . must go back on Friday

Pensioners said while they received R96 quarterly, their counterparts on farms in South Africa got R130 during the same period as well as an annual bonus.

A pensioner, Mr John Mgabela, said their main problem was transport. He said before the Black Sash helped them, they hired a bus for R320, which some pensioners could not afford.

Another pensioner, Mrs Notetse Mbomvane, complained about a discrepency in her pay. She said she was given R16 for three months this time. Officials told her she had been overpaid last time.

But Mrs Nondleko Matyila received nothing. Officials told her her voucher had been misplaced and she should come back on Friday. She said she could not afford to do that — she would have to pay about R15 each way.

A clerk at the pay office said the mistakes had been due to computer errors. He said Mrs Matyila should come back on Friday, but Mrs Mbomvane had to wait until the error had been rectified.

Pensioners pile onto bakkies and kombis to return to Kwelera after collecting their pensions at Mdantsane.

Other pensioners spoke of dangers of being crushed to death. They said weaker pensioners would fall when pushed and were trampled in the overcrowded pay office.

Two pensioners were crushed to death in the office in January.

Mr Somtunzi said discrepancies would be sorted out when the computer error had been rectified. He said the problem had affected all districts and some had already been paid.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

	White	Coloured	Asian	Black
Cholera	0	1	19	670
Typhoid	59	27	51	4 049
Paratyphoid	1	0	0	3
Tuberculosis	620	11 421	630	36 370
Plague	0	0	0	0
Anthrax	0	0	0	0
Brucellosis	164	0	0	34
Leprosy	1	1	0	72
Diphtheria	1	2	0	42
Meningococcal Inf.	67	206	7	199
Tetanus	1	10	3	202
Poliomyelitis	4	7	0	53
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Measles	961	650	168	12 186
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0
Haemorrhagic fevers	0	0	0	1
Rift valley fever	1	0	0	0
Viral hepatitis	383	297	107	593
Rabies	0	0	0	0
Psittacosis	1	0	0	0
Trachoma	0	0	0	19
Typhus (lice)	0	0	0	0
Typhus (flea)	0	0	0	0
Malaria	286	3	5	9 652
Trypanosomiasis	0	0	0	0
Leptospirosis	0	0	0	0
Toxoplasmosis	0	0	0	4
Prim. malig. of bronchus	126	100	20	132
Prim. malig. of lung	62	27	14	60
Prim. malig of pleura	0	1	0	1
Poisoning (agric. remedy)	14	28	0	67
Poisoning (lead)	2	0	0	3

Sorghum beer

362. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) With reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 7 on 12 February 1985, (a) what progress had been made in respect of the privatisation of the sorghum beer industry as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) when is it anticipated that this process will be completed;

(2) whether any alternative sources of income have been found for Black local authorities; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these sources?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) The Sorghum beer interests of the 13 development boards have been rationalised into 8 consortiums which, pending amendments to the act, are conducted in terms of co-operative agreements. In view of changed circumstances within the Sorghum beer industry and the possible phasing out of the development boards the process of privatisation is to be accelerated.

(b) It is proposed that amendments to the relative legislation to regulate the privatisation are to be tabled during the present session of Parliament.

(2) Yes. The Black local authorities will as participants in the regional services councils also share in the revenue generated by these councils. These local authorities are otherwise also dependent upon the revenue derived from rent and trading services. Sub-economic rates are, where necessary, supplemented with bridging finance.

Lawsuits

369. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any lawsuits were brought against him in his capacity as Minister of Law and Order in 1985 by members of the public; if so, (a) how many and (b) what (i) were the circumstances of the lawsuit, and (ii) was the outcome, in each case;

(2) whether he paid out any moneys (a) as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him and (b) in out-of-court settlements; if so, what total amount?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 137.

(b) (i)

Damage to vehicles	68
Unlawful arrest and detention	29
Assault	29
Shooting incidents	4
Bitten by police dog	3
Loss of maintenance	1
Confiscation of vehicle	1
Damage to property due to police action	1
Loss of prisoner's property while in police custody	1
Total	137

(ii) 88 cases were settled out of court
8 cases were decided in favour of the state, with costs
1 case succeeded with a counter-claim
38 cases were withdrawn
2 cases were dropped

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes, R146 668 14 of which R111 378 64 was paid out owing to damage which resulted from motor accidents.

Pensions

449. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether military pensions payable for wounds, injuries or other disabilities inflicted in the course of military duty are classified as civil pensions; if not, as what type of pensions are they classified;

(2) whether increases in civil pensions are normally effected in a certain month; if so, in what month;

(3) for what periods since 1945 have increases in military pensions been effected in (a) April, (b) October and (c) other specified months?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. Military pensions are not specifically classified as a type of pension but are related to compensation for disablement caused or aggravated by military service.

(2) No.

(3) (a) 1945 1967 1978 1984.

(b) 1968 1973 1975 1977 1985.

(c) May and December—1974.

Telephones

527. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

What was the estimated cost of repairing public telephones in the Republic in 1985?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

R0,7 million for repairs arising from vandalism and the theft of appartus.

Role of pension-fund trusts is defended

FOR some years government has questioned the legality of trusts established by trustees of many private pension funds to care for lump-sum benefits which become payable when an employee dies in service.

So says chairman of Association of Trust Companies in SA A Skelton, who believes pension-fund trusts, legal or otherwise, are important.

Pension plan enrages war veteran

Mr Reuby Cohen . . . enraged by the Budget announcement on military pensions.

22/3/1986 STAR 300

By Inga Molzen

Johannesburg war veteran Mr Reuby Cohen (65) is enraged by the Budget announcement on military pensions.

Mr Cohen, who believes he was the first South African to lose both legs in World War 2, said:

"Had I known in 1941 what I know today, I would have told a certain German Stuka bomber pilot: 'Don't blow off my legs — wait till I've matriculated'."

Although there will, for the first time, be parity in military pensions for all races, Mr Cohen said there was now a new apartheid based on education.

"Mr (Barend) du Plessis stated during the Budget speech that there will be an increase for disabled war veterans (none of whom are entitled to an old-age pension) but, and always a but, with a graduate qualification," added Mr Cohen, who holds a Std 8.

Military pensions will now be categorised according to educational qualifications at the date of enlistment. Thus, each month a Std 8 certificate holder will receive R600, a matriculant R750 and a person with at least three years' tertiary education will get R1 000.

A person with a disability of at least 80 percent will receive a supplementary allowance.

"When I volunteered in 1940, nobody asked me if I had matriculated. When General Jan Smuts thanked me and other severely wounded for our contribution to the war effort, he did not ask me if I had matriculated," said Mr Cohen.

A Department of Health and Welfare official in Pretoria said: "Each case is assessed by a medical board to determine the circumstances of the disability. In the past, military pensions were calculated according to a person's potential earning capacity."

The South African Legion recently said it was very satisfied with military pensions — with parity of compensation for heavily disabled people. Legion national secretary Mr R L McCall-Peat said improvements to the scale of military pensions were to a large extent based on proposals it had made.

REGISTERED AS WORKSEEKERS: 1985

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Johannesburg	17 633	12 012	30 051	19 565	26 947	17 992	25 362	16 892	27 575	17 658	28 352	17 730	25 032	15 344	28 288	17 439	29 384	17 472	28 592	17 316	29 883	17 480	24 223	14 335
Cape Town	4 823	3 234	7 376	4 871	8 057	5 875	8 618	5 984	9 872	6 645	9 912	7 572	10 667	7 570	12 058	7 227	12 106	7 170	11 599	6 827	13 015	7 569	11 426	7 100
Durban	15 795	7 492	30 892	14 394	26 496	12 359	25 805	12 015	26 898	13 833	24 761	13 633	27 819	13 706	31 543	15 842	28 820	14 609	27 810	14 153	31 063	14 770	26 948	13 226
Pretoria	7 115	4 865	9 691	5 953	9 338	6 342	10 352	5 299	9 977	5 800	8 682	5 016	11 646	5 692	10 713	5 447	11 704	5 835	10 641	5 110	11 025	5 596	10 481	5 302
Port Elizabeth	7 986	4 506	11 238	6 084	9 314	4 499	8 444	3 929	9 928	6 491	10 575	4 414	10 158	4 436	10 970	4 652	11 396	5 322	11 048	5 194	12 000	5 529	9 406	4 420
Bloemfontein	3 361	1 823	4 301	2 538	4 025	2 305	4 139	2 327	4 364	2 314	3 678	2 283	3 817	2 374	3 740	2 425	3 979	2 772	3 816	2 635	3 663	2 492	3 571	2 144
East London	2 022	1 185	3 317	2 058	2 757	2 259	2 951	2 068	2 995	1 718	2 938	1 748	2 673	1 615	2 835	1 840	2 395	1 428	2 419	1 486	2 915	1 770	2 020	1 356
Kimberley	2 035	745	2 262	910	2 079	779	1 835	724	2 191	815	2 032	804	2 097	783	2 283	784	2 320	826	2 242	1 072	2 414	1 047	1 867	1 075
George	415	357	524	417	539	453	600	476	685	481	690	458	919	516	1 028	532	1 118	551	1 105	598	1 221	657	1 241	722
TOTAL	61 205	36 219	99 652	56 790	89 552	52 863	88 106	49 714	94 485	55 755	91 620	53 658	94 828	52 036	103 458	56 188	103 222	55 997	99 272	54 391	107 289	56 910	90 983	49 680

HoA

HANSARD 25/3/86

Unemployment Insurance Fund

462. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits, and (b) what total amount had been paid out to such persons, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 312 residents of KwaNdebele received benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund during December 1985.

(b) The total amount paid out during December 1985 was R90 576.

Rifles

HANSARD 25/3/86

498. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any obsolete rifles were sold by (a) the South African Defence Force and/or (b) Armscor recently; of so, (i) on what date or dates (ii) what types of rifles were sold and (iii)(aa) at what prices, (bb) to whom and (cc) in what manner were they sold;

(2) whether these rifles had been rendered inoperable;

(3) whether these rifles are available for resale to the public; if so,

(4) whether any control is exercised over the future use of such rifles; if so, what control;

(5) whether any licence is required for (a) the resale of such rifles to the public and (b) members of the public to purchase such rifles; if so, what is the nature of the licence in each case;

(6) whether ammunition is available for these rifles?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) From January to June 1984.

(ii) ,303 inch Long Barrel Drill Carbines with Mauser bolt action (Lee Enfield) and Short Barrel Drill Carbines with lever action (Martini-Henry).

(iii) (aa) R15,00 for the Lee Enfields and R5,00 for the Martini-Henrys.

(bb) The best carbines to SA Defence Force members, Civil Servants, Armscor employees and the SABC (The SABC paid R4,00 each).

(cc) Initially out of hand to interested persons. The remainder which were in a very bad condition, were sold by public tender, arranged by the Office for State Purchases, for 75c to Mr J C Sussens of Brits.

(b) No.

(2) Yes. The carbines were previously rendered inoperable for use as drill carbines by school cadets and were consequently no longer classified as a weapon but as collector's items in terms of subsection 45(2)(a)(iii) of the Act on Weapons and Ammunition, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969).

(3) Persons who bought the carbines are themselves members of the public. It is not known whether they resold any of the carbines.

(4) No, not by the SA Defence Force. It would in any event be an impossible task.

(5) (a) and (b) No.

(6) Yes, commercially, but note (2) above.

Telephones

508. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether there is a shortage of telephones in the Hout Bay/Llandudno area; if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

25/3/86 HANSARD **Pensions** 300

509. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black (a) male and (b) female persons over the age of 85 years were in receipt of war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Male—February 1986—23.

(b) Female—February 1986—None.

Pensions

511. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black persons in the Republic were (a) in receipt of and (b) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants as at 31 December 1985;

HoA

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1985 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants;

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons and (b) free income allowed per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions and (iii) disability grants in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) 264 295.

(ii) 4 484.

(iii) 1 456.

(iv) 119 285.

(b) (i) 171 792.

(ii) 2 914.

(iii) 1 092.

(iv) 81 114.

(2) (a) Old age pension: R898,50 (R74,87 per month)
Pension for the blind: R887,68 (R73,97 per month)
War veterans pension: R944,23 (R78,97 per month)

(b) Disability grant: R898,42 (R74,86 per month)
Old age pensions: The monthly amount payable for the period March 1985 to September 1985: R65,00. With effect from 1 October 1985 the monthly amount was increased to R79,00. During May 1985 an additional bonus of R36,00 was paid.
Pensions for the blind: The same as old age pensions
War veterans pensions: The same as old age pensions and an additional allowance of R5,00 per month.
Disability grants: The same as old age pensions.

Figures do not include that of the national states. Not available.

(3) (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) R886: The difference between the figures mentioned in (2)(a) and in (3)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) is due to arrear pensions that were paid out.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii): From 1 March 1985 to September 1985 the free income limit was R252 per annum. With effect from 1 October 1985 the free income limit has been increased to R270 per annum.

Q CQR 744
HANSARD 25/3/86 (297)

Social Workers

529. Mr P G Soal asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) What total number of (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian social workers are registered with the Council for Social and Associated Workers;

(2) how many social workers does his Department employ;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) White 4310

(b) Black 868

(c) Coloured 616

(d) Indian 296

HoA

(2) (i) The Welfare Section of the Department employs five social workers.

(ii) There are forty nine social work posts in the Department's Mental (Psychiatric) Health Branch, of which thirty nine are filled.

(3) As at 1986.02.28.

Q CQR 745
HANSARD 25/3/86 (269)

Bus services

546. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) Whether in die 1985-86 financial year the South African Transport Services was found guilty of operating certain bus services without a licence; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b)(i) on which routes and (ii) for what period was every such service operated.

(2) whether the South African Transport Services opposed an application by certain bus companies to introduce an inter-city bus network; if so, why;

(3) whether in the preceding period of 12 months the South African Transport Services opposed applications by bus companies to open certain bus services operated by them between Johannesburg and Durban to all races; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) why;

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(a), (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) Yes. The South African Transport Services is a State business concern and as such it must protect its revenue. As any other haulier it has the right to oppose applications.

(3) No. Transport Services has, on two occasions opposed applications to operate certain bus services for the same reasons mentioned in part (2) of the reply.

(4) No.

Medicines Control Council

552. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

With reference to his reply to Question No 219 on 4 March 1986, in what years was each of the 995 applications that were pending before the Medicines Control Council at the end of 1985, lodged with the said Council?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

1975	3
1976	3
1977	13
1978	45
1979	26
1980	19
1981	44
1982	83
1983	164
1984	338
1985	257
	995

Q CQR 746
HANSARD 25/3/86 (237)

Advertisements

581. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

R1 625 000

HoA

Amounts owed

606. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What amounts were owing to private bodies and persons by the Government, other than on bank facilities and stock issues, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

R1 238 701 159—as at 28 February 1986. (This amount excludes foreign loans, stock issues and Treasury Bills).

Gold

617. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked Minister of Finance:

What quantity of gold was made available in the Republic in 1985 to (a) jewellers and (b) other concerns for manufacturing purposes?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) 741 048 314 gram

(b) 1 146 366 700 gram

25/3/86 Q Con 747 HANSARD

Milk-powder

618. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What (a) total quantity of milk-powder was (i) exported and (ii) imported from 1 December 1984 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) was the value of the milk-powder (i) exported and (ii) imported during that period?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The export and import statistics in respect of milk-powder for the period 1 December 1984 to 31 October 1985 are as follows:

(a) (i) 7 542 839 kg

(ii) 4 837 895 kg

(b) (i) R12 643 565

(ii) R 6 324 733

(2) The above-mentioned information will, with effect from 1 November 1986, not be available as the relevant tariff heading has on the recommendation of the Board of Trade and Industries, been amended.

Q Con 748 HANSARD 25/3/86

Pensions

628. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether persons belonging to State pension schemes may purchase additional pension for past services; if so, (a) what is the total actuarial liability resulting from the purchasing of such pensions for past services in respect of each specified State pension fund and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) Information will only be available after completion of the actuarial valuation of each fund.

(b) See (a).

Own Affairs:

25/3/86 Q Con 748 HANSARD

Private schools

24. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) (a) How many private schools are there in the Republic and (b) what is the total number of (i) pupils of all race groups and (ii) non-white pupils in these schools;

(2) whether all private schools in the Republic fall under his Department; if not, (a) how many fall under his Department and (b) what is the total number of (i) pupils of all race groups and (ii) non-white pupils in these schools;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) Only the number of private schools registered with provincial educational departments is known to this department.

(b) Falls away.

(2) No.

(a) None.
There are, however 226 schools which at present still fall under provincial education departments.

(b) For the schools mentioned in 2(a) the numbers are as follows:

(i) 55 398.

(ii) 5 569.

(3) December 1985.

Q Con 750 HANSARD 25/3/86

Students registered

30. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students were registered in 1985 at each university falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

University	White	Coloured	Asian	Black	Other
Orange Free State	8 400	21	—	37	—
Natal	8 400	238	1 577	994	—
Rhodes	2 904	116	140	375	—
Rand Afrikaans	6 555	60	3	42	—
Witwatersrand	14 287	230	975	983	—
Potchefstroom	8 725	27	3	51	—
Port Elizabeth	3 573	265	27	49	—
Pretoria	19 119	2	8	6	—
Cape Town	10 079	1 154	269	338	—
Stellenbosch	12 924	203	7	15	—
South Africa	46 281	3 872	8 210	17 556	—

The above provisional statistics were obtained from SAPSE table 2.7 received from the universities and included undergraduate and post-graduate students.

State Revenue Account

31. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

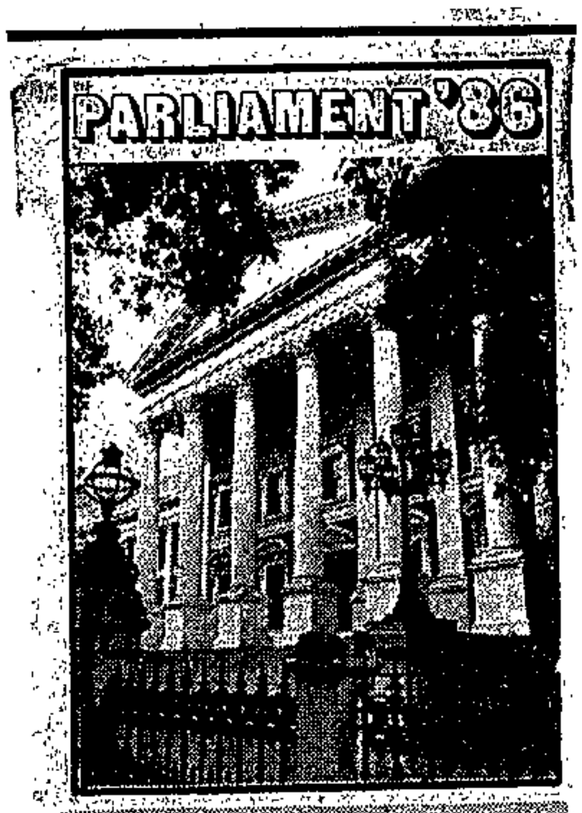
What was the total capital expenditure from the State Revenue Account on universities under the control of his Department during the 1985-86 financial year or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The total expenditure from the State Revenue Account was—

1985-86: R1 727 186.

This amount was in respect of the University of Pretoria for the extension of the



Coloured pension to rise R18

Political Staff

Coloured social pensioners will get an extra R18 a month from October 1, the **Rev Andrew Julies**, Minister of the Budget in the House of Representatives, announced yesterday.

This will bring their monthly pensions to R135.

Almost R25 million of the R170 million allocated in the general budget for the improvement of state pensions would go to coloured people, the Minister said in his budget speech.

Pensioners' foster-parent allowances would be raised R11 a month to R96,50 and child allowances by R5 a month to R35.

● In the House of Delegates yesterday the new Minister of the Budget, **Dr J N Reddy**, announced that for the second year running it had been possible to increase pensions and allowances for State pensioners "on the basis of parity", reports Sapa.

Announcing his budget for 1986/7, the Minister said R10,9 million would be added to the total welfare and pensions estimates, exceeding last year's sum by 17,13 percent.

Details of a further provision for "increasing pensions to a more realistic level" would be given later by the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, **Mr Ismail Kathrada**.

25/3/86. BDAY.

HSRC welfare (300) study

GERALD REILLY

A COUNTRYWIDE research programme, to determine ways of providing for the welfare and needs of all South Africans has been launched by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

An HSRC spokesman said work on the first project — provision for the aged — started in February.

Information would be co-ordinated and interpreted in a report by the council's Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research (Isodem).

Motivation for the programme is that in South Africa, like many other countries, extensive government responsibility cannot satisfy all needs.

"Individuals and groups in the private sector are able to create ideas and strategies which will reduce government responsibility and intervention, save costs and overcome many existing deficiencies," said the spokesman.

"More than 7 000 people throughout the country will be interviewed by about 300 HSRC co-workers."

People who are likely to be involved are university researchers, social workers and leaders in the fields of social welfare, economics and sociology in the private and public sectors in most of the six sub-programmes.

SCHEDULE

Posts in occupational classes (various gradings) occupied by officials in the self-governing national states	Number of officials in each of the occupational classes seconded to the self-governing national states as indicated					
	KwaZulu	Lebowa	KaNdebele	KaNgwane	Gazankulu	Qwaqwa
Administration Officer	70	11	27	19	7	5
Administration Clerk	19	12	10	21	3	3
Artisan Staff	131	129	24	27	18	19
Pharmacist	17	3	—	1	2	—
Occupational Therapist	2	—	—	—	4	—
Architect	1	—	—	—	—	—
Forester	4	9	—	—	—	—
Quantity Surveyor	1	—	—	—	1	—
Director (Health Services)	1	—	—	—	—	—
Efficiency Officer	1	1	—	—	1	—
Physiotherapist	2	—	—	—	4	—
Factotum	3	1	—	—	—	—
Health Inspector	—	1	—	—	—	—
Housekeeper	2	—	—	—	3	—
Engineer	16	6	1	—	3	—
CS Educator	210	136	67	97	129	88
Agricultural Officer	3	16	3	—	7	1
Land Surveyor	8	2	—	—	—	—
Mortuary Attendant	1	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrate	29	7	1	3	3	3
Medical Officer	173	45	1	22	31	4
Medical Superintendent	20	5	—	1	5	1
Medical Specialist	48	7	—	4	15	—
Medical Technologist	—	—	—	1	1	—
Medical Intern	29	1	—	—	8	—
Social Worker	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nature Conservator	6	7	1	—	5	1
Industrial Technician	15	18	—	15	—	1
Development Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel Officer	—	1	—	—	1	—
Police Functional Staff	6	—	—	—	5	7
Programmer	1	—	1	—	1	—

HoA

Posts in occupational classes (various gradings) occupied by officials in the self-governing national states	Number of officials in each of the occupational classes seconded to the self-governing national states as indicated					
	KwaZulu	Lebowa	KaNdebele	KaNgwane	Gazankulu	Qwaqwa
Personal Secretary	1	1	—	—	—	1
Radiographer	—	—	4	4	1	—
Accountant	13	2	6	4	—	1
Legal Adviser	—	1	—	—	—	—
Secretary	7	7	6	8	6	5
Typist/Data Typist	2	4	1	4	3	1
Dentist	10	2	—	—	1	—
Animal Health Officer	3	—	—	—	2	—
Veterinarian	3	—	—	1	2	—
Traffic Inspector	—	—	—	2	—	—
Nursing Staff	11	22	5	1	2	1
Professional Officer	32	6	3	1	2	2
Works Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	901	467	160	239	270	144

HoA

(c) The cost of the secondment of the officials amounted to R65 073 939 for the period 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1985.

(2) No, a recent survey indicated that 665 of the posts concerned were vacant on 1 January 1986.

(3) Yes, should the need arise and the Department of Development Aid be requested accordingly, more officials will be seconded.

HANSARD 26/3/86
Q CSR 838.

Per capita subsidy

571. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What, in each category, was the *per capita* subsidy paid to old-age homes for Blacks in 1985?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Old age homes for Blacks are not classified into categories. The subsidy is determined according to the cost per unit which presently amounts to R30,00 per aged per month.

Q CSR 839
HANSARD 26/3/86

Railways Police posts: offences

579. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many cases of (a) murder, (b) robbery, (c) rape, (d) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (e) common assault, (f) theft, (g) burglary and (h) malicious damage to property were reported in 1985 at the Railways Police posts at Cape Town Station, Woodstock Station and Table Bay Harbour, respectively;

(2) how many of each of the offences mentioned were allegedly committed (a) on trains, (b) aboard ship and (c) elsewhere?

(2) (a) (i) 6 193.

(ii) None.

(b) Falls away.

Motor vehicles in accidents

663. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) How many South African Transport Services motor vehicles were involved in accidents in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) what was the total (i) actual or (ii) estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 7 501.

(b) (i) R4 524 081.

(ii) Falls away.

Staff complement

664. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) What is the staff complement of the South African Airways and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any posts were vacant as at 31 December 1985; if so, (a) what posts and (b) how many in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 12 628.

(b) 15 February 1986.

(2) Yes. (a) and (b) Vacancies exist in all grades and particulars constitute a considerable list. In total 1 070 vacancies exist at present.

Pensions

671. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian employees of the South African Transport Services belong to the same pension scheme; if so, what is the name of this pension scheme; if not, (i) why not and (ii) to which pension schemes do employees in each race group belong?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) No.

(i) A Pension Fund for White employees of Transport Services is in existence since 1 September 1925 whereas that for the other race groups was only established on 16 December 1974.

At the time when consideration was given to a Pension Fund for non-Whites, the view was held that it would not be acceptable that non-Whites should benefit in a scheme to which White employees have already contributed since 1925. A separate Pension Fund was, therefore, established. However, a five-phase programme which is aimed at parity of service conditions, including pension benefits, is being implemented in collaboration with trade unions and as funds become available.

(ii) The New Railways and Harbours Superannuation Fund in the case of Whites and The Railways and Harbours Pension Fund for non-White Employees in the case of Coloured, Indian and Black employees.

Passengers

672. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the total number of (a) first-class and (b) third-class (i) mainline and (ii) commuter passengers transported by the rail services of the South African Transport Services in the Republic in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

	(a)	(b)
(i)	497 710	22 016 146
(ii)	96 503 514	565 656 341

Members of President's Council: housing

694. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 812 on 30 April 1985, any expenses have been incurred in regard to housing for members of the President's Council; if so, (a) what was the total cost involved as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) on what specified items was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Pollution of sea by oil

695. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many cases of pollution of the sea by oil occurred in 1985;

(2) (a) what was the cost of combating such pollution in this year and (b) what amount was recovered from the owners of the vessels concerned?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) 22.

(2) (a) R298 031,73.

(b) R203 463,16. The Department of Transport is, however, negotiating with representatives of the owners with regard to the outstanding balance.

Tsitsikamma toll road

700. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the total amount (a) collected by the concessionaires and (b) paid to the State by them after retaining the amount due to them for their expenses and/or commission, since the opening of the Tsitsikamma toll road up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The total amounts for the period 8 June 1984 to 28 February 1986 were as follows—

(a) R1 358 932,86.

(b) R716 541,67.

Advertisements

706. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications:

What amount was spent in the 1984-85 financial year on (a) advertising and (b) publicity for the recruitment of personnel for the Post Office?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) R18 375; and

(b) R272 850.

Own Affairs:

State housing sale

15. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(a) How many houses had been sold by his Department in each province under the State housing sale announced by the then Minister of Community Development on 3 March 1983 as at the latest

(a) (i) The instituting or opposing of divorce actions, or any action which is connected with divorce actions; criminal and civil appeal; all briefs to advocates in the lower courts in criminal as well as civil cases; all briefs to senior advocates in the Supreme Court in criminal as well as civil cases. The Director of the Legal Aid Board however retained the authority to grant legal aid in deserving cases.

(ii) In respect of divorce cases, from 18 November 1985 till further notice, and in respect of the other matters, from 11 November 1985 till further notice. The Board will reconsider the suspensions on 21 March 1986.

(b) In order not to exceed the voted funds.

President's Council: brass doorknobs

492. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether his Department was responsible for the provision of brass doorknobs in the building housing the President's Council; if not, who was responsible for providing these items; if so, (a) how many doorknobs were provided, (b) when were they provided and (c) what was the total cost of these doorknobs?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes.

(a) 108 pairs.

(b) August 1984.

(c) R4 680.

Pensions

512. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black persons in the Republic applied for old-age pensions in 1985 and (b) how many of these applications (i) has been (aa) granted and (bb) turned down and (ii) were still under consideration as at the end of that year;

(2) what was the total number of Black persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) (i)(bb) and (ii) Special records are not kept of the information required. A new data system is being implemented which will provide for the supply of such information in future.

(b) (i)(aa) It is estimated that 32 302 Black persons were granted social pensions in 1985. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and does not include those granted by the self governing national states.

(2) 266 332.

Independent States: size in hectares

516. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What was the size in hectares of each of the four independent Black states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any land was added to any of these states in 1984 and 1985; if so, how many hectares were added to each of these states in each such year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Transkei 4 287 000 ha
Ciskei 747 000 ha
Bophuthatswana 4 166 000 ha
Venda 687 000 ha.

(As at 1 March 1986.)

(2) Yes.

	1984	1985
Transkei	33 300 ha	20 536 ha
Ciskei	97 000 ha	—
Bophuthatswana	90 073 ha	—
Venda	19 300 ha	—

Resettlement

523. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether (a) Seshego, (b) Waterval and (c) Vleifontein are being developed as resettlement or relocation areas in the Transvaal; if so, (i) why, (ii) from which townships are persons to be resettled in these areas and (iii) when will they be resettled;

(2) whether these resettlement areas have been or are to be incorporated in any national or independent Black state; if so, (a) in which state in each case and (b) when;

(3) whether there are any persons resident in these areas at present; if so, (a) what was the population of each of these areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) to which ethnic group do these persons belong in each case;

(4) what (a) is the distance of each of these three areas from the nearest specified White town or towns and (b) specified transport facilities are available between these resettlement areas and each such White town?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a), (b) and (c). Yes.

(i) To improve the living conditions of Blacks who were residing in sub-standard housing.

(ii) Le Rouxville (Pietersburg) in the case of Seshego and Hatshikotah (Louis Trichardt) in the case of Waterval and Vleyfontein.

(iii) Re-location of Le Rouxville residents to Seshego has been completed. Re-location of Hatshikotah Shangaan and Venda families to Waterval and Vleyfontein has been completed. Negotiations with remaining family heads for the re-location on a family basis in any of the three settlement areas mentioned are presently under way.

(2) Yes.

(a) Seshego in Lebowa, Waterval in Gazankulu and Vleyfontein in Venda.

(b) Already incorporated.

(3) Yes.

(a) Seshego 44052, Waterval 2190 and Vleyfontein 5560.

(b) Mostly North Sothos, Shangaans and Vendas in Seshego, Waterval and Vleyfontein respectively. Information on other ethnic groups is not readily available.

(4) (a) Seshego is about 8 km from Pietersburg, Waterval is about 22 km and Vleyfontein about 27 km from Louis Trichardt.

(b) Transport by passenger bus in each case.

specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many houses remain to be sold in each province?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

As at 31 December 1985 in respect of dwellings erected for Whites from the National Housing Fund.

(a)	Transvaal	544
	Orange Free State	141
	Natal	406
	Cape	1 563
(b)	Transvaal	1 485
	Orange Free State	153
	Natal	307
	Cape	6 227

Aged persons: accommodation

16. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

How many accommodation units for aged White persons were built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

Accommodation for 636 aged White persons.

Aged persons: accommodation

19. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

How many accommodation units for aged White persons were built in the Johannesburg municipal area with financial assistance from the State in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

Accommodation for 368 aged White persons.

Agricultural colleges

45. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

(1) How many students (a) applied for admission to and (b) were enrolled at each specified agricultural college under the control of his Department in 1985;

(2) whether any applications by suitably qualified persons for admission to agricultural colleges were turned down in 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons in each case;

(3) how many students (a) graduated from and (b) failed to complete the relevant diploma courses at each specified agricultural college in that year?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

Agricultural College	1(a)	1(b)	3(a)	3(b)
Potchefstroom	163	136	52	31
Glen	151	133	50	30
Cedara	166	131	44	36
Grootfontein	106	96	43	14
Elsenburg	201	181	80	18

(2) Yes.

(a) 256.

(b) Insufficient training facilities
Does not comply with entrance requirements.

Housing assistance

47. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

An amount of R125 876 864 from the National Housing Fund and Community Development Fund was spent in the financial year 1984/85 in respect of housing assistance to the White population group.

Mortgage loans: interest subsidies

53. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

What total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

R7 600 000.

Mortgage loans: interest subsidies

56. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

R560 000.

THURSDAY, 27 MARCH 1986

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Sporting facilities

566. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of National Education:

What was the total amount spent by his Department on the provision of sporting facilities in South Africa in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

A total amount of R449 200 was spent during the 1985-86 financial year by the Department of National Education on the provision of sporting facilities in the RSA.

South African Development Trust Account

601. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What total amount was spent on projects in each specified independent Black state from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1985-86 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a)	Transkei	R 4 150 000

Thousands now for pensioners

WEEKLY MAIL

By CARMEL RICKARD
Durban

27/3/96

A NOTICE in the KwaZulu official gazette this week will mean thousands of rands more to pensioners.

Last year Durban's Legal Resources Centre made a Supreme Court application for Umlazi pensioner Florence Sibiya.

She was referred to the LRC by the Black Sash who had tried for several months to get her pension approved by the KwaZulu government, and her money paid out.

The KwaZulu cabinet revealed in court papers that, as a cost-saving strategem, they had decided to allow only a five percent increase each year in the number of new pensioners approved. They would also pay a pensioner only from the date the pension was approved, not from the date of application.

LRC argued both points, saying it was illegal for the KwaZulu government to impose the five percent limit.

Judge Piet Thirion upheld this argument. He did not make a ruling on the question of when the pension payments should start — although he ordered Sibiya to be paid arrears back to the time of her application.

This week's KwaZulu gazette promulgates a change in the pension rules, stating that pensioners must be paid from the date of application, not approval.

Pension plan under fire

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THE practice of the public service sector of offering and encouraging pension "buy-outs" has been roundly condemned

Take these two examples:

In the first case, an individual joined the public service in 1955 at a salary of R1 500. He progressed to director-general status, reached 65-years-old and retired in 1965 at a top-notch salary of R66 250. Pension fund rules allow him to buy back 19 years, and his position using this option is as follows:

- Basic normal entitlement: a tax-free gratuity of R133 509; a life-time pension of R36 122 a year.
- After exercising the buy-back option: a tax-free gratuity of R218 065; a life-time pension of R59 000 a year.
- Improved benefits: The individual pays in R24 227, which is totally tax deductible. The after-tax cost is therefore about R12 000. His gratuity is immediately improved by R84 556 and his pension by R22 878 a year.
- Cost to the taxpayer: the extra pension would add R286 000 to liabilities. Add a further R60 000, being the additional gratuity, less the individual's contribution.

In the second example, an individual joins the fund at 40 at a salary of R2 000. He retires at 60 on R20 000 a year and exercises the buy-out option.

- Basic normal entitlement: a tax-free gratuity of R26 880; a life-time pension of R7 273 a year.
- After exercising his option, a tax-free gratuity of R59 136; A life-time pension of R16 000 a year.
- Improved benefit: he pays in R29 673, which is totally tax-deductible. The after-tax cost is about R27 000; and his gratuity is immediately improved by R32 256 and his pension by R8 727 a year.
- Cost to the taxpayer: the extra pension would add R122 500 to liabilities.

Serious under-funding feared

Public service pension funds may need aid

TAXPAYERS might have to dip even deeper into their pockets to finance civil-service pensions schemes already costing more than R1,2bn a year.

Serious under-funding is likely to be revealed by the actuarial valuation of the State's five schemes, according to members of the pension fund industry.

Allocated expenditure on civil-service pensions for the 1986/7 financial year amounts to R1,24bn, a rise of almost 40% on the previous year's R856,6m.

This sum — equal to more than 1,5% of expected GST collections over the next year — has to be borne by the taxpayer.

The valuation was started last year by an independent firm of consulting actuaries. It is more than eight years since the last valuation. This time-lapse has, in itself, been the subject of criticism.

State pension funds are not subject to the provisions of the Pension Funds Act, which requires that all funds under its jurisdiction be valued actuarially every three years at most.

The industry view is that there is no justification for exempting civil-service schemes from this requirement.

Their belief is that the valuation will reveal how seriously under-funded civil-

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

service pensions schemes are — in other words, that the actuarial assumptions used to determine the employer contribution rate many years ago have not been borne out in practice.

If this is so, the State could well find it has to increase its contribution substantially, or lower the benefits.

The condemnation has focused mostly on superior benefits that State pension funds provide compared with almost all private-sector pension funds.

To support the high level of benefits it provides, the State contributes amounts equal to 21,35% of most employees' salaries. This is besides its own contributions to the funds which, on average, account for almost 70% of total contributions.

According to industry calculations, this rate of contribution is virtually double the average rate in the private sector.

It has led to the taxpayer having to face an increasingly heavy burden in funding these pension benefits — particularly with the continued sharp rises in the civil-service pay bill.

The increase in costs is illustrated dra-

● To Page 2 ⇨ P.T.O.

State pensioner comes out best

BEULAH BROWN

PENSION payments to public servants can be increased by back-dated salary rises which become effective even after the date of their official retirement.

This is one of the anomalies in the State pension schemes which the taxpayer is called upon to make good every fiscal year. It has been alleged that a R1,2bn reinforcement of the fund will be necessary this year.

Inquiries into the State pension fund schemes revealed many sharp distinctions between the pension fund rules in the private sector compared with those which appear to be the practice in the public sector.

If a public sector employee retires before a back-dated salary increase is announced his pension is adjusted upwards to the higher level.

The reason for this is that pensions of public servants are based on the salary they get on their last day of service.

Private sector pensions are based on the average salary earned over the last three years of service. A pay increase just before retirement would have a minimal effect on a pension pay-out because it would be averaged over the salary of the last three years.

An independent firm of consulting actuaries started a valuation of the State funds last year, the first in eight years. Private sector pension funds, however, are required by the Pension Fund Act to be actuarially valued at least every three years.

from the Cont

State pensioner comes out best

BEULAH BROWN

PENSION payments to public servants can be increased by back-dated salary rises which become effective even after the date of their official retirement.

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(b) and (c) Country	(b)(i) Business purposes	(ii) Holiday purposes	(iii) Study purposes	Total
Australasia				
Australia	2 607	13 839	215	16 661
New Zealand	453	2 615	46	3 114
Other countries	6	29	1	36
Sub-total	3 066	16 483	262	19 811
Asia				
Hong Kong	551	1 138	15	1 704
India	691	1 805	2	2 498
Japan	4 450	4 247	17	8 714
Korea	225	404	24	653
Taiwan	2 451	4 049	94	6 594
Other countries	636	2 793	15	3 444
Sub-total	90 041	14 436	167	23 607
Middle East				
Israel	2 081	8 693	85	10 859
Other countries	313	1 619	19	1 951
Sub-total	2 394	10 312	104	12 810
Indian Ocean Islands				
Mauritius	514	2 256	245	3 015
Reunion	48	542	17	607
Seychelles	21	118	14	153
Sub-total	583	2 916	276	3 775
Africa				
Zimbabwe	34 109	151 754	10 998	196 861
Rest of Africa	47 013	85 958	7 675	140 646
Sub-total	81 122	237 712	18 673	337 507
Grand Total	186 904	583 524	21 959	792 387

HANSARD 8/4/86
Q en 983

Unrest-related offences

723. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were charged with the unrest-related offence of (i) public violence, (ii) malicious damage to property, (iii) arson, (iv) murder and (v) assault in the Republic in 1985, (b) what were their ages in each case and (c) how many of these persons were (i) convicted, (ii) released and (iii) found not guilty?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available.

HoA

Offences against the security of the State

HANSARD 8/4/86

724. 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 1985;

(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) 74.

(b) 1.

(2) (a) 18.

(b) 1 February 1985 to 28 February 1986.

Q en 985

Offences against security of State

HANSARD 8/4/86

725. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) males and (b) females were serving sentences in 1985 for offences against the security of the State which exceeded (i) 10 years, (ii) 5 years and (iii) 2 years?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a)	(i)	153
	(ii)	101
	(iii)	73
		327
(b)	(i)	—
	(ii)	3
	(iii)	4
		7

HoA

Molteno: development schemes

HANSARD 8/4/86

728. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

With reference to his reply to Question No 82 on 6 March 1986, what development schemes other than those related to the building and renovation of housing and the building and maintenance of roads and drains were undertaken by his Department in Molteno in respect of the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Only the construction of nightsoil ponds and appurtenant works in Molteno were executed during 1984-85 financial year.

Dordrecht: development schemes

729. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

With reference to his reply to Question No 84 on 6 March 1986, what development schemes other than those related to the building and renovation of housing and the building and maintenance of roads and drains were undertaken by his Department in Dordrecht in respect of the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No other development schemes were undertaken in Dordrecht during the 1984-85 financial year.

Q en 986

Pensions: allowances

HANSARD 8/4/86

730. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) How many Blacks qualify at present for (a) each specified type of social pension, and (b) the (i) foster-care and (ii) child allowances, for which his Department is responsible;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a)

Old age pension	266 332
War veterans pension	1 475
Pension for the blind	4 500
Disability grants	121 536

(b) (i) 2 898 (4 735 children).

(ii) 6 706 (14 493 children).

(2) 1 March 1986.

WEDNESDAY, 9 APRIL 1986

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Hand-made paper

756. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Finance:

What was the (a) value and (b) quantity of hand-made paper imported into the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The import statistics in respect of hand-made paper and paperboard for the period 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1985 are as follows:

(a) R20 557.

(b) 295 kg.

(2) The above-mentioned statistics relate to paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets. Separate provision does not exist for hand-made paper or paperboard cut to size.

Own Affairs:

Teacher training colleges

57. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many teacher training colleges for Whites are there under the control of each provincial education department;

(2) what is the potential capacity of each specified college in respect of (a) male, (b) female, (c) English-medium and (d) Afrikaans-medium students;

(3) how many students (a) applied in 1986 for admission to, and (b) are currently enrolled at, each such college;

(4) whether students of other population groups applied for admission to any of these colleges; if so, how many students of each population group applied for admission to each specified college as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(5) whether any students of other population groups are currently enrolled at such colleges; if so, how many students of each population group are enrolled at each specified college;

(6) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The replies to questions (1) to (6) are furnished in respect of each province separately.

Orange Free State

(1) Name of College of Education	(2) Potential Capacity (a) Men	(b) Ladies	(c) Eng. & (d) Afr.	Total number of students	(3) 1986 Applications received	Number registered
Bloemfonteinse Onderwyskollege	150	600	750	653	375	125

(4) Yes, 3 Blacks.

(5) None.

(6) 28 February 1986.

Cape

(1) Name of College of Education	(2) Potential Capacity (a) Men	(b) Ladies	(c) Eng. & (d) Afr. †	Total number students	(3) 1986 Applications received*	Number registered
Barkly House	0	150	150	132	45	31
Cape Town ..	150	300	450	303	85	80
Oudtshoorn	124	226	350	193	45	24
Paarl	298	252	550	451	110	99
Port Elizabeth	100	250	350	233	80	63
Wellington ..	126	424	550	345	105	102

* Applications are selected centrally and not for a specific college. The figures reflect the quota for each college as at the latest intake.

† Although Cape Town is predominantly English medium, Wellington, Paarl and Oudtshoorn predominantly Afrikaans medium and Barkly House and Port Elizabeth dual medium, each college has the right to enroll students from the other language group.

Denneoord and Graaff-Reinet — In the final stage of conversion to Colleges for Continued Training (non-residential)

(4) None.

(5) None.

(6) 28 February 1986.

Selling empties for a living while the red tape unwinds

Picking up and returning empty bottles and selling crocheted, cross-shaped bookmarks from door to door provide Mrs X's only income.

After her husband, a well-paid State official, died Mrs X (she does not want to be identified because her son might suffer as a result of recognition at his school) and her son had to move from the house her husband had been renting from the State.

While her late husband's estate was being settled, she had to find a place to stay, food to eat and, very important to her, money for her son's daily bus ticket to the Hoërskool Menlopark in Pretoria.

During *The Sunrise Star*'s visit the boy was nowhere to be found — it embarrasses him to be seen in such a situation.

Mother and son now share a small servant's room at the back of somebody's house.

On the bare cement floor the single bed mattress on which they both sleep is made up with only two pillows and a sheet.

A candle in a tin provides the light by which she crochets at night. A ball of wool is made to last longer by unwinding the strands and using each of the four strands separately. So many crosses for so many rands — if she sells 15 today, she can pay half her rent.

Her feet are sore. She walks many kilometres each day to try to sell the bookmarks from door to door.

"Sometimes the people are extremely rude, they call me a parasite and swear at me," she said.

She still has hope though.

"One of these days the State will pay out my late husband's pension money. Then everything will be OK again."

tensions, alterations and improvements at Nongoma Prison are being planned.

The Prisons Service annually provides a priority list of identified building projects to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in view of incorporating them in the major works services programme according to which building work is programmed for a term of five years.

This programme is revised annually according to the availability of funds, and the fact that a specific 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 1984 and 31 December 1985 respectively

	84.12.31	85.12.31	Percentage increase/ decrease
Sentenced			
♀ Up to and including 6 months	10 850	8 689	19,9% decrease
♀ 6 Months up to 2 years	12 766	13 085	2,5% increase
* 2 Years up to 5 years	38 164	39 734	4,1% increase
* 5 Years up to 10 years	16 487	19 238	16,7% increase
* Indeterminate sentences (Prevention of crime, habitual criminal)	4 530	4 625	2,1% increase
* Longer than 10 years	5 757	6 649	15,5% increase
* Imprisonment for life	226	187	17,3% decrease
Awaiting Trial	18 099	19 976	10,4% increase
Other (not specified above)			
For example State President's patients, corporal punishment only, psychopaths, periodical imprisonment, persons condemned to death, judgement debtors, etc	281	428	52,3% increase
Total	107 160	112 611	5,1% increase

♀ Statistics regarding analysis of offences of prisoners with sentences of *less than two years* is not available at a central point. However, this sentence category represents a wide range of offences, including assault, housebreaking and theft, fraud, forgery, possession of dagga and other drugs for own use, motorcar theft, stock-theft, drunken driving, public violence, malicious injury to property, illegal dealing in diamonds/possession, possession of dangerous weapon, culpable homicide, robbery, rape and other sexual offences, murder with extenuating circumstances, refusal to testify, possession of illegal literature, intimidation, member of banned organisation, traffic offences, etc.

* See annexure B for an analysis of offences regarding prisoners with sentences of *two years and longer*.

ANNEXURE B

An analysis of offences concerning the 70 433 prisoners who were serving sentences of two years or longer on 31 December 1985. Information regarding sentence groups of less than two years imprisonment is not available at a central point. (Several prisoners are serving sentences for *more than one* of the offences mentioned below.)

HoA

Violent offences

For example, murder, robbery, assault, rape, etc 49 951

Economic offences

Theft and other offences of which dishonesty is an element as well as illegal financial or economic transactions 93 499

Offences concerning drugs

For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs 5 595

Other offences not mentioned already

Drunken driving, possession of fire arms and explosives without a licence, arson, offences against the security of the State, aviation act, etc 24 037

Television licences

195. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

What was the estimated (a) number of unlicensed television sets in the Republic as at the end of 1985 or the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) loss of revenue suffered by the SABC as a result?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) It is estimated that 4,8% of television sets in the country are unlicensed.

(b) Approximately R7,3 million.

Pension schemes

403. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether he has appointed any persons or group of persons to investigate all or some aspects of all or some of the pension schemes administered by the State; if so, (a) which schemes are being investigated, (b) which aspects of each scheme are being considered, (c) which body will pay the cost incurred by this investigation, (d) when (i) is each scheme to be, and (ii) was each scheme, actuarially evaluated, (e) what was the outcome of the evaluation in each case and (f) what sums were held in reserve by each fund as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes—as part of the actuarial evaluation.

(a) All schemes.

(b) All aspects.

(c) The Pension Funds concerned.

(d) (i) Government Service Pension Fund—At present. Associated Institutions Pension Fund—After completion of the evaluation of the Government Service Pension Fund.
Temporary Employees' Pension Fund—After completion of the evaluation of the Associated Institutions Pension Fund.
Authorities' Service Pension Fund and Authorities' Superannuation Fund—After completion of the evaluation of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund.

(ii) See (d)(i).

HoA

(e) Falls away.

(f) At 31/3/1985:
Government Service Pension Fund—R7 684 241 132.
Associated Institutions Pension Fund—R1 635 507 920.
Temporary Employees' Pension Fund—R1 040 381 621.
Authorities' Serive Pension Fund—R459 282 147.
Authorities' Superannuation Fund—R23 634 113.

(2) No.

Q car 1119.
HANSARD 15/4/86

Nominee accounts

476. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

(1) (a) How many nominee accounts were there at banks in the Republic in the latest specified financial year for which information is available, (b) how many such accounts were in the hands of South African entrepreneurs and/or residents and (c) what amount of exchange was moved (i) into and (ii) out of nominee accounts in that financial year;

(2) whether his Department applies any control measures to prevent nominee accounts from being used for (a) exchange concealment and (b) tax evasion; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the control measures?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No statistics are collected or available regarding nominee accounts.

(2) (a) Yes. In terms of the Exchange Control Regulations, Orders and Rules, 1961, all foreign exchange transactions must be declared.

(b) In terms of section 69 of the Income Tax Act all banks are required to furnish the Commissioner for Inland Revenue with details of interest paid or accrued to any person. Where the bank is aware that the account is a nominee account the name and address of the nominator must be furnished. In other cases interest payments are followed up and in that way payment to nominators are traced.

As regards the payments to persons or nominees overseas there is a withholding tax which the bank paying the interest is held responsible for.

Q car 1120.
HANSARD 15/4/86

Pension Funds

513. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) (a) What amount of money was there in the (i) Government Service Pension Fund, (ii) Associated Institutions Pension Fund, (iii) Temporary Employees' Pension Fund, (iv) Authorities' Service Pension Fund and (v) Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund, and (b) what percentage of each pension contribution was contributed by the (i) individual and (ii) State, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what total amount was contributed by the State to each of these funds in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) As at 31/3/1985

(i) R7 684 241 132.

(ii) R1 635 507 920.

(iii) R1 040 381 621.

(iv) R459 282 147.

(v) R23 634 113.

HoA

(b) (i) Government Service Pension Fund: 26,68%.
Associated Institutions Pension Fund: 32,89%.
Temporary Employees' Pension Fund: 33,33%.
Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 32,89%.
Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: 43,48%.

(ii) Government Service Pension Fund: 73,32%.
Associated Institutions Pension Fund: 67,11% (By the Institutions).
Temporary Employees' Pension Fund: 66,67% (By the State and Institutions).
Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 67,11% (By the Authorities).
Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: 56,52% (By the Authorities).

(2) Government Service Pension Fund: R968 484 196 (Including contributions by Provinces and Post and Telecommunications).
Associated Institutions Pension Fund: R173 494 (Other contributions paid by various Institutions from own funds).
Pension Fund for temporary employees: R79 613 278 (Other contributions paid by various Institutions from own funds).
Authorities' Service Pension Fund: Contributions paid by various authorities from own funds.
Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: Contributions paid by various authorities from own funds.

Pensions

514. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1985?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 12 164.

(b) R29 637 510.

Q car 1122.
HANSARD 15/4/86

National states: employees

517. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	(a)	(b)
Gazankulu (February 1986)	3 492	2 918
KaNgwane (February 1986	1 262	1 116
KwaNdebele (February 1986)	1 821	160
KwaZulu (January 1986)	28 132	7 566
Lebowa (September 1985)	4 950	9 310
Qwaqwa (January 1986)	7 200	92

National states: investments

518. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What amounts were invested by (i) the State and (ii) foreign agencies in the industrial sector and (b) what was the total amount invested by (i) the development corporation concerned, (ii) South African companies and (iii) foreign com-

FRIDAY, 18 APRIL 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Public Service Pension Fund

497. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

(1) (a) What was the level of the total assets in the Public Service Pension Fund at the end of each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b)(i) in what manner and (ii) with what specified agencies were these funds invested;

(2) what was the (a) average interest yield and (b) total amount in contributions by (i) members and (ii) the State in respect of these five years?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 31-3-81—R3 613 535 990;
31-3-82—R4 271 438 315;
31-3-83—R5 115 281 958;
31-3-84—R6 256 220 199;
31-3-85—R7 684 241 132.

(b) (i) and (ii) At the end of each months surplus funds are paid over to the Public Investment Commissioners, in terms of Regulation 17(2) of the Regulations made under the Government Service Pension Act, 1973.

(2) (a) 31-3-81— 9,1864%;
31-3-82— 9,7074%;
31-3-83—10,3020%;
31-3-84—10,6926%;
31-3-85—11,5241%.

(b) (i) 31-3-81—R128 739 090;
31-3-82—R181 349 246;
31-3-83—R227 786 478;
31-3-84—R277 581 423;
31-3-85—R353 588 718.

(ii) Including contributions by Provinces and Post and Telecommunications.

31-3-81—R391 986 321;
31-3-82—R484 092 165;
31-3-83—R608 747 874;
31-3-84—R741 547 949;
31-3-85—R968 484 196.

Pollutants: atmospheric levels

696. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

What was the average recorded atmospheric (a) lead level, (b) sulphuric acid level and (c) level of other specified significant pollutants measured at the monitoring points in the Pietermaritzburg area in winter and summer, respectively, over the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Lead was not monitored.

(b) (i) Sulphur dioxide, a precursor to the formation of sulphuric acid, is monitored.

(ii) The average sulphur dioxide concentrations are expressed in micrograms per cubic metre.

	Summer 1984/85	Winter 1985	Mean annual value
City Hall	22	12	17
Mason's Mill...	—	7	4
Jolliffe Swimming Pool ...	—	5	3
Old Beer Hall..	25	10	17
Northdale	20	10	15
Chase Valley ..	10	5	8

(c) The average concentrations of smoke pollution are expressed in micrograms per cubic metre.

	Summer 1984/85	Winter 1985	Mean annual value
City Hall	40	70	55
Mason's Mill...	—	75	40
Jolliffe Swimming Pool ...	20	25	23
Old Beer Hall..	30	80	55
Northdale	15	60	38
Chase Valley ..	10	20	15

Mortgage loans

710. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Public Works:

What total amount has been budgeted by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

An estimated amount of R7,4 million for interest subsidies on morgage loans of staff members is included in the total amount that was allocated for staff expenditure.

Blood

721. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

Whether his Department has any figures in connection with the amount of blood donated for use in hospitals in the Republic; if not, (a) why not and (b) who has these figures; if so, what amount of blood was donated by (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in each of the latest specified five years for which figure are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Department of National Health and Population Development does not keep statistics on blood donations.

(a) Blood Transfusion are administered by various independant private services.

(b) National Blood Transfusion Council.

	Units
(i) Whites.....	1983: 628 378 1984: 638 220
(ii) Coloured	1983: 61 187 1984: 63 139
(iii) Asiatics.....	1983: 33 870 1984: 34 086
(iv) Blacks	1983: 135 343 1984: 144 533

Figures for 1985 not yet available and figures for 1981 and 1982 not available without extensive investigation.

Separate figures for Indians not available.

(e) Falls away.

(f) At 31/3/1985:
Government Service Pension Fund—R7 684 241 132.
Associated Institutions Pension Fund—R1 635 507 920.
Temporary Employees' Pension Fund—R1 040 381 621.
Authorities' Serive Pension Fund—R459 282 147.
Authorities' Superannuation Fund—R23 634 113.

(2) No.

Nominee accounts

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(1) (a) How many nominee accounts were there at banks in the Republic in the latest specified financial year for which information is available, (b) how many such accounts were in the hands of South African entrepreneurs and/or residents and (c) what amount of exchange was moved (i) into and (ii) out of nominee accounts in that financial year;

(2) whether his Department applies any control measures to prevent nominee accounts from being used for (a) exchange concealment and (b) tax evasion; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the control measures?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No statistics are collected or available regarding nominee accounts.

(2) (a) Yes. In terms of the Exchange Control Regulations, Orders and Rules, 1961, all foreign exchange transactions must be declared.

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As regards the payments to persons or nominees overseas there is a withholding tax which the bank paying the interest is held responsible for.

Pension Funds

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(2) what total amount was contributed by the State to each of these funds in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) As at 31/3/1985

(i) R7 684 241 132.

(ii) R1 635 507 920.

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(b) (i) Government Service Pension Fund: 26,68%.
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(ii) Government Service Pension Fund: 73,32%.
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Temporary Employees' Pension Fund: 66,67% (By the State and Institutions).
Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 67,11% (By the Authorities).
Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund: 56,52% (By the Authorities).

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(a) 12 164.

(b) R29 637 510.

National states: employees

517. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	(a)	(b)
Gazankulu (February 1986)	3 492	2 918
KaNgwane (February 1986	1 262	1 116
KwaNdebele (February 1986)	1 821	160
KwaZulu (January 1986)	28 132	7 566
Lebowa (September 1985)	4 950	9 310
Qwaqwa (January 1986)	7 200	92

National states: investments

518. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What amounts were invested by (i) the State and (ii) foreign agencies in the industrial sector and (b) what was the total amount invested by (i) the development corporation concerned, (ii) South African companies and (iii) foreign com-

Domestic Services of the SAA			International Services of the SAA		
Period of service	Number of concessions per annum	Type of concession	Period of service	Number of concessions	Type of concession
After 20 years	1	80% rebate (free pass by rail is forfeited)	After 30 years	1 (once only):	90% rebate
	1	80% rebate			
After 30 years	1	100% rebate (free pass by rail is forfeited)			
	1	90% rebate			
After 1 year (Employees in SWA)	1	80% rebate (free pass by rail is forfeited)			

(2) Please refer to the reply given to part (1) of the question.

Q CQR 1303
HANSARD 22/4/86

Emergency feeding scheme

753. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether a sum of R10 million was allocated by the Government in or about September 1985 for an emergency feeding scheme for indigent persons; if so, who was in charge of the distribution of these funds;

(2) whether any portion of this money was spent; if so, (a) what total amount, (b) by whom, (c) on what specified items and (d) in respect of how many indigent persons;

(3) whether any portion of this money was returned to the Treasury; if so, (a) what amount, (b) when, (c) why and (d) what steps are to be taken in respect of the remainder of the sum so allocated?

HoA

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes. Department of National Health and Population Development.

(2) Yes.

(a) R3,4 million. (28 February 1986).

(b) Department of National Health and Population Development.

(c) 22 Different items including: Milkpowder 500 000 kg; Mealiemeal 660 000 kg; Sugar 244 000 kg; Soup Powder 296 000 kg.

(d) 591 061 persons. (28 February 1986.)

(3) Yes.

(a) Approximately R6 million.

(b) 27 March 1986.

(c) In terms of Section 5(1) of the Exchequer and Audit Act (Act 66 of 1975) moneys appropriated for a particular financial year may not be transferred to the subsequent financial year.

(d) R3 million has now been allocated by Treasury for the continuation of the emergency feeding scheme.

Q CQR 1305
HANSARD 22/4/86

Pensioners: concessions

754. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether South African Transport Services pensioners qualify for any concessions in regard to subsidised or free travel in respect of travel facilities administered by the South African Transport Services; if so, (a) in respect of which categories of travel facilities do they qualify for concessions, (b) which pensioners qualify for these facilities and (c) for what specified concessions does each category of peniones qualify?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) Concessions are granted for travel by rail and air.

(b) All pensioners of Transport Services qualify for rebated or free travel concessions.

(c) *White Pensioners*.

(1) By Rail
For themselves and their wives—

(i) one free pass annually;

(ii) forty-eight quarter-fare tickets annually each and which may be utilised jointly by them. (Holders of grey passes are granted unlimited free journeys by rail for themselves only.)

For their dependent children—

(i) one free pass annually;

(ii) forty-eight tickets at quarter-fare annually for journeys not exceeding 40 kilometres (80 kilometres return) of which a multiple may be used to travel a longer distance.

Widow pensioners who have not remarried:

For themselves—

(i) one free pass annually;

(ii) forty-eight quarter-fare concessions annually.

For their dependent children—

(i) one holiday free pass annually;

(ii) forty-eight quarter-fare concessions annually for journeys not exceeding 40 kilometres (80 kilometres return) of which a multiple may be used to travel a longer distance.

Pensioners and widow pensioners are also granted travel concessions for educational purposes in favour of their dependent children.

(2) BY AIR (on certain nominated flights)

Pensioners (Airways pensioners excluded) and their dependants who are entitled to full holiday

HoA

travel concessions, may be granted the following air travel concessions annually in the economy class on the domestic services of the South African Airways:

Period of service at time of retirement	Number per annum	Concession
(i) After 10 years	1	75% rebate (free pass by rail is forfeited)
(ii) After 20 years	1	80% rebate (free pass by rail is forfeited)
(iii) After 30 years	1	100% rebate (free pass by rail is forfeited)
or holders of grey passes	1	90% rebate.

Widow pensioners (excluding widows of Airways employees and pensioners) whose deceased husbands have completed a specific number of years service prior to retirement/death and their dependent children who are entitled to full travel facilities, may be granted the following air travel concessions annually in the economy class on the domestic services of the South African Airways:

Period of service completed by ex-husband	Number per annum	Concession
(i) 10 years	1	75% rebate (free pass by rail is forfeited)
(ii) 20 years	1	80% rebate (free pass by rail is forteited)
(iii) 30 years	1	100% rebate (free pass by rail is forfeited)

The following travel concessions may be granted on the international services of the South African Airways to pensioners (Airways pensioners excluded), their wives and dependent children:

Pensioners who, at the time of their retirement—

(i) have completed 15 years service ... one concession at 75% rebate after retirement irrespective of whether or not a similar concession was used during his period of service;

(ii) have completed 30 years service or ex-holders of black passes ..... one concession at 90% rebate after retirement irrespective of whether or not a similar concession was used during his period of service.

(iii) are in possession of grey passes .... one concession at 90% rebate during each period of three years.

Pensioners who were holders of grey or black passes, apart from the air travel concessions to which they were entitled after the completion of every 3 or 5 years service respectively, qualify for one only additional international air concession at 90% rebate after 30 years service. If not utilised during their period of service it may be used after retirement but lapses in the case of the widow after the demise of the pensioner.

The following travel concessions may be granted on the international services of the South African Airways to widow pensioners (excluding widows of Airways employees and pensioners) and their dependent children provided their deceased husbands—

(i) completed 15 years service ..... one concession at 75% rebate provided a similar concession has not been used after the husband's retirement;

(ii) completed 30 years service ..... one concession at 90% rebate provided a similar concession has not been used after the husband's retirement.

Airways pensioners, i.e. ex-members of the personnel who were attached to the Airways Department at the time of their retirement, their wives and dependent children as well as widow pensioners of Airways personnel and Airways pensioners, may be granted the following air travel concessions annually in the economy class on the domestic services of the South African Airways:

Period of service	Number per annum	Concession
(i) Pensioners — irrespective period of service in SAA prior to retirement	1	100% rebate (free pass by rail is forfeited)
	1	90% rebate

Period of service	Number per annum	Concession
(ii) Holders of grey passes	1	100% rebate (free pass by rail is forfeited)
	Unlimited	90% rebate
(iii) Widow pensioners whose late husbands have completed at least one years's service prior to retirement/demise and dependent children	1	100% rebate (rail free pass is forfeited)
	1	90% rebate

Airways pensioners and widows as well as their dependants may be granted the following air travel concessions on the international services of the SAA:

(i) Pensioners irrespective of period of service in SAA prior to retirement	2 within 12 months after retirement and every year thereafter	90% rebate
(ii) Holders of grey passes	1 every five years	100% rebate
	Unlimited	90% rebate
(iii) Widow pensioners whose late husbands have completed at least one year's service prior to retirement/demise	2 within 12 months after retirement and every year thereafter	90% rebate

Coloured, Indian and Black pensioners, their wives and dependent children

By Rail

Employees who are granted an annuity in terms of the Railways and Harbours Pensions Amendment Act, 1941; and

employees when retired on account of injury on duty or on account of injury or ill-health caused or aggravated by military service and who are awarded an annuity in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act or the War Pensions Act—

(i) for themselves and their wives—
one free pass and twenty-four quarter-fare ticket orders each annually;

(ii) for their dependent children under the age of 21 years—
one ticket at half-fare annually.

Coloured, Indian and Black employees who have been retired from the Transport Services without the award of an annuity, after the completion of not less than 15 years satisfactory service—

(i) For themselves and their wives—
one ticket each annually at quarter-fare,

(ii) For their dependent children under the age of 21 years—
one ticket at half-fare annually.

Concessions for educational purposes may also be granted in favour of dependent children.

(2) whether any of these stands have been made available to the public; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1 793 sites.

(b) August 1983 to 31 March 1986.

(2) Yes. As from October 1984.

Sporting equipment

777. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether all sporting equipment carried by passengers is transported free of charge on (a) suburban passenger trains and (b) the South African Airways; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what specified types of sporting equipment are excluded in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a)(i) and (ii) No. All sporting equipment, which can be carried at ease, and which will not inconvenience other passengers may be carried by passengers free of charge. Non-collapsible equipment such as fishing-rods and certain camping equipment are conveyed free of charge in the guard's van.

In order not to inconvenience other passengers and to encourage passengers with surf-boards with a length of less than two metres, to travel outside peak hours, a tariff of 60c in each direction is raised for these boards when carried by passengers during peak hours. During off-peak hours and over week-ends surfboards may be carried free of charge.

Surf-boards with a length of two metres and more, canoe's, paddle-ski's, windsurfers, rowing-boats and the like are regarded as bulky sporting equipment and are charged at the appropriate tariffs.

Mamelodi

763. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 19 on 5 March 1985, additional building stands have been surveyed in Mamelodi; if so, (a) how many and (b) when;

PENSIONS

A precarious retirement?

Alan Tindall, Allied's deputy managing director and a trustee of the pension fund, believes all that the pensions industry offers at present is a precarious old age.

IT IS estimated that fewer than 10 percent of South Africans reach retirement age with confidence that their financial future is assured.

If that is correct, then the pension industry has so far failed to fulfill its contributors' reasonable expectations.

I am not delivering a wholesale broadside at the pension funds (most do the best they can under severe constriction). But a lot more can be done right now to prevent future old age misery.

The single most effective step could be an intensive and continuous education process, aimed at school-leavers and maintained throughout their careers, to emphasise that an employer's pension fund will not by itself support the pensioner in comfort after retirement, unless at least two of these conditions prevail:

- The employee spends at least 30 years with one employer; or
- We succeed in introducing a pension system compulsory for both employers and employees and in which all benefits are transferable when the employee changes jobs; and
- Inflation is consistently contained below 5 or 6 percent.

Those goals will be difficult to attain and, indeed, the first one may not even be desirable. So it follows that we have to persuade and educate both employers and employees to cope within the existing system.

Fringe benefits

Much of the trouble stems from South Africa's traditional preoccupation with fringe benefits. I doubt if any other Western country has consistently offered the array of perks which we, until recently, took for granted.

In any large or medium institution membership of a pension fund was always part of the inducement to become employed but there was never any obligation to explain to the new recruit that when the day came to quit the company, he would be given back his own contributions only, with a derisory rate of interest, with the employer's contributions kept for the benefit of the faithful.

It was a system designed to encourage staff loyalty, long service and — along with other perks — it formed the so-called "golden handcuffs".

Some of the financial institutions compounded the problem by having non-contributory pension funds so that when the employee left there was not even a lump sum which could be invested in an insurance policy. Building societies converted to contributory schemes soon after World War II but the banks did not follow suit until five years ago.

The effect of the pension arrangement, coupled with other perks, has been startling and depressing.

Even worse is the case of the man who has enjoyed nearly half his employment package in perks such as the use of a motor car, cheap housing loans and special credit arrangements. For him, retirement will be a dread experience.

The elimination of many fringe benefits will change things for the better. There will be a quick change in preferences, from non-cash to cash benefits with a corresponding increase in the final salaries on which pensions are calculated.

That will not, however, reach the root of the problem which is that at present it is not compulsory for every employer to have a pension scheme and, even if it were, we do not have automatic preservation of benefits when employment is changed.

Let us assume that this is (and will remain) a private sector problem, to be solved by the private sector.

Many blacks and not a few whites regard a pension scheme as a savings scheme — albeit a lousy one — available to cover rainy day problems or to provide a new car. It is often only as maturity approaches that contributors begin to realise the importance of preserving pensions savings.

And there are other difficulties. There are an estimated 100 000 businesses in South Africa which do not have existing pension schemes at all. This economic climate is such that sudden enforcement of pensions as a right could force many of these to the wall.

Within this scenario, there is still some action open to pension fund managers and trustees — especially action of an educational function.

Trustees, by and large, are probably sincere and genuinely interested in the welfare of members. Few, however, have the time or the training to be more than cursorily involved (with some exceptions) and the details are left to the professional managers.

At the very least, the trustees could insist that part of pension management's task is to educate members to the fact that at present a pensioner — and we are now talking about those who have pension rights — will on average retire on one quarter of his or her final salary.

There are no easy, finite solutions, but we also owe it to all our pension fund members to encourage them to recover the art of saving for themselves.

PENSIONS

ARGUS 22/4/86 (300

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There are no easy, finite solutions, but we also owe it to all our pension fund members to encourage them to recover the art of saving for themselves.

(b) None. All the units are vacant.

(2) (a) Yes. 26 November 1985.

(b) It was deemed necessary that the occupiers of Octavia Hills be housed elsewhere.

(c) 126.

(3) (a) and (b). Alternative accommodation were offered to all the occupiers in the following areas by the owner of Octavia Hills, the City Council of Johannesburg:

Pioneer	1
Claremont	22
Vredepark	20
Bella Vista	10
South Hills	6
Jan Hofmeyr	6
Jeppestown	2
Moffat View	2
Reuven	1
Vrededorp	11
Maurice Freeman	1
Nederberg	7

Over and above the aforementioned, 37 other occupiers made arrangements themselves to obtain alternative accommodation.

(4) The households of senior citizens were transported at the cost of the City Council. Offers were made to the other occupiers but they decided to arrange for their own transport.

(5) All the occupiers vacated their residential units voluntarily.

(6) Octavia Hills is almost encircled by an area which is occupied by persons of another population group. When the adjacent properties are developed, the complex will be situated entirely within such an area. In order to realise the principle of own residential areas it was necessary to house the occupiers of Octavia Hills elsewhere.

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

24/4/86 Q car 1420

Bus transport undertakings

HANSARD

782. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) (a) What amounts were paid to bus transport undertakings by his Department in respect of subsidies for the transportation of non-Whites in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) to what undertakings were these amounts paid;

(2) (a) what formula is used in calculating these subsidies and (b) when was the formula last revised?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIR:

(1) (a) and (b) The hon member is respectfully referred to the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport and of the National Transport Commission for the 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 financial years which was tabled in Parliament and wherein the required information has been published in detail.

(2) (a) After receipt of an application for the subsidisation of commuters' bus fares, a thorough examination of the trading results of the operator concerned is undertaken, by the application of the method of inflation accountancy, to establish an economic rate in respect of a particular service or route, to allow for a return on investment of not more than 5 per cent after taxation. In view

of the prevailing economic circumstances the formula is, however, applied in such a manner that a break-even situation will exist. Having regard to the average wages being paid in the particular area, it is established what amount of the economic fare, that is the actual cost of transporting a commuter plus the allowable profit margin, the commuter can afford. The difference between the amount thus derived and the economic fare is then subsidised.

An important factor in determining the amount of subsidy to be paid is whether the commuters have been resettled or not. In cases of resettlement the fare paid by the commuter before resettlement is taken into account. If fares after resettlement are found to be substantially higher than before resettlement it is adjusted to a level within the means of commuters as it, considering that wages remain unchanged, would be unfair towards them and create dissatisfaction and resistance against resettlement if the full economic fare is levied.

The difference between operating costs in urban areas and rural areas respectively, are also taken into account. Operating costs in urban areas are normally higher than in rural areas on account of the density of traffic and a start-stop situation which influences the fuel consumption, wear and tear on gearboxes, clutches and differentials of buses. On the other hand cognisance is also taken of the fact that operating costs over certain routes in rural areas can be influenced by such factors as mountainous routes and bad roads which also increase overheads.

Prevailing wages are a further factor taken into account as it stands to reason that the more affluent commuters residing and working in the proximity of industrialised areas and business centres are capable of contributing to a greater extent to their transport costs than lower paid workers in rural areas.

(b) During 1979.

Goal-orientated management courses

858. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services have instructed any of their staff members to attend so-called goal-orientated management courses; if so, what amount was spent by the South African Transport Services in the 1985-86 financial year on (a) the cost of these courses, (b) the transport of these staff members to and from the courses and (c) accommodation for staff members attending these courses?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No. (a), (b) en (c) Fall away.

Q car 1422.

Premature retirement

HANSARD 24/4/86

870. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many South African Transport Services employees were retired prematurely on the grounds of ill-health in each of the (a) last six months prior to the introduction of the Medical Scheme of the South African Transport Services (Transmed) and (b) latest specified six months for which details are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 385 (1 October 1981 to 31 March 1982).

(b) 872 (1 October 1985 to 31 March 1986).

w/t ARGUS 26/4/86

Thousands surrender life policies

By TOM HOOD, Financial Staff

RETRENCHMENTS and other financial worries forced thousands of South Africans to surrender their life insurance policies last year.

Insurance companies paid out a record R347-million, a leap of R133-million or 62 percent on the 1984 payout.

Economic conditions were also reflected in a slowdown in the growth of premium income, which rose 15 percent to R6 240-million compared to 1984's growth of 27 percent — the lowest percentage increase for the past seven years.

The life insurance industry paid out R2 849-million in policy benefits to beneficiaries, up 31 percent on 1984.

These benefits represent a payout of more than R11-million every working day, with the total amount exceeding the entire income of the industry six years ago, the Life Offices' Association (LOA) said today.

Death and disability claims absorbed R860-million (30 percent) and maturity claims R538-million (19 percent).

The industry is playing an increasingly strong role in providing for individual retirements, with annuity payments increasing by R113-million or 47 percent to R353-million, according to the chairman, Mr Pierre Steyn.

Insurance companies paid R288-million in tax, a jump of 70 percent. Their investments raked in an income of R3,6-billion, a 30 percent increase on last year. Total income rose by 20 percent to almost R10-billion.

Offsetting huge commitments to policyholders (R200-billion), the industry added another R8-billion to assets, held as future security, to reach R36,6-billion, up by 27 percent.

These figures emphasised the vital role the industry played , added Mr Steyn.

name and address have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was held for questioning by the South African Police in February 1986; if so, (a) why, (b) on what date, (c) for what period, (d) by which branch of the police was he questioned and (e) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether any other action was taken by the South African Police in respect of this person in 1986; if so, (a) what action, (b) when, (c) in terms of what statutory provisions and (d) why;

(3) whether any further action is to be taken by the South African Police in respect of this person; if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) why?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) No.

(a) to (e) Fall away.

(2) No.

(a) to (d) Fall away.

(3) No.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

29/4/86 Q en 1463
HANSARD

Retswelele: Reverend T W Nika

*18. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any property owned, rented or occupied by a certain person from Retswelele near Kimberley, whose name and address have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was damaged or destroyed by fire in 1985; if so, what is the name of this person;

(2) whether the South African Police have investigated or are investigating this incident; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, what progress has been made in this regard; if so, what (a) were the findings and (b) action has been taken as a result;

(4) whether any (a) witnesses and (b) suspects were questioned in regard to this incident; if not, why not; if so, with what result;

(5) whether any persons have been arrested in connection with this incident; if so, how many?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes, Reverend T W Nika.

(2) No. Reverend Nika informed the police that the matter was caused by an accident and that he requested no investigation.

(3) to (5) Fall away.

29/4/86 Q en 1464.
HANSARD

Peelton

*19. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Black township of Peelton, which is situated between Kei Road and King William's Town on the border between Ciskei and the Republic, falls under the jurisdiction of South Africa; if not, when was it incorporated in Ciskei; if so, where is the nearest office situated for the (a) payment of levies in respect of Peelton and (b) collection of pensions by residents of Peelton?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

The Black township Peelton is divided into two portions by a railwayline. The portion on the western side of the railwayline falls under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government since the date of independence.

(a) Payment of levies and

(b) payment of pensions are handled by the Ciskei Government.

In respect of the portion of Peelton Black township on the eastern side of the railwayline which falls under the jurisdiction of the Republic of South Africa—

(a) levies are paid at the district offices of the Department of Home Affairs at Stutterheim, King William's Town and East London; and

(b) pensions are paid out at Kei Road by the district office of the Department of Home Affairs, King William's Town.

Q en 1465
HANSARD 29/4/86

Group Areas Act

*20. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether applications requesting relief or exemption from the application of the Group Areas Act are referred for comment to (a) local authorities and (b) the local Member of Parliament; if not, what procedure is followed in reaching a decision on such applications; if so,

(2) whether an application is automatically granted once such local authorities and Members of Parliament have agreed to the application; if not, why not;

(3) whether local authorities and Members of Parliament are informed of the decision regarding each application; if not, why not;

(4) how many applications for permission for a person of one race group to reside in a group area of a different race group were (a) received and (b) granted during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(2) No. There are also other interested parties and instances who are consulted. Applications are considered on merit.

(3) No. Such a need has not yet arisen.

(4) (a) 237.

(b) 133.
Particulars of permit applications for different purposes have only been kept since 1 July 1985. These numbers are therefore for the period 1 July 1985 to 18 April 1986.

(5) No.

Mariannhill Toll Plaza

*21. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any calculation or assessment has been made of the revenue collected at the Mariannhill Toll Plaza; if not, why not; if so, (a) what total amount has been collected in revenue since the opening of the toll plaza, (b) from what (i) number and (ii) class of vehicles were these tolls received and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether he or any member of his Department recently made any statements regarding the use of the toll road and/or the Field's Hill by-pass road by heavy vehicles; if so, what was the purport of these statements;

INVESTMENT

Corporate pension funds accused of failing members

Rand Daily Mail 29/4/86 (8) (300)

From PETER FARLEY

JOHANNESBURG. — Corporate pension funds are failing miserably in their duty to both provide adequate retirement benefits for fund members and to pass on the interest being earned to contributors.

Mr Julian Morris, chairman of retirement specialists Blakemore Morris, points out that 70 percent of in-house schemes pay retiring employees 2 percent of the final year's salary, multiplied by the number of years worked.

This takes no account of the returns generated by the funds, which have averaged growth in excess of 22 percent over the past 12 years.

Accordingly, assisted by the non-repayment of employer contributions, insurance companies have built up vast surpluses of funds which should never have been created.

Mr Morris believes that if the insurance companies had been more efficient, since the creation of statutory pension fund saving almost 50 years ago, the investors in respective funds would have been far better off today.

As it is, he says, only 8 percent of retiring people are even adequately looked after, while others have had to supplement their final benefits through buying retirement annuities (RAs).

MORE FLEXIBLE

He maintains that if a pension fund is run efficiently, not only would no surplus be built up, but that a retiring employee would get back all his contributions, a realistic rate of interest and would not have to resort to bolstering his final package through taking out a retirement annuity.

A new scheme being marketed by Blakemore Morris provides a far more flexible alternative that allows both the employee to get the full return on his money — be it on resignation or retirement — but, more importantly, also allows the employer to get back contributions when the employee leaves or retires.

In addition, Mr Morris says that the new scheme — which is already being adopted by several organisations — is flexible so as to allow a contributor to increase his monthly payments and so do away with the need for supplementary pension schemes such as RAs.

Another bonus of the Blakemore Morris scheme is that it is more tax efficient than a normal pension fund and an employer, apart from getting his contributions back in full, also reduces his monthly matching contributions to around half the current level.

Mr Morris admits that when the scheme was launched just under a year ago there was strong opposition from the major insurance companies. But once clearance had been obtained from the Registrar of Financial Institutions he received the backing of most insurance groups.

Mr Morris believes that corporate pension schemes have been one of the most badly neglected areas of personal investment, with individuals being forced to save money but actually losing more than they are gaining because of the high inflation rate.

He accepts that if the inflation rate were to fall below 4 percent, his scheme would be on a par with those offered by the major institutions. But under present circumstances that achievement looks a long way off.

He points out that, at the moment, investors in corporate pension fund schemes would be better off with their money in a Post Office savings account.

SATS workers can take early retirement

SATS employees will be able to retire two years earlier, according to the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

Mr Schoeman told the annual conference of the SATS Federal Council of Staff Assocations yesterday that early retirement would be offered to employees for a trial period of one year from June 1.

There had been uncertainty as to how many workers would take up the offer, so the trial period had been introduced to establish the extent of interest in earlier retirement.

A 10 percent increase in housing allowances and the hourly tariff would also be granted to SATS workers from May 16, Mr Schoeman said.

He assured workers that the difficult economic situation would not result in permanent staff workers being paid off. — Sapa.

(2) whether any (a) schools and (b) hostels owned or controlled by the provinces are unutilised or utilised for purposes other than education; if so, (i) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) for what other purposes were they being utilised;

(3) whether his Department will consider making unutilised or under-utilised facilities available, on request, to other population groups; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the policy of his Department in this regard;

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) In respect of the provinces

	(a) Total potential capacity (i)			(b) Number of enrolments (i)		
	(aa) primary schools	(bb) high schools	(ii) training colleges	(aa) primary schools	(bb) high schools	(ii) training colleges
Natal	87 068	63 315	2 100	57 378	47 933	1 207
Free State	55 330	34 665	750	43 487	31 401	653
Transvaal	366 856	232 165	8 150	301 300	220 128	7 370
Cape	(300 889	combined)	2 450	132 561	100 416	1 773

(1) (a) and (b) In respect of the Department of Education and Culture Schools for Special Education (pre-primary to std 10)

(1) (a) 7 305 (b) 7 416 The total number of pupils at these schools exceeds the capacity the schools were planned for, although some schools for certain handicaps are not full.

Training Centres for Mentally Retarded Children

(1) (a) 4 619

(b) 3 655

Child Care and Reform Schools (primary and high school children combined)

(1) (a) 2 940

(b) enrolment variable but over 90%;

(2)

	(a) (i)	(b) (i)	(ii)
Natal	3	3	*
Free State	3	0	Traffic Department
Transvaal	0	0	Fall away
Cape	Data not readily available		
Education and Culture	0	0	Fall away

* Unutilised schools. 1
Schools utilised for other purposes. 2 (one school: offices for the provincial Auditor; one school: Umvoti Mounted Rifles).
Unutilised hostels. 2 (will be taken into commission again in 1987).
Hostels utilised for other purposes. 1 (used for NPA staff);

HoA

(3) Yes, the Department will consider each case in respect of unutilised schools on merit. It is possible that some schools of the Department may be vacated as a result of reorganisation and then consideration will be given as to whether these facilities will be made available to other population groups;

(4) No.

War veterans' pensions

74. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) (a) What are the qualifications for eligibility for war veterans' pensions and (b) what are the amounts paid out per month by his Department in respect of such pensions;

(2) whether a means test is applicable to persons receiving war veterans' pensions; if so, (a) why and (b) what would be the estimated cost to his Department of abolishing the means test in respect of these pensions;

(3) whether he has received any representations regarding (a) these qualifications, (b) the amounts payable and (c) the means test; if so, (i) when, (ii) from whom and (iii) what was (aa) the nature of these representations and (bb) his response thereto;

(4) whether he will consult with the Minister of National Health and Population Development on any differences in (a) qualifications regarding and (b) amounts paid out for military and war veterans' pensions; if not, why not; if so, when;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) The qualifications to be eligible for war veterans' pensions are set out in sections 1(xxi), 3, and 17(1) of the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973) as well as the regulations issued under the said Act.

(b) R2 489 472 for April 1986.

(2) Yes, with the exception of war veterans who rendered services as defined in section 1(xxi)(a) and (c) of the said Act and persons who have reached the age of 100 years.

(a) As a war veterans' pension was regarded as a social pension since the inception of the scheme in 1941.

(b) R445 300 000 per annum.

(3) (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(i) 19 November 1984 and 22 August 1985.

(ii) Mr J D Anderson and Mr W Vause Raw, MP.

(iii) (aa) Requests for the abolition of the means test in respect of veterans of the First World War.

(bb) The requests could not be favourably considered at that stage.

(4) (a) and (b) No. The philosophies in respect of the two schemes differ widely from each other as a military pension is in respect of compensation for injury sustained during active military service whilst a war veterans' pension is a social pension.

(5) No.

HoA

Pensioners, savers lose as interest rates drop

Argus 7/5/86

By TOM HOOD
Financial Staff

PENSIONERS and savers will be hit by a cut in income as interest rates begin to tumble.

Banks and building societies today lowered interest rates across the board on a wide range of savings and investments following the cut in bank overdraft rates to 14,5 percent for blue-chip customers.

Savings rates are being lowered by between one and two percent.

With inflation running at 19 percent, the best rate savers can get is down to about 16 percent on a five-year investment — and that is taxable.

Some institutions, such at the Natal Building Society (NBS), are softening the blow to pensioners by paying an extra 0,5 percent to the over-60s for money on fixed deposit.

INCOMES

"We are conscious of the effect this drop in interest rates will have on pensioners who rely on their investments for incomes," said Mr John Bennett, NBS managing director.

Deposits from two to three years are being trimmed to 13,75 from 15,75 percent by Barclays Bank while, at the lower end of the scale, money deposited on call will earn only eight percent, one percent less.

The United Building Society has trimmed savings and investment rates by between 0,5 and 1,5 percent.

Thousands of retired people rely on income from long-term participation mortgage bonds and Syfrets, manager of the country's biggest fund, said today it was not reducing its investors rate of 15 percent.

The rate charged to borrowers, mainly property developers and industrialists, is unchanged at 16,21 percent. But Syfrets' home-loan rate, claimed to be the lowest in the country, is down to 15,5 percent.

Central Transvaal

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Brits	6	4 (no quorum)
2. Thabazimbi	6	0

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Mamelodi (Pretoria)	12	2
2. Atteridgeville (Pretoria)	11	4
3. Belabela (Warm Baths)	6	2

Eastern Transvaal

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Amersfoort (Ezamokhle)	6	0
2. Barberton (Emjindini)	6	1
3. Breyten (KwaZanele)	6	1
4. Carolina (Silobela)	6	3 (no quorum)
5. Davel (KwaDela)	6	0
6. Morgenzon (Sivukile)	6	0
7. Piet Retief (Ethandakukhanya)	7	3
8. Sabie (Simile)	6	0
9. Wakkerstroom (Esizameleni)	6	0
10. Waterval-Boven (Emgwewya)	6	4 (no quorum)

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Wesselton (Ermelo)	10	0

Western Transvaal

Community Councils	Wards	Vacancies
1. Bloemhof (Boitumelong)	5	0
2. Carletonville (Khutsong)	8	0
3. Christiana (Utlwanang)	5	0
4. Coligny (Ipeleng)	5	0
5. Fochville (Kokosi)	5	0
6. Hartbeesfontein (Tigane)	5	1
7. Koster (Reagile)	5	0
8. Leeudoringstad (Kgahala)	5	0
9. Lichtenburg (Boikhutso)	5	1
10. Makwassie (Lebaleng)	5	0
11. Orkney (Kanana)	8	2
12. Ottosdal (Letsopa)	5	1
13. Schweizer-Reneke (Ipelegeng)	5	0
14. Stilfontein (Khuma)	8	2
15. Swartruggens (Borolelo)	5	0
16. Ventersdorp (Tshing)	5	0
17. Wolmaransstad	5	2
18. Zeerust (Ikageleng)	5	0

Local Authorities	Wards	Vacancies
1. Jouberton (Klerksdorp)	8	2
2. Ikageng (Potchefstroom)	8	0

Levies

849. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

What total amounts were owing to each Development Board in respect of (a) rent, (b) service charges, (c) electricity and (d) other specified levies as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning does not keep record of such detail as Development Boards are autonomous bodies of which the financial statements are tabled in Parliament. The hon member may, however, obtain the required information direct from the Development Boards.

The State supplied the following bridging loans to Development Boards during the 1985-86 financial year in order to compensate for deficits due to various causes:

Western Cape	R34 000 000
Eastern Cape	R48 820 000
West Rand	R30 000 000
Southern OFS	R 4 160 000
East Rand	R15 372 000
Natalia	R16 497 000
Orange Vaal	R20 000 000

Agricultural Pests Act

860. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Whether, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, his Department took any action against persons who contravened any of the provisions of the Agricultural Pests Act, No 36 of 1983; if so, (a) against how many persons, (b) for what offences and (c) what were the penalties imposed in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Yes.

(a) 4 persons.

(b) (i) Removal of plants from quarantine contrary to an order;

(ii) removal of citrus plants from the Transvaal to the Cape Province contrary to the control measures; and

(iii) refusal or neglect to furnish information to an officer who is authorised in terms of the Act to request such information.

(c) R300 admission of guilt in one of five cases under (b)(i) and (ii). The decision of the Court is still awaited in respect of the remaining four cases. Two prosecutions in respect of (b)(iii) have still to be heard by the Courts.

Kwelera: social pensions

909. Mr E K MOURCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department is responsible for the payment of social pensions to persons living in the Kwelera area near East London; if not, who is responsible for this service; if so, where are these pensions paid out?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning took over the responsibility for the payment of social pensions to pensioners in the Kwelera area from the Ciskei Government with effect from 1 April 1986. Payment of pensioners will be made on an agency bases on behalf of the Department by the East London District office of the Department of Home Affairs at the Blue Waters Police Station near Kwelera.

Own Affairs:

Transfer of records of provincial education departments

75. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 22 April 1986, all the

N/M13/S/86 300

'Ability, not age should govern retirement'

Finance Reporter

WITH THE increased life expectancy of man, ability and not age, should be a mandatory criterion for retirement, the 36th annual conference of the Association of Pension and Provident Funds of South Africa was told in Durban yesterday.

Mr R Botha, president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said that people reaching the normal retirement age of 65 should be encouraged, or even trained, to stay productive now that man's life expectency had increased to 80 and women even longer.

He said in a skills-starved society, like South Africa, it was important people remained productive longer instead of being jettisoned and increasing their chances of becoming a burden on society.

Mr Botha, said he represents some 300 000 workers — 'the voice of the largest section of organised labour in South Africa' — and called for the urgent establishment of a national non-discriminatory pension scheme administered at the outset by free-enterprise and the State.

The pension issue, Mr Botha said, had been a subject Tucsa had been devoted to for the last 30 years, and while some excellent pension funds now existed involving unions, many workers, after a long working life, were still virtually penurious.

'Responsible trade unionists now urgently want a national pension scheme, which they can contribute to all their working lives and exists solely for the benefit of the employees.

'They want pension or provident fund benefits to have as their basic purpose providing for the workers' old age, and not be payable as a substitute for the loss of earning capacity.'

Mr Botha pointed out that unless Govenrment sought other means to alleviate the estimated 40 to 60 percent growth in the number of people over 60 in a relatively few years, chaos would result.

He suggested three options.

- To alert workers to the problems awaiting them well in advance of retirement through education courses, which many employers are already using.
- A re-evaluation of salary and wage structures to make a return to old savings habits possible, and,
- Drastic revisions of present retirement policies.

Asked about the attitude of emerging trade unions to pension provision and preservation, Mr Arthur Mathonsi, vice president of Tucsa, said while Tucsa did not approve, he had found during informal talks that some unions believed it was the duty of the employer to provide pensions.

13/5/86 Q car 1715 HANSARD

White pupils

*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the total number of White pupils attending school in South Africa in (a) 1975 and (b) 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) 930 804.

(b) 981 648.

Parow School board

*5. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the total number of White pupils attending school in the Parow School Board area in (a) 1975 and (b) 1985?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) 26 681.

(b) 38 435.

Cape School Board

*6. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the total number of White pupils attending school in the Cape School Board area in (a) 1975 and (b) 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) 41 038.

(b) 39 012.

Welfare policy

*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) Whether the Department of National Health and Population Development has submitted the Report on the Investigation into the Present Welfare Policy in the Republic of South Africa to his Department for comment;

(2) whether his Department has commented on (a) the separate organisations for the various race groups proposed in this report and (b) any other matters raised in the report; if so, what was the purport of its comments in each case?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Department supports the provisions of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 which *inter alia* determines that social welfare is an own affair.

Further aspects which were emphasised, was the idea of privatisation, the importance of employee assistance schemes and the rendering of services where the need exists.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Q car 1716 HANSARD 13/5/86

Pension fund

861. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

(1) (a) What was the value of the assests of the pension fund for public servants as at (i) the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) the end of the 1974-75 financial year and (b) what were the annual contributions to this fund by (i) public servants and (ii) the State in each financial year since 1974-75;

(2) (a) in what manner were the assets of the fund invested as at the abovementioned date and (b) what was the income from these investments in each financial year since 1974-75;

(3) what were the total payments to public servants who retired on pension in (a) that financial year and (b) previous financial years, in each financial year since 1974-75?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 31/3/85 ..... R7 684 241 132

(ii) 31/3/75 ..... R1 643 985 050

(b) Including contributions by Provinces and Post and Telecommunications.

		R
(i)	31/3/75	63 810 080
	31/3/76	66 714 889
	31/3/77	76 532 884
	31/3/78	85 300 346
	31/3/79	96 519 121
	31/3/80	106 927 966
	31/3/81	128 739 090
	31/3/82	181 349 246
	31/3/83	227 786 478
	31/3/84	277 581 423
	31/3/85	353 588 718
(ii)	31/3/75	150 762 046
	31/3/76	165 205 423
	31/3/77	198 602 371
	31/3/78	230 367 242
	31/3/79	274 725 997
	31/3/80	326 040 232
	31/3/81	391 986 321
	31/3/82	484 092 165
	31/3/83	608 747 874
	31/3/84	741 574 949
	31/3/85	968 484 196

(2) (a) At the end of each month surplus funds are paid over to the Public Investment Commissioners, in terms of regulation 17(2) of the regulations promulgated under the Government Service Pension Act, 1973.

		R
(b)	1974-75	115 293 005
	1975-76	136 649 606
	1976-77	155 277 972
	1977-78	190 634 628
	1978-79	228 859 894
	1979-80	267 713 275
	1980-81	302 643 121
	1981-82	366 226 434
	1982-83	460 194 510
	1983-84	585 489 989
	1984-85	739 175 887

(3) Including employees of the Provinces and Post and Telecommunications.

		R
(a)	1984-85	791 710 957
(b)	1974-75	133 212 743
	1975-76	156 722 164
	1976-77	181 306 240
	1977-78	207 170 706
	1978-79	241 717 951
	1979-80	272 781 309
	1980-81	309 926 435
	1981-82	411 108 311
	1982-83	549 654 052
	1983-84	612 466 571

Child Care Act

872. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether a date has been set for the commencement of the Child Care Act, No 74 of 1983; if not, why not; so, what is that date?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

No. Draft regulations are in the process of being finalised. Possible date of the implementation of the Act is still uncertain.

13/5/86 Q car 1718 HANSARD

Pensions

897. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

Whether pensions are increased by the same percentage as the salaries of public servants; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner are increases in pensions determined?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

No.

(a) Because salaries are increased for other reasons than civil pensions. Also see (b).

(b) The following factors are taken into account:

(i) First and foremost the availability of the necessary funds.

(ii) The effect of inflation on civil pensions, (with special regard to the older pensioner) as measured against the consumer price index without (for obvious reasons) pursuing absolute indexing. That is why differential increases are sometimes given, as was the case last year and again this year.

(iii) The effect of the possibility of increases to social pensioners.

Pensions

898. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

Whether his Department has considered making the announced increase in pensions effective as from 1 April 1986; if so, why was it decided against?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(1) Pensions can only be increased with effect from a date determined by the availability of funds. If pensions were increased with effect from 1 April 1986 the minimum and maximum percentages would have been smaller in order to remain within the limits set by available funds.

(2) Whilst increases in the past have often been granted after the lapse of more than 1 year since the previous increase, further concessions have never been granted as early as only 6 months thereafter. Such a step would only create unreasonable expectations by way of a precedent as well as dissatisfaction as a result of the smaller percentages which would have to be granted.

(3) An increase date of 1 October considerably lightens the administrative burden which follows the budget speech, especially in view of the fact that programs to implement the increases cannot be designed beforehand.

Air pollution

922. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to the replies to Question No 17 on 25 April 1984 and Question No 17 on 16 April 1985, any further complaints and/or representations concerning hydrogen sulphide pollution allegedly emanating from Sasol in the Transvaal have been received by the Air Pollution Control Division of his Department; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the complaints and/or representations and (ii) his response thereto in each case;

(2) whether his Department has taken or intends taking any action in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what action;

(3) whether the hydrogen sulphide collecting plant at Sasol in Secunda has been completed and commissioned; if so, (a) at what cost and (b) what effect; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)(b) Apart from an undefined number of complaints by telephone from Johannesburg residents at irregular intervals, no formal written representations was received by the Air Pollution Control Division.

(c)(i) Complaints about bad odour experienced over short periods in Johannesburg suburbs and environs.

(c)(ii) Explained to complainants that the odour, which was not harmful to health, was probably originating from Secunda and was reaching Johannesburg only when unusual atmospheric conditions prevailed. Explained further that Sasol was doing everything possible to eliminate the nuisance as soon as possible.

(2) No further action has been taken, apart from monitoring the situation and ensuring that the odour abatement plant at Secunda will be installed on schedule.

(3) The hydrogen sulphide recovering plant at Secunda will be fully commissioned by the last quarter of 1986.

(a) Exact figures on costs are not available but will run into millions of Rand.

(b) The company is confident that when in operation, the recovery plant will reduce the odour emission to an acceptable level.

Telephones

923. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 536 on 9 April 1985, the outstanding applications for telephones in respect of the (a) 702, (b) 805 and (c) 808 exchanges in the Kyalami and Midrand areas have been met; if not, (i) why not and (ii) how many applications were still outstanding in each exchange area as at 28 February 1986?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

	(i)	(ii)	Remarks
(a) Yes,	falls away	6	The applications will be met during the next four months on completion of cable works.
(b) yes, all except 85,	on account of a shortage of telephone numbers in the case of the 85 applications referred to	362	It is expected that all the applications will be met during July this year on completion of major cable works and the commissioning of a new automatic exchange.
(c) yes,	falls away	33	31 of the 33 applications have meantime been met. The remaining two will be provided with service within the next three months on the completion of cable works.

expression of government policy nor a statement of a new welfare dispensation. For this reason it is not at all possible for the Government to prematurely make any statement with regard to a possible new welfare dispensation until such time that all welfare bodies have had an opportunity to make the necessary representations.

(6) No.

Own Affairs:

Home for the aged

*1. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:†

(1) Whether his Department has appropriated an amount for the construction of a home for the aged at Van Dyk Park, Boksburg; if so, (a) what amount and (b) when;

(2) whether his Department has received representations concerning the (a) postponement of the construction of the home for the aged and/or (b) freezing of the above-mentioned appropriation; if so, (i) from whom, (ii) when and (iii) what was the (aa) nature of these representations and (bb) response thereto;

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

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) Yes.

(a) R1 500 000.

(b) 6 March 1986.

(2) (a) and (b) Representations were received that an alternative site be investigated before the allocation of funds is made.

(i) The hon member for Boksburg.

(ii) 1 April 1986.

(iii) (aa) The hon member requested that the desirability of the Van Dyk Park-site be reviewed on account of the location thereof, *vis-à-vis* public transport and other services such as the hospital, pharmacies, ophthalmologists etc, and that an alternative site be investigated first.

(bb) As the planning of the home at Van Dyk Park had progressed to such an extent and an investigation concerning an alternative site would result in an unavoidable delay which can lead to an escalation in cost, it has, after a discussion with the hon member been decided not to proceed with the aforementioned investigation in order that the project could be commenced with immediately on the original site.

(3) No.

Teachers

*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether uniform conditions relating to the (a) appointment of teachers, (b) staffing of schools and (c) dismissal of teachers have been achieved by the education departments falling under his control; if not, why not; if so, (i) in what documents are these conditions set out and (ii) what are the staffing quotas for ordinary primary and secondary schools in the Republic of South Africa;

(2) whether his Department has received any representations regarding such uniform conditions; if so, from what organisations?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes,

(i) the Personnel Administration Standard (PAS) as contained in SANEP 142,

(ii) staffing quotas based on the pupil density are as yet not uniform and are regulated by the different provincial education ordinances which have been assigned to this Department with effect from 1 April in terms of Proclamations 53 to 56 published in the *Government Gazette* 10171 of 27 March 1986. Co-ordination of this service dispensation is at present receiving attention,

(c) No,

(i) this is regulated by the respective provincial education ordinances which have been assigned to this Department in terms of the proclamations mentioned in (b)(ii) above.

(ii) Falls away.

(2) No.

Technikons

*3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether his Department is responsible for the overall control of White technikons; if so, (a) what is the current policy regarding the admission of non-White students to (i) technikons and (ii) technikon hostels, (b) what total number of non-White students have gained admission in the current year to (i) technikons falling under his Department and (ii) the hostels of such technikons and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No, technikons for Whites are autonomous institutions; the management and executive power of a technikon rest with the Council appointed in terms of Section 8 of the Technikons Act, 1967 (Act 40 of 1967).

(a) (i) The admission of Coloureds, Indians and Blacks as students to the formal teaching programme of a technikon is at the discretion of the Council, and within the guide lines determined from time to time by the Minister.

(ii) Non-White students are not admitted to the hostels of technikons for Whites.

(b) (i) The statistics for the current year are not available but the headcount of non-White students enrolled in 1984 was as follows:

Technikon	Coloured	Indian	Black
Port Elizabeth	137	56	63
OFS	Nil	Nil	Nil
Vaal Triangle	2	16	5
Pretoria	Nil	2	5
Witwatersrand	31	51	48
Cape	111	5	9
RSA	175	125	549
Natal	50	145	52

(ii) None.

(c) The information in respect of (a) is as applicable at present and the information in respect of (b) as in 1984.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he inform me as to the reason why persons studying at a White technikon which offers the only diploma course in a particular subject in the Republic should not be admitted to a hostel?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, because it is against particular legislation.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1)(a) and (b) By virtue of the provisions of section 12 of the Maintenance Act, 1963 (Act 23 of 1963) a court, which has convicted a person of an offence under section 11(1) of the Maintenance Act, 1963 (failing to comply with a maintenance order) may, whether or not a penalty is imposed or an order is granted under that subsection, make an order authorising the employer of such person to make on behalf of such person the payments required to be made in terms of the maintenance order concerned. The payments may be made from the salary, wages or any other form of remuneration or allowance of such person. The maintenance officer of the court which made such maintenance order may from time to time cause a notice to be served on the employer, requiring him to make the payments at the times and in the manner as specified in the notice. A person who fails to comply with such notice, is guilty of an offence.

(2) No. In terms of section 12 of the Maintenance Act, 1963 a court may only make such an order after a person has been found guilty of an offence under section 11(1) of the said Act.

(3) No. Complainant is however at liberty to make such a request.

Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund

906. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund recently authorised any persons to travel to the United States of America at the expense of the Fund; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are their names, (c) what was the purpose of the trip, (d) why was it necessary for each such person to undertake this trip, (e) what was the (i) estimated and/or actual cost and (ii) duration of the trip and (f) what cities did each of them visit;

(2) whether any of these persons were accompanied by members of their families; if so, (a) how many and (b) why;

(3) (a) on what airline and (b) in what class did each specified person travel?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 2.

(b) Messrs P P J Smit (Attorney) and M S Fourie (Editor: S A Bike Magazine—expert witness).

(c) To prepare for an action in the Supreme Court involving a claim for R514 774,45 instituted against an insurance company in terms of Act 56 of 1972 by a moto-cross racer whose career was prematurely terminated as a result of injuries sustained in a motor vehicle accident in the Republic of South Africa. In view of—

(i) the high compensation being claimed;

(ii) the fact that the insurance company could not dispute the claim on merit and consequently could only dispute the claim on *quantum*;

(iii) the fact that it was learnt that this amount was to be further increased;

(iv) the fact that the plaintiff required settlement in American dollars;

(v) the fact that expert witnesses on whom the plaintiff depended to prove his claim and evidence of his loss were based on facts in

the United States of America; and

(vi) because the insurance company had no other choice than to also obtain expert witnesses and evidence in order to conduct the claim in a proper manner in court,

it was necessary to procure expert evidence in the United States of America.

(d) To handle the following divergent matters jointly:

(i) to study precedents in the American legal system where awards had been granted under comparable circumstances;

(ii) to verify the correctness of the claims of the plaintiff with regard to his international racing achievements and in particular in California;

(iii) to obtain confirmation from expert witnesses with regard to the plaintiff's expectations of becoming the world champion in the various classes of moto-cross racing;

(iv) to investigate the plaintiff's chances of obtaining sponsorships;

(v) to obtain evidence in respect of earnings of moto-cross racers in general; and

(vi) to obtain opinions with regard to the plaintiff's proficiency as an international moto-cross racer.

(e) (i) R29 824,00 (Actual cost).

(ii) 13 days.

(f) Los Angeles.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) (a) Lufthansa.

(b) Business class.

For the sake of completeness I wish to point out that the insurance company in the face of the facts, deemed it necessary that a senior and junior counsel as well as their claims manager should accompany Messrs Smit and Fourie to Los Angeles. The amount of R29 824,00 referred to in paragraph (1)(e)(i) above, consequently, also includes costs related to defray expenses incurred by the three additional persons.

I wish to point out further that in consequence of the visit to the United States of America conclusive evidence was obtained to induce settlement out of court for the all inclusive amount of R275 000,00 representing medical costs, loss of income and general damages. This, in my opinion, alone justifies the cost incurred in undertaking the pre-trial investigation overseas.

However, a further aspect warrants elucidation and that is the fact that had the dispute been committed to trial it would have been necessary to *sub poena* expert witnesses in the United States of America to testify on behalf of and for the account of the MVA-Fund in the Republic of South Africa at the same or at a greater cost.

Pensions 1818

20/5/86 GCS HANSARD

972. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development: 250 300

(1) (a) What are the qualifications for eligibility for military pensions and (b) what are the amounts paid out per month by his Department in respect of such pensions;

(2) whether he has received any representations regarding (a) these qualifications and (b) the amounts pay-

able; if so, (i) when, (ii) from whom and (iii) what was (aa) the nature of these representations and (bb) his response thereto;

(3) whether he will consult with the Minister of Health Services and Welfare on any differences in (a) qualifications regarding and (b) amounts paid out for military and war veterans' pensions; if not, why not; if so, when;

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Disablement caused by military service and determined at at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (84 of 1976).

(b) Amounts vary in accordance with percentage disablement, number of dependants, etc. Total R2 696 944 per month.

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) 24 May 1984.

(ii) SA Legion.

(iii) (aa)

— An increase in the amounts payable;

— Improvements of the ratio in which pensions are payable to the various population groups and

— additional compensation for severely disabled pensioners.

(bb) An investigation into the present structure of

the pension scheme resulting in the improvements announced by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech on 17 March 1986.

(3) (a) and (b) No. The two types of pension are unrelated. Military pensions are paid as compensation for disablement caused by military service, whilst war veterans' pensions are social pensions.

(4) No.

National Road Fund

982. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) (a) What total amount is the National Road Fund estimated to receive from the levy on petrol in the 1986-87 financial year, (b) what other amounts is the Road Fund estimated to receive in this financial year and (c) how is it proposed to utilise these amounts in the above-mentioned financial year in respect of (i) national roads, (ii) freeways and (iii) other roads for (aa) maintenance purposes and (bb) new construction work;

(2) whether any of the available funds will be passed on to other road-building authorities; if so, (a) to which road-building authorities and (b) what amount in each case;

(3) whether the price of petrol sold in the independent Black states includes the road transport levy in favour of the National Road Fund; if not, what steps he intends taking in respect of the construction and maintenance of roads used by the inhabitants of these Black states?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R589 million.

(b) Capital market loans to the extent of R120 million for the toll road programme.

(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) The amount specified in paragraph (1)(a) above less an amount of R96,2 million which will be allocated to the Urban Transport Fund (UTF) for distribution to metropolitan authorities, will be utilised mainly on national roads. The national road system consists of a network of roads of varying standards, depending on

traffic requirements, and, therefore, the system includes dual carriageway freeways, single carriageway freeways, fourlane undivided roads as well as two-lane roads, all classified as national roads.

(aa) and (bb) The proposed expenditure on new construction, maintenance and improvements on dual carriageway and single carriageway freeways as well as on two and fourlane roads, expressed as percentages of total expenditure on national roads, are as follows—

	New Construction	Miantenance and Improvement
Dual carriageway freeways	21%	15%
Single carriageway freeways	24%	3%
Two and four lane roads	5%	10%

The abovementioned percentages do not include the amounts spent by the Roads Departments of the respective provinces on routine maintenance nor administrative expenditure or research allocations.

(2) Annual grants are made to the Roads Departments of the respective provinces for the design and construction of sections of national roads as well as for the maintenance of the existing national road system by provincial construction units and private contractors. No funds are allocated to the provinces for construction of provincial roads. The amounts allocated in 1986-87 to the provinces for the expenditure indicated above are as follows—

Transvaal	R14,2 million
Cape Province	R15,9 million
Orange Free State	R 1,6 million
Natal	R35,1 million*

* Includes work of approximately R20 million which will be undertaken by private contractors. Furthermore, some of the funds transferred from the National Road Fund (NRF) to the UTF will be employed by metropolitan authorities for the construction of urban roads.

(3) Yes. The Governments of the independent Black states (the TBVC countries) are, however, reimbursed from the NRF for the amounts relating to fuel sales in those countries in respect of which the fuel levy has been paid into the NRF and for this reason no further funds are allocated for the construction and maintenance of roads in those countries. In conclusion I wish to point out that in terms of the provisions of Act 54 of 1971 funds emanating from the NRF may only be spent on the provision and maintenance of roads in the Republic of South Africa.

Q en R 1822
HANSARD 20/5/86

Resettlements

986. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Senior citizens' 'ally'

Chief Reporter 300

A PAPERBACK book for senior citizens, with the fullest information yet compiled on discounts, concessions and benefits available to people of all races and particularly pensioners, is to be published in Cape Town in November.

To be known as the "Senior Citizens' Money Saver" the book, which will sell at less than R10, was described yesterday by its publisher, Mr Don Nelson, as "the most exciting project we as a publishing house have undertaken in the 15 years of our existence".

"An innovative and revolutionary concept, this book will serve as a wonderful ally to pensioners throughout South Africa," he added.

Mr Nelson said no charge was made to businesses wishing to be included in the book, provided they gave discounts to pensioners. The deadline for such inclusion was mid-June.

● Further information can be obtained from Mr Nelson or Mrs Black, ☎ 46-6815 or 46-3454, or 72-5953 after office hours, or by writing to PO Box 859, Cape Town, 8000.

1986
The Natal Mercury, Wednesday, May 14,

No hope of national pension scheme

300

• Finance Reporter

ANY hopes of a national pension scheme were dashed by the chairman of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Pension Benefits in Durban yesterday.

Member of Parliament, Mr J W H Meiring, speaking at the 36th annual conference of the Association of Pension and Provident Fund of South Africa, said he felt 'very strongly against such a scheme, which would be counter-productive to the present mood of privatisation and de-regulation.'

He leads the joint committee currently investigating pensions benefits for workers and the compulsory preservation of pension rights by means of transferability and the commutation of benefits into annuities.

Mr Meiring pointed out that national pension schemes overseas had not been a success and cited New York, which faced bankruptcy over its scheme and Sweden, which channels a massive amount of its total budget into its social security scheme.

Mr Meiring said that from evidence submitted to his committee he believed urgent attention should be given to a more satisfactory unemployment insurance system.

Emphasising that the issues did not 'exactly fall' within his committee's terms of reference, he said attention should be given to extending the present maximum period for benefits and that the claims administration be simplified and speeded up.

He also called for urgent attention to:

- The abolilition of the requirement of a portion of pension funds assets be invested in prescribed assets.
- Simplification and speeding up of the old age pension claim procedure, and,
- The means test be amended so as not to discourage individual pensions.

Mr Meiring said he had received a general request for the improvement of unemployment benefits by extending the payout period and increasing maximum salary levels, but there had also been a strong plea that South Africa should not become over-socialistic with a 'dole' system that discouraged work-seekers.

The request for the abolitioon of prescribed asset requirements, he said, was born from a conviction by some members that returns on these assets were unattractive.

'On the other hand, support had come from some members who would approve of a subsidised rate of return, provided the investment was channelled into so-called 'socially desirable' uses.

He added that any major change in prescribed assets could be phased in only over a period of time.

Mr Meiring said South African perceptions of old age pension claims was unfortunately very negative, but it was essential the committee recommended that claimants be visibly assisted in proving their eligibility for the old age pension.

Demonstrable efforts should also be made to speed up the monthy (bimontly) payment procedures.

Turning to the means test, he said it was actually working against Government's stated intention of encouraging individuals to provide for their old age.

The system actually penalises the person who has saved a little by disqualifying him entirely and leaving him with a total income less than if he had made no provision at all.

'Such a feature is a positive discouragement and it is vital that this negative perception be removed urgently,' he said.

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sales. — (Supplied)

Mr Arnold Basserabie, managing director of Federated Life, who was elected the new president of The Association of Pension and Provident Funds of South Africa at their 36th annual conference in Durban yesterday, with his new vice-president, Durban city's treasurer, Mr Wilf Stone, (right) and Mr J W H Meiring, chairman of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Pension Benefits.

Members want more say in pension fund management

Weekend Argus Reporter

MARITZBURG. — Life assurers are facing escalating social pressures, on top of a rapidly changing market, the Insurance Institute of South Africa was told here yesterday.

Mr Pierre Steyn, chairman of the Life Offices Association and managing director of Sanlam, in a speech read on his behalf, outlined growing social pressures including:

● Increasing demand from trade unions for representation on the boards of trustees of pension funds.

● Escalating demands on assurance funds for the creation of job opportunities.

● Growing consumer awareness about the affairs of the life assurance industry. The cost element in a life assurance contract, for example, had become a major issue.

Mr Steyn said the industry would have to appease pressure groups to some extent without jeopardising the interests of policy-owners.

He also expressed concern about "serious misconceptions" among decision-makers about the basic nature of long-term assurance.

"What concerns me most is the notion that the excess of premiums and investment income over claims and expenses constitutes profit. The fact that most premiums are predominantly savings, and that at least the major part of that excess must therefore be reserved to meet future claims under existing policies, is overlooked".

In a "Lesson from Africa", Mr W S Parker, from Southhampton Assurance of Zimbabwe, said he could could not over-emphasise the the speed with which blacks had entered middle and higher earnings levels since independence - creating new markets for assurance. In his view Africanisation of the industry had started far later than it should have.

NATIONAL/CITY

MR Ashton Campbell in front of the manse which is to become an old age home.

ARGUS 28/5/86 300

Church to be changed into old age home

Staff Reporter

THE 86-year-old Woodstock Presbyterian Church is to be converted into an old age home.

The congregation has dwindled as people moved out of the area and there are only 43 members left.

The manse, an attractive Victorian home in Aberdeen Street, will be converted into accommodation for eight self-supporting senior citizens and a house mother who will furnish and be responsible for their own rooms.

Residents will pay as much as they can from their pensions, but will be subsidised by the church if necessary.

Other developments include the conversion of the church hall in Clyde Street into three wards for seven frail aged and a kitchen and dining-room complex.

Pilot scheme

Mr Ashton Campbell, treasurer of the Cape Town Presbytery, said it was hoped the Woodstock project would serve as a pilot scheme for similar homes linked to Presbyterian churches in other areas in the Peninsula.

"We have a head start because we already have the buildings, whereas other churches would have to buy houses or blocks of flats for conversion," he said.

"A company, called the Presbytery of Cape Town Project for the Aged (PCPA), will organise fund raising for the Woodstock home. Its first meeting is next month."

Mr Campbell said the initial phase of the Woodstock project would cost R90 000.

A brochure had been compiled asking for contributions from all members of the 30 churches in the Cape Town Presbytery which stretches from Mossel Bay to SWA/Namibia and about R10 000 had already been received.

ther arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does he not feel that this results in people believing that those arrests are taking place merely in lieu of detention because no reasons are given?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member is making a statement. That is not a question.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, my I rephrase it?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Please do.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, may I ask the hon the Minister whether it is not the policy of the SA Police to use this law to detain people rather than to resort to detention without trial?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That is still a statement!

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, I am asking the hon the Minister about his policy.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! No, I cannot allow that. The hon member is phrasing his question in the form of a statement.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, may I address you on that? I asked whether it has not become a policy of the SA Police to arrest people in this manner rather than to detain them without trial.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I will allow the question.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the reply to the question is no. [Interjections.]

3/6/86 Q WR 2122 HANSARD

Pupils who are not Black at Government schools

*23. Mr K M ANDREW to ask the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any pupils who are not Black are attending any Government schools administered by his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many, (b) since when and (c) in terms of what laws or regulations is such attendance taking place?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes.

(a) 3 689 pupils (the hon member is also referred to table 3.4.3, page 242, in the 1985 annual report of the Department).

(b) Since the inception of the Department.

(c) In terms of regulation 2(1)(b) of the regulations regarding the admission of pupils to public schools and State-aided schools published under regulation R1143 dated 29 May 1981.

3/6/86 Q WR 2120 HANSARD 300

Pensions

*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any changes are envisaged in the (a) frequency and (b) method of payment of pensions to Blacks; if not, why not; if so, (i) what changes and (ii) when are the changes due to take place;

(2) how many Blacks are (a) being paid social old-age pensions and (b) estimated to be eligible for but not receiving such pensions?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) Monthly payments.

(ii) To be phased in over a period of 3 years as soon as certain investigations have been completed.

(2) (a) 264 200.

(b) Unknown. All applications who qualify are allocated pensions.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, has consideration been given to any form of payment other than the present one?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that is not being considered at the moment. At the moment it is paid out two-monthly, and the investigation only deals with the possibility that we pay it out monthly.

Mr B B GOODALL: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, will he consider during the investigation having the pensions paid into savings accounts as is the case with Whites, Coloureds and Indians?

Mr R M BURROWS: That is what I meant.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we can take that into account and have it investigated?

Own Affairs:

Establishment of youth organisation

*1. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether he or his Department (a) were consulted in connection with and/or (b) were involved with the establishment of a certain youth organisation, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, what is the name of the organisation concerned;

(2) whether his Department has contributed financially or otherwise to this organisation; if so, (a) why and (b) what was the (i) nature and (ii) total amount of this contribution;

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) No.

(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(3) No.

HANSARD 3/6/86

Principals of universities/directors

Q WR 2122 · 295 594

*2. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether his Department has granted permission to principals of univiersities to accept appointments as directors of life insurance companies; if so, which (a) principals and (b) companies are involved?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No, there is no legal regulation stipulates that principals of universities must obtain the Department's permission to accept appointments as directors of life insurance companies;

(a) and (b) Fall away.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that certain principals are in fact directors?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, whether I am aware of it or not, fact of the matter is that there is nothing that prevent principals from becoming directors. Universities are autonomous institutions and their autonomous councils will decide themselves on these matters.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not think that such external interests will be detrimental to principals' activities at the universities? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member must put that question to the relevant council. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) Yes.

(i) 6 June 1986.

(ii) The application was not approved. In this regard I refer the hon member to a press statement which I released on 6 June 1986.

(b) No. This matter which relates to an application of a private society which does not pursue gain is at present still receiving attention. A decision will be taken in the near future.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, has he seen a film called *Never on a Sunday*?

The MINISTER: I have seen a film with a similar title, but not that particular film. Does the hon member suggest that every hon member should see it?

Mr H H SCHWARZ: No, I just wanted to know whether the hon the Minister had seen it. [Interjections.]

Kwazigayi: resettlements

*17. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) How many Kuni squatters evicted from Ciskei during February 1986 have been resettled on a State-owned farm at Kwazigayi near East London, (b) when were they resettled on this farm and (c) what (i) infrastructure, (ii) housing and (iii) other facilities have been provided for this community;

(2) whether these persons are to be moved from Kwazigayi; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) where will they be moved; if not, what further development will take place in this area;

(3) whether rations are provided to these persons; if not, what alternative means of support are available to them; if so, (a) what rations and (b)(i) how, (ii) by whom and (iii) when are these rations distributed;

(4) whether any employment is available to these persons; if not, what action is being taken in this regard; if so, (a) what employment, (b) where are these jobs situated and (c) how many of these persons were employed as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 1 300 families were evicted by the Ciskei Government from Ciskei and off-loaded on the East London-Mount Coke road reserve on farm 863.

(b) This action by Ciskei took place from 29 January 1986 to 3 February 1986. The people were removed from the road reserve from 30 January 1986 to 2 February 1986 and were temporarily settled on the farm 863 with the view to being permanently settled on farm 842.

(c) (i) A temporary clinic, 100 toilets, 8 rubbish-holes and purified water.

(ii) Tents.

(iii) None.

(2) It was planned to settle these people on farm 842, where a start was made with the provision of infrastructure. As is generally known a lawsuit about the matter was conducted in the interim. Judgment was only delivered on 12 June 1986. The situation is at present being reconsidered in view of the said judgment and the fact that the applicants were given leave to appeal.

(3) No, not to all these persons. Prescribed rations are provided only to the needy

at their own request. State funds are used for this purpose.

(4) Many of the people work in East London and the surrounding areas where they were employed all along. Some were employed by the South African Development Trust for work in the preparation of farm 842. This action was stopped as a result of the court action. The exact number of people in employment are unknown.

Kwazigayi: social pensioners

*18. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether there were any social pensioners amongst the squatters evicted from Ciskei during February 1986 and subsequently resettled on a State-owned farm at Kwazigayi near East London; if so,

(2) whether pensions are being paid to these pensioners; if not, (a) why not, (b) when did they stop receiving pensions and (c) what action is being taken in this regard; if so, (i) by whom, (ii) where are these pensions paid out and (iii) what is the distance between the above-mentioned State-owned farm and the office where these pensions are paid out?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) The Ciskei Government stopped pension payments at the end of December 1985

(c) Pensions were re-instated retrospectively with effect from 1st January 1986 and were paid out in May 1986.

(i) By the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(ii) On the farm Kwazigayi.

(iii) No distance is involved because payment is made on the said farm Kwazigayi.

Public violence

*19. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons under the age of 20 years were arrested on charges of public violence in the Western Cape during the period 1 January 1985 to 30 June 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many of those arrested had been found guilty of public violence as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) None.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply relating to people arrested for public violence, I wonder whether he could tell us whether Mr Bantu Julius Fuzile, Mr Nabiel Swart of the Alexander Sinton School, Mr Khalieb Desai of the Alexander Sinton School, Mr Eric Applegren, Miss Janet Applegren, Mr Peter Kertshoff, Mr Martin Wittenberg, Mr C Merret, Mr S C Jocelyn; Prof Colin Gardner, a number of people from Mpolweni, Mr Moses Mkhize, Edna Mkhize, Nora Mkhize, Nkosinathi Mkhize, Swart Mkhize, Mondli Mkhize, Nkululeko Mkhize, Mondli Ndlovu, Simo Bhengu and Xoli Mngadi . . .

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, on a point of order . . .

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, I have nearly finished. Have all these people

the current exchange rate, then 25% is added, so you might end up with R310 000. "Now that's the underwriter's maximum liability. In the event of loss on day one, we might only pay out, say, R260 000."

Not all underwriters are keen on the idea. "I told them I'd reconsider the policy in a year's time, and see how it goes in the meantime," said one. Must be a conservative fellow. ■

1/30/86.

PENSION FUNDS FUNMAL

Deficit diddle (300)

With inflation touching 20%, pension funds' historically low interest rate payments, of between 3% and 6% to members who leave before retirement, hardly make them an attractive investment. The trade-off for the worker is the prospect of security. Should he stay with one pension fund all his working life, he will reap the rewards of the contributions he was forced to make monthly.

Or so the theory goes. The reality is somewhat different.

Not only has soaring inflation made a pensioner's income a wasting asset, recession is creating a new hazard. As more and more companies are forced into bankruptcy, employees may find that the security they took for granted was little more than a mirage. When companies are in financial trouble, the health of a pension fund, though separately administered, cannot be taken for granted.

The reason is twofold.

Ultimately, the employer is morally — and possibly even legally — responsible for making good any deficit in a pension fund. But if an employer is bankrupt and a fund in deficit, this obligation cannot be met: members will have to be content with whatever is left.

Not uncommon

Deficits are not uncommon. They occur because funds can only be run on the basis of educated estimates. The solvency of a pension fund is monitored every three to five years, by way of an actuarial valuation. But a lot can happen in this timespan to upset projections about future withdrawals.

For instance, struggling companies often cut down on staff. At best, this means a lower level of contributions and, at worst, retrenchments. Though, in the long run, retrenchments may benefit a fund because such payouts are lower than retirement benefits, in the short run they can cause cash flow problems.

There is another hazard to the health of a fund. Though contributions are sacrosanct in theory, in practice a company can temporarily help itself. Should it divert its own and members' contributions, nothing worse will befall management than a reproving letter from the Registrar of Pension Funds.

Says Bowring Barclays' Magda Goosen: "The Registrar's hands are tied. He has no authority in law to do anything."

Pensioners ... no better than mere creditors

Theoretically of course, the money will have to be returned. But, should a company go insolvent, the only way members will get the missing amount is to sue — as ordinary creditors.

A pension fund may be a person's most important asset. But ironically, with so much at stake, a member has less control over his or her investment than the owner of a few shares in a mining empire.

"The rights which the Companies Act accords a minority shareholder are not accorded the member of a pension fund," says an attorney with wide experience in the administration of pension funds.

"A member has no express right to see an annual report and accounts, no express right to be told who governs the pension fund nor what the governing body is doing. Members don't have to be consulted or informed about amendments to the rules of the fund. Not even on termination or amalgamation of the fund need their opinions be sought or their circumstances considered."

Traditionally, pension fund members have cared little. Perhaps the future will see a more aggressive approach from the rank and file of membership. ■

NUCLEAR INSURANCE

Russian roulette

Claims fall-out from the Chernobyl disaster will take a lot longer to settle than any amount of radioactive debris. In fact, most losses will probably never be claimable under insurance policies while accountability, say, 30 years down the road, for cancer deaths, will be difficult to prove.

As the contaminated clouds wafted round Europe at the whim of the weather patterns, daily bulletins revealed the growing horror:
☐ The death toll is now officially 26, with estimates of up to 100 000 people evacuated, and 250 000 schoolchildren sent on early

Perks for pensioners

I AM in the process of compiling a paperback due to be published by Don Nelson Publishers at the end of the year. This will combine in handy reference form all the discounts, concessions and benefits currently available to South Africa's senior citizens of all races, with particular emphasis on pensioners.

I am appealing to businesses, shops and trades of every description to come forward and provide additional discounts. The nature of the concessions offered depends entirely on the individual business. For example certain shops have agreed to offer discounts ranging from 10 — 50 percent on specific days of the week when they are not busy.

Each new concession means more relief for our senior citizens (and our hard-hit pensioners in particular), who have to rely on the dwindling value of their pensions and savings in these inflationary times. We estimate that this book will be used by over 100 000 pensioners in South Africa. Thus, apart from helping to provide some relief to a much neglected sector of the community, those businesses which grant concessions will also attract increased customer support.

There is absolutely no charge for inclusion in the book and as I intend to give a few pertinent details on each company, what I am really offering in return for a concession is free advertising!

Any business wishing to be included in the book may contact me at (021) 46-6815/46-3454 (office) or at (021) 72-5953 (home).

PAM BLACK

Cape Town

Tapa highlights pension disparity

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — The Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr A. M. Tapa, hit out yesterday at disparity of Ciskeian and South African old age pensions.

He said the issue of the disparity had been taken up with the South African authorities. There was now at least some "hazy, gloomy light" at the end of the tunnel in that though the gap had not been completely closed, there had been an increase in pensions paid to Ciskeians.

It was not enough to bridge the gap. The gap must be closed and this was the cry of the Ciskei nation.

Mr Tapa said that in the package deal for independence, Ciskei had re-iterated that Ciskeians should not be "worse off" after independence, and the Republic of South Africa had agreed to this condition.

He said that at present pensioners were paid R96 bi-monthly. By October, pensioners would be receiving R145 bi-monthly.

At present the Republic of South Africa was paying R158 bi-monthly which was due to be increased during the year.

Bank payments shorten pension queues

22/6/86 CAT p12.

CP Reporter

THE Constitutional Development and Planning Department has agreed to pay black pensioners through three major banks – as they do with pensioners of other races.

The decision came after representations by the SA National Council for the Aged.

300

Ipelegeng social worker Nomhlobo Ndala said the banks that have agreed to help pensioners are Standard, Barclays and the SA Perm. They will open savings accounts for pensioners with only R1.

The government has also agreed to pay half the bimonthly pensions every month into accounts of pensioners already processed, said Ndala.

Application forms are available from Mr Verwey at ☎ (012) 44-9060, (012) 42-6042 and (012) 42-7115, extension 2295.

If you want more information, phone Ndala or any of the social workers at Ipelegeng ☎ 930-3544 extension 2. Mrs TP Mzizi also has details at ☎ 23-6146.

Pension law change for privatisation

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

LAWS governing State pension fund schemes are being amended to accommodate the transfer of certain public-sector functions to the private sector.

The changes are included in the Pension Laws Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament at the weekend and since referred to the Standing Committee on National Health and Population Development.

Government's legislators have chosen to extend the scope of Section 15 of the General Pensions Act of 1979 to cater for instances where State employees may, when any privatisation takes place, also transfer out of the public service.

This section of the Act regulates the pension rights of members of pension funds who are appointed, elected or nominated as, inter alia, boards, institutions and governments of independent black states.

Under present laws, such a member must first be declared a dormant member of his pension fund by the Director-General.

This means he does not continue contributing to the fund, but his rights are retained for him until he reaches pensionable age, again becomes a contributing member or dies.

Such a member can, under certain circumstances, remain a member of the pension fund of which he is a member if the relevant board, institution or government undertakes to pay to the pension fund the employer's contributions.

It is now proposed that these provisions be extended to accommodate those public sector employees whose services are terminated as a result of the functions of their divisions or departments being taken over by the public sector.

Further changes embodied in the Bill provide that, where a dormant member of a State pension fund becomes a member of another pension fund, the Director-General can approve the transfer of his pensionable service to the new fund.

Any amount due will come from the appropriate pension fund or, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, from the State Revenue Fund, or from both.

Any amount owed by a dormant member to a specific pension fund would be set off against any amount payable and all rights to the amount owing would be transferred from the one pension fund to the other.

Looking at a pension scheme for unskilled workers

I notice in *The Star* of June 2 that the question of a pension scheme for domestic servants is again being bandied about.

As a life assurance consultant, I was recently asked to submit a proposal for a pension scheme to a small organisation for their unskilled workers.

Despite the fact that it could have meant financial gain to myself, I came to the conclusion that such a scheme would not in fact be in the interest of their employees.

I submitted the following memorandum to them on the subject:

To arrive at some kind of figures for retirement income for employees one must start with certain basic given data and then make assumed predictions.

The given data for your staff relates to ages, sex, income, etc.

I have made the following assumptions:

1. Retirement age for males will be 65.
2. Retirement age for females will be 60.
3. Incomes will arise at compounded rate of 10 percent per annum.
4. Retirement income calculated using the following formula: Years of service (x) divided by 50 and mutiplied by amount of final salary (y) equals pension (z). This type of formula is used in some recognised pension funds.

The current social pension for black people is R80 per person, ie a married couple would therefore receive R160 a month.

I have assumed a compound growth in social pensions of 10 percent per annum and the figures in brackets reflect the estimated pensions per person at the respective qualifying ages of employees. Obviously if they are married then the figure will be doubled.

I must just point out that according to the figures given to me, by the Department of Co-operation, black pensions grew by an average compound interest rate of 26 percent over the past 10 years. That is to say from R8 a month in 1975 to R80 a month in October 1985.

It is, therefore, my opinion that for categories 1-4 of your black employees there would be no advantage in a pension scheme.

In fact it could be a disadvantage because any amounts received by virtue of a pension would be deductible from their allowable State pension and as such, a pension being a constant amount, it would jeopardise future increases in the social pensions.

If you feel that you would nevertheless like to financially assist these members of your staff I would suggest that you open partially tax free subscription shares for them.

You could then hand over to your employee the capital sum of such a subscription share account in such a way as not to interfere with his/her qualifications for a social pension.

Maybe some of my assurance colleagues can fault my calculations and reasoning. I would be pleased to hear their comments.

Life Consultant

Southdale

EMPLOYEES

	Age	Sex	Past Service Years	Years to Retirement (x)	Present Monthly Income	Estimated End Monthly Income (y)	Estimated Pension (z)
1.	60	M	18 (112)	5 (10%)	R280	R 450	R 45
2.	45	M	14 (470)	20 (40%)	R175	R1 200	R480
3.	45	M	14 (470)	20 (40%)	R165	R1 200	R480
4.	45	F	8 (292)	15 (30%)	R165	R 700	R210

BLACK HOUSING 2

27/6/86

Mobilising funds

Not to be outdone by the insurance sector (*Business* June 13), the pension fund movement has laid on the table its own plans for mobilising pension fund moneys for the development of black housing.

In Natal pension and provident fund administrators and trustees are even further ahead with their planning than the Life Offices Association (LOA), whose chairman, Pierre Steyn, admits their work at this stage is purely exploratory.

A Durban group called the Private Enterprise Upgrade Project (Pentup) has been examining for some months how best to release the billions locked up in the pension fund movement for black housing. The response from central government to their initiative has been encouraging.

Group leader Terry Rosenberg, of Arthur Anderson, estimates that around R40 billion is held within the movement — 53% of which must be invested in prescribed assets.

Rosenberg suggests that if 2%-5% of the total were directed towards funding black housing, possibly through building societies, between R800m and R2 billion could become available for housing construction.

At an average price of R12 000 a unit, he estimates that between 67 000 and 167 000 houses could be built. The black housing backlog is put at around 600 000 units.

Says Rosenberg: "Our idea is imaginative, yet practical. It aims to harness a portion of the prescribed assets of pension and provident funds while using the existing building society infrastructure."

Broadly, pension funds will deposit their cash with building societies for use specifically for black housing loans. Both employers and government would be called on to provide direct subsidies so that the applicant is able to meet the normal bond repayments.

Finance co-ordinator Dave Geary says: "If employers, even in these recessionary times, can afford an extra 3% to 5% of the salary bill (calculated on the average number of black employees who would need to be subsidised) we reckon that even minimum wage earners would qualify for bonds under existing building society regulations.

"The suggested bond funding ratio would be one-third employee, one-third employer and one-third government. Government's contribution could come from the R1 billion set aside for black housing infrastructure in August and last week's R750m package."

Minimum monthly wages for black employees in the clothing, building, catering and motor industry range from R323 a month to R247 a month. Against the normal building society quarter-of-income rule, the allowable bond repayments would range from R80,75 down to R61,75. Mortgage repayments on a R12 000 bond with interest at 17% is R170,40, with the employee's one-third contribution calculated at R56,80 — well below the quarter-of-income requirement for even the lowest-paid black worker in the sample.

With the outline of a working model in place, Pentup communications co-ordinator Patrick Anderton believes "we're well on the way towards laying the first brick."

But much, he admits, still needs to be done. The concept has to be sold to government and employers as well as unions and employees, who are notoriously sceptical of pension fund schemes. In addition Pentup will have to link in with building contractors and those responsible for the provision of township infrastructure to make sure sites are available. ■

Business plans to cut housing backlog

THE Private Enterprise Upgrade Project, formed by seven Durban businessmen, plans to borrow 5% of the amount invested in pension and provident funds to reduce the black housing backlog by building 167 000 economic housing units at a cost of R12 000 each. Report by THELMA TUCH.

A PLAN to use loans from pension and provident funds, to cut dramatically the massive black housing backlog, has been devised by a group of Durban businessmen.

The Private Enterprise Upgrade Project (Pentup) was formed earlier this year by seven people in response to the housing crisis and government pleas for private-sector involvement.

The scheme depends on loans from pension and provident funds, which can be forthcoming only when regulations governing the prescribed investments of these funds are amended.

Pentup is to approach the Registrar of Financial Institutions to amend regulations to make pension fund investment in housing possible, one of Pentup's co-ordinators, Darryl Jackson, said.

It had been estimated, he said, that about R40bn was invested in the pension fund movement countrywide — 5% of which could finance the building of 167 000 economic housing units at the cost of R12 000 each.

Employees' investment in pension funds would not be threatened as the cost of investing 5% of the movement's assets would be negligible, Jackson said.

"The concomitant loss in yield at an expected return of 15%, rather than 18,7%, is a mere 0,1%," Jackson said.

Pentup has been canvassing support for the scheme from the chairman of the Life Offices Association, Pierre Steyn, and chairman of the Pension and Provident Fund of SA, Arnold Bessarabie.

It is to approach Sanlam chairman Fred du Plessis in his capacity as chairman of the newly-formed private enterprise task force to help government implement its recently announced R750m housing scheme.

Government, employers and employees would be jointly involved in subsidising the scheme on a one-third loan repayment each, Jackson said.

"On a bond of R10 000 and an interest rate of 17,5%, their respective contributions for a house would amount to R49 each a month."

This amount, he said, was considered reasonable in the light of investigations conducted into minimum wages earned by black workers in various industries.

For employers such subsidisation would increase their wage bill by only 1,5% after tax, he said, adding that many major employers and employer organisations were enthusiastic to go ahead.

Opinion of the third party — government — will be gauged in mid-July when Pentup is scheduled to meet Deputy Minister of Finance Kent Durr.

Jackson said joint government-private sector participation — the pooling of resources to build houses — would enable the construction of a larger amount of houses than separate efforts to deal with the 400 000 housing shortage would.

Meanwhile, Pentup has approached representatives of both the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) to discuss the scheme.

However, a major obstacle to get it off the ground is that of land availability. Land is scarce in Durban and Pietermaritzburg where it is generally controlled by tribal authorities.

But a report is being prepared by the KwaZulu Natal Planning Council to investigate the situation in major metropolitan areas and identify procedures for land release.

Pentup is also investigating the availability of land in the rest of the country, Jackson added.

FIN MAIL 11/7/86

PENSION PORTABILITY

Plans afoot

300

Tentative proposals for pension reform are in the offing. Says MP Brian Goodall, a member of the joint parliamentary committee on pension benefits: "After looking at the findings of a massive survey involving about 9 000 people of all population groups, we are ready to draw up some rough guidelines.

"We will put these to the full parliamentary committee and employee and employer organisations soon to test their acceptability. We now know the broad direction in which to move and I hope we have come up with a pension vehicle which meets people's needs."

An attempt in 1981 to introduce pension portability failed. Though blacks were exempted from the preservation condition, confusion created a gigantic misunderstanding about portability.

After a series of strikes, the draft legislation was shelved. For five years, government and the pensions industry have been trying to come up with something better. A parliamentary select committee was formed, chaired by Kobus Meiring; in 1985 it was replaced with a joint committee representing the three houses.

After approaching employer and employee groups and consulting the pensions industry, the committee commissioned research from the Human Sciences Research Council. The preliminary findings of this research have enabled a special subcommittee, responsible for redesigning legislation, to come up with new suggestions.

Certainly, any new attempt at reform will be in an entirely different spirit to that prevailing in 1981. Then, policy-makers believed that portability and preservation were in the best interests of all. There is now general understanding that SA's population groups have very different needs.

The main objections raised by workers and unions in 1981 were:

☐ Pension payouts are needed to tide people over recurring periods of unemployment because social security is inadequate;

☐ Poor administration of State pension funds has made the concept of pension provision unpopular in the black community — provident funds, which provide a lump sum payout, are preferred; and

☐ Pension funds have to invest a portion of their funds in government securities; this is unacceptable to most blacks.

These issues have been carefully examined by the Meiring Committee and the new proposals will take them into account. ■

R2bn plan for black housing

SUN DIMES 20/7/86 300

Terry Rosenberg

By David Southey

A GROUP of Durban-based businessmen has prepared a widely backed plan to tap pension and provident funds for R2-billion to alleviate the shortage of black housing.

The plan is supported by life-assurance companies, pension and provident funds, major corporations and black trade unions.

It is the first time that a detailed, co-ordinated study with specific proposals undertaken by private businessmen has gained acceptance from both employer and employee organisations.

Called Pent Up (Private Enterprise Upgrade Project) and under the chairmanship of accountants Arthur Anderson's managing partner in Durban, Terry Rosenberg, the group sees its work as a response to President Botha's challenge to the private sector to become involved in orderly urbanisation.

After canvassing businessmen, academics and trade-union leaders, Pent Up has devised plans for dealing with the critical issues of land acquisition and development, financing, and communication and negotiation between prospective house-buyers and their financiers.

Its full report will be sent to corporations, the Government, trade unions and other interested parties this month.

Pent Up is putting the finishing touches to its report which is based on contacts with such organisations as the Kwa Natal Planning Council under the chairmanship of Piet Viljoen, various town and regional planning commissions, banks, building societies, assurers and 20 big companies.

R40bn assets

Facing a black housing backlog conservatively estimated at 600 000 units, the group's chief obstacle was to devise a financing scheme acceptable to all parties.

The objective of the scheme differs fundamentally from the Government's R750-million crash project for housing under the chairmanship of Sanlam's Fred du Plessis. The State plan seeks both to provide low-cost housing and employment, but Pent Up has a plan designed primarily for people in employment.

Mr Rosenberg says: "The most obvious and accessible source of funds is through the pension-provident fund movement, which has assets of about R40-billion. We recommend that the Government create special prescribed asset status for these funds, the money to be used in black housing."

If the Government approves Pent Up's recommendation that a maximum of 5% of a pension fund's money be invested in black housing under prescribed status, about R2-billion could soon become available.

Pension funds already use building societies to provide mortgages. The most popular method is for the fund to make a matching investment with a society. The fund is normally locked in for three years.

Black labour leaders favour Pent Up's scheme because it would in effect mean that employees would derive early benefits from their pension contributions.

Mr Rosenberg says: "Building societies and certain banks have the expertise to grant bond finance, so it seems logical for them to be the financial providers. The various institutions would compete for deposits and so ensure a healthy competitive market in medium-term gilt-edged stocks."

□ To Page 2

□ From Page 1

R2bn plan

Pent Up recommends that deposits in black housing be for a minimum of 10 years.

Its investigations show that by using a subsidy scheme with the employer, employee and the State each contributing a third to bond repayments, even those earning R260 a month could afford to pay R59 a month on a R12 000 bond. That would satisfy building societies' requirements that a salary be at least four times greater than the bond payment.

The Government has said it is prepared to subsidise bond repayments to the tune of a third for first-time buyers.

Pent Up says that if an estimated 30% of a company's employees qualified under the proposed scheme, the additional cost to the company would be between 2,5% and 4% before tax.

Stanbic to "the 20% to 25% area", managing director Michael McWilliam told Business Times this week.

Mr McWilliam said:

FINANCIAL 25/7/86 (300

UNION SOCIAL SECURITY

Provident fund drive

Black trade unions are increasingly backing the idea that provident funds are better vehicles than pension funds for securing social security benefits appropriate to the needs of their members.

Provident funds provide workers with a lump sum cash payment when they leave a job; pension funds make provision for a monthly payout.

The Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union (SFAWU) became the first emergent union to give support to provident funds when it negotiated a deal to establish one with C G Smith Sugar about 18 months ago. The company's black workers had been without any benefits since 1981.

That was the year thousands of black workers around the country struck to demand the withdrawal of their pension contributions. The strikes were a response to the Preservation of Pensions Bill, which held

progress has been made: debt:equity has been chopped from 1,07 to 0,63 (this regards convertible prefs as equity) and return on capital has improved from 9% to 10,5%. However, investors are not rushing in. Fedvolks' shareholders probably include many stale bulls who have been disillusioned in the past. Hard evidence of recovery and resumption of dividends will go a long way towards regaining investor confidence. *Patric Ho*

Resign demand to LAC members

Mercury Reporter

A MEETING of Wentworth residents yesterday called on the Minister of Welfare and Pensions in the House of Representatives, Mr C April, to scrap immediately the means test for old-age pensioners.

Mr Morris Fynn, one of the convenors of the meeting, said the residents also demanded that the pension benefits of those who had been disqualified be reintroduced retrospective to August 1984, when the House of Representatives was elected.

The meeting also called on the recently nominated Natal Exco member, Mr Clive Pierce, and Mr Albie Stowman, who has been nominated to the President's Council, to vacate their seats on the Durban Coloured Local Affairs Committee.

Mr Stowman, who is also chairman of the LAC, told the Mercury last night that Mr Fynn's constituency had no jurisdiction over his membership of the LAC.

'Credibility is not achieved by denigrating fellow members of the LAC,' he said.

N/M (300) 28/7/86

DETENTION UNLAWFUL, A MOTHER ALLEGES

Arrested while scrubbing floors of her home - claim

A 21-YEAR-OLD KwaMashu mother said in papers before a Durban judge yesterday that she was scrubbing the floors of her home when she was arrested and detained under the emergency regulations by seven policemen.

Miss Busi Molefe has bought an urgent application against the Minister of Law and Order in the Supreme Court, Durban for an order declaring her detention unlawful.

The application was adjourned by consent until August 6 by Mr Acting Justice McCall.

Miss Molefe said in an affidavit that she had been arrested by the seven policemen on July 9 and taken to the E Section police station in KwaMashu.

There she was asked whether she had been involved in ordering scholars to boycott schools and whether she had distributed pamphlets at schools.

Miss Molefe said she had denied being involved in any of these activities.

She said she was told that her name appeared on a list the police had.

Miss Molefe said at the police station she was taken to a tent where she was asked more questions.

She said she was accused of being an agitator because she was unemployed and asked how her name had come to be on the list.

Miss Molefe said she told them she had no idea how her name had got on to the list.

She said at this stage she saw another detainee by the name of Muzi Sibiya being assaulted.

She said when he denied an accusation put to him by a policeman he had been beaten across his knees with a heavy bunch of keys.

Miss Molefe said she was taken to Westville prison where she has been held ever since.

There she had been questioned once and asked more or less the same questions she had been asked at the police station.

Miss Molefe said she had not been involved in any unlawful activities or organisation.

She added that she was not a political person and had absolutely no interest in politics.

Miss Molefe said one of the questions put to her was whether she was involved with the "UDF".

She said she did not know what UDF stood for.

Miss Molefe also denied being involved in any violent incidents or disturbances of any kind and added that she did not have a criminal record.

She said she was not involved in any activity that affected the maintenance of public order or prejudiced the safety of the public or herself or affected the termination of the state of emergency.

She said that had the police investigated her case properly they would not have formed the opinion that her detention was necessary for any of the purposes set out in Section 3 of the emergency regulations.

Mr C Nicholson of the Legal Resources Centre appeared for Miss Molefe.

Women hold big indaba

A PICTURE that symbolises the National Assembly of Women in South Africa, a conference of more than 1 000 women of all races held in Johannesburg

180 workers sacked at Industria plant

By LEN MASEKO

LE CARBONE has sacked its 180 black workers who went on strike in protest against the dismissal of seven colleagues at the company's Johannesburg

and Allied Workers Union (Mawu).

A spokesman for the union said Le Carbone Branca, could not be reached for comment yesterday. His office said he would not speak to the Press.

The 500 Farm Fare workers who were on nine-day "sleep in" strike last Friday after management obtained a Supreme Court interdict enabling the company to evict workers.

Pensions to be raised — Mopp

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — Coloured old-age pensions would be increased from R117 to R135 a month from October 1, the House of Representatives MP for Border, Mr Peter Mopp, announced yesterday.

Addressing more than 500 senior citizens in Wentworth on behalf of the Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House, Mr Chris April, he said grants to foster parents would also be increased, by R11 a month to R96,50 a child.

"The means test that affected World War I veterans has also been scrapped and those who apply will qualify immediately," he said.

Although apartheid was the cause of the disparity in old-age pensions, the Housewas fighting for equality.

"It has in the meantime devised a plan to remove the disparity and is busy training personnel to handle coloured pensions," he added.

The majority of civil servants in South Africa were Afrikaners and it was time coloured people were trained so that they, too, could be employed.

Mr Mopp said the House was fighting "tooth and nail" for the scrapping of apartheid.

However, he said: "We cannot have liberation in this country without education and also if we want to achieve it we cannot burn down schools, throw hand grenades and petrol bombs into people's homes and bomb buildings and institutions."

MR MOPP

Other speakers at the meeting were President's Council member Mr Albie Stowman, and the MP for Wentworth, Mr Tommy Abrahams.

Mr Abrahams said the only reason for the difference between white and coloured pensions was the government's apartheid policy.

"South Africa is in big trouble today because of apartheid and the position will only improve when it is removed," he said

ted line is the area from which commuter traffic will eventually be eliminated. The areas are to be turned into pedestrian malls.

will be a pedestrian mall.

Within the R40-million budget, R7 million has been allocated for the building of two sets of

in the city in her

She said the G

was now being c

Old and starving and alone

9/8/86

In a dingy flat in one of the seediest parts of town, a pensioner cries out her agony.

"I'm starving if it weren't for the volunteers from Meals on Wheels who visit me three times a week, I would die."

"Sheila" was one of the many tragic cases encountered by the *Sunrise* team while following the Congregational Church Food Distribution Service (a sub-division of Meals on Wheels) on one of their rounds.

"I don't think you understand what I'm going through," she cries.

By Sara Martin

"Sheila" receives a pension of R181 a month. The rent of her one-bedroom flat has gone up to R155 a month. Her light and electricity bill is R38. She can pay only after receiving her pension on the seventh of each month.

Her landlord has threatened to evict her for not paying at the end of the month. Not for the first time, Meals on Wheels intervened and helped her out.

She has no savings and cannot move to a cheaper flat because she cannot afford deposits and the cost of moving furniture.

To make matters worse, she has been mugged four times in recent months.

She has four cats and a dog living with her. Her doctor told her to keep them for therapeutic reasons — they keep her sane.

Meals on Wheels feeds them too.

The volunteers from this organisation, like angels of mercy, tip-toe into her apartment, scoop the meal (consisting of a balanced meat and vegetable dish, soup and pudding), murmur words of encouragement and then disappear for their next delivery.

Pensioners pay 15c for the meal or more if they can afford it. This particular day it was sponsored by Rotary, so it was free.

Rentals that increase faster than their low pensions are demoralising and emotionally crippling these old folk who have nothing but death to look forward to.

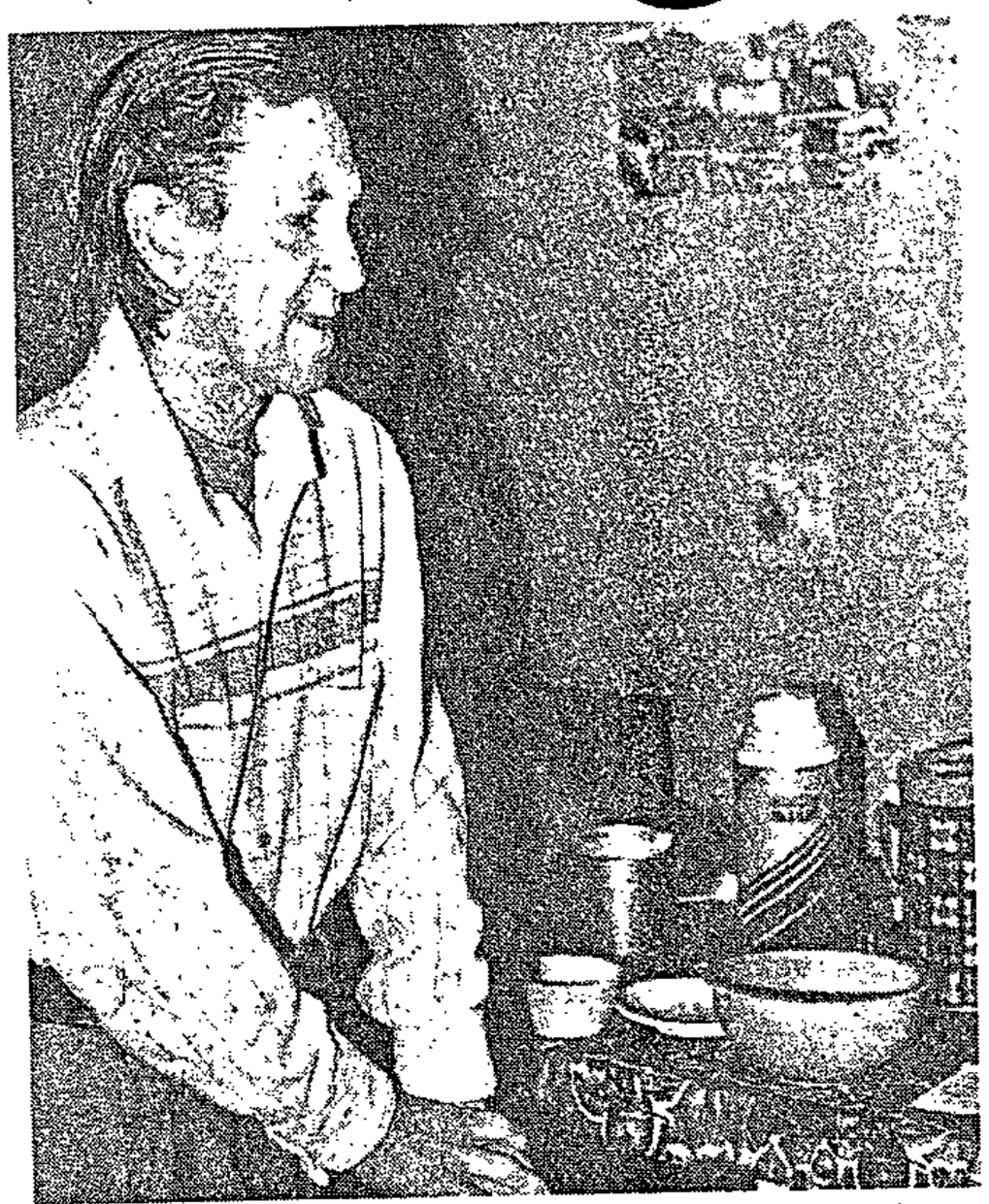
"Edward" pays R60 a month for a tiny room with no sanitary facilities. He is in appalling physical condition.

He has had three leg operations and spends most of his time in bed — a bed with no sheets or pillowcase. He does not see his relatives. He cannot afford food nor is he strong enough to cook a meal.

"Victor" pays R82 for his room. He suffers from heart trouble and cannot work. He is not yet 60, so is not eligible for a free bus ticket. He cannot afford the ride to the hospital.

"Cynthia's" rent has shot up to R149. She was knocked down by a car last year and her ankle was broken in three places.

A few months ago she fell down a flight of stairs and dislocated her other leg. She can hardly walk but holds on to her post office job three times a week as the pay is slightly higher than that of the pension she would be entitled to.



"Edward" is too poor and too ill to cook his own meals. ● Photograph: Herbert Mabuza.

"John", who pays R71 for his room, is bitter about the fate of pensioners in South Africa.

"MPs have been given a R1 000 a month rise and my military pension is going up by R18 a month in October," he says.

Living in "comparative luxury" are pensioners lucky enough to be admitted to flats taken over by Johannesburg City Council — such as the Nederburg in Joubert Park. Rent there is R38,35 a month.

Pensioners wait patiently in line for their meals served by members of the Methodist Relief Food Scheme.

A social worker is on the premises at all times. Not surprisingly, there is a six-month waiting list.

Meals on Wheels, run by the Congregational Church, serves the Johannesburg area excluding the southern suburbs.

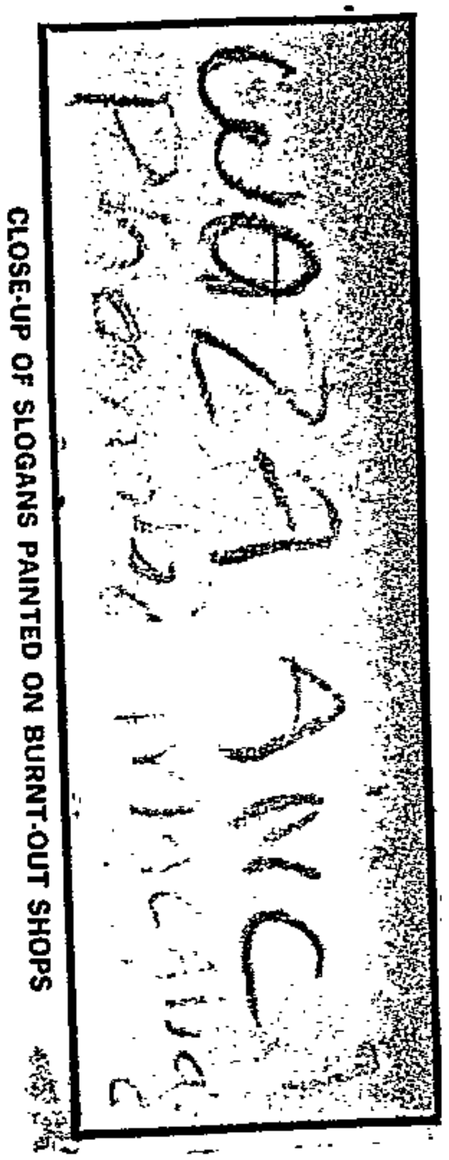
It also provides a laundry service for a nominal fee.

The Seventh Day Adventists' Meals on Wheels covers the southern suburbs.

Meals are taken daily to Soweto to various depots by the Methodist Relief Food Scheme and from door to door in Coronationville.

Kosher meals are provided by the Union of Jewish Women.

The bloody price of freedom



CLOSE-UP OF SLOGANS PAINTED ON BURNT-OUT SHOPS

A burnt-out building in KwaNdebele's capital, Siyabuswa

TROUBLE-TORN KwaNdebele this weekend agonising over whether to opt for an "independence" that will be born in bloodshed and terror — or slip back into the anonymity of the Northern Transvaal bushveld.

The homeland's legislative assembly meets in special session on Tuesday to decide whether to push ahead with the December 11 target date set by Pretoria for its independence.

Or put it off in the hope it will bring back peace to the scarred and pitted streets of its dusty capital, Siyabuswa.

Over all looms the spectre of the necklace and the petrol bomb. An estimated 100 people have died since opposition to the independence plan erupted in open violence last May.

Scores more are reported to have been detained under the emergency regulations. And the homeland's political leaders are haunted by fear of the assassin's strike.

Flocks of goats nibble for titbits around the debris of burnt-out shops, the walls of which are daubed with slogans, like "Woza ANC" and "Forward Comrades".

Guarded

And just a few hundred metres away, in a heavily guarded administration block, a KwaNdebele Minister talked candidly of the fear that stalks by day and night — a fear that was vividly illustrated two weeks ago when the territory's pro-independence "strong man", Interior Minister Piet Ntuli, was killed in a car bomb explosion.

This week, four cows were ceremoniously slaughtered as some of the locals prepared to celebrate the demise of the man who led the hated Imbokotho vigilante force — allegedly set up to discourage opponents of independence.

The issue has come to a head within the past few days in what amounts to a strongly worded ultimatum to the territory's political leaders from KwaNdebele's traditional chiefs — led by their "Ngwenyama" (Lion), Paramount Chief Mabokho Mahlangu.

Chief Mabokho (he would be king in a constitutional monarchy) warned bluntly that the violence — from whatever source — would not cease until the Imbokotho movement was disbanded and plans for independence called off.

Debate

KwaNdebele's Assembly will debate the independence options this week with a formidable range of opinion stacked against it — given credence above all by the opposition of the Paramount Chief, who commands the allegiance of the traditional majority.

In a rare interview in the royal kraal, near Siyabuswa, the Paramount Chief, flanked by his council of elders and royal advisers, clearly set out his opposition to independence. Speaking through an interpreter, the now frail and greying Ngwenyama, waving his fly-whisk for emphasis, told us: "There can be no independence without seeing a constitution first.

"I have told them (the Ministers) on a number of occasions to bring it to me to show me by what authority they propose to bring in this independence, but they have failed to do so.

"They should have consulted the people first and not forced them to take what they don't want. The whole nation rejects this independence."

Chief Mabokho blamed the Imbokotho vigilantes for "harassing and killing my people".

Stabbing the air with his whisk, he emphasised: "The only condition for a return to normality will be the complete outlawing of the Imbokotho and scrapping the idea of independence.

"If they do not listen to my counselling, they are declaring war on my people. To me it looks as if they are fighting me through my people for refusing independence."

In his comfortably furnished office in the guarded administration block, Minister of Information F K Mahlangu confirmed that the Cabinet had met the chiefs to discuss how to defuse the unrest.

Disbanded

He said the Government had agreed in principle to the Chiefs' request to abolish the Imbokotho, which he admitted may have made "some mistakes".

In fact, it was already being disbanded, he said. And Mr Mahlangu hinted that some members of the Government who previously supported independence may now have changed their minds "because of pressure".

One previously pro-independence Cabinet member, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, the Minister of Health and a son of the Paramount Chief, is one who is now reported to have changed his stance.

Mr Mahlangu, who only last week said the December 11 target date for independence was still on, said: "If the independence issue is the cause of the unrest — and that is debatable — I personally would agree to the postponement of independence if it meant saving souls. But I cannot speak for my colleagues."

Just who organises the cadres that have attacked and burnt shops and businesses owned by members of the Cabinet and legislature is unclear.

The assassination of Minister Ntuli bore the hallmark of a professional killing. But nobody is linking the street violence directly to the Chief of the traditionalists.

Royal sources in turn blame the turmoil on a spontaneous revolt against the excesses of the vigilantes, fanned by opposition to a politically prescribed and unwanted independence.

Manoeuvre

Traditionalists — ironically for Black Africa — now siding against independence see it as a cynical manoeuvre to wrest rightful power from their "Ikosi" (king) and replace him with a president (probably the present Chief Minister, Simon Skosana) in a republic.

According to a royal kraal source, a delegation from the UDF recently called to offer financial support and invited the royalists to affiliate to the movement.

"But we rejected it," said the source. "We told them this was an internal matter and we would solve it in our own way."

Also rejecting allegations of ANC involvement in the anti-independence groundswell is Prince James Mahlangu, son of the Paramount Chief and chairman of the KwaNdebele tribal authority.

According to royal sources, lawyers are trying to trace the whereabouts of "hundreds" of young people allegedly detained and taken away from the homeland.

Sunday Times 10/8/86

22/8/86
PENSION FUNDS FINANCE
300

Back to bricks

Since the departure of Computer Sciences from the old *Vaderland* building on the corner of Jorissen and Simmonds streets, Braamfontein, the Joint Municipal Pension Fund (JMPF) has had only uphill in its attempts to secure new tenants. Occupancy in the building since then has dwindled steadily.

But now, says fund manager Ben Kruger, the fund is considering a R6m revamp of the building to make it a more attractive address. Its prime site opposite the Civic Centre and good road access makes it a natural for redevelopment.

No definite programme has been set for the revamp, says Kruger, although the fund stands ready to act the moment the market starts to move up again.

JMPF recently bought the Johannesburg Municipal Pension Fund's share of the property.

The Johannesburg fund, in turn, has plans of its own. Executive Fred Roos says construction is due to start on a new R11m development on the site of the old Oribi recreation centre on the half block bounded by Bree, Loveday and Plein streets (*Property* November 29, 1985).

Demolition and excavation has been completed and main contractor Concor will move on site next week.

Roos says interest in the small 387 m² of retail space has been "phenomenal," although the 4 500 m² of office space is another story. Negotiations, however, are taking place with several interested parties.

The building, says Roos, should be completed by November next year and, in addition to the retail and office elements, will offer three floors of parking over the shops and 500 m² of basement storage space.

Because of the small area of the site, the fund got the Johannesburg council's okay to cantilever the building over the sidewalks to provide additional floor areas on the office levels. ■

Outcry over Mugabe pension threat

By EVELYN HOLZHAUSEN in London and CAS St J EGER in Johannesburg

TENS OF thousands of former Rhodesian pensioners now living in South Africa could be threatened by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's move to cut pension pay-outs as part of the sanctions war.

But confusion still reigns in London, Harare and Pretoria about what exact effect the move would have on the estimated 40 000 recipients of social, public service and company pensions.

Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has meanwhile promised to fight through the Zimbabwean Parliament against any move to victimise the pension recipients in South Africa.

State pension payments were guaranteed by Britain and the United States when Zimbabwe was granted independence in 1980. Now the intriguing possibility has arisen that taxpayers in the two Western countries may have to foot the bill for Mr Mugabe's pique.

The halting of pension payments was one of the possible punitive measures announced by Mr Mugabe on Friday as he committed himself to the Commonwealth sanctions package and declared "economic war" against South Africa.

Mr Smith said yesterday it was said that the situation had reached the level of threats and counter-threats.

Speaking from his farm at Shuringwi in Zimbabwe, Mr Smith, a veteran of sanctions aimed at Rhodesia during the bush war, slammed Commonwealth and European Economic Community members who had called for sanctions against South Africa.

"I hope that those like the Eminent Persons Group face up to the consequences of their incredible and incomprehensible demand for sanctions," he said.

Mr Mugabe's planned measures, Mr Smith said, added complications to the issue.

Under the Lancaster House agreement, signed in 1979, pensions to former Rhodesians were guaranteed. Mr Smith said that if Zimbabwe refused to remit pensions, Britain and the United States would have do so. He saw no difference between State and private pensions.

"As far as I understand it, the Lancaster House agreement, underwritten by Britain and the United States, guaranteed that both those countries would have to compensate if Zimbabwe reneged on the agreement. The responsibility applies to both countries," Mr Smith said.

"I hope none of it will come to pass. There has been a lot of emotion and wild talk. Thinking people in this country realise we need a more sane approach.

"If there is anything I can do, I will do it," he promised expatriate Rhodesians.

"I am no longer in a position of control and I cannot make wild promises, but those of us with a voice of sanity are trying to see what we can do," Mr Smith said.

Implications

The national committee of the Rhodesia Association of SA (RASA) met in Pretoria yesterday afternoon to consider the implications of the pensions threat, said national secretary Mr John Redfern.

Since the break-up of the Federation in 1964, an estimated 80 000 former Rhodesians and ex-Zimbabweans have taken up residence in South Africa.

As many as half that number could be receiving old age, disability, widow's, State or Federal Government pensions.

And according to a joint Human Sciences Research Council-RASA survey into accommodation needs of former Zimbabweans over 55 years of age, a large percentage of those of retirement age depended to a high degree on Zimbabwean pensions.

In London, a Foreign Office official said that Britain already paid an annual amount to the Zimbabwean Consolidated Revenue Fund — some earmarked for pensions pay-outs.

Britain's options are now narrow — cut back the grant by the amount Zimbabwe is not paying out in pensions and risk being accused of sanctions-busting, or continue paying the same annual grant to Zimbabwe *and* vote extra to pay the pensions directly from London.

TESTAMENT OF AN OPTIMIST
See Page 23

Ban on pensions payments will hit thousands

A ban on the payment of pensions to former Rhodesians living in South Africa would deprive thousands of elderly people of their only source of income, Mr John Redfurn, of the Rhodesian Association of South Africa, said today.

He said Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's threat to stop the payment of pensions to South Africa was of great concern to the Association.

"We are a non-political organisation established to assist former Rhodesians in settling down in South Africa.

"We are naturally most concerned and will do whatever we can to assist," he said.

On Friday Mr Mugabe threatened South Africa with the implementation of sanctions by the end of the year.

These included a ban on the remittance of pensions, company profits and dividends to South Africa; a ban on direct air links and over-flying rights with South Africa; and the withdrawal of most consular facilities.

Mr Redfurn said however, that the Association refused to speculate on whether or not the United States and United Kingdom would step in to aid the pensioners.

The association met on Saturday but Mr Redfurn declined to reveal the nature of the meeting or the decisions it took.

He could not give an estimate of how many pensioners would be affected by the ban.

13/8/86 Mercury

Rhodesian pensioners 'might have to return'

Mercury Reporter

MANY former Rhodesians living in Natal would have no option but to return to Zimbabwe if pensions to South African residents were cut off, Mr Owen Fitzroy, chairman of the Pietermaritzburg branch of the Rhodesia Association of South Africa (Rasa), said yesterday.

He was reacting to last week's threat by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

'Many elderly people have settled here in the hope that they could retire on their pensions,' said Mr Fitzroy.

'But if pensions were cut off they could not afford to live here. They would have to go and live in Zimbabwe.'

With no possibility of finding work here, he said, 'their only other small hope would be to qualify for a South African old age pension — but that is less than R200 a month'.

Mr Fitzroy said he would be contacting Rasa national secretary Mr John Redfern today to discuss developments.

Pensioners upset by Mugabe threat

The threat by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to cut pensions to former Zimbabweans living in South Africa has caused confusion and concern among those who stand to lose their only source of income.

The payment of pensions was guaranteed by the United States and Britain in the Lancaster House agreement.

British and American consulates in Johannesburg have received calls from pensioners seeking information and advice.

They could not help at this stage as they are still awaiting instructions.

The Rhodesia Association of South Africa (Rasa) has also had many calls but can offer no solution at this stage.

In Durban this week about 300 former Zimbabweans held an emergency meeting to draw up a petition which they will send to Mr Mugabe.

There are an estimated 40 000 former Zimbabweans living in South Africa. Mr Owen Fitzroy, chairman of the Maritzburg branch of Rasa, said many would have to return if pensions were cut.

A Blairgowrie, Johannesburg, resident, Mrs Maureen West (65), receives $230 a month from Zimbabwe. She came to South Africa in 1974.

A Johannesburg man who was a policeman in Zimbabwe, has been in South Africa for eight years and stands to lose a substantial amount, said:

"The British and American Governments must honour the Lancaster House agreement.

"Should Mr Mugabe cut pensions, they must pay them."

Retired Rhodies may have to return

DURBAN — Many former Rhodesians living in Natal would have no option but to return to Zimbabwe if pensions to South African residents were cut off, Mr Owen Fitzroy, chairman of the Maritzburg branch of the Rhodesia Association of South Africa (Rasa), said this week.

He was reacting to the reported threat by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

"Many elderly people have settled here in the hope that they could retire on their pensions," said Mr Fitzroy.

NO WORK

"But if pensions were cut off they could not afford to live here. They would have to go and live in Zimbabwe."

With no possibility of finding work here, he said, "their only other small hope would be to qualify for a South African old age pension — but that is less than R200 a month."

Mr Fitzroy said he would be contacting Rasa national secretary Mr John Redfern this week to discuss developments. — Sapa.

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Black DUST ●2 per

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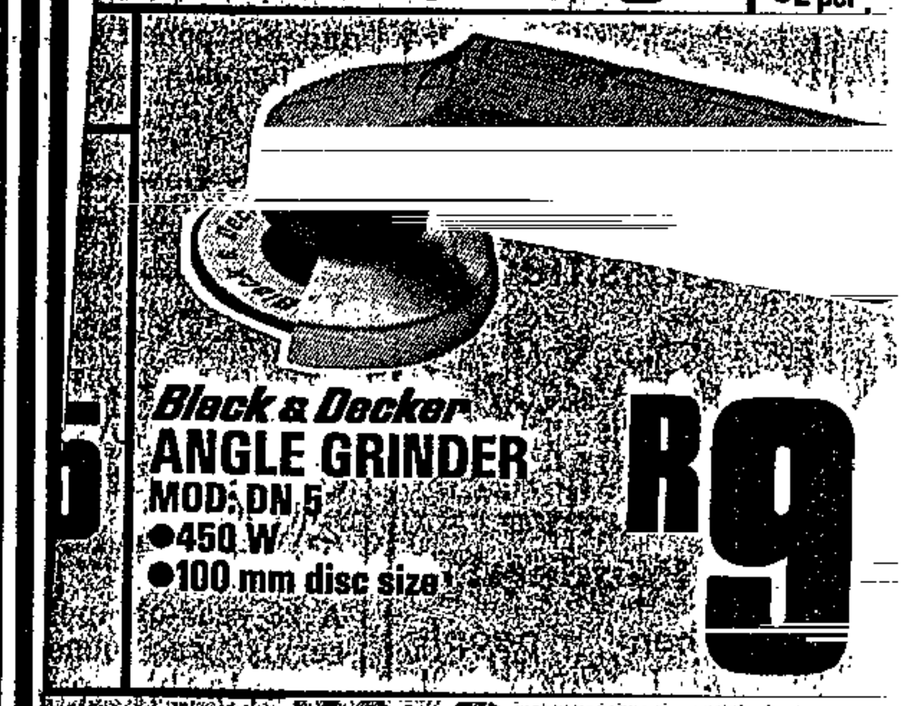

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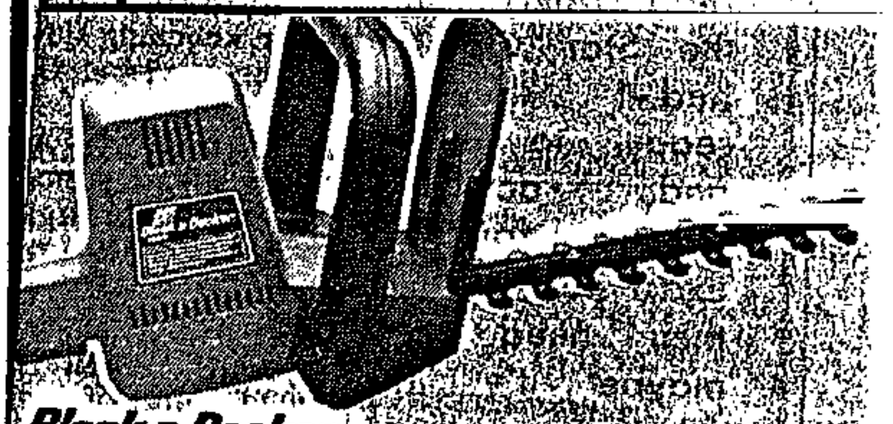
ANGLE GRINDER
MOD: DN 5
●450 W
●100 mm disc size
R9



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MOD: GS 400
●Hedge trimmer with dual action 400 mm blades
●The fast efficient way of keeping hedges, shrubs & bushes in shape
●Powerful motor makes short work of twigs etc.
119.95

SE ON QUALITY

(6) In clause 9 (4), in the first line, substitute "klousule" for "klosule".

(9) In clause 7 (12), substitute "skofwerkers" for "errorsers".

(10) In clause 12, substitute the word "vrystellingsertifikaat" for the word "errorsertifikaat".

No. R. 1724 **15 August 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

MOTOR INDUSTRY.—AMENDMENT OF PENSION FUND AGREEMENT

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from 1 September 1986 and for the period ending 1 February 1991, upon the employers' organisations and the trade unions which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisations or unions.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

BYLAE

DIE NASIONALE NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE MOTORNYWERHEID

PENSIOENFONDS VIR DIE MOTORNYWERHEID

OOREENKOMS

ooreenkomstig die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, gesluit deur en aangegaan tussen die

South African Motor Industry Employers' Association

en die

South African Vehicle Builders' and Repairers' Association

(hierna die "werkgewers" of die "werkgewersorganisasies" genoem), aan die een kant, en die

Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa

en die

Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union

(hierna die "werknemers" of die "vakverenigings" genoem), aan die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nasionale Nywerheidsraad vir die Motornywerheid,

om die Ooreenkoms vir die Pensioenfonds vir die Motornywerheid, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 7 van 2 Januarie 1981, soos gewysig en hernieu by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1581 van 30 Julie 1982, R. 2319 van 26 Oktober 1984 en R. 358 van 28 Februarie 1986, te wysig.

1. TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

(1) Hierdie Ooreenkoms moet oral in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika (uitgesonderd die gebied geokkupeer deur die Cape Explosives Works Ltd, Somerset-Wes) nagekom word deur alle werkgewers in die Motornywerheid wat lede van die werkgewersorganisasies is en deur—

(a) alle lede van die Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa, met inbegrip van vakleerlinge; en

(b) alle vakmanlede van die Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union wat in besit is van 'n geldige lidmaatskapkaart graad CA of graad CAE wat voor 1 Januarie 1984 aan hulle uitgereik is.

(2) Ondanks subklousule (1) moet hierdie Ooreenkoms, in die geval van vakmanne wat lede is van die Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union en hul werkgewers (ten opsigte van sodanige vakmanne), nagekom word net in die provinsie Natal, die Kaapprovinsie en die landdrosdistrikte Alberton, Barberton, Benoni, Bethal, Boksburg, Brakpan, Brits, Ermelo, Germiston, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lichtenburg, Middelburg (Transvaal), Nelspruit, Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Potchefstroom, Pretoria [met inbegrip van daardie gedeeltes van die landdrosdistrikte Odi en Moretele wat voor 1 Junie 1972 (Goewermentskennisgewing 872 getees saam met Goewermentskennisgewings 893 en 894 van 26 Mei 1972) binne die landdrosdistrik Pretoria geval het], Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Springs, Standerton, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Witbank, Bloemfontein [met inbegrip van daardie gedeeltes van die landdrosdistrikte Jagersfontein en Petrusburg wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing 1106 van 26 Julie 1963 deel uitgemaak het van die landdrosdistrik Bloemfontein, maar uitgesonderd daardie gedeelte van die landdrosdistrik Bloemfontein wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing 2076 van 19 November 1971 binne die landdrosdistrik Thaba Nchu geval het) en Kroonstad (met inbegrip van daardie gedeelte van die landdrosdistrik Hennenman wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing 790 van 30 Mei 1963 deel uitgemaak het van die landdrosdistrik Kroonstad).

2. KLOUSULE 5.—BYDRAES

(1) In subklousule (1) (a), vervang die syfer "R11,00" deur die syfer "R15,00".

(2) In subklousule (1) (b) (i), vervang die syfer "R4,00" deur die syfer "R5,45".

(3) In subklousule (1) (b) (ii), vervang die syfer "R4,00" deur die syfer "R5,45".

Namens die partye op hede die 11de dag van April 1986 te Johannesburg onderteken.

F. J. HACKNEY,
President van die Raad.

W. DE KLERK,
Vise-President van die Raad.

H. C. L. LOOCK,
Sekretaris van die Raad.

SCHEDULE

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

MOTOR INDUSTRY PENSION FUND

AGREEMENT

in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

South African Motor Industry Employers' Association

and the

South African Vehicle Builders' and Repairers' Association

(hereinafter referred to as the "employers" or the "employers' organisation"), of the one part, and the

Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa

and the

Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union

(hereinafter referred to as the "employees" or the "trade unions"), of the other part,

being the parties to the National Industrial Council for the Motor Industry,

to amend the Motor Industry Pension Fund Agreement published under Government Notice R. 7 of 2 January 1981, as amended and renewed by Government Notices R. 1581 of 30 July 1982, R. 2319 of 26 October 1984 and R. 358 of 28 February 1986.

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF AGREEMENT

(1) The terms of this Agreement shall be observed throughout the Republic of South Africa (excluding the area occupied by the Cape Explosives Works Ltd, Somerset West) by all employers in the Motor Industry who are members of the employers' organisations and by—

(a) all members of the Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa, including apprentices; and

(b) all journeymen members of the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union who are validly in possession of a Grade CA or CAE membership card issued to them prior to 1 January 1984.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1), in the case of journeymen who are members of the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union and their employers (in respect of such journeymen), the terms of this Agreement shall be observed only in the Province of Natal, the Cape Province and the Magisterial Districts of Alberton, Barberton, Benoni, Bethal, Boksburg, Brakpan, Brits, Ermelo, Germiston, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lichtenburg, Middelburg (Transvaal), Nelspruit, Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Potchefstroom, Pretoria [including those portions of the Magisterial Districts of Odi and Moretele which, prior to 1 June 1972 (Government Notice 872 read with Government Notices 893 and 894 of 26 May 1972), fell within the Magisterial District of Pretoria], Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Springs, Standerton, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Witbank, Bloemfontein [including those portions of the Magisterial Districts of Jagersfontein and Petrusburg which, prior to the publication of Government Notice 1106 of 26 July 1963, formed part of the Magisterial District of Bloemfontein, but excluding that portion of the Magisterial District of Bloemfontein which, prior to the publication of Government Notice 2076 of 19 November 1971, fell within the Magisterial District of Thaba Nchu) and Kroonstad [including that portion of the Magisterial District of Hennenman which, prior to the publication of Government Notice 790 of 30 May 1963, formed part of the Magisterial District of Kroonstad).

2. CLAUSE 5.—CONTRIBUTIONS

(1) In subclause (1) (a), substitute the figure "R15,00" for the figure "R11,00".

(2) In subclause (1) (b) (i), substitute the figure "R5,45" for the figure "R4,00".

(3) In subclause (1) (b) (ii), substitute the figure "R5,45" for the figure "R4,00".

Signed at Johannesburg, on behalf of the parties, this 11th day of April 1986.

F. J. HACKNEY,
President of the Council.

W. DE KLERK,
Vice-President of the Council.

H. C. L. LOOCK,
Secretary of the Council.

No. R. 1725 15 Augustus 1986

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

MOTORNYWERHEID.—WYSIGING VAN PENSIOENFONDSOOREENKOMS VIR MOTORWERKERS

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die opskrif by hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, met ingang van 1 September 1986 en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Julie 1990 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasies en die vakverenigings wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasies of verenigings is; en

(b) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet, dat die bepalings van die Wysigingsooreenkoms, uitgesonderd dié vervat in klousule 1 (1) (b), met ingang van 1 September 1986 en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Julie 1990 eindig, bindend is vir alle ander werkgewers en werknemers as dié genoem in paragraaf (a) van hierdie kennisgewing wat betrokke is by of in diens is in genoemde Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die gebiede in klousule 1 van die Wysigingsooreenkoms gespesifiseer.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

BYLAE

DIE NASIONALE NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE MOTORNYWERHEID

PENSIOENFONDSOOREENKOMS VIR MOTORWERKERS

ooreenkomstig die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, gesluit deur en aangegaan tussen die

South African Motor Industry Employers' Association

en die

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(hierna die "werkgewers" of die "werkgewersorganisasies" genoem), aan die een kant, en die

Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union

Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa

en die

Motor Industry Staff Association

(hierna die "werknemers" of die "vakverenigings" genoem), aan die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nasionale Nywerheidsraad vir die Motornywerheid,

om die Pensioenfondsooreenkoms vir Motorwerkers, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1510 van 25 Julie 1980, soos gewysig, en verleng by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2022 van 3 Oktober 1980, R. 2635 van 24 Desember 1980, R. 1017 van 15 Mei 1981, R. 1280 van 26 Junie 1981, R. 2318 van 26 Oktober 1984 en R. 1203 van 30 Mei 1985, te wysig.

1. TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

(1) Behoudens subklousule (2) van hierdie klousule moet hierdie Ooreenkoms nagekom word—

(a) in die Motornywerheid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika;

(b) deur alle werkgewers wat lede is van die werkgewersorganisasies en deur alle werknemers in dié Nywerheid wat lede is van die vakverenigings.

(2) Ondanks subklousule (1) van hierdie klousule is hierdie Ooreenkoms nie van toepassing nie op—

(a) werknemers wat in aanmerking kom vir lidmaatskap van die Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa en die Motor Industry Staff Association;

(b) lede van die Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union wat lede is van die Pensioenfonds vir die Motornywerheid;

No. R. 1725 15 August 1986

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

MOTOR INDUSTRY.—AMENDMENT OF AUTO-WORKERS' PENSION FUND AGREEMENT

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from 1 September 1986 and for the period ending 31 July 1990, upon the employers' organisations and the trade unions which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisations or unions; and

(b) in terms of section 48 (1) (b) of the said Act, declare that the provisions of the Amending Agreement, excluding those contained in clause 1 (1) (b), shall be binding, with effect from 1 September 1986 and for the period ending 31 July 1990, upon all employers and employees, other than those referred to in paragraph (a) of this notice, who are engaged or employed in the said Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation in the areas specified in clause 1 of the Amending Agreement.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

SCHEDULE

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

AUTO WORKERS' PENSION FUND AGREEMENT

in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

South African Motor Industry Employers' Association

and the

South African Vehicle Builders' and Repairers' Association

(hereinafter referred to as the "employers" or the "employers' organisations"), of the one part, and the

Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union

Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa

and the

Motor Industry Staff Association

(hereinafter referred to as the "employees" or the "trade unions"), of the other part,

being the parties to the National Industrial Council for the Motor Industry,

to amend the Auto Workers' Pension Fund Agreement published under Government Notice R. 1510 of 25 July 1980, as amended and extended by Government Notices R. 2022 of 3 October 1980, R. 2635 of 24 December 1980, R. 1017 of 15 May 1981, R. 1280 of 26 June 1981, R. 2318 of 26 October 1984 and R. 1203 of 30 May 1985.

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF AGREEMENT

(1) Subject to the provisions of subclause (2) of this clause, the terms of this Agreement shall be observed—

(a) in the Motor Industry in the Republic of South Africa;

(b) by all employers who are members of the employers' organisations and by all employees in that Industry who are members of the trade unions.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1) of this clause, the provisions of this Agreement shall not apply to—

(a) employees who are eligible for membership of the Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa and the Motor Industry Staff Association;

(b) members of the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union who are members of the Motor Industry Pension Fund;

(c) vakmanne wat nie lede van die Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union is nie of vakleerlinge wat nie lede van die Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union is nie, uitgesonderd die van wie daar onderskeidelik in die omskrywing van "vakman" en "vakleerling" melding gemaak word;

(d) 'n werknemer aan wie afreebystand toegestaan is deur 'n fonds wat vir sodanige bystand voorsiening maak;

(e) werknemers ten opsigte van wie hul werkgewer bydra, en solank as wat hul werkgewer aldus bydra, tot 'n pensioenfonds wat in werking was op die datum waarop hierdie Ooreenkoms in werking getree het en wat na die mening van die Raad bystand verskaf wat nie minder gunstig is nie as dié wat deur die Pensioenfonds vir Motorwerkers verskaf word;

(f) 'n werknemer vir ses maande vanaf die datum waarop hy by 'n werkgewer in diens tree: Met dien verstande dat 'n werkgewer na goeddunke van hierdie uitsluiting kan afsien.

2. KLOUSULE 5.—BYDRAES

(1) In subklousule (1) (d), vervang die syfer "R11,00" deur die syfer "R15,00".

(2) In subklousule (1) (e), vervang die syfer "R4,00" deur die syfer "R5,45".

Namens die partye op hede die 11de dag van April 1986 te Johannesburg onderteken.

F. J. HACKNEY,
President van die Raad.

W. DE KLERK,
Vise-President van die Raad.

H. C. L. LOOCK,
Sekretaris van die Raad.

No. R. 1726 **15 Augustus 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

MOTORNYWERHEID.—WYSIGING VAN MISA-PENSIOENFONDSOOREENKOMS

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die opskrif by hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, met ingang van 1 September 1986 en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Julie 1990 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasies en die vakverenigings wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasies of verenigings is.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

BYLAE

DIE NASIONALE NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE MOTORNYWERHEID

MISA-PENSIOENFONDSOOREENKOMS

OOREENKOMS

ooreenkomstig die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, gesluit deur en aangegaan tussen die

South African Motor Industry Employers' Association

en die

South African Vehicle Builders' and Repairers' Association

(hiervan die „werkgewers" of die „werkgewersorganisasies" genoem), aan die een kant, en die

Motor Industry Staff Association

(hiervan die „werknemers" of die „vakvereniging" genoem), aan die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nasionale Nywerheidsraad vir die Motornywerheid,

(c) journeymen who are not members of the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union or apprentices who are not members of the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union, other than those referred to in the definition of "journeymen" and "apprentice" respectively;

(d) any employee who has been granted a retirement benefit by any fund which provides for such benefits;

(e) employees in respect of whom their employer contributes, and for as long as their employer so contributes, to a pension fund which was in operation on the date of commencement of operation of this Agreement and which in the opinion of the Council provides benefits not less favourable than those provided by the Auto Workers' Pension Fund;

(f) any employee for six months from the date on which he begins employment with any employer: Provided that any employer may in his discretion waive this exclusion.

2. CLAUSE 5.—CONTRIBUTIONS

(1) In subclause (1) (d), substitute the figure "R15,00" for the figure "R11,00".

(2) In subclause (1) (e), substitute the figure "R5,45" for the figure R4,00".

Signed at Johannesburg, on behalf of the parties, this 11th day of April 1986.

F. J. HACKNEY,
President of the Council.

W. DE KLERK,
Vice-President of the Council.

H. C. L. LOOCK,
Secretary of the Council.

No. R. 1726 **15 August 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

MOTOR INDUSTRY.—AMENDMENT OF MISA PENSION FUND AGREEMENT

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from 1 September 1986 and for the period ending 31 July 1990, upon the employers' organisations and the trade unions which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisations or unions.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

SCHEDULE

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

MISA PENSION FUND AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT

in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

South African Motor Industry Employers' Association

and the

South African Vehicle Builders' and Repairers' Association

(hereinafter referred to as "the employers" or the "employers' organisations"), of the one part, and the

Motor Industry Staff Association

(hereinafter referred to as the "employees" or the "trade union"), of the other part,

being the parties to the National Industrial Council for the Motor Industry,

om die die MISA-pensioenfondsooreenkoms, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1530 van 25 Julie 1980, soos gewysig en verleng by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2634 van 24 Desember 1980, R. 1582 van 30 Julie 1982, R. 2320 van 26 Oktober 1984 en R. 1201 van 30 Mei 1985, te wysig.

1. KLOUSULE 2.—TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

(1) Behoudens die uitsonderings vermeld in subklousule (2) van hierdie klousule en in klousule 5, is hierdie Ooreenkoms in die Streke hierin omskryf, bindend vir alle werkgewers in die Motornywerheid wat lede van die werkgewersorganisasies is, uitgesonderd daardie werkgewers wat—

(a) die besigheid van voertuigbakbouwerk dryf, soos omskryf in die Hoofooreenkoms vir die Motornywerheid, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2317 van 26 Oktober 1984; en/of

(b) as vervaardigers ingevolge Hoofstuk III van genoemde Hoofooreenkoms geregistreer is;

en vir alle klerke onder die ouderdom van 65 jaar wat lede van die vakvereniging is en nie in diens is nie by die werkgewers wat in paragrawe (a) en (b) van hierdie subklousule bedoel word.

(2) 'n Werkgewer wat op 1 September 1965 'n pensioenskema wat sy klerke dek, in werking gehad het en voortgaan om die pensioenskema in werking te hou en daarin deel te neem, is, behoudens die uitsonderings vermeld in subklousule (3) van hierdie klousule, nie aan hierdie Ooreenkoms onderworpe wat betref sy werknemers wat in so 'n pensioenskema deelneem nie.

(3) Die uitsondering vervat in subklousule (2) van hierdie klousule is nie van toepassing nie—

(a) as 'n werkgewer se pensioenskema gewysig word op 'n wyse wat, of vervang word deur 'n ander pensioenskema wat, minder gunstige pensioenvoordele vir sy klerke meebring as dié verskaf deur die skema wat op 1 September 1965 bestaan het;

(b) op werknemers wat 'n proeftydperk moet voltooi voordat hulle vir lidmaatskap van die werkgewer se skema in aanmerking kom—

(i) in alle gevalle, ten opsigte van enige tydperk waarin die proeftydperk langer as 12 maande is;

(ii) in die geval van werknemers wat lede is van die Misapensioenfonds wat ingevolge die Ooreenkoms gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1253 van 27 Augustus 1965 gestig is, vanaf die tyd wat hulle by die werkgewer in diens tree totdat die proeftydperk voltooi is.

2. KLOUSULE 6.—BYDRAES

In subklousule (1), vervang die syfer "R11,00" deur die syfer "R15,00."

Namens die partye op hede die 11de dag van April 1986 te Johannesburg onderteken.

F. J. HACKNEY,
President van die Raad.

W. DE KLERK,
Vise-President van die Raad.

H. C. L. LOOCK,
Sekretaris van die Raad.

No. R. 1727

WET OP ARBE

MOTORNYWERHEI
ONGEVALLEBYSTA
DIE MC

Ek, Pieter Theunis
Mannekrag, verklaar h
die Wet op Arbeidsve
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genoem) wat in die Byl
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September 1986 en vi
eindig, bindend is vir
vakverenigings wat di
het en vir die werkge
genoemde organisasies

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekra

to amend the MISA Pension Fund Agreement published under Government Notice R. 1530 of 25 July 1980, as amended and extended by Government Notices R. 2634 of 24 December 1980, R. 1582 of 30 July 1982, R. 2320 of 26 October 1984 and R. 1201 of 30 May 1985.

1. CLAUSE 2.—SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF AGREEMENT

(1) Subject to the exclusions referred to in subclause (2) of this clause and in clause 5, the terms of this Agreement shall be binding in the Regions defined herein upon all employers in the Motor Industry who are members of the employers' organisations other than those employers who—

(a) are conducting the business of vehicle body building as defined in the Main Agreement for the Motor Industry published under Government Notice R. 2317 of 26 October 1984; and/or

(b) are registered as manufacturers in terms of the provisions of Chapter III of the said Main Agreement;

and upon all clerical employees under 65 years of age who are members of the trade union and are not employed by the employers referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subclause.

(2) An employer who had in operation on 1 September 1965 and continues to operate and participate in a pension scheme which covers his clerical employees shall not, in respect of those of his employees who are participants in such pension scheme and subject to the exceptions detailed in subclause (3) of this clause be subject to the provisions of this Agreement.

(3) The exclusion contained in subclause (2) of this clause shall not apply—

(a) if an employer's pension scheme is amended in a manner which, or replaced by another pension scheme which, results in less favourable pension benefits to his clerical employees than those provided by the scheme which was in existence on 1 September 1965;

(b) in respect of employees who must complete a period of probation before they become eligible for membership of the employer's scheme—

(i) in all cases, in respect of any period by which the probationary period exceeds 12 months; and

(ii) in the case of employees who are members of the Misa Pension Fund established in terms of the Agreement published under Government Notice R. 1253 of 27 August 1965, at the time they join the employer's service until the period of probation has been completed.

2. CLAUSE 6.—CONTRIBUTIONS

In subclause (1), substitute the figure "R15,00" for the figure "R11,00".

Signed at Johannesburg, on behalf of the parties, this 11th day of April 1986.

F. J. HACKNEY,
President of the Council.

W. DE KLERK,
Vice-President of the Council.

Threat to stop pensions depends on SA attitude

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Implementation of the threatened embargo on the payment of pensions from Zimbabwe to people living in South Africa will depend on how South Africa reacts to the imposition of other sanctions by Mr Mugabe's government.

But for the time being, the likelihood of a ban on pension payments coming into force remains distant.

Prime Minister Mugabe's warning on pensions, made at his Press conference last week, was in response to a question about retaliation from South Africa in the event of limited sanctions agreed to at the Commonwealth mini-summit in London being applied by Zimbabwe.

Referring to the outflow of funds, including pension money, to South Africa, he said: "If it is an economic war, all those things will stop."

But analysts here believe that interference with pension payments would be a last-gasp measure.

It is widely recognised that the International Monetary Fund regards pension rights as sacrosanct and does not look with favour on any country that violates these.

The Zimbabwe constitution contains a guarantee that "any person who is entitled to receive a pension and who is not ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe shall not be prevented from having it remitted to him outside Zimbabwe".

Against this, however, a legal source said acts of war were another matter — and it was a state of economic war to which Mr Mugabe was referring.

SAVE MILLIONS

Last week's reference was not the first time the threat of withholding payments to South Africa has been made.

In an interview earlier this year with a magazine serving the European Community, Mr Mugabe said: "Naturally we would expect some assistance to alleviate the pressure of sanctions.

"We have volumes of foreign currency or rand that goes down south, pensions will save millions of dollars a year which go to South Africa, let alone what we pay for the imports from South Africa."

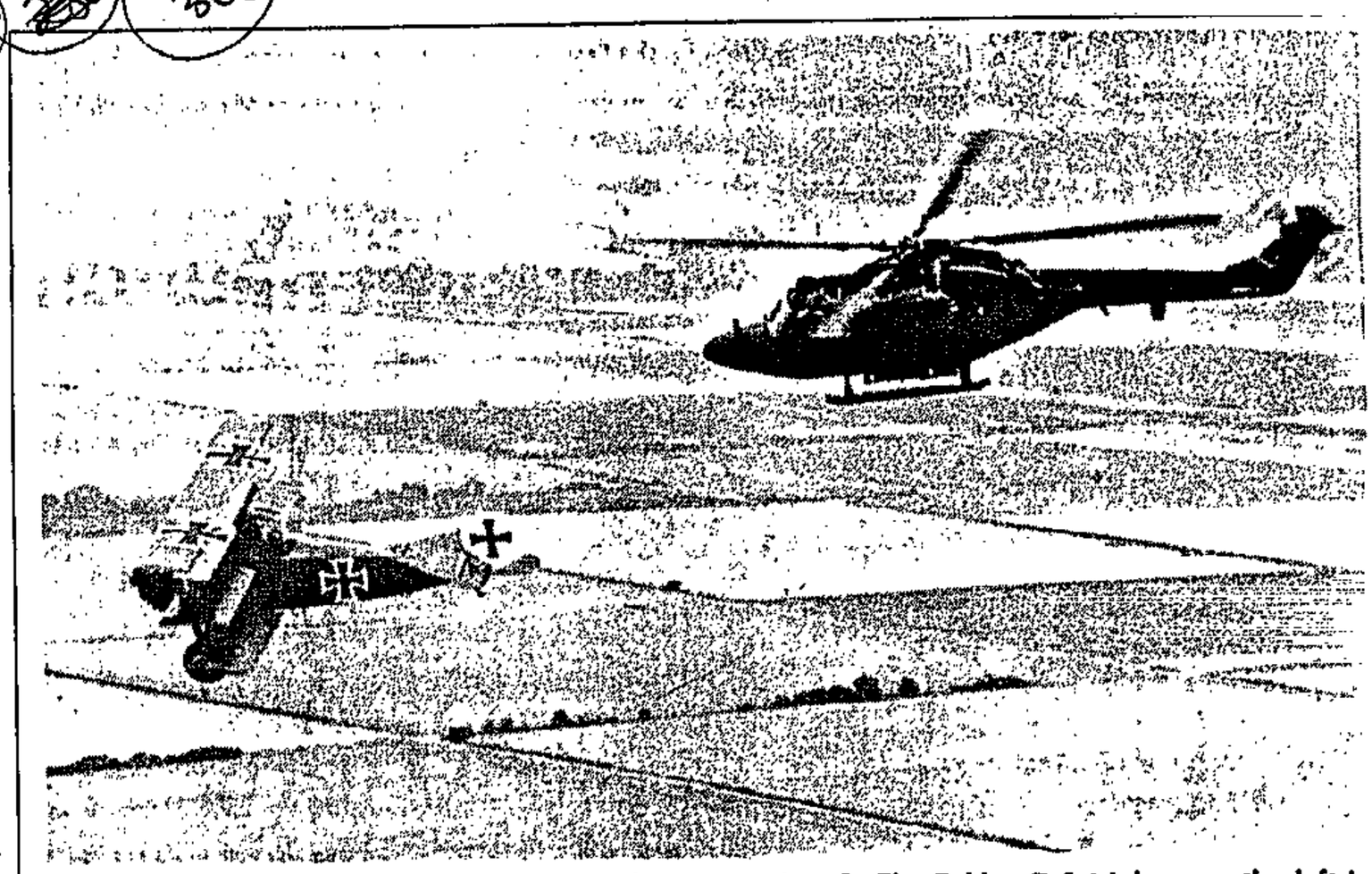
Last year Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero said Zimbabwe payments to South Africa, excluding trade, amounted to more than R260 million a year.

It is believed there are about 40 000 people affected by the threat of a pension payment embargo. These include civil service pensioners, people receiving disability pensions, certain categories of old age pensioners and people drawing pensions from recognised pension funds.

Many of the civil servants who left Zimbabwe did so under the special early retirement schemes introduced before independence.

A diplomatic source said the British Government which drew up the Zimbabwe constitution, does not have special responsibility for pensions.

Only in the case of some people drawing pensions from the defunct federal government did it have some residual involvement.



Seventy years of aviation history separate these two aircraft. The Fokker Dr1 triplane on the left is one of only two replicas of the famous German World War 1 fighter plane which is still flying. At the right is a modern Lynx helicopter of Britain's No 3 Regiment's Anti-Tank Squadron stationed in West Germany. The aircraft are seen taking part in an International Air Day, organised by No Regiment Army Corps at Soest.

Shots hit UN helicopter

BEIRUT — Lebanese guards at the United States Embassy fired on a United Nations helicopter over Christian East Beirut on August 7, hitting it five times, security sources said yesterday.

There were no injuries aboard the helicopter which was carrying three UN officers and an Italian crew of three.

The helicopter was en route from the UN Peacekeeping Force headquarters in Naqoura to the Lebanese Army command in suburban Yarze east of Beirut, where it landed safely.

The machine-gun fire came from the embassy's Christian militia guards in the East Beirut suburb of Aukar.

The embassy was closed yesterday for the Adha Muslim feast.

The embassy hired Christian militiamen guards when it moved to Aukar in 1984. A car-bomber devasted its West Beirut headquarters on April 18 1983, killing 62 people and wounding 100.

The 5 800-strong UN Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil) has taken the matter up with the Lebanese military command. Unifil has helicopters flying between Naqoura and Beirut at least four times a week.

UN helicopters have been frequently attacked in Christian and Muslim areas in the past two years. One was shot down by Muslim militiamen near south Lebanon's port city of Sidon last February. No one was injured.

A three-man special team had started an investigation into the recent confrontation between Unifil's French contingent and the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia east of Tyre.

The team will report to Unifil's commander Major-General Gustav Hagglund. A Unifil board of inquiry will begin a broader investigation on Monday or Tuesday. — Associated Press.

Death row tax dodge

LOS ANGELES — A convicted murderer found a hobby ... almost nine years on ... "Death Row," a Los Ang... Grand Jury alleged yeste... — preparing false tax returns

Five Los Angeles relatives Luis Mata (35), were indicted the jury on charges of filing false tax returns, alleged have been prepared by Mata an attempt to obtain $35 (about R90 000) in refunds.

A grand jury of private ... zens decides whether a ... dant has a case to answer.

An Internal Revenue ... man said no tax charges ... be brought against Mata, apparently had decided he nothing to lose. — Sapa-...

Black town plan brings flood of protests

By Udo Rypstra

THE Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has been swamped with protests against Government proposals to build a black town — already dubbed Norweto — near Lanseria Airport.

Not only property owners in the area are affected. At least one up-market property development between Sandton and Midrand could be hit by the mass-housing proposal.

The proposal, published as part of the draft guide plan for the central Witwatersrand a week ago, has sparked inquiries and "kept us busy indeed", says a Government spokesman.

"However, it must be stressed that the project is only proposed at this stage.

"The Minister will make the final decision and that could take up to a year."

The proposed town would be built on 3 500 hectares of what is now sparsely populated land. It lies north-east of Lanseria Airport and split by the R25 connecting Roodepoort and Verwoerdburg.

Most of the property is occupied by smallholders. The draft plan acknowledges an application by Bester Holdings to establish a multiracial township, Cosmo City, on the farm Zandspruit, south of the proposed black town.

State pension fund bomb ticks away

By Ruth Golembo

THE first independent actuarial valuation of the State pension fund in 17 years could be a political time bomb.

The fear is that the State pension funds are seriously underfunded in respect of their liabilities. If so, taxpayers could be asked to top them up with hundreds of millions of rands.

Alternatively, public servants would have to consider much larger pension contributions or reduced benefits.

Andreas Wassenaar, retired chairman of Sanlam who warned about the time bomb in his searing criticism of Barend du Plessis and Dawie de Villiers this week, will discuss the State funds when he addresses the Executive Association of Southern Africa in Johannesburg later this month.

Generous

Actuaries and pension-fund experts believe that public servants' benefits are not covered by sufficient assets.

They are critical of the funds' disproportionately generous benefits and their allowing employees to "buy" additional years of service.

They believe the only way out will be to pump in more taxpayers' money to make up the shortfall.

The amount provided in the Budget for public-service pensions rose by 40% to R1,24-billion last year.

An actuarial valuation from an independent firm of consulting actuaries, Malan Partners, has been submitted to the Government.

Government departmental heads met on Friday to discuss the valuation. Japie Visser, Chief Director of Pensions, says representations will be made to the Minister of Finance, who is expected to make an announcement this week.

Mr Visser said: "We shall put our recommendations to the Minister and we expect his response in the next few days. He will then make a public announcement."

Exemption

Actuaries have condemned the public service schemes' exemption from the Pensions Funds Act and from the law which requires accrued benefits to be fully covered by assests.

State pension funds provide more benefits than private funds.

To support generous benefits, the State contributes almost 70% of the funds' income. The State pays 21,35% of the pensions drawn by former public servants.

Pension-industry sources fear that the valuation the Government has commissioned may not bring all the problems to light.

Pension schemes come under fire

18/8/86 · 300 · Bus Day

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

PRESSURE is mounting from the private sector for government to disclose what the State's five major civil service pension schemes are costing the taxpayer.

The bill this year is R1,2bn, about 40% more than the R856,6m covered in the 1985 Budget. There is concern that even this dramatic rise will be insufficient ultimately to meet the financing requirements of these schemes.

An actuarial valuation of the five funds has recently been completed by an independent firm — and suspicions have been aroused that government may attempt to cover up the results because of the anomalies they may reveal.

Expectations are that they will show that these funds are seriously underfunded — a situation which may only be recoverable through the expediency of increasing the burden of the taxpayer.

The alternative would be to substantially lower the benefits offered to contributors.

The valuation is the first to be undertaken for a number of years, a factor which itself has aroused considerable criticism from the pension funds industry.

In terms of the provisions laid down by the Pension Funds Act, private sector pension funds have to be valued actuarially every three years.

State-run pension funds have been exempted from this provision, without justification, according to the industry.

In fact, they discern that the recent valuation appears to have been conducted with some reluctance.

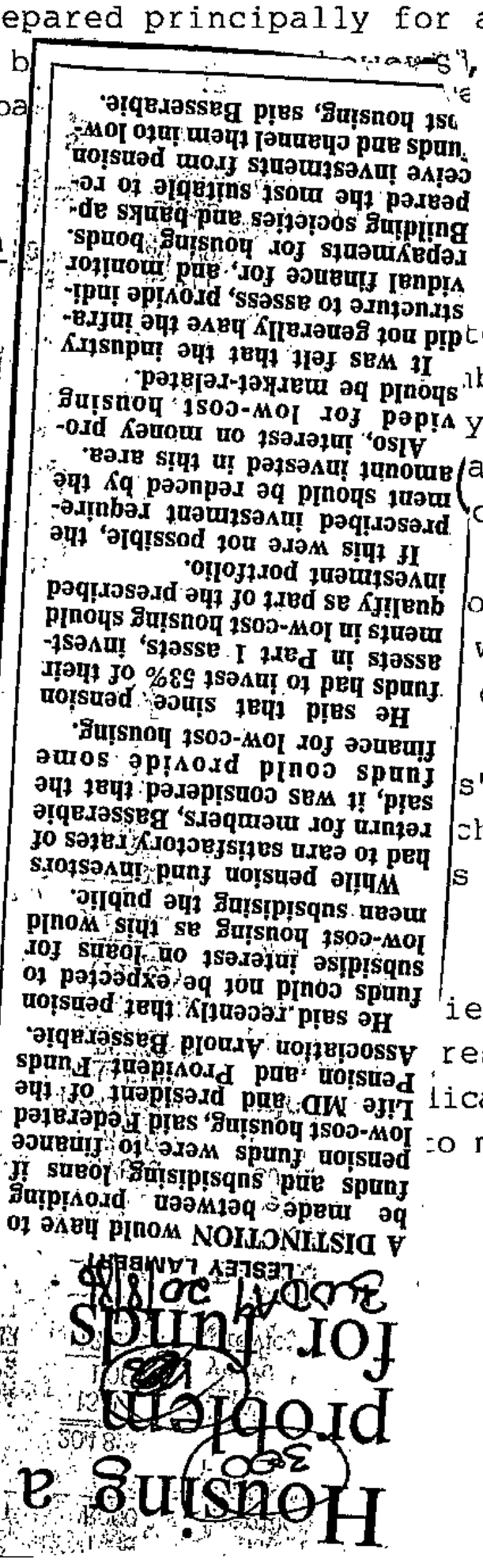
Apart from the under-funding element, criticism has also been focused on certain features of civil service pension schemes considered to be highly questionable and exploitable.

Top of the list is the buy-back facility, which alone has aroused calls for a complete overhaul of the schemes.

Government has, however, chosen to ignore these issues — which has amplified suspicions of a likely cover-up.

INTRODUCTION

This manual is prepared principally for administrators of the SALDRU minimum wage data b[illegible], also prove useful to serious users of the data ba[illegible]


Housing a problem for funds

LESLEY LAMBERT

A DISTINCTION would have to be made between providing funds and subsidising loans if pension funds were to finance low-cost housing, said Federated Life MD and president of the Pension and Provident Funds Association Arnold Bassersbie.

He said recently that pension funds could not be expected to subsidise interest on loans for low-cost housing as this would mean subsidising the public.

While pension fund investors had to earn satisfactory rates of return for members, Bassersbie said, it was considered that the funds could provide some finance for low-cost housing.

He said that since pension funds had to invest 53% of their assets in Part 1 assets, investments in low-cost housing should qualify as part of the prescribed investment portfolio.

If this were not possible, the prescribed investment requirement should be reduced by the amount invested in this area.

Also, interest on money provided for low-cost housing should be market-related.

It was felt that the industry did not generally have the infrastructure to assess, provide individual finance for, and monitor repayments for housing bonds.

Building societies and banks appeared the most suitable to receive investments from pension funds and channel them into low-cost housing, said Bassersbie.

Overall Description

The SALDRU minimum [illegible]pterised in 1983/1984. Its main feature is the sto[illegible]ber of the wage rates set for workers in most [illegible]y current industrial council agreement, wage b[illegible]age order. Wage rates for the preceding ten year[illegible]cessible.

The data may be a[illegible]ograms that can calculate real values and rates [illegible] well as sort wages and wages measured by area, [illegible] category.

A full printout [illegible]s" is published annually. The Saldru Quarterly [illegible]changes during each year and, drawing on the a[illegible]s an up-to-the-minute survey of minimum wage leve[illegible]

The system was n[illegible]iendly database for public use. Nevertheless, a[illegible] researcher who has a thorough acquaintance with [illegible]lications and a particular concern with minimum wag[illegible]o make use of the system.

State funds

Top businessman lashes bureaucracy

pension 'abused'

Massive, legalised abuse of State pension funds is costing South African taxpayers millions of rand and is the result of weak Government management, the retired chairman of Sanlam, Dr Andreas Wassenaar, has charged.

However, the president of the Public Servants' Association, Dr Colin Cameron, has described Dr Wassenaar's most claim as "one-sided and misleading".

Addressing the Executives Association in Johannesburg yesterday, Dr Wassenaar blamed the problem on "politicians who have no financial and economic background and knowledge, who have been, and still are being, appointed to the ministries of finance and industries".

This is the second time in a month that Dr Wassenaar has attacked the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, and the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers. He recently questioned their ability and competence to handle their portfolios.

He said bureaucrats were making the financial decisions and that ministerial approval was "little more than rubber stamping".

He claimed that taxpayers were being forced to foot the bill for "very, very generous" State pensions:

- Public servants are paid a pension of about 1,8 percent of their annual salary, for each year of service worked. This is based on the salary they were earning on retirement.

But workers are able to boost their pension payments by "buying" extra years of service. A man who started work with the Government at the age of 45, for example, can pay in his contribution from the age of 16 onwards, and so be entitled to a heftier pension payout.

- In addition to pension payments, public servants get additional, non-taxable gratuities. This is in contrast to private sector pensioners who are taxed on gratuities which exceed R30 000.

"A civil servant retiring at the age of 65 with say 49 years of service on a final salary of R50 000 would therefore receive a gratuity of about R164 600 in addition to his pension," said Dr Wassenaar.

- Female civil servants are also entitled to a marriage benefit, or "present" if they resign to marry and have worked in the service for at least five years.

Private sector

Referring to the Government privatisation scheme, Dr Wassenaar said: "If the Government should transfer to the private sector any of the nationalised industries, the buyer would be well advised to insist on an actuarial valuation of the pension liabilities taken over by him.

The first independent valuation of State pension funds in 17 years is expected to be released soon. Some actuaries believe Government pension funds are heavily underfunded and that taxpayers will be asked to make up the difference.

Dr Cameron said he did not believe Dr Wassenaar's criticisms had any merit.

"His views are one-sided, incomplete and misleading. He cites one or two individual cases without giving the whole picture.

"For example, he talks about civil servants 'buying back' extra years of service, but does not say what this actually costs the individual."

ARGUS 21/8/86 300

CITY/NATIONAL

'Abuse of State pensions legalised, taxpayers hit'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Legalised abuse of State pension funds is costing South African taxpayers millions of rands and is the result of weak Government management, the retired chairman of Sanlam, Dr Andreas Wassenaar, has charged.

Addressing the Executives Association in Johannesburg yesterday, Dr Wassenaar blamed the problem on "politicians who have no financial and economic background and knowledge, who have been, and still are being appointed to the ministries of finance and industries".

This is the second time in a month that Dr Wassenaar has attacked Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis and Minister of Trade and Industries Dr Dawie de Villiers.

Foot the bill

He claimed taxpayers were being forced to foot the bill for "very, very generous" State pensions.

● Public servants are paid a pension of about 1,8 percent of their annual salary for each year of service worked. This is based on the salary they were earning on retirement.

But workers are able to boost their pension payments by "buying" extra years of service.

● In addition to pension payments, public servants get non-taxable gratuities.

● Female civil servants are entitled to a marriage benefit if they resign to marry and have worked in the service for at least five years.

The first independent valuation of State pension funds in 17 years is expected to be released soon.

Business Times surveys pensio

Unions seek investment say

By David Southey

PENSION benefits are part and parcel of the negotiating table in industrial relations and can no longer be seen as a matter exclusively in the hands of benevolent employers or trustees, says AA Mutual Life's Joe Gates.

He says: "More and more unions wish to be involved in investment matters and trustees cannot ignore the vested interests of their fund's beneficiaries."

Black employees' mistrust extends beyond the issue of preservation to the actual investments of the fund. The prescribed-asset requirement of funds emerged as a major obstacle in labour disputes as far back as 1981.

These days unions insist on knowing precisley where the funds are invested. There is notable suspicion surrounding the purchase, for example, of Armscor stocks.

UAL Merchant Bank's Peter Anschutz says: "Black unions are showing a high degree of sensitivity about certain prescribed investments, such as Government stocks (RSAs) and some sensitive parastatals — and understandably so.

"But the other side of the coin is that trustees have a fiduciary duty to invest the funds to the greatest possible advantage for members — which means obtaining the highest return commensurate with the risk."

Alcohol

Where then would the trustees stand if, hypothetically, fund members or union representatives objected to an invesdtment in, say, tobacco or alcohol shares even if these happened to be the highest yielding investments at a particular time?

The issue has precedent in the UK where in the 1984 coal strike, the National Union of Miners took issue with their fund trustees over investments in coal shares.

Mr Anschutz says: "If the unions or employees have a say in investment policies they should realise that the employer has at least an equal interest because his contributions will have to be increased if there is a shortfall due to poor investment performance."

True, but the sensitivity of the issue among blacks in the current political climate is not likely to encourage employers or trustees to push too forcibly.

Things could become much uglier if legislation were to remove building-society investments — black unions' preferred alternative to Government stocks — from the list of prescribed assets.

300 24/8/86

BUSINESS TIMES surveys
PENSION FUNDS and UNIT TRUSTS

Rip-offs that many cannot do without

SUN TIMES 300 24/8/86

By David Southey

LIKE royal weddings, retirement funding should be the subject of eloquent prose and lyrical jubilation. What, after all, can be more satisfying than to think about the day when one no longer has to go to work?

Alas, most people seem to find the subject about as exciting as a dead boomslang.

Few topics today receive more coverage in the financial media than pensions. But the thousands of words written about them seem to be inversely related to the number of people reading them.

A survey conducted among 5 000 people of all ages, races and sexes in the United States showed that 95% preferred to read *Playboy* magazine instead of pension-fund surveys.

Small sector

Pension funds make for dismal reading in more ways than one. They can best be described as necessary rip-offs for a relatively small sector of society.

But why rip-offs, and why for only a small sector?

Rip-offs because few employees stay long enough with the same company to benefit from the loaded formula which determines the actual pension. Anyway, once retired, one suddenly becomes a forgotten, anonymous statistic and pension funds do not wish to bothered with inflationary increases primarily helps the employer. It means he does

THREE TO FIVE YEAR INVESTMENT PERIODS TO 30 JUNE 1986

Annual investment return on single payment invested for (ranking in parenthesis):

Insurers	3.5 Year Period	4.5 Year Period	5.5 Year Period
A A Mutual	15,2% (14)	—	—
Colonial Mutual	20,0% (1)	—	—
Commercial Union	17,5% (5)	19,4% (5)	18,5% (6)
Federated	17,8% (3)	19,4% (5)	19,1% (2)
Liberty Life	16,8% (8)	19,2% (9)	18,6% (5)
Lifegro	17,7% (4)	18,4% (12)	17,9% (8)
Metropolitan	17,2% (7)	21,0% (1)	18,9% (4)
National Mutual	19,0% (2)	19,4% (5)	18,2% (7)
Norwich Union	16,0% (12)	18,9% (10)	17,8% (10)
Old Mutual (Multifund)	17,4% (6)	19,8% (3)	17,8% (10)
Prudential	15,1% (15)	19,6% (4)	19,0% (3)
Sage Life	16,2% (10)	17,8% (13)	16,9% (14)
Sanlam 100 Plus	16,3% (9)	18,9% (10)	17,4% (12)
Southern Life Balanced	16,1% (11)	19,4% (5)	17,9% (8)
Southern Managegrowth	15,8% (13)	20,8% (2)	19,6% (1)
Standard General	14,9% (16)	17,7% (14)	17,3% (13)
Average	**16,8%**	**19,3%**	**18,2%**

Source: Alexander Forbes and Associates

MANAGED PENSION FUNDS — HOW THEY PERFORMED

Average Annual Compound Yield to 30th June, 1986

	PAST 3 YEARS	PAST 4 YEARS	PAST 5 YEARS	PAST 6 YEARS	PAST 7 YEARS
	%	%	%	%	%
Colonial Mutual	19,1	—	—	—	—
Commercial Union	19,1	20,7	19,8	—	
Federated Life	17,2	23,6	19,5	18,2	22,5
Liberty Life	17,0	22,6	20,1	18,7	21,5
Lifegro	17,4	22,9	20,7	19,2	22,5
Metropolitan Life	18,6	24,4	22,0	17,6	20,9
National Mutual	20,9	22,6	20,1	17,6	20,4
Norwich Union	17,4	22,6	20,4	18,2	20,4
Prudential	13,6	24,7	20,6	18,5	21,0
Southern Life	17,5	22,0	21,2	18,8	21,8
Corresponding inflation rate (per Consumer Price Index)	14,8	14,3	14,7	14,6	14,6

RANK ACCORDING TO FIVE-YEAR

manages Standard Mutual, Standard Gold and Standard Extra Income Fund, says the success or otherwise of a trust's investment strategy has to be measured against the real rate of return — the excess over the rate of inflation.

Mr Polson, chairman of the Association of Unit Trusts, says: "Standard's mutual and gold funds have comfort-

his advantage. For any unit-holder wanting to switch from one Sanbes trust to another because of a changed view of the economy or changed circumstances the cost is minimal.

"If, however, that investor were to switch his investment to another management company the maximum initial charge would be levied."

Old Mutual, South Africa's largest

of meeting prescribed-asset requirements.

"For the private investor it offers participation in a professionally-managed money and capital-market portfolio of the highest quality. Although essentially an income trust, the fund's performance figures include a large element of capital appreciation — which, in most cases, is not taxable."

Drudgery taken out of admin work

FOR many years administrators have been burdened with the diversity and volume of reporting peculiar to pensions funds. Accounting was made laborious and time consuming.

A new system, which the designers say has taken the industry by storm, provides up-to-date information, but avoids traditional drudgery, and ensures data are accurate.

Standard

The system is designed to provide information required by legislation and statutory control, such as the Registrar of Pension Funds annual returns for self-administered funds and Reserve Bank returns.

The system also generates reports required for trustees, fund managers, auditors and general in-house use.

Alastair Macduff & Associates say it has recognised the pension-fund manager's needs. Using the latest data-base technology the company has developed an investment ledger, which covers all aspects of investment reporting. The package also encompasses cash book and general ledger and runs on the industry standard family of microcomputers.

Rewarding

Comprehensive reporting for trustees' meetings, fund managers, auditors and in-house use includes:

- Balance sheet.
- Income statement.
- Cash-flow forecasts.
- Anticipated income schedules.
- Dealings schedules.
- Investment-activity reports.

The system can also produce

Are your investments achieving top returns?

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300

24/08/86

Managers say fears confirmed

Fund managers slate government pension shortfall

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THE results of the actuarial valuation into the Government Service Pension Fund were fairly predictable and confirmed the worst fears the private sector pensions industry had been voicing, pension fund managers said yesterday.

The State had neglected to keep track of what had been happening within the fund, allowing the shortfall to seriously deteriorate to a massive R7,6bn — 49% of its current obligations — knowing it could always be propped up by making further demands on taxpayers.

The fund managers were reacting to the weekend disclosure by National Health and Population Development Minister Willie van Niekerk of the main actuarial findings concerning the state of the pension fund.

They noted that if a private pension fund was found to be capable of funding only 51% of its obligations, as had happened here, it would provide cause for considerable concern.

Most private-sector pension funds usually held sufficient funds to cover 90% of their pension obligations and, in addition, were required by law to be valued actuarially every three years.

According to Van Niekerk, the main factors found to be responsible for the shortfall were that:

- At the inception of the fund in 1973, five pension funds were consolidated and their liabilities and obligations were transferred to the fund.

Before consolidation the actuarial valuations showed that the relative funds had had cash flow problems, and these had resulted in the fund taking over more obligations and liabilities than assets;

- The introduction of certain retirement benefits placed heavy burdens on the fund without it being adequately compensated;
- By law the fund's entire capital had to be invested in government stock and debentures rendering a return of only 10% on average over the past few years.

This latter aspect also attracted considerable criticism from the industry yesterday with the view being expressed that it was a policy which should be reviewed urgently.

It was felt that while it existed there would be little point in further propping up the fund — as the shortfall situation would merely be repeated.

Van Niekerk said in a statement that the actuarial findings were still being investigated by his department in conjunction with other bodies. He believed it could lead to certain changes to the fund being effected in due course.

Necessary steps were also being taken to ensure that government pension funds would be acturially valued at more regular intervals in future.

Van Niekerk stressed that in view of the security provided by the State as employer, it would not be necessary at this stage to provide additional funds to make good the shortfall.

Consequently no additional demands would be made on the taxpayer ... and there was no reason for pensioners to doubt that future pensions would be paid in full.

Prison pauper

By SELLO SERIPE

A DIEPKLOOF Prison warder has been dismissed and left with a pension of R39,07 – after six years service at the prison.

Constable Samuel Radebe, 27, of Evaton, a father of three, told *City Press* he was dismissed unfairly after being acquitted on a charge of possessing dagga – on the strength of a major's and other warrant officers' allegations.

Radebe said his trouble started in January last year when he was told that he was being taken to court to face a charge of possessing dagga.

He said the major and three W/Os appeared as witnesses for the State, but he was acquitted on the charge in November 28.

"In June that year I went on sick leave and signed forms. But after I was acquitted, a desertion charge was brought against me, but it was also dismissed," Radebe said furiously.

He said that when he reported for duty on November 29, a Lt P Swanepoel told him to go home until further notice.

"In February this year I received yet another letter signed by a Lt Emi informing me to come and collect my money. I thought it was the monthly salary, but was shocked when told it was what was left from my pension fund," he said.

"Swanepoel sent me another letter in May, notifying me to report to his office again. There he wanted me to sign a certain document terminating my service, but I refused.

"I was then told I was dismissed from work with effect from June 18, 1986," he said.

Radebe claimed that an amount of R1 440,16 was deducted from his pay as unpaid leave, though he only took leave once in 1982.

He added that he was absent from work for a period of not more than one month due to sickness. The Prisons Service denied that he was sick.

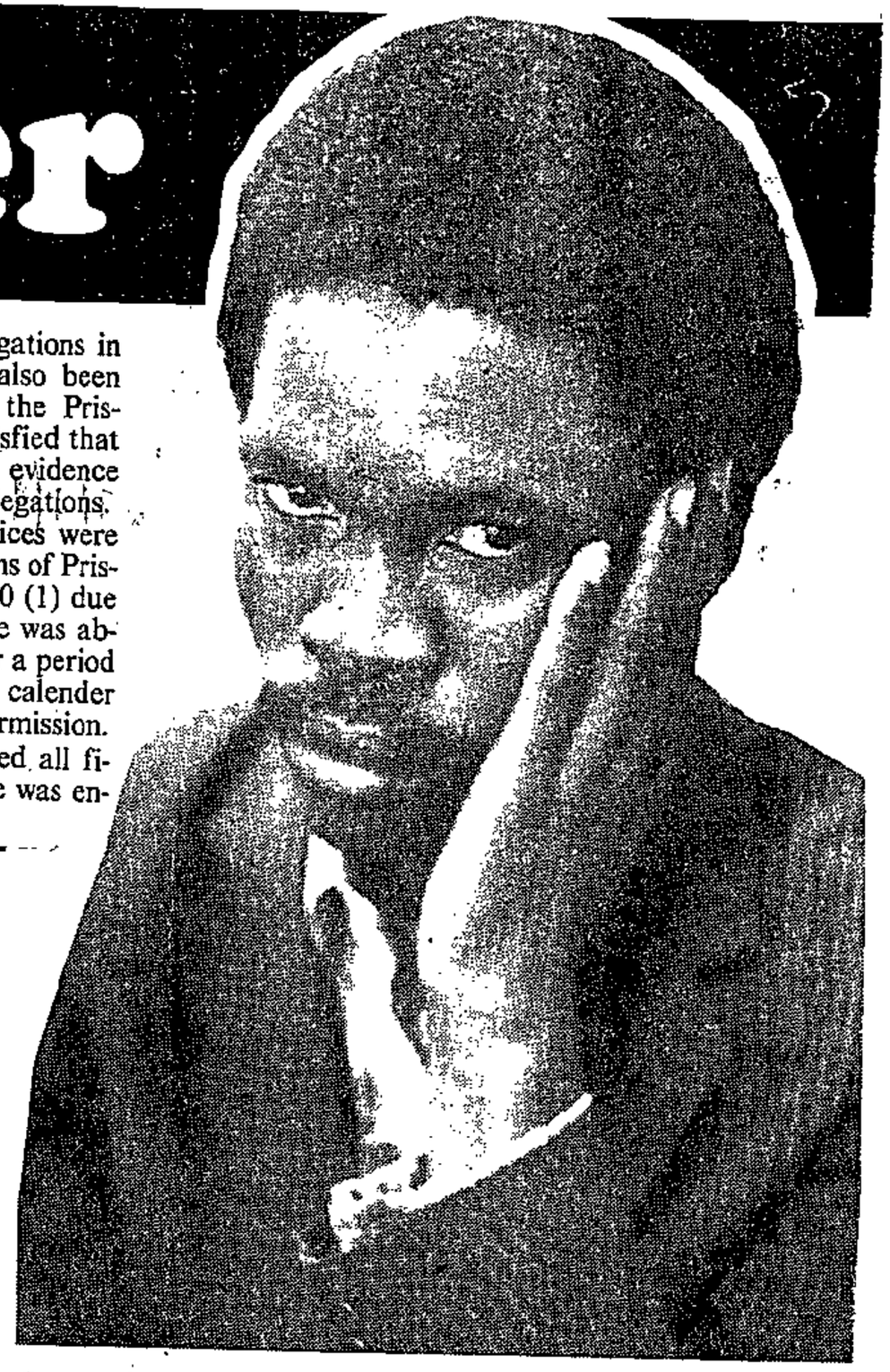
Vaal attorney WD Jonker said Radebe had briefed him regarding the matter and he would take the matter further.

The Prisons Service said that it was not its policy to comment on matters relating to personal circumstances of individual members. But it confirmed Radebe had been dismissed.

"All other allegations in your telex have also been investigated and the Prisons Service is satisfied that no substantiating evidence exists for such allegations.

"Radebe's services were terminated in terms of Prisons Regulations 70 (1) due to the fact that he was absent from duty for a period exceeding one calender month without permission.

"Radebe received all financial benefits he was entitled to," it said.



Samuel Radebe: 'Dismissed after being sick'.

DD 27/8/86 (300)

Hard times for city pensioners

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Very few pensioners managed to live comfortably on their monthly pensions and most were barely able to survive, a spokesman for the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions here said.

"These are pensioners receiving pensions from the public and private sector. Many come to the department looking for additional financial help, but so often they don't qualify for it," the spokesman said.

She explained that a means test was used when pensioners applied for additional financial aid from the department. If private sector pensioners received monthly pensions exceeding R180, they did not qualify for the state aid.

"Most of the pensioners who come to us for help receive an average of R200 a month —which is a pittance —and thus don't qualify for state aid," she added.

The executive director of the East London Senior Citizens' Association (ELSCA), Mr R. Barnard, said pensioners living in any one of the association's seven homes here were "well provided for".

"Yet by pure observation, pensioners living independently in the community are battling," he said.

Mr Barnard said a social pensioner received an average of R180 a month, of which one-third or more was paid out for accommodation in one of ELSCA's homes, depending on the physical condition of the pensioner.

If a pensioner was particularly frail and needed constant attention, a higher percentage of the pension was used for accommodation and other needs, he said.

This left a pensioner receiving R180 a month with about R20 "pocket-money" for clothing or entertainment.

"The fee for accommodation is always based on the pensioner's income though, and then we subsidise the balance," Mr Barnard said.

He said ELSCA catered for about 600 pensioners in East London, providing accommodation in six homes and one block of flats. He said a waiting list of over 600 pensioners — effectively a waiting list of over seven years — existed for accommodation at ELSCA's two state-subsidised homes, The Manor and Fairlands.

But the fact remained it was the majority of pensioners living independently in the community who faced the worst kind of financial crisis with retirement provision in South Africa totally inadequate.

Very few incentives existed for retirement provision and more than 100 000 companies in the country did not provide pensions for their employees.

Research had also shown the average pensioner retired on about one-quarter of his or her final salary.

FM · 5/9/86 (300)

PUBLIC PENSION FUNDS

Time to cut the fat

A decade of double-digit inflation has exposed weaknesses in public pension funds. Two critical areas — buying back service and how the funds are invested — are to be overhauled. The painful details can be expected within weeks.

South Africa's public sector pension schemes are bloated, yet dangerously underfunded. Many people suspect they are propped up by current revenue. They are patently unaffordable and need to be re-written. This, we are told, is now on the cards.

The two critical issues are buy-back benefits (which should be scrapped) and funds' investment portfolios (whose growth lags the rate of salary increases, let alone inflation).

A government spokesman assures the *FM* changes in one main problem area can be expected within weeks. The system of pension buy-backs could be amended immediately. But changes to pension fund investment rules, allowing fund managers to move into equities and other non-prescribed investment areas, will obviously take time to implement, if severe overheating of the JSE is to be avoided.

The critical problems are self-evident. In a public service buy-back negotiated recently, the total cost computed at R175 000; the cost to back-date to age 16 was R25 000. The buy-in cost — immediately following back-dating — computed at R250 000. So the R25 000 paid immediately became "worth" R75 000.

Not all cases are as advantageous as this.

Move on pensions

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

THE Labour Party-controlled House of Representatives yesterday announced that all coloured war veterans would receive pensions equal to white ex-servicemen from October 1 this year.

The announcement is seen as a significant breakthrough after a longstanding battle with the government.

At a press conference yesterday, the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Mr Chris April, said that a total of 7 466 coloured war veterans would receive a pension of R198 a month, an increase of R70 a month. An additional R15 would also be granted to those who qualify for supplementary allowance.

This will bring coloured war veterans' pensions in line with that of whites in the same category, Mr April said.

But the practice is tantamount to printing money. Another perk — for public pension benefits are perks in everything but tax law — is that the R25 000 cost can be redeemed over fairly lengthy periods. Interest payable is a mere 5,5% a year.

The *real* cost of public pensions is a direct result of pressure from bureaucrats to increase government salaries to levels commensurate with those in the private sector. In the late Forties and early Fifties, when parliament was more susceptible to electoral control because of a smaller ruling majority in the House and the Senate, large (visible) salary increases would have come under heavy attack.

To feed the animal, so to speak, large increases in "hidden" remuneration — perks and pensions — were effected. Even if anyone noticed, it attracted little attention because the civil service was tiny, barely a fraction of the behemoth it is today. Nor, unlike today, was it the feedstock of the ruling party's power, although the real or imagined swing of support of battalions of civil servants to Nationalist Afrikanerdom's rightwing may well have been one of the reasons for bringing public pensions into line with the rather austerely managed private sector funds.

Solvency crisis

The solvency crisis overhanging public pensions has been well documented. The report of a firm of consulting actuaries shows that the largest of ten public funds was under-funded by R7,6 billion a year ago. And in the 1986 Budget taxpayers contributed R1,2 billion to public pensions — up from R857m a year before. That is the nub of the problem: public pension funds, by definition, cannot go broke.

In essence, the current public pension fund crisis is not new. No actuarial valuation has ever shown public funds as 100% "solvent." On the contrary, an actuary notes that the latest investigation shows up to 50% underfunding. On a less conservative basis, he adds, the figure is nearer 30%.

A feature of the Botha administration has been a "new" preoccupation with the civil service. First, the then PM set himself the task of creating a "clean" machine. Then he

'I should have been a civil servant'

introduced a system of "occupational differentiation" by which bureaucrats with scarce skills would be paid market-related packages, ostensibly to stem the flow of officials to the private sector.

But now rates of pay, and perks, appear way in excess of "comparable" remuneration in the private sector. They are the new Hoggenheimers, except they don't take risks or produce things, and they cost over R10 billion a year in salaries alone. Their real cost, which would include pension benefits, is impossible to measure.

The answer is simple: inflation has destroyed the basis of classic pension fund theory which was based on the ideas of an English peer a century ago when there was zero inflation.

Perks tax, effective since March 1985, largely equalised the treatment of public and private sector perks, although bureaucrats were singled for special treatment in respect of housing. Pensions were ignored by perks law.

Public servants are given 1/55th of salary at retirement multiplied by their period of pensionable service, plus a tax-free gratuity of 6,72% of final salary for each year of pensionable service. Final salary, moreover, means exactly that — and not the average of the last three years' service as in the private sector.

Comparing public and private sector pensions unveils a host of tax anomalies. Public servants' contributions are tax-deductible in full; in the private sector the greater of 7,5% of remuneration or R1 750 applies. Public sector withdrawals are not taxable; for private sector withdrawees only R1 800 of the take-away is tax-free.

The commutation of lump-sum benefits by public servants is tax-free; in the private sector any lump-sum commutation is tax-free up to a maximum of R120 000 — or the number of years' service multiplied by R4 500. The two take 27 years' pensionable service to equalise. One more: public and private sector employees qualify for a R30 000 lump-sum payment on retirement in the form of a gratuity.

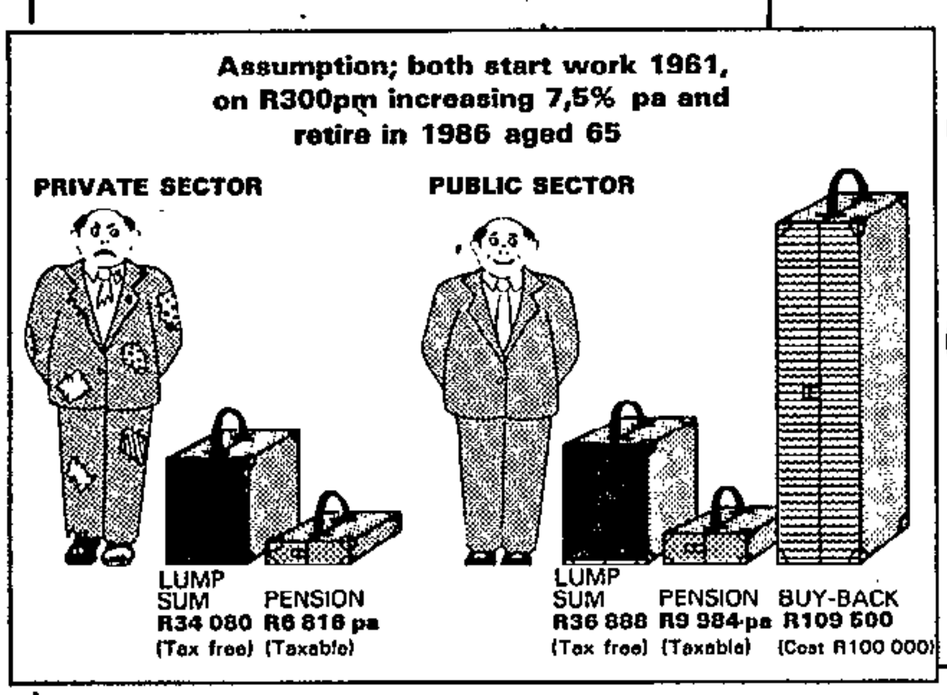
To illustrate just how much better off civil servants are, take the *typical* case of a male aged 40 when he starts work under either fund. His starting salary is R300 (in 1961), his retirement age 65, and his salary is increased 7,5% a year until 1986, when he ultimately retires.

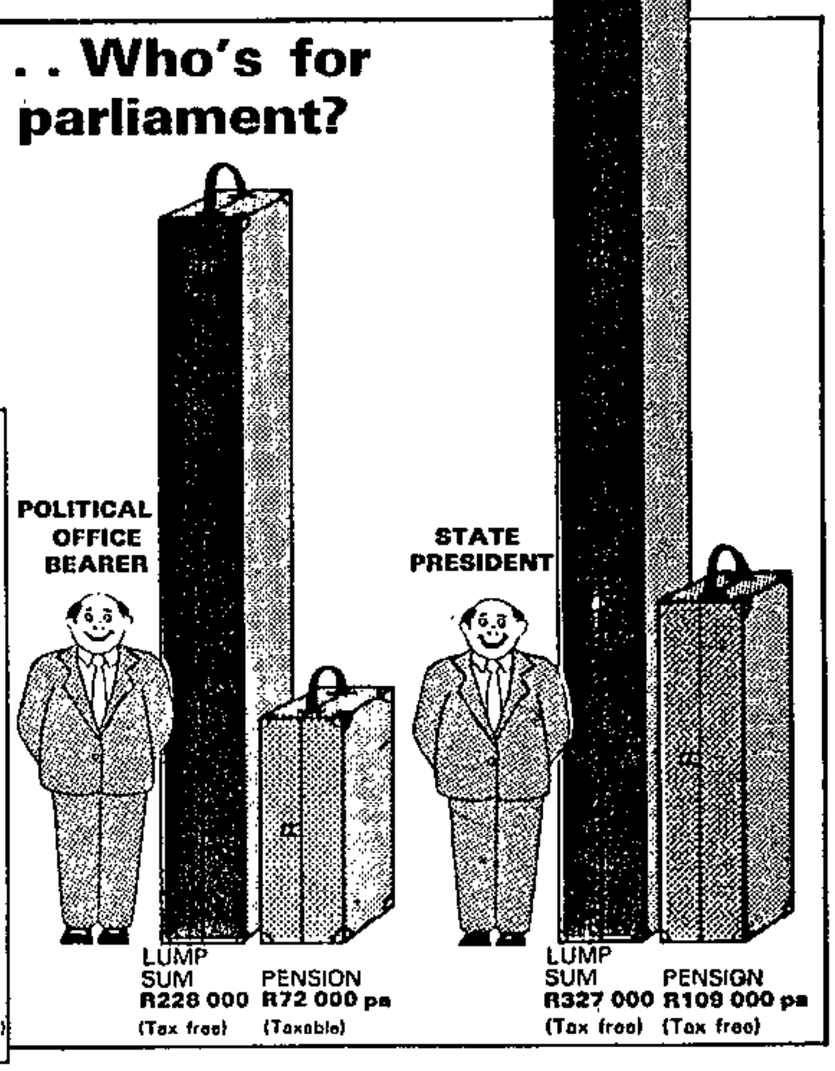
A typical private fund would provide a 2%/year accrual rate, and the employee's salary would be averaged for retirement over his last three working years.

On this basis the private fund would produce a pension of R852 a month; or, assuming a commutation factor of 10:1, a lump sum of R34 080, and a remaining pension of R568 a month.

The same employee in the public sector would receive a gratuity (lump sum) of 6,72% for each year of service of his *actual* annualised pay on the last day before retirement — equal to R36 888.

He would be paid, in addition, a pension based on the formula of 1/55th of each year of service of final





annualised salary. That's equal to R832 a month.

If the public servant elects a buy-back, each year bought costs R900. The immediate cost of 20 years of service buy-back, assuming a 5% interest rate for the 25 years served, amounts to R100 000.

His gratuity is upgraded by R29 500, and his pension by R665 a month. In all, the total benefits, measured on conservative assumptions, amount to R109 500. Money for jam, one might say,but the deal available to politicians makes even this a bowl of gruel (see box).

Amichand Rajbansi, outgoing chairman of the House of Delegates, has served the two years necessary to qualify for an office-bearer's pension. He will be paid a gratuity of twice his annual remuneration, or, it is said, R228 000. And he is due to get a monthly pension of R6 000-plus for life.

Rajbansi is classified as an "office-bearer," which includes Cabinet members and deputy ministers, the chairman and deputy chairman of the President's Council and Provincial Administrators.

So-called "ordinary members" includes rank-and-file members of parliament, the House of Representatives, the House of Delegates and the President's Council.

The former qualify for full pensions after 12 years, the latter after 15 years. But the major break Rajbansi has capitalised on is that a member who has served the full duration of at least two successive sessions of parliament or the President's Council, qualifies.

What the *FM* would welcome would be a system whereby the pensions and life assurance industries offer to loan suitable actuarial resources to the State. Then public pension funds can be valued and switched onto much sounder foundations. After all, that is what mountains of pension law on our statute book are all about. ■

(b) bedoelde opheffing deur my goedgekeur is om op die datum van publikasie hiervan in werking te tree; en

(c) Goewermentskennisgewing R. 560 van 27 Maart 1986 met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan herroep word.

J. J. G. WENTZEL,
Minister van Landbou-ekonomie.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

No. R. 1811 **5 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

BOUNYWERHEID, KIMBERLEY. — HERNUWING VAN DIE OOREENKOMS VIR DIE ELEKTRIESE INSTALLERINGSEKSIE

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2153 van 16 Oktober 1981, R. 1384 van 9 Julie 1982, R. 2199 van 15 Oktober 1982, R. 1096 van 20 Mei 1983, R. 1090 van 30 Mei 1984, R. 509 van 8 Maart 1985 en R. 17 van 3 Januarie 1986, van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Oktober 1986 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

No. R. 1846 **5 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

MOTORNYWERHEID.—PENSIOENFONDS VIR MOTORWERKERS—VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

Die onderstaande verbetering aan Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1725 wat in *Staatskoerant* 10386 van 15 Augustus 1986 verskyn, word hierby vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:

In klousule 1 van die Bylae, vervang subklousule (2) (f) deur die volgende:

"(f) 'n werknemer vir ses maande vanaf die datum waarop hy by die Motornywerheid in diens tree: Met dien verstande dat 'n werkgewer na goeddunke van hierdie uitsluiting kan afsien.".

(b) the said revocation was approved by me to come into operation on the date of publication hereof; and

(c) Government Notice R. 560 of 27 March 1986 is repealed with effects from the date of publication hereof.

J. J. G. WENTZEL,
Minister of Agricultural Economics.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

No. R. 1811 **5 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

BUILDING INDUSTRY, KIMBERLEY.—RENEWAL OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION SECTION

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 2153 of 16 October 1981, R. 1384 of 9 July 1982, R. 2199 of 15 October 1982, R. 1096 of 20 May 1983, R. 1090 of 30 May 1984, R. 509 of 8 March 1985 and R. 17 of 3 January 1986, to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 31 October 1986.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

No. R. 1846 **5 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

MOTOR INDUSTRY.—AUTO WORKERS' PENSION FUND—CORRECTION NOTICE

The following correction to Government Notice R. 1725 appearing in *Government Gazette* 10386 of 15 August 1986, is hereby published for general information:

In clause 1 of the Schedule, substitute the following for subclause (2) (f):

"(f) any employee for six months from the date on which he begins employment in the Motor Industry: Provided that any employer may in his discretion waive this exclusion.".

NOU BESKIKBAAR

VERSLAE VAN DIE APPÈLHOWE VIR KOMMISSARISHOWE

(In boekvorm)
1972–1974 (484 bladsye)
1975–1977 (338 bladsye)

Verkoopprys (AVB uitgesluit)
1972–1974: Plaaslik, R9,20; buitelands, R10,90; posvry
1975–1977: Plaaslik, R7,40; buitelands, R8,70; posvry

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REPORTS OF THE APPEAL COURTS FOR COMMISSIONERS' COURTS

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PUBLIC PENSION FUNDS

Time to cut the fat

A decade of double-digit inflation has exposed weaknesses in public pension funds. Two critical areas — buying back service and how the funds are invested — are to be overhauled. The painful details can be expected within weeks.

South Africa's public sector pension schemes are bloated, yet dangerously underfunded. Many people suspect they are propped up by current revenue. They are patently unaffordable and need to be re-written. This, we are told, is now on the cards.

The two critical issues are buy-back benefits (which should be scrapped) and funds' investment portfolios (whose growth lags the rate of salary increases, let alone inflation).

A government spokesman assures the *FM* changes in one main problem area can be expected within weeks. The system of pension buy-backs could be amended immediately. But changes to pension fund investment rules, allowing fund managers to move into equities and other non-prescribed investment areas, will obviously take time to implement, if severe overheating of the JSE is to be avoided.

The critical problems are self-evident. In a public service buy-back negotiated recently, the total cost computed at R175 000; the cost to back-date to age 16 was R25 000. The buy-in cost — immediately following back-dating — computed at R250 000. So the R25 000 paid immediately became "worth" R75 000.

Not all cases are as advantageous as this.

But the practice is tantamount to printing money. Another perk — for public pension benefits are perks in everything but tax law — is that the R25 000 cost can be redeemed over fairly lengthy periods. Interest payable is a mere 5,5% a year.

The *real* cost of public pensions is a direct result of pressure from bureaucrats to increase government salaries to levels commensurate with those in the private sector. In the late Forties and early Fifties, when parliament was more susceptible to electoral control because of a smaller ruling majority in the House and the Senate, large (visible) salary increases would have come under heavy attack.

To feed the animal, so to speak, large increases in "hidden" remuneration — perks and pensions — were effected. Even if anyone noticed, it attracted little attention because the civil service was tiny, barely a fraction of the behemoth it is today. Nor, unlike today, was it the feedstock of the ruling party's power, although the real or imagined swing of support of battalions of civil servants to Nationalist Afrikanerdom's rightwing may well have been one of the reasons for bringing public pensions into line with the rather austerely managed private sector funds.

Solvency crisis

The solvency crisis overhanging public pensions has been well documented. The report of a firm of consulting actuaries shows that the largest of ten public funds was under-funded by R7,6 billion a year ago. And in the 1986 Budget taxpayers contributed R1,2 billion to public pensions — up from R857m a year before. That is the nub of the problem: public pension funds, by definition, cannot go broke.

In essence, the current public pension fund crisis is not new. No actuarial valuation has ever shown public funds as 100% "solvent." On the contrary, an actuary notes that the latest investigation shows up to 50% underfunding. On a less conservative basis, he adds, the figure is nearer 30%.

A feature of the Botha administration has been a "new" preoccupation with the civil service. First, the then PM set himself the task of creating a "clean" machine. Then he

'I should have been a civil servant'

introduced a system of "occupational differentiation" by which bureaucrats with scarce skills would be paid market-related packages, ostensibly to stem the flow of officials to the private sector.

But now rates of pay, and perks, appear way in excess of "comparable" remuneration in the private sector. They are the new Hoggenheimers, except they don't take risks or produce things, and they cost over R10 billion a year in salaries alone. Their real cost, which would include pension benefits, is impossible to measure.

The answer is simple: inflation has destroyed the basis of classic pension fund theory which was based on the ideas of an English peer a century ago when there was zero inflation.

Perks tax, effective since March 1985, largely equalised the treatment of public and private sector perks, although bureaucrats were singled for special treatment in respect of housing. Pensions were ignored by perks law.

Public servants are given 1/55th of salary at retirement multiplied by their period of pensionable service, plus a tax-free gratuity of 6,72% of final salary for each year of pensionable service. Final salary, moreover, means exactly that — and not the average of the last three years' service as in the private sector.

Comparing public and private sector pensions unveils a host of tax anomalies. Public servants' contributions are tax-deductible in full; in the private sector the greater of 7,5% of remuneration or R1 750 applies. Public sector withdrawals are not taxable; for private sector withdrawees only R1 800 of the take-away is tax-free.

The commutation of lump-sum benefits by public servants is tax-free; in the private sector any lump-sum commutation is tax-free up to a maximum of R120 000 — or the number of years' service multiplied by R4 500. The two take 27 years' pensionable service to equalise. One more: public and private sector employees qualify for a R30 000 lump-sum payment on retirement in the form of a gratuity.

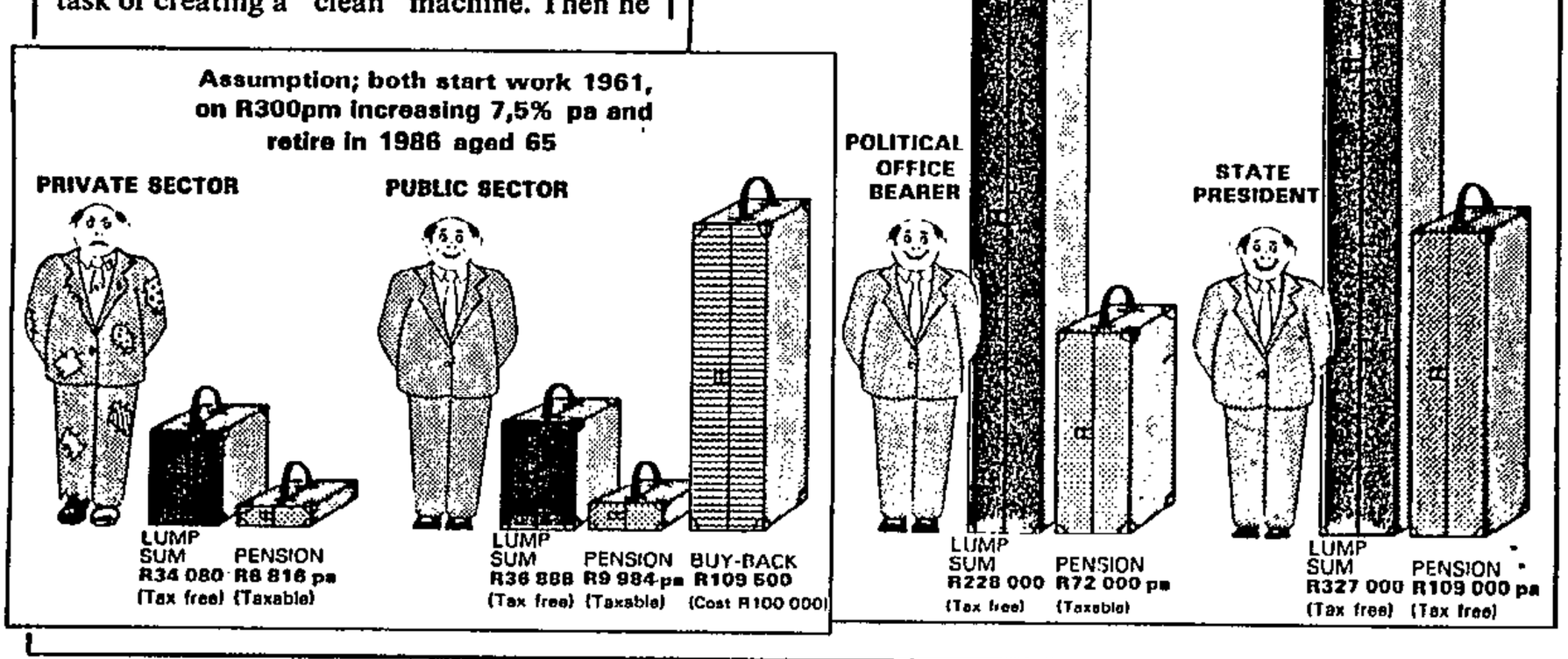
To illustrate just how much better off civil servants are, take the *typical* case of a male aged 40 when he starts work under either fund. His starting salary is R300 (in 1961), his retirement age 65, and his salary is increased 7,5% a year until 1986, when he ultimately retires.

A typical private fund would provide a 2%/year accrual rate, and the employee's salary would be averaged for retirement over his last three working years.

On this basis the private fund would produce a pension of R852 a month; or, assuming a commutation factor of 10:1, a lump sum of R34 080, and a remaining pension of R568 a month.

The same employee in the public sector would receive a gratuity (lump sum) of 6,72% for each year of service of his *actual* annualised pay on the last day before retirement — equal to R36 888.

He would be paid, in addition, a pension based on the formula of 1/55th of each year of service of final



Retirement annuity and insurance investments ahead of inflation

W/E Argus 6/9/86 300

IT is clear from the latest survey of results of retirement annuity and insurance investments funds by Richard Wharton-Hood & Associates that the best of them are keeping ahead of inflation.

But returns on invested savings are way behind those that have been attainable with an average portfolio of shares or mutual fund units. . .ignoring, for the moment, RAs' tax advantage.

The Wharton-Hood study bases its rates of return on net amounts invested.

This is what the companies invest out of contributions and premiums received after deducting their up-front charges.

Those charges vary according to the practice of the particular insurance company and the term and type of policy.

Typically, over (say) a 12-year term, net (or "allocation") amounts would be about 90 percent of contributions or premiums actualy paid by the policyholder.

All firgures given below, therefore, are those published in the original Wharton-Hood report, and overstate returns on actual contributions-/premiums paid by roughly one percentage point, assuming returns over the shorter periods are on contracts/policies actually held for 12 years.

To be completely realistic, I have added a column of real returns next to that of the actual returns.

Real returns are actuals less the average annual rate of inflation over the period considered, and are a better guide for personal financial planning purposes to the performance of insurance investments.

Remember that the real figures, too, should be downgraded by roughly one percentage point to gauge returns on the full contributions/premiums paid.

All periods are to December 31, 1985.

RETIREMENT ANNUITIES

	Actual	*Real*
Past 5 Years:		
1. Metropolitan (Met Approved)	19,6%	5,7%
2. Sanlam (100 Plus)	18,6%	4,7%
3. Old Mutual (Perf. Profits)	17,9%	4,0%
4. Liberty Life (VIP)	17,7%	3,8%
5. Standard General (Spiral)	17,3%	3,4%
Past 12 Years:		
1. Liberty Life (VIP)	20,9%	7,7%
2. Old Mutual (Perf. Profits)	18,3%	5,1%
3. Prudential (Prubond)	17,5%	4,3%
4. Sanlam (100 Plus)	17,3%	4,1%
5. Norwich Union (Libra)	16,8%	3,6%

PURE ENDOWMENTS

Past 5 Years:		
1. Old Mutual (Perf. Profits)	17,8%	3,7%
2. Metropolitan (Met)	17,6%	3,5%
3. Sanlam (100 Plus)	17,5%	3,4%
4. Liberty (Endowment Bond, equity)	17,3%	3,2%
5. Federated (Fedlink)	16,8%	2,7%
Past 12 Years:		
1. Liberty (Endowment Bond, Equity)	19,8%	6,6%
2. Prudential (Prubond)	18,8%	5,6%
3. Old Mutual (Perf. Profits)	18,7%	5,5%
4. Federated (Fedlink)	18,0%	4,8%
5. Southern Life (With Gain)	17,4%	4,2%

These figures raise several issues.

Firstly, why do the various companies show such different results in their investment performances according to the various sectors of the savings maket in which they operate?

In pensions management, companies such as Saga Life, Lifegro and Federated feature much more prominently. In mutual funds, Liberty's Guardbank has long been the leader.

These differing results, given that all funds are essentially invested in the same kinds of assets, suggests that some companies tend to "massage" their figures to highlight the particular investment vehicles they seek to promote.

So long as policyholders benefit, that doesn't really matter, providing there is no element of robbing Peter to pay Paul — taking from future profits to bolster profits being paid out in the form of today's maturity values.

A second point should be made about the performance figures.

Obviously a rate of return of (say) 20 percent on an RA contribution effectively paid (say) 50 percent by the tax man, is very much better than the same return on an investment made out of savings from after-tax income.

But remember that ultimately two-thirds or more of RA benefits are subject to tax, unlike those from endowment policies (which normally escape tax) or alternative investments such as mutual fund units (whose total return, being largely in the form of capital gains, usually bears low tax).

● Martin Spring is editor of Personal Finance Newsletter.

N|M 9/9/86 (300)

Public servants 'might be able to retire earlier'

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG— The Government is considering lowering pensionable age-limits for certain public service staff.

Civil pensions chief director Mr Japie Visser has confirmed that public service pensionable age-limits are under review.

He said Malan and Partners had just completed an actuarial report on the financial position of the Government service pension fund.

Other matters of an internal nature were now being considered.

'One such matter is the possibility of extending the option to retire at the age of 60 — instead of the compulsory 65 — to those officials appointed after June 24, 1955,' said Mr Visser.

Male officials appointed before that date have the option to retire at 60 and females at 55.

Studied

'The Public Servants' Association (PSA) had for some time been making representations for such a concession.

'The matter is being studied with due regard to the implications and will be submitted to the Commission for Administration and other interested bodies for consideration in the near future.'

The PSA would not comment as it expects to issue a statement on retirement age-limits tomorrow at its meeting in Durban.

The S A Transport Services last week introduced for a year a voluntary lower pensionable age limit of 60, down from 63, for most employees.

'Footplate' personnel such as train drivers were now able to retire at age 55, instead of at 58, a SATS spokesman said.

Spokesmen for the Post Office and security services said they did not know of any plans to change retirement age-limits.

The private sector was alarmed at the idea.

Southern Life Association pensions executive director Mr Bill Haslam said considering lowering pensionable age-limits in the public service was 'completely out of court' as the State already had a huge pensions funding shortfall and such a move could result in workers having to pay higher taxes to cover the increased pensions costs.

Old Mutual pensions assistant general manager, Mr Keith Maxwell said it could boost job creation in the short term if those who retired were replaced but the public service would still suffer a loss of skills.

Contributions

He said pension costs and contributions might increase as the proportion of consumers rose in relation to producers.

Mr Tom Wixley of Arthur Young, secretaries for the Association of Pension Funds, said lowering pensionable age-limits in the public service would indirectly put pressure on commerce and industry to match the benefits and would worsen the skills shortage.

It would also reduce productivity and fuel inflation as more money circulated while individuals worked fewer man-hours in total.

Sanlam senior pensions actuary Mr Christo Meyer said lowering the limits would not have much impact on the private sector as employers' pension schemes were already more flexible than public sector schemes and those offered by life insurers.

To keep costs the same, Mr Meyer said, pension payouts would have to be reduced if pensionable age-limits were lowered.

Private sector expresses alarm

Public service pension age-limits may drop

NORMAN SHEPHERD

GOVERNMENT is considering the lowering of pensionable age-limits for certain public service staff members.

Civil pensions chief director Japie Visser has confirmed that public service pensionable age-limits are under review.

He said Malan & Partners had just completed an actuarial report on the financial position of government's service pension fund.

Other matters of an internal nature were now being considered.

"One such matter is the possibility of extending the option to retire at the age of 60 — instead of the compulsory 65 — to those officials appointed after June 24, 1955," he said.

Men officials appointed before then have the option to retire at 60 and woman at 55.

"The Public Servants' Association (PSA) had for some time been making representations for such a concession," he added.

"The matter is being studied with due regard to the implications and will be submitted to the Commission for Administration and other interested bodies for consideration in the near future."

The PSA did not comment as it expects to issue a statement on retirement age-limits at its meeting in Durban tomorrow.

The SA Transport Services (Sats) last week introduced, for a year, a voluntary lower pensionable age limit of 60, down from 63, for most employees.

Train drivers can now retire at 55, instead of at 58, a Sats spokesman said.

Spokesmen for the Post Office and security services said they did not know of any plans to change retirement ages.

The private sector expressed alarm at the idea. Southern Life Association pensions executive director Bill Haslam said it was "completely out of court".

The State already had a huge pensions funding shortfall and such a move could result in workers having to pay higher taxes to cover increased pensions costs.

Old Mutual pensions assistant GM Keith Maxwell said it could boost job-creation in the short-term if those who retired were replaced. But the public service would still suffer a loss of skills.

DD 9/9/86 (300)

Govt may lower civil servants' pensionable age

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The government is considering lowering pensionable age limits for certain public service staff.

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He said a firm of actuaries had just completed a report on the financial position of the government service pension fund.

Other matters of an internal nature were now being considered.

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Male officials appointed before that date have the option to retire at 60 and females at 55.

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Old Mutual's pensions assistant general manager, Mr Keith Maxwell, said it could boost job creation in the short-term if those who retired were replaced, but the public service would still suffer a loss of skills.

He said pension costs and contributions might increase as the proportion of consumers rose in relation to producers.

Mr Tom Wixley of Arthur Young, secretaries for the Association of Pension Funds, said lowering pensionable age limits in the public service would indirectly put pressure on commerce and industry to match the benefits and would worsen the skills shortage.

It would also reduce productivity and fuel inflation as more money circulated while individuals worked fewer man-hours in total.

Clashes over pensions to former Zimbabweans

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, yesterday clashed with opposition MPs over recent statements by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that pension remittances to South Africa might be stopped.

Amid angry interjections, Dr Chidzero accused a leading member of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, Mr Mark Partridge, of being "deliberately mischievous and provocative" in raising the matter in Parliament.

Mr Mugabe told recent press conferences Zimbabwe was not without "muscle" in the event of confrontation with South Africa over sanctions.

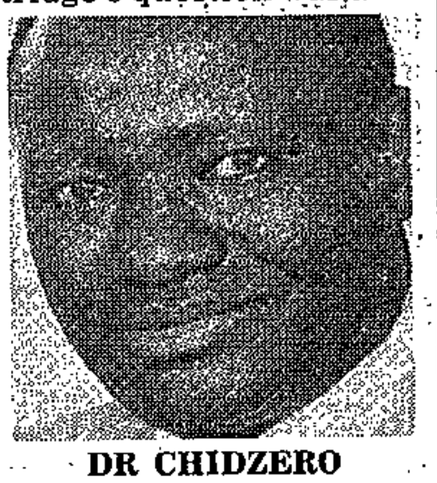
Among other remittances, it paid some R100 million annually to 40 000 pensioners living in the Republic, some of whom had supported UDI and fought against the present government.

Mr Partridge urged Dr Chidzero to make a statement on the threat, which would violate the entrenched provisions of the 1980 Lancaster House independence constitution, he said.

Dr Chidzero said Mr Partridge's question was a hypothetical one which should not be raised.

"The matter, I believe, will be dealt with at the appropriate time should that be necessary," he said.

"That is not good enough," one white MP interjected, and the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, commented loudly: "He is avoiding the question."



DR CHIDZERO

Mr Partridge asked if Dr Chidzero was aware Mr Mugabe had twice raised the issue recently, and that "such statements have caused widespread concern and alarm".

Mr Partridge warned that halting pension payments would affect Zimbabwe's relations with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and its largest aid sources, Britain and the United States.

"I am only too well aware of all these things.

"That is why I regard this question as being deliberately mischievous and provocative," retorted Dr Chidzero.

Mr Partridge, who described this reply as "nonsensical", asked for an assurance that pensions would continue to be paid "until such time as we are in a state of war with South Africa".

Dr Chidzero said the question was still hypothetical.

"The actuality of each situation determines the actions of government," he said. — Sapa

N/M

Top civil servant lambastes critics of State pensions

Political Reporter

THE president of the Public Servants' Association of South Africa, Dr Colin Cameron, yesterday lashed out at critics of State pensions and said the payouts were adequate but not excessive.

Several people have blamed large 'golden handshakes' for State employees for leaving the largest State pension scheme under-funded.

Speaking after the PSA's congress in Durban, Dr Cameron said the PSA deplored the tendency to cite isolated and individual examples and then construe them as representing the whole picture.

'This gives a one-sided picture and verges on being grossly untruthful.

'Pensions should be seen as part of a total remuneration package. One aspect of the package is being highlighted, which is unfair.

'None of these critics has divulged details of their own pension schemes. They cite figures out of context which gives a wrong impression. These are not balanced with equivalent schemes.

'The whole vendetta against the pension fund is distorted.'

Dr Cameron said the three-day congress had put the delegates' minds at rest about the prospective privatisation of certain Government activities.

'It was clear that the whole privatisation programme is being handled in a very circumspect way.'

He said the congress decided the PSA should ask the authorities for a general salary increase to off-set the effects of inflation last year.

He said the request would be that funds be made available in the next financial year.

● See Editorial Opinion

Coloured pensions up?

DURBAN — The Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives was examining an increase in state pensions for coloured people, the council's chairman, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday at the Natal regional congress of the Labour Party.

He said that Dr Allan Boesak's NG Sendingkerk received R1,9 million a year from the council for social welfare and other services, the Roman Catholic church R1,6 million and the Anglican church, R790 000.

The Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr Chris April, said earlier that, thanks to the Ministers' Council, 7 466 coloured ex-servicemen were now getting war veteran pensions that were on a par with those being paid to whites. — Sapa.

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 255

KAAPSTAD, 19 SEPTEMBER 1986
CAPE TOWN, 19 SEPTEMBER 1986

No. 10452

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 1963. 19 September 1986

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 106 van 1986: Wysigingswet op die Pensioenwette, 1986.

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 1963. 19 September 1986

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 106 of 1986: Pension Laws Amendment Act, 1986.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[ ] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

_____ Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Government Service Pension Act, 1973, so as to replace certain obsolete designations; to amend the Military Pensions Act, 1976, so as to provide for the payment of allowances to pensioners suffering from serious disabilities; and to authorize the making of regulations with retrospective effect; to amend the Judges' Pensions Act, 1978, so as to include in the definition of "pensionable service" certain periods of service performed in an acting capacity; to amend the General Pensions Act, 1979, so as to further regulate the preservation of pension rights by certain persons; to provide for the transfer of the pension rights of a dormant member to another pension fund; to further regulate the pension rights of persons whose services are terminated under certain circumstances; to empower the Minister of National Health and Population Development to make regulations relating to the financial management of and control over pension funds; and to entrust the auditing of the accounting records of certain pension funds to the Auditor-General; to amend the Temporary Employees Pension Fund Act, 1979, so as to replace certain obsolete designations; to increase certain benefits and special awards payable in terms of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 10 September 1986.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Section 2 of the Associated Institutions Pension Fund Act, 1963, is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph *(c)* of subsection (1). — Amendment of section 2 of Act 41 of 1963, as amended by section 1 of Act 86 of 1970, section 2 of Act 97 of 1972 and section 1 of Act 97 of 1980.

2. Section 8 of the Associated Institutions Provident Fund Act, 1971, is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1). — Amendment of section 8 of Act 11 of 1971.

3. Section 17 of the Government Service Pension Act, 1973, is hereby amended— — Amendment of section 17 of Act 57 of 1973, as amended by section 5 of Act 15 of 1974.

(a) by the deletion of paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1); and

(b) by the substitution for subsection (6) of the following subsection:

"(6) The regulations contemplated in this section shall be made by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance and after consultation with the Administrators and the Ministers responsible for the Bureau, the Commission for Administration, the permanent force, the police force, the prisons service and Posts and Telecommunications.".

Insertion of section 13A in Act 84 of 1976.

4. The following section is hereby inserted in the Military Pensions Act, 1976, after section 13:

"Allowances payable to members suffering from serious disability.

13A. (1) If the pensionable disability of any member who is entitled to a pension in terms of section 4 in the opinion of the Director-General is such that he is entirely or mainly dependent on the assistance of another person for his physical care, the Director-General may approve that an allowance be paid to the member in addition to the said pension.

(2) The amount of the allowance or the basis on which it is to be calculated and the conditions subject to which it is to be paid, shall be determined by the Minister of Finance.".

Amendment of section 23 of Act 84 of 1976, as amended by section 11 of Act 26 of 1977.

5. (1) Section 23 of the Military Pensions Act, 1976, is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

"(3) Regulations contemplated in subsection (1) may be made with retrospective effect.".

(2) Subsection (1) shall be deemed to have come into operation on the date of commencement of section 23 of the Military Pensions Act, 1976 (Act No. 84 of 1976).

Amendment of section 1 of Act 90 of 1978, as amended by section 1 of Act 66 of 1979, section 15 of Act 97 of 1980 and section 4 of Act 81 of 1982.

6. Section 1 of the Judges' Pensions Act, 1978, is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (1) for the definition of "pensionable service" of the following definition:

"'pensionable service' means any period of service as a judge in a permanent capacity, as well as—

(a) such service in an acting capacity for any continuous period immediately prior to assuming office as a judge in a permanent capacity; and

(b) any other continuous period of longer than 29 days of such service in an acting capacity prior to assuming office as a judge in a permanent capacity.".

Amendment of section 15 of Act 29 of 1979, as amended by section 3 of Act 67 of 1981, section 7 of Act 81 of 1982 and section 8 of Act 123 of 1984.

7. Section 15 of the General Pensions Act, 1979, is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) If the membership of a member of a pension fund is on account of any reason terminated before **[attaining]** he attains the age at which he would have the right to retire on pension, **[is appointed, nominated or elected without a break in his service or after such break in his service as the Director-General may approve, as a member or in the service of any board, institution, establishment or body established by or under any law or of a government or legislative body of a country or area in Africa in respect of which Parliament had previously exercised legislative powers,]** the Director-General may—

(a) **[in his discretion, declare such member]** with the concurrence of such member, declare him a dormant member of such pension fund with effect from the date on which **[he was so appointed, nominated or elected]** his membership was so terminated if he deems it expedient that his pension-

able service as such member should be retained for him; or

(b) at any time before the date referred to in paragraph *(a)*, on the written application of such member made through **[such board, institution, establishment or body]** his intended employer, in his discretion, approve that such member shall for all purposes remain a member of such pension fund as if members, or persons in the service, of that **[board, institution, establishment or body]** employer were members of that pension fund, if the **[board, institution, establishment or body]** employer concerned undertakes to contribute to that pension fund in respect of that member to the same extent that an employer is, in terms of the laws on that pension fund, required to contribute to that pension fund in respect of a member.";

(b) by the substitution for paragraph *(e)* of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:

"*(e)* a member referred to in **[paragraph *(b)* of]** subsection (1) *(b)* shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, not be competent to become a member of, or to contribute to, a pension or provident fund or scheme in relation to which members, or persons in the service, of the **[board, institution, establishment or body]** employer concerned are or may be required to become members and to contribute as members.";

(c) by the insertion after paragraph *(c)* of subsection (4) of the following paragraph:

"*(cA)* 'employer' includes any board, institution, establishment or body established under any law or a government or legislative body of a country or area in Africa in respect of which Parliament had previously exercised legislative powers."; and

(d) by the substitution for paragraph *(d)* of subsection (4) of the following paragraph:

"*(d)* 'fixed date' means the date on which a dormant member attains the age at which he, immediately before the date on which **[he was appointed, nominated or elected]** his membership was terminated as contemplated in subsection (1), would have had the right to retire on pension;".

Insertion of section 15A in Act 29 of 1979.

8. The following section is hereby inserted in the General Pensions Act, 1979, after section 15:

"Transfer of pensionable service of dormant member to another pension fund.

15A. (1) If a dormant member becomes a member of another pension fund, the Director-General may, with the concurrence of the dormant member, approve that the dormant member's pensionable service at an appropriate pension fund be transferred to the other pension fund.

(2) There shall be paid to the other pension fund in respect of pensionable service so transferred such amount as may be determined by the Director-General.

(3) Any amount payable in terms of subsection (2) shall be paid from the appropriate pension fund or, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, from the State Revenue Fund or partly from the pension fund and partly from the State Revenue Fund.

(4) Any amount owed by a dormant member to an appropriate pension fund shall be set off against any amount payable in terms of subsection (2), and all rights to the amount owing shall be transferred from

the appropriate pension fund to the other pension fund.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

(a) 'appropriate pension fund' means the pension fund of which a dormant member is a dormant member;

(b) 'dormant member' means any person who has been declared a dormant member of a pension fund under a pension law;

(c) 'other pension fund' means any pension fund which the Director-General may approve for the purposes of this section on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Director-General and the management of the pension fund concerned.".

Substitution of section 20 of Act 29 of 1979, as amended by section 20 of Act 96 of 1983.

9. The following section is hereby substituted for section 20 of the General Pensions Act, 1979:

"Pension benefits of persons whose service are terminated in certain circumstances.

20. (1) If the service of a person who is a member of a pension fund on the fixed establishment of any employer, is terminated by himself or his employer before that person attains the retirement age, and the Minister is satisfied that the underlying reason for that termination of service was—

(a) that the employer, if it was a university, wanted to appoint a member of the national unit served by that university in the place of that person;

(b) that the university institution referred to in section 17 of the Vista University Act, 1981 (Act No. 106 of 1981), through no fault of the person concerned has made it impossible for that person to remain seconded to that university institution; or

(c) that it became impossible for that person to remain in that service on account of threats of force against him, his family or his property,

such person shall, subject to subsection (2), for the purposes of the relevant pension law be deemed with effect from the date determined by the Minister to have been discharged from his service on attaining the retirement age.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a person referred to in that subsection who—

(a) (i) within a reasonable time after the termination of his service has been offered employment elsewhere; or

(ii) within a period of six months from the termination of his service in the opinion of the Minister is likely to obtain employment elsewhere,

at a salary not less than that which the person concerned received immediately before the termination of his service, and in terms of which employment he will be obliged to contribute to a pension fund; or

(b) has been declared a dormant member under section 15.

(3) In the calculation of the benefit to which a member of a pension fund who in terms of subsection (1) is deemed to have been discharged from his service is entitled, there shall be added to his pensionable service a period equal to—

(a) one-third of his pensionable service;

(b) the period from the date on which he is in terms of subsection (1) deemed to have been discharged from his service up to the date on which he attains the retirement age; or

(c) a period of five years,

whichever is the shortest period.

(4) There shall be recovered from the employer from whose service the member is deemed to have been discharged, or from the State Revenue Fund in the case of a member referred to in subsection (1) *(b)*—

(a) the amount of any annuity paid in terms of the relevant pension law to or in respect of such member up to the last day of the month in which he attains the retirement age;

(b) with effect from the first day of the month following upon the month referred to in paragraph *(a)*, the amount by which such annuity is increased by reason of the period which is added in terms of subsection (3) to the pensionable service of the member concerned;

(c) the amount by which any gratuity is increased by reason of the period so added to the pensionable service of the member concerned; and

(d) if the member concerned has died, the amount by which any benefit in favour of his widow, dependant or estate is increased by reason of the period so added to the pensionable service of that member.

(5) For the purpose of this section—

(a) 'Minister', in relation to a member of a pension fund who is in the service of a council, an institution, an establishment or a body established by or under any law, means the Minister acting after consultation with the Minister responsible for the administration of the relevant law;

(b) 'national unit' means a national unit referred to in section 2 (1) of the Promotion of Black Self-government Act, 1959 (Act No. 46 of 1959);

(c) 'retirement age', in relation to a member, means the age at which he is entitled to retire on pension under the relevant pension law;

(d) 'university' means a university established by the University of Zululand Act, 1969 (Act No. 43 of 1969), the University of the North Act, 1969 (Act No. 47 of 1969), the Medical University of Southern Africa Act, 1976 (Act No. 78 of 1976), or the Vista University Act, 1981 (Act No. 106 of 1981).".

Insertion of section 22A in Act 29 of 1979.

10. The following section is hereby inserted in the General Pensions Act, 1979, after section 22:

"Financial management of and control over pension funds, and auditing.

22A. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister of Finance, make regulations providing for the management of and control over pension funds.

(2) The accounting records of a pension fund shall be audited by the Auditor-General.

(3) For the purpose of this section 'pension fund' includes the Stabilization Account for Civil Pensions referred to in section 8A, but does not include a pension scheme.".

Amendment of section 8 of Act 75 of 1979.

11. Section 8 of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund Act, 1979, is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion of paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1); and

(b) by the substitution for subsection (6) of the following subsection:

"(6) Regulations made under this section shall be

made by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance after consultation with the **[Minister of the Interior and Immigration and the Minister of]** Ministers responsible for the Commission for Administration, and **[the Minister of]** Posts and Telecommunications.".

Increase of certain benefits and special awards.

12. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), a benefit as defined in section 1, and a special award referred to in section 101, of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No. 78 of 1973), which are payable in terms of the said Act, and which were increased by the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1974 (Act No. 67 of 1974), the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1975 (Act No. 45 of 1975), the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1977 (Act No. 117 of 1977), the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1979 (Act No. 83 of 1979), the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1980 (Act No. 83 of 1980), the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1981 (Act No. 85 of 1981), the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1983 (Act No. 106 of 1983), the Pension Laws Amendment Act, 1984 (Act No. 123 of 1984), and the Pension and Related Matters Amendment Act, 1985 (Act No. 105 of 1985), shall be further increased with effect from 1 October 1986—

(a) in the case of such a benefit, irrespective of whether it became or becomes payable before, on or after 1 October 1986, by the applicable percentage; and

(b) in the case of such a special award, by an amount which the commissioner, as defined in section 1 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973, may in his discretion determine, but not exceeding 15 per cent of any such special award payable immediately prior to 1 October 1986:

Provided that in the calculation of any such benefit or special award, a fraction of a rand shall be calculated to the next complete rand.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply with reference to any one-sum benefit, as defined in section 1 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973, to which a person became or becomes entitled before 1 October 1986.

(3) For the purpose of this section "applicable percentage" means, in the case of such a benefit payable in the form of—

(a) a monthly pension, 15 per cent; and

(b) a one-sum benefit—

(i) five per cent in the case of such a benefit payable to Whites, Coloureds and Indians certified to be suffering from tuberculosis or from a compensatable disease in the first degree and such a benefit referred to in section 79 (4) *(a)* of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973;

(ii) ten per cent in the case of such a benefit payable to Whites, Coloureds and Indians certified to be suffering from a compensatable disease in the second degree and such a benefit referred to in section 79 (4) *(b)* of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973;

(iii) fifteen per cent of such a benefit referred to in sections 83 (1) *(a)* and *(b)* and 91 (1) *(a)* and *(b)* of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973; and

(iv) twenty per cent in the case of Blacks certified to be suffering from tuberculosis or from a compensatable disease or from more than one compensatable disease together with or without tuberculosis.

Short title and commencement.

13. (1) This Act shall be called the Pension Laws Amendment Act, 1986.

(2) The provisions of sections 4 and 12 shall come into operation on 1 October 1986, and the provisions of section 9 shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 June 1986.

No. R. 2005 **19 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

MEUBELNYWERHEID, WES-KAAPLAND.—HERNUWING VAN VOORSORGFONDSOOREENKOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2013 van 11 Julie 1969, R. 421 van 15 Maart 1974, R. 74 van 16 Januarie 1976, R. 2043 van 14 September 1979, R. 838 van 30 April 1982, R. 2597 van 30 November 1984, en R. 1231 van 20 Junie 1986, van krag is vanaf 1 Oktober 1986 en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Maart 1987 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

No. R. 2006 **19 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

YSTER-, STAAL-, INGENIEURS- EN METALLURGIESE NYWERHEID.—HERNUWING VAN ISPA-SUBGROEPOOREENKOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1579 van 19 Julie 1985, van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 Junie 1987 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE EN GRONDSAKE

No. R. 1939 **19 September 1986**

WET OP BOUREKENAARS, 1970 (WET 36 VAN 1970)

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 7 (6).—WYSIGING VAN MINIMUM GELDE

Ek, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister van Kommunikasie en van Openbare Werke maak hierby ingevolge artikel 7 (6) van die Wet op Bourekenaars, 1970 (Wet 36 van 1970), bekend dat ek die voorsiening in die Bylae hiervan kragtens artikel 7 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet gemaak het.

BYLAE

Vervanging van klousule 10 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 90 van 16 Januarie 1981.

1. Klousule 10 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 90 van 16 Januarie 1981 word hierby deur die volgende klousule vervang:

"10. Tussentydse gelde en gedeeltelike dienste:

10.1 Tussentydse gelde wat gevorder word, word op die toepaslike geldeskale en die verdeling daarvan soos in Tabel III of IV uiteengesit, gebaseer.

10.2 Indien 'n opdrag beëindig of opgeskort word nadat diens A of dienste A en B, soos in Tabel III of IV uiteengesit, voltooi is, word die gelde vir sodanige dienste ooreenkomstig die toepaslike geldeskale en die verdeling daarvan bepaal.

No. R. 2005 **19 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, WESTERN CAPE.—RENEWAL OF PROVIDENT FUND AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 2013 of 11 July 1969, R. 421 of 15 March 1974, R. 74 of 16 January 1976, R. 2043 of 14 September 1979, R. 838 of 30 April 1982, R. 2597 of 30 November 1984, and R. 1231 of 20 June 1986, to be effective from 1 October 1986 and for the period ending 31 March 1987.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

No. R. 2006 **19 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

IRON, STEEL, ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY.—RENEWAL OF ISPA SUBGROUP AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notice R. 1579 of 19 July 1985, to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 June 1987.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

No. R. 1939 **19 September 1986**

QUANTITY SURVEYORS'S ACT, 1970
(ACT 36 OF 1970)

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 7 (6).—AMENDMENT OF MINIMUM FEES

I, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister of Communications and of Public Works, hereby make known in terms of section 7 (6) of the Quantity Surveyors' Act, 1970 (Act 36 of 1970), that I have made the provision in the Schedule in terms of section 7 (3) (b) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Substitution of clause 10 of Government Notice R. 90 of 16 January 1981.

1. The following clause is hereby substituted for clause 10 of Government Notice R. 90 of 16 January 1981:

"10. Interim fees and partial services:

10.1 Interim fees charged shall be based on the appropriate fee scales and the apportionment thereof as set out in Table III or IV.

10.2 Should a commission be terminated or deferred after the completion of service A or services A and B as set out in Table III or IV, the fee for such services shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate fee scales and the apportionment thereof.

No. R. 2005 **19 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

MEUBELNYWERHEID, WES-KAAPLAND.—HERNUWING VAN VOORSORGFONDSOOREENKOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2013 van 11 Julie 1969, R. 421 van 15 Maart 1974, R. 74 van 16 Januarie 1976, R. 2043 van 14 September 1979, R. 838 van 30 April 1982, R. 2597 van 30 November 1984, en R. 1231 van 20 Junie 1986, van krag is vanaf 1 Oktober 1986 en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Maart 1987 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

No. R. 2006 **19 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

YSTER-, STAAL-, INGENIEURS- EN METALLURGIESE NYWERHEID.—HERNUWING VAN ISPA-SUBGROEPOOREENKOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1579 van 19 Julie 1985, van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 Junie 1987 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE EN GRONDSAKE

No. R. 1939 **19 September 1986**

WET OP BOUREKENAARS, 1970 (WET 36 VAN 1970)

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 7 (6).—WYSIGING VAN MINIMUM GELDE

Ek, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister van Kommunikasie en van Openbare Werke maak hierby ingevolge artikel 7 (6) van die Wet op Bourekenaars, 1970 (Wet 36 van 1970), bekend dat ek die voorsiening in die Bylae hiervan kragtens artikel 7 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet gemaak het.

BYLAE

Vervanging van klousule 10 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 90 van 16 Januarie 1981.

1. Klousule 10 van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 90 van 16 Januarie 1981 word hierby deur die volgende klousule vervang:

"10. Tussentydse gelde en gedeeltelike dienste:

10.1 Tussentydse gelde wat gevorder word, word op die toepaslike geldeskale en die verdeling daarvan soos in Tabel III of IV uiteengesit, gebaseer.

10.2 Indien 'n opdrag beëindig of opgeskort word nadat diens A of dienste A en B, soos in Tabel III of IV uiteengesit, voltooi is, word die gelde vir sodanige dienste ooreenkomstig die toepaslike geldeskale en die verdeling daarvan bepaal.

No. R. 2005 **19 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, WESTERN CAPE.—RENEWAL OF PROVIDENT FUND AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 2013 of 11 July 1969, R. 421 of 15 March 1974, R. 74 of 16 January 1976, R. 2043 of 14 September 1979, R. 838 of 30 April 1982, R. 2597 of 30 November 1984, and R. 1231 of 20 June 1986, to be effective from 1 October 1986 and for the period ending 31 March 1987.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

No. R. 2006 **19 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

IRON, STEEL, ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY.—RENEWAL OF ISPA SUBGROUP AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notice R. 1579 of 19 July 1985, to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 June 1987.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

No. R. 1939 **19 September 1986**

QUANTITY SURVEYORS'S ACT, 1970
(ACT 36 OF 1970)

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 7 (6).—AMENDMENT OF MINIMUM FEES

I, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister of Communications and of Public Works, hereby make known in terms of section 7 (6) of the Quantity Surveyors' Act, 1970 (Act 36 of 1970), that I have made the provision in the Schedule in terms of section 7 (3) (b) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Substitution of clause 10 of Government Notice R. 90 of 16 January 1981.

1. The following clause is hereby substituted for clause 10 of Government Notice R. 90 of 16 January 1981:

"10. Interim fees and partial services:

10.1 Interim fees charged shall be based on the appropriate fee scales and the apportionment thereof as set out in Table III or IV.

10.2 Should a commission be terminated or deferred after the completion of service A or services A and B as set out in Table III or IV, the fee for such services shall be determined in accordance with the appropriate fee scales and the apportionment thereof.

Linieerwerk—hernommer 15 na 13;

Litografie—hernommer 16 na 14;

Masjienbediening (Pakgoedvervaardiging)—hernommer 17 na 15;

Riffelbord- en Houermasjienbediening—hernommer 19 na 16;

Rotasiehoogdrukpersbediening—hernommer 20 na 17;

Rotasierubberdrukpersbediening—hernommer 21 na 18;

Setwerk—hernommer 22 na 19; en

Skryfbehoeftes- en Koevertmasjien-versteller—hernommer 24 na 20.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

No. R. 1974 **19 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

ELEKTROTEGNIESE AANNEMINGSNYWERHEID, TRANSVAAL—WYSIGING VAN SIEKTEBYSTANDS-, PENSIOEN- EN MEDIESE BYSTANDSFONDSOOREENKOMS

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die opskrif by hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, met ingang van die eerste Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Desember 1990 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasie en die vakvereniging wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasie of vereniging is; en

(b) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet, dat die bepalings van die Wysigingsooreenkoms, uitgesonderd dié vervat in klousule 1 (1) (a), met ingang van die eerste Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Desember 1990 eindig, bindend is vir alle ander werkgewers en werknemers as dié genoem in paragraaf (a) van hierdie kennisgewing wat betrokke is by of in diens is in genoemde Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die gebiede in klousule 1 van die Wysigingsooreenkoms gespesifiseer.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

BYLAE

NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE ELEKTROTEGNIESE AANNEMINGSNYWERHEID

OOREENKOMS

ooreenkomstig die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, gesluit deur en aangegaan tussen die

Electrical Contractors' Association (South Africa)

(hierna die "werkgewers" of die "werkgewersorganisasie" genoem), aan die een kant, en

The South African Electrical Workers' Association

(hierna die "werknemers" of die "vakvereniging" genoem), aan die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nywerheidsraad vir die Elektrotegniese Aannemingsnywerheid,

Printers' Mechanic—renumber 18 to 14;

Printers' Warehousing (including Cutting)—renumber 19 to 15;

Process Engraving—renumber 20 to 16;

Rotary Letterpress Machine Minding—renumber 21 to 17;

Rotary Offsett Machine Minding—renumber 22 to 18;

Ruling—renumber 23 to 19; and

Stationery and Envelope Machine Adjuster—renumber 24 to 20.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

No. R. 1974 **19 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY, TRANSVAAL.—AMENDMENT OF THE SICK BENEFIT, PENSION AND MEDICAL AID FUND AGREEMENT

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from the first Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 31 December 1990, upon the employers' organisation and the trade union which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisation or union; and

(b) in terms of section 48 (1) (b) of the said Act, declare that the provisions of the Amending Agreement, excluding those contained in clause 1 (1) (a), shall be binding, with effect from the first Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 31 December 1990, upon all employers and employees, other than those referred to in paragraph (a) of this notice, who are engaged or employed in the said Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation in the areas specified in clause 1 of the Amending Agreement.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

SCHEDULE

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY

AGREEMENT

in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

Electrical Contractors' Association (South Africa)

(hereinafter referred to as the "employers" or the "employers' organisation"), of the one part, and

The South African Electrical Workers' Association

(hereinafter referred to as the "employees" or the "trade union"), of the other part,

being the parties to the Industrial Council for the Electrical contracting Industry,

om die Ooreenkoms, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1884 van 23 Augustus 1985 (hierna die "Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms" genoem), soos verleng by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2844 van 17 Desember 1985, te wysig.

1. GEBIED EN TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

(1) Hierdie Ooreenkoms moet nagekom word deur alle werkgewers en werknemers in die Elektrotegniese Aannemingsnywerheid—

(a) wat lede is van onderskeidelik die werkgewersorganisasie en die vakvereniging, en

(b) wat betrokke is by of werksaam is in die Nywerheid in die provinsie Transvaal en in die landdrosdistrikte Bloemfontein en Sasolburg.

(2) Ondanks subklousule (1) is die Ooreenkoms van toepassing op vakleerlinge en kwekelinge slegs vir sover dit nie onbestaanbaar is met die Wet op Mannekragopleiding, 1981, of met voorwaardes of kennisgewings wat daarkragtens voorgeskryf of bestel is nie.

(3) Vir die toepassing van hierdie Ooreenkoms word die weeklikse loonskaal van vakleerlinge wat kragtens die Wet op Mannekragopleiding, 1981, voorgeskryf is as die weekloon van sodanige werknemers geag en is die uurloon die weekloon soos hierbo bereken, gedeel deur die getal gewone ure wat in daardie betrokke bedryfsinrigting gewerk word.

2. KLOUSULE 4.—ALGEMENE BEPALINGS

Vervang klousule 4 van die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms deur die volgende: "Klousule 3 (soos gewysig by klousule 5 van die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms), 4, 6, 7, 9 tot 10) soos gewysig by klousule 7 en 8 van die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms), 11, 12 (soos gewysig by klousule 9 van die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms), 13 tot 15, 16 (soos gewysig by klousule 10 van die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms), 17, 18 tot 20 (soos gewysig by klousules 11 tot 13 van die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms), 21 tot 24, 25 (soos gewysig by klousule 14 van die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms en klousule 3 hieronder), 26, 27 tot 29 (soos gewysig by klousules 15 tot 17 van die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms), 30 (soos gewysig by klousule 18 van die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms en klousule 4 hieronder), 31, 32, 33 tot 34 (soos gewysig by klousules 19 tot 20 van die Herbekragtigingsooreenkoms), 35 en 36 van die Vorige Ooreenkoms, is van toepassing op werkgewers en werknemers.".

3. KLOUSULE 25.—LIDMAATSKAP

In subklousule (1), voeg die volgende paragrawe (e), (f) en (g) in na paragraaf (d):

"(e) Indien 'n lid wat op voordele geregtig is tot sterwe kom, is sy vrou en sy afhanklikes op die dag van sy afsterwe geregtig op voordele gedurende die eerste ses maande na sy afsterwe sonder om gedurende daardie tydperk enige bydraes te maak.

(f) Binne die tydperk in paragraaf (e) gestel, kan die weduwee van sodanige afgestorwe lid aansoek doen om lidmaatskap van die Mediese Hulpfonds en kan sy by besluit van die Raad, toegelaat word tot lidmaatskap van die Mediese Hulpfonds en moet sy geklassifiseer word in dieselfde kategorie en op dieselfde lidmaatskapvoorwaardes as dié waarop die afgestorwe lid op die dag van sy afsterwe geregtig was, en moet sy die bydraes van 'n lid in daardie kategorie betaal.

(g) Indien die weduwee van 'n afgestorwe lid weer trou, word haar lidmaatskap van die Mediese Hulpfonds beëindig.".

4. KLOUSULE 30.—BYDRAES

(1) Vervang subklousule (1) (a) deur die volgende:

"(1) (a) 'n Werkgewer moet die volgende bedrae weekliks aan die Mediese Bystandsfonds betaal ten opsigte van ondergenoemde werknemers in hul onderskeie lidmaatskapkategorieë:

[Kolom (1)] Lidmaatskapkategorie	Totale bedrag in rand per week			
	Meesterelektrisiëns, elektrisiëns, finalejaar-vakleerlinge, vakleerlinge met afhanklikes en kwekelinge wat		Vakleerlinge wat nie in Kolom (2) ingesluit is nie	Vakleerlinge wat nie in Kolom (3) ingesluit is nie
	'A'-lede is [Kolom (2)]	'B'-lede is [Kolom (3)]		
M.....	17	14	8,50	7
M1	20	17	—	—
M2	23	20	—	—
M3	26	23	—	—
M4+.....	29	26	—	—".

(2) In subklousule (1) (a), voeg die kategorieë "ambagsmanne, installasie-operateurs" in na die kategorie "elektrisiëns" waar die kategorieë in die tabel bo kolomme (2) en (3) aangegee word.

to amend the Agreement published under Government Notice R. 1884 of 23 August 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the "Re-enacting Agreement"), as extended by Government Notice R. 2844 of 17 December 1985.

1. AREA AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION

(1) The terms of this Agreement shall be observed by all of Agreement employers and employees in the Electrical Contracting Industry—

(a) who are members of the employers' organisation and the trade union respectively; and

(b) who are engaged or employed in the Industry in the Province of the Transvaal and the Magisterial Districts of Bloemfontein and Sasolburg.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1), the terms of this Agreement shall apply to apprentices and trainees only in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Manpower Training Act, 1981, or any conditions prescribed or any notice served in terms thereof.

(3) For the purposes of this Agreement, the weekly wage rate of apprentices prescribed under the Manpower Training Act, 1981, shall be taken to be the weekly wage of such employees, and the hourly rate shall be the weekly wage calculated as above, divided by the number of ordinary hours worked in the establishment concerned.

2. CLAUSE 4.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Substitute the following for clause 4 of the Re-enacting Agreement:

"The provisions contained in clauses 3 (as amended by clause 5 of the Re-enacting Agreement), 4, 6, 7, 9 to 10 (as amended by clauses 7 and 8 of the Re-enacting Agreement), 11, 12 (as amended by clause 9 of the Re-enacting Agreement), 13 to 15, 16 (as amended by clause 10 of the Re-enacting Agreement), 17, 18 to 20 (as amended by clauses 11 to 13 of the Re-enacting Agreement), 21 to 24, 25 (as amended by clause 14 of the Re-enacting Agreement and clause 3 hereunder), 26, 27 to 29 (as amended by clauses 15 to 17 of the Re-enacting Agreement), 30 (as amended by clause 18 of the Re-enacting Agreement and clause 4 hereunder), 31, 32, 33 to 34 (as amended by clauses 19 to 20 of the Re-enacting Agreement), 35 and 36 of the Former Agreement shall apply to employers and employees.".

3. CLAUSE 25.—MEMBERSHIP

In subclause (1), insert the following paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) after paragraph (d):

"(e) Should a member who is entitled to benefits die, his wife and dependants at the date of his death shall be entitled to benefits for the first six months after his death without making any contributions during that period.

(f) Within the period stated in paragraph (e), the widow of such a deceased member may apply for membership of the Medical Aid Fund and may, by resolution of the council, be admitted to membership of the Medical Aid Fund and shall be classified in the same category and conditions of membership as the deceased member had at the date of his death and shall pay the contributions of a member in that category.

(g) Should the widow of a deceased member remarry, her membership of the Medical Aid Fund shall cease.".

4. CLAUSE 30.—CONTRIBUTIONS

(1) Substitute the following for subclause (1) (a):

"(1) (a) An employer shall pay the following amounts to the Medical Aid Fund in respect of the undermentioned employees in ther respective categories of membership per week:

[Column (1)] Category of membership	Total amount in Rands per week			
	Master electricians, electricians, final year apprentices, apprentices with dependants and trainees who are		Apprentices not included in Column (2)	Apprentices not included in Column (3)
	'A' members [Column (2)]	'B' members [Column (3)]		
M.....	17	14	8.50	7
M1	20	17	—	—
M2	23	20	—	—
M3	26	23	—	—
M4+	29	26	—	—".

(2) In subclause (1) (a), insert the categories "artisans, installation operators" after the category "electrician" where the categories are given in the table above Columns (2) and (3).

(3) In subklousule (1) (b), (c) en (d), vervang die uitdrukking "R61,00 vir 'n lid in die M-kategorie, R70,00 vir 'n lid in die M1-kategorie, R79,00 vir 'n lid in die M2-kategorie, R88,00 vir 'n lid in die M3-kategorie en R97,00 vir 'n lid in die M4+-kategorie" deur die uitdrukking "R74,00 vir 'n lid in die M-kategorie, R87,00 vir 'n lid in die M1-kategorie, R100,00 vir 'n lid in die M2-kategorie, R113,00 vir 'n lid in die M3-kategorie en R126,00 vir 'n lid in die M4+-kategorie".

Soos gemagtig, vir en namens die partye by die Raad op hede die 1ste dag van Mei 1986 te Johannesburg onderteken.

B. NICHOLSON,
Voorsitter van die Raad.

J. M. FRASER,
Ondervoorsitter van die Raad.

C. P. VENTER,
Sekretaris van die Raad.

In subclause (1) (b), (c) and (d), substitute the expression "R74,00 for an M category member, R87,00 for an M1 category member, R100,00 for an M2 category member, R113,00 for an M3 category member and R126,00 for an M4 + category member" for the expression "R61,00 for an M category member, R70,00 for an M1 category member, R79,00 for an M2 category member, R88,00 for an M3 category member and R97,00 for an M4 + category member".

Signed at Johannesburg, as authorised, for and on behalf of the parties to the Council, this 1st day of May 1986.

B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of the Council.

J. M. FRASER,
Vice-Chairman of the Council.

C. P. VENTER,
Secretary of the Council.

No. R. 2003 **19 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

DRANK- EN SPYSENIERSBEDRYF (PRETORIA).— WYSIGING VAN OOREENKOMS

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die opskrif by hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, met ingang van die eerste dag van die kalendermaand wat volg op die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 November 1988 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasie en die vakvereniging wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasie of vereniging is; en

(b) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet, dat die bepalings van die Wysigingsooreenkoms, uitgesonderd dié vervat in klousules 1 (1) (a), 10 en 12, met ingang van die eerste dag van die kalendermaand wat volg op die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 November 1988 eindig, bindend is vir alle ander werkgewers en werknemers as dié genoem in paragraaf (a) van hierdie kennisgewing wat betrokke is by of in diens is in genoemde Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die gebiede in klousule 1 van die Wysigingsooreenkoms gespesifiseer.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

No. R. 2003 **19 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

LIQUOR AND CATERING TRADE (PRETORIA).— AMENDMENT OF AGREEMENT

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from the first day of the calendar month following the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 November 1988, upon the employers' organisation and the trade union which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisation or union; and

(b) in terms of section 48 (1) (b) of the said Act, declare that the provisions of the Amending Agreement, excluding those contained in clauses 1 (1) (a), 10 and 12, shall be binding, with effect from the first day of the calendar month following the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 November 1988, upon all employers and employees, other than those referred to in paragraph (a) of this notice, who are engaged or employed in the said Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation in the areas specified in clause 1 of the Amending Agreement.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

No. R. 2004 **19 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

DRANK- EN SPYSENIERSBEDRYF (PRETORIA).— VERLENGING VAN OOREENKOMS

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, verleng hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (i) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, die tydperk vasgestel in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2 van 6 Januarie 1984, met 'n verdere tydperk wat op 30 November 1988 eindig.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

No. R. 2004 **19 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

LIQUOR AND CATERING TRADE (PRETORIA).— EXTENSION OF AGREEMENT

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (i) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, extend the period fixed in Government Notice R. 2 of 6 January 1984, by a further period ending 30 November 1988.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

R1m fiddle at the supermarket by some pensioners

W/E Post 29/9/86

300

By YVONNE STEYNBERG

PENSIONERS are fiddling a supermarket chain out of thousands of rands a week by using discount cards over and over again.

Checkers estimates the frauds have cost them R1 million this year.

The chain allows a pensioner with a discount card a R10-a-month cut in grocery bills.

But the managing director, Mr Clive Weil, said this week: "Some pensioners are misusing this scheme by using fraudulent identity documents — sometimes those of a dead spouse — to obtain more than the R10 limit."

Mr Weil replied earlier this year to a query from consumers wanting to know why special controls had been instituted for pensioners' discounts.

In the letter read to a meeting of the Consumer Association in Port Elizabeth, Mr Weil said his company planned to spend R250 000 on a computer check method to avoid this type of fraudulent practice.

Until then, though, it was using a manual system, which could cause delays.

Mr C WEIL

"I regret the situation as much as you do, but I am sure you will understand it, taking account of the fact that up to R1 million a year — or nearly 25% of what we pay out — would appear to have been fraudulently obtained," the letter said.

Approached this week, Mr Weil said it would not be possible to instal the new computer system before the Christmas rush.

"It is proving more involved than we had imagined and the auditing system has to be adapted to be monitored on a national basis, which makes it much more expensive," Mr Weil said.

Mr R ACKERMAN

He explained that some pensioners could hold cards for all five Checkers stores in Port Elizabeth, for instance, and also use them in other parts of the country, making it necessary to have a sophisticated computer system.

"Please stress that I realise these pensioners are in the minority and that most of our senior citizens benefit from the R120 a year discount — for which we allow nearly R5 million.

"I would reckon that this year we have already lost close to R1 million through dishonest practices."

Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, said he had foreseen that it would be difficult and costly to control a discount scheme to pensioners.

"Rather than spending vast amounts, which increase costs, or leaving the way open to abuse by some, we opted for entertaining the old people at Christmas, transporting them by bus for their shopping and giving them tea parties and gifts on their birthdays," Mr Ackerman said from his office in Cape Town.

Another leading supermarket group, OK Bazaars, has a weekly "pensioners' day".

A spokesman for the store at Greenacres said pensioners received a 6% discount on purchases up to R100.

"We find that pensioners buy in lots of R100 to get maximum discount. The husband buys the first order up to maximum level and the wife comes in later to buy more. There is little we can do about that as it's still within the rules."

'Buy back' pension advice to teachers

Mercury Reporter

THE Natal Teachers' Society is urging teachers to take advantage of the controversial 'buy back' pension scheme, which can more than double their pension and greatly increase their gratuity.

The scheme, which allows members of State pension funds to 'buy back' service to the age of 16, has been criticised as being partly to blame for the country's largest State pension scheme, the Government Services Pension Fund, being under-funded by R7,6 billion, or 49%.

An article in the August issue of NTS News gives the case study of a teacher who managed to increase her pension by R840 a month by buying back. She also gained an additional R6 126 gratuity.

The teacher, born in 1926, joined the Natal Education Department in 1969 on an annual salary of R2 520. She is due to retire at the end of the year.

Based on her current salary of R21 322 a year and 18 years' service, she would have received a R25 792 tax-free gratuity and a taxable pension of R611 a month.

However, an NTS financial adviser urged her to buy back pensionable service, thus increasing her gratuity to R63 044 and her pension to R1 451 a month. The cost of buying back the years of pensionable service amounted to R31 126, deducted from the new gratuity, leaving R31 918.

NTS president Mr Hylton Johnstone said yesterday that the NTS had been unaware that the pension fund was in trouble when its August newsletter was drafted and had still not been informed officially.

However, until the buy-back scheme was dropped, the NTS would continue to advise members to take full advantage of the pension fund, as it was one of the few perks teachers had to compensate for their poor salaries.

Teachers urged to 'double pensions

DURBAN — The Natal Teachers' Society is urging teachers to take advantage of the controversial "buy back" pension scheme that can more than double their pension and greatly increase their gratuity.

The scheme, which allows members of State pension funds to "buy back" service to the age of 16, has been criticised as being partly to blame for the country's largest State pension scheme, the Government Services Pension Fund, being under-funded by R7,6 billion, or 49 percent.

Last month the Progressive Federal Party's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, called for it to be scrapped.

An article in the August issue of *NTS News* gives the case study of a teacher who managed to increase her pension by R840 a month by buying back.

She also gained an additional R6 126 gratuity. According to the article this is not unusual.

The teacher, who was born in 1926, joined the Natal Education Department in 1969 on an annual salary of R2 520. She is due to retire at the end of the year.

Based on her current salary of R21 322 a year and 18 years' service, she would have received a R25 792 tax-free gratuity and a taxable pension of R611 a month.

However, she was advised by an NTS financial adviser to buy back pensionable service and, in doing so, increased her gratuity to R63 044 and her pension to R1 451 a month. The cost of buying back the years of pensionable service amounted to R31 126 and was deducted from the new gratuity leaving R31 918.

NTS president Mr Hylton Johnstone said the NTS had been unaware that the pension fund was in trouble when its August newsletter was drafted.

But until such time as all Government employees were told to cut back, or the buy-back scheme was dropped, the NTS would continue to advise members to take full advantage of the pension fund as it was one of the few perks teachers had to compensate for the poor salaries they were paid. —Sapa.

No. R. 2071 **26 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

WAS-, SKOONMAAK- EN KLEURNYWERHEID (KAAP).—HERNUWING VAN VOORSORGFONDS-OOREENKOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1831 van 5 September 1980 en R. 2711 van 9 Desember 1983, van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 September 1987 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

No. R. 2071 **26 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

LAUNDRY, CLEANING AND DYEING INDUSTRY (CAPE).—RENEWAL OF PROVIDENT FUND AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 1831 of 5 September 1980 and R. 2711 of 9 December 1983, to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 September 1987.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

No. R. 2072 **26 September 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE DIAMANTSLYP-NYWERHEID VAN SUID-AFRIKA.—WYSIGING VAN PENSIOENFONDS OOREENKOMS

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die opskrif by hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 3 Januarie 1991 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasie en die vakvereniging wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasie of vereniging is.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

BYLAE

NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE DIAMANTSLYP-NYWERHEID VAN SUID-AFRKA

OOREENKOMS

ooreenkomstig die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, gesluit deur en aangegaan tussen die

Master Diamond Cutters' Association of South Africa

(hierna die "werkgewers" of die "werkgewersorganisasie" genoem), aan die een kant, en die

S.A. Diamond Workers' Union

(hierna die "werknemers" of die "vakvereniging" genoem), aan die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nywerheidsraad vir die Diamantslypnywerheid van Suid-Afrika,

om die ooreenkoms gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2303 van 23 Desember 1970 soos verleng by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1517 van 5 Augustus 1977 te wysig. (Hierna verwys as die "Pensioenfondsooreenkoms").

1. TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

1. Vervang die bestaande paragraaf met die volgende paragrawe:

"(1) Hierdie ooreenkoms moet in dié Diamantslypnywerheid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika nagekom word:

(a) deur alle werkgewers wat lede is van die werkgewersorganisasie en deur alle werknemers wat lede van die vakvereniging en wat onderskeidelik betrokke is by of werksaam is in genoemde Nywerheid.

No. R. 2072 **26 September 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE DIAMOND CUTTING INDUSTRY OF SOUTH AFRICA.—AMENDMENT OF PENSION FUND AGREEMENT

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 3 January 1991, upon the employers' organisation and the trade union which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisation or union.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

SCHEDULE

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE DIAMOND CUTTING INDUSTRY OF SOUTH AFRICA

AGREEMENT

in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

Master Diamond Cutters' Association of South Africa

(hereinafter referred to as the "employers" or the "employers' association"), of the one part, and the

S.A. Diamond Workers' Union

(hereinafter referred to as the "employees" or the "trade union"), of the other part,

being the parties to the Industrial Council for the Diamond Cutting Industry of South Africa,

to amend the Agreement published under Government Notice R. 2303 of 23 December 1970 as extended by Government Notice R. 1517 of 5 August 1977 (hereinafter referred to as the "Pension Fund Agreement").

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF AGREEMENT

(1) The terms of this Agreement shall be observed in the Diamond Cutting Industry throughout the Republic of South Africa—

(a) by all employers who are members of the Employers' Association and by all employees who are members of the Trade Union and who are engaged or employed respectively in the said Industry;

Insurance rates cut for retired people

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Considerable insurance premium reductions have been offered by the South African Association of Retired Persons (SAARP) to retired people over the age of 55.

The SAARP announced that cuts of up to 40 per cent on short-term tariffs — for items such as motor cars, household effects and valuables — were now applicable to all retired senior citizens.

"At a time of continuing high inflation every one of these reductions comes as a great boon to people on fixed incomes," the honorary secretary of the SAARP, Mr George Hope, said.

The association had launched group insurance for its members some time ago and benefits were open to every retired person over the age of 55.

"The response, with minimal publicity, was overwhelming. The association had calls immediately from all over South Africa," Mr Hope said.

"As a result of the great interest generated by the scheme we negotiated for the scheme to be opened to all people over 55 provided they are not employed full-time."

All policy holders now had insurance benefits that included:

- Cover of R16 000 or more for the contents of their homes;
- R1 000 all-risks cover for valuables and personal effects while away from home;
- R15 000 personal accident cover up to the age of 70;
- Building and contents insurance for holiday cottages; and
- Comprehensive or limited insurance for cars.

Mr Hope said the reductions, at a time when virtually all other sectors of the short-term insurance business were increasing premiums steeply, came after statistics had substantiated the association's contention that pensioners and senior citizens not employed full-time had a favourable claims pattern.

"Insurers always contend that elderly people, especially as far as motor car accidents are concerned, presented a greater-than-average risk.

"However, the evidence collected revealed that people over the age of 55 are very good risks," Mr Hope said.

It was found, for example, that they were much more careful drivers than younger motorists. They were also much less likely to lose valuables or have a break-in at their homes.

Retired and semi-retired people usually had 20 to 30 years' driving experience, tended to drive well outside peak traffic hours, used their cars mainly for short journeys in familiar neighbourhoods and, when accidents did occur, injuries and damaged tended to be much less severe than mishaps involving young and middle-aged drivers, Mr Hope said.

The statistics also showed people over the age of 55 were much less likely to be robbed of household belongings because, unlike many young couples who were out at work all day, retired or semi-retired people were never far from their homes and gardens.

Mr Hope stressed the strength of the association's membership and potential membership gave it bargaining power with brokers and insurers that individual retired people could never attain.

N|M 29/9/86 (300) Th

Further increases in Indian pensions from Wednesday

Labour Reporter

FURTHER increases in social pensions and grants for Indians were announced in Durban yesterday by Mr Ismail Kathrada, Minister of Health and Welfare in the House of Delegates.

The increases of R12 a month in old-age pensions and R7 a month in disability and maintenance grants come into effect from Wednesday.

'This is over and above the R18 a month increase announced earlier this year, which also comes into effect from Wednesday.'

Mr Kathrada said yesterday that he was pleased to state that 'in our efforts to procure parity in respect of the payment of social pensions and grants to the Indian community, the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates is to further increase social pensions and grants from October 1'.

Warning

Old-age pensions and pensions for blind persons would increase from R117 a month to R147 a month, disability and maintenance grants from R117 a month to R142 a month and foster-care grants would rise from R85,50 month to R103,50 a month.

He warned that stringent measures were being taken to ensure that only deserving cases would benefit.

Action would be taken against anyone applying for a pension or a grant under false pretences, he said.

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, told his ruling Labour Party's Natal regional congress in Durban recently that his Council was looking into the possibility of increasing pensions and grants for coloureds in addition to the R18 a month already announced.

Sendingkerk to set up a pension fund

Religion Reporter ARGUS 30/9/86 (B) 300

THE Ned Geref Sendingkerk has voted to break a contract with the pension fund controlled by its "elder sister", the "white" Ned Geref Kerk, and to set up its own fund.

This breach of contract could lead to a series of court actions and claims for damages.

According to a report of the ad hoc commission into an own pension fund, the Sendingkerk owes the pension fund R1,7-million in unpaid subscriptions. R970 000 is owed by congregations and outstanding personal contributions amount to R730 000.

The report said a decision by the synod compelling members to withdraw from the fund would be a breach of contract and could lead to claims for damages.

MAY CHOOSE

At the end of the general synod yesterday, a compromise was reached allowing older ministers to choose whether to join the Sendingkerk's own pension fund or to remain with the fund controlled by the Ned Geref Kerk.

Some ministers argued that they were at the synod as representatives of their congregations and not as future beneficiaries of the pension scheme. Therefore, they should vote for whatever was best for their congregations. The Ned Geref Kerk fund had become too expensive.

Others argued that ministers who had served the church for many years should not be left in the lurch in favour of a scheme which would benefit young ministers in the long term.

The Rev L A Appies of Saldanha said he was in arrears with his contributions as a matter of principle.

30/9/86

300

Concern over war pensions

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The South African Legion was concerned with war veterans' pensions for black ex-servicemen, particularly those in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC).

In a press statement released from the Legion's headquarters in Johannesburg, the Legion said those ex-servicemen were not being compensated at the same rate as their colleagues in South Africa.

"The Legion is actively pursuing negotiations through the Department of Foreign Affairs to bring the plight of these war veterans to the attention of the government and to have the situation remedied."

The statement said there were several areas of concern regarding pension matters for military veterans and disabled pensioners, which the Legion believed needed serious consideration and possible adjustment.

"These include the introduction of a one-tier system of military pensions based only on the degree of disablement, in the place of the recently introduced system based on educational qualifications."

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria agreed to comment after he had read the correspondence from the Legion.

1/10/86 STAR

Disabled military veterans to get equal pensions

By Janine Simon

From today South Africa's 7 895 disabled military veterans will receive equal compensation for their disabilities.

This means increases of up to 139 percent (R437) for blacks, 79,4 percent (R332) for Indians and coloureds and 19,6 percent (R123) for whites, assessed at 100 percent disablement.

The introduction of parity in military disablement pensions for all races was announced in the Budget speech in March this year.

Prior to July 1976, black disabled military veterans were paid a quarter the sum paid to whites, while Indians and coloureds received half of that sum.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

The new system comprises three catagories based on earning potential (rather than on fixed earning capacity) related to educational, or equivalent, qualifications.

Those with a three-year post matric qualification will receive a R1 000 basic pension per month, those with a matric and higher qualification, R750 per month, and those with qualifications below matric, R600.

Military disabled veterans receiving pensions on the previous two-tier system will automatically be placed on the middle or lower scale of the new system — but, on the basis of qualifications, may apply at any stage to be placed into a catagory for higher compensation.

Those "in need" who have been assessed to have an 80 to 100 percent disability will also be granted a supplementary allowance of 12½ to 25 percent of their basic pension.

The change means the following increases for those assessed at 100 percent disablement:

- Blacks who received R313 a month will now get R750 a month — an increase of 139,61 percent. Those who received R268 will get R600, an increase of 123,8 percent.
- Pensions for coloureds and Indians will rise from R418 to R750 a month (79,4 percent) and from R358 to R600 per month (67,6 percent).
- For whites the increase will be from R627 to R750 a month (19,61 percent) and R537 to R600 a month (11,73 percent).

R18 increase in pensions just not enough

There was mixed reaction to yesterday's R18 a month increase in social pensions.

Blacks' pensions have been increased from R79 to R97, whites' from R180 to R198, and Indians' and coloured peoples' from R117 to R135.

Director of the Johannesburg Association for the Aged (Jafta) Mr Laurie Starfield said: "We appreciate the increase . . . but it is regrettably not sufficient to meet the cost of living."

He said pensioners renting accommodation would still find it difficult to make ends meet.

The chief community developer for the South African National Council for the Aged, Mrs Thapelo Mzizi, said:

"If you consider inflation and that most black pensioners' money becomes a part of the family budget, R18 a month is not enough."

Better pension benefits deal

(300 Eve Post 8/10/86)

Post Reporter

INCREASED pensions and other welfare benefits for coloured people were announced by the Mr Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Ministers' Council, in Uitenhage today.

Increases in grants for maintenance, disability and foster parents would be R25 a month, and pensions would rise by R30 a month, he said.

For the first time, ex-servicemen of all races would receive an equal pension of R213 a month.

Mr Hendrickse said the increased benefits on the existing pensions of R117 a month would be retroactive to October 1.

Mr Hendrickse also announced that two new schools would be built in Uitenhage, that farms would be made available to coloured people and that a coloured district surgeon would be appointed to serve the Uitenhage community.

Negotiations were being conducted with the Uitenhage Municipality to use part of the Rosedale Clinic.

There were three categories in which upliftment of people could take place — economically, educationally and through increased pension and welfare benefits — he said.

"It doesn't help to boycott schools," he told a crowd of about 500 people at the Allan Ridge Community Centre.

People had to be prepared educationally to be promoted on merit, Mr Hendrickse explained.

Turning to economic activity he said food was needed and coloured people would be given the opportunity by which to become bosses on farms and not foremen.

Mr Chris April, Minister of Health and Welfare in the House of Representatives, said the improvement of the quality of life was a priority. He appealed to people to take care of the children in the community.

Bus travel related to muggings on elderly

N/M 300 15/10/86

Mercury Reporter

STATISTICS show that three out of 10 elderly people in Durban have been mugged on one occasion since reaching the age of 60 and that four out of 10 fear victimisation.

This is the finding of Mrs Monica Ferreira, a senior researcher at the Human Sciences Research Council, who conducted a survey into the mobility of the aged in Durban for the city council.

Many of the muggings were related to travel by bus — occurring at the bus shelters or while the person was walking to and from the bus stop.

Infrequent buses, unsuitable bus routes, a lack of shelters and the height of the steps on buses were found to be some of the most important barriers to the elderly making better use of the public transport, she found.

Problems

Other problems faced by the elderly included flights of steps into public buildings, uneven or broken pavements, crowded pavements, high kerbs, a lack of benches and public toilets.

Although buses were used for 'essential' services they were not used to visit recreational places or to attend cultural or social activities because of the problems attached to the service.

Very little use is made of buses particularly in Durban North/Glenashley and the Bluff/Yellowwood Park/Montclair, according to Mrs Ferreira, because the areas are underserved by the bus service.

Suggestions she made to improve conditions for the elderly included:

Removing all restrictions on bus concession fares;

A minibus or a dial-a-ride system providing door-to-door transport;

Voluntary organisations operating transit systems to serve the elderly;

Extensive improvements to bus designs for easy entry and exit; and

Provision of safe walkways.

Although the survey was only conducted among elderly whites, the Human Sciences Research Council would be 'desirable' lar study

Call for new look at pensions

MOST future SA pensioners would be unable to maintain their present standard of living on local pension plans, Sanlam MD Pierre Steyn told delegates at a Midland Chamber of Industries seminar yesterday.

He said most employees retired on pensions of less than half their former incomes because of broken service, inadequate provision and other factors.

In short, greater contributions would be needed to provide preservation of pension benefits when employees resigned. "But there is not much point in going down this road unless your employees are as committed as you to the need for adequate retirement provision," Steyn said.

Preservation of pension benefits could play a very useful role, but Steyn said it would not come about unless pressure was applied by fund managers.

"I do not believe there will be

Business Day Reporter and Sapa

such a call until members have greater short-term security. I look forward to the day when unions will have pension negotiations high on their priority list," Steyn said.

Unions and union negotiations could play a positive role in the provision of pension benefits because employees would begin to see the fund as their fund.

In wage negotiations a total package including pension fund contributions by employers would have to be negotiated. Once this was done the employers and unions could negotiate — within the limits set by the agreed contribution rates — on the benefits.

Some unions had indicated a preference for provident funds rather than pension funds. They argued that the means test for State old-age pensions treated a lump sum more generously than it did a regular monthly pension.

Furthermore, members felt more secure with a lump sum on retirement rather than by placing their trust in a monthly cheque.

Another area which unions would want to discuss would be the investment of pension fund moneys.

"Unions may well want to emulate overseas groups which have pressurised pension funds into making politically motivated investment decisions," Steyn said.

If, however, unions had the interest of their members at heart and were involved in designing benefits within agreed cost restraints, and if the cost of lower investment returns could be quantified, it could lead to a responsible attitude towards investments.

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Michael Acott. Headlines and subediting by Michael Allwright. All of 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.

acquisition marks a turnaround for the trust which has been generally low-rated by the market.

The deal will give Vetrust an 11% net yield since all operating costs will be for the tenant's account.

The delay in investing the proceeds of the rights issue, says Brits, was due to the dearth of good stock in the market. And what there is has been the subject of fierce institutional competition.

Vetrust has studied a number of buildings on offer, but the Hillsam property was the first to find favour.

Part of the attraction is the good location on the Smal Street mall which is being extensively redeveloped.

Brits points out that three buildings have been sold which don't fit in with the "new look" of the trust.

Vetrust's performance is recent times has been less than exciting. Its latest interim dividend shows a substantial drop on the same period last year. With other trusts, it has seen income dip in a softening money market, but Vetrust was hit especially hard because of the high percentage of funds it has had tied up on interest.

Vacancies, which Brits says are now running at 7%, have also contributed to the decline. But the current upgrading programme, Brits says confidently, will improve returns significantly. ■

PENSION FUNDS

Randburg revs up

Motor Industry Fund Administrators (MIFA), which acts on behalf of the Motor Industry Pension Fund (MIPF), Auto Workers Pension Fund and Motor Industry Staff Association Pension Fund, has bought three office blocks in Randburg for R14,5m. Seller was developer Toich Bros.

The latest acquisitions bring the funds' investments in the property sector to well over R80m at book value — and probably worth more than twice that at market prices.

The three buildings, all situated in Ferndale, Randburg, are:

☐ Kent Park — with 4 100 m² rentable area bought for R4,5m. Average rentals are R12/m² net (excluding operating costs) which give the owner, the Auto Workers Pension Fund, an effective 11% yield. The building is fully occupied by one tenant;

☐ Oak Park — with 5 300 m² rentable area and 114 parking bays. Rentals range between R8,50/m² and R10/m² net, which suggests plenty of upside potential for the MIPF which purchased the building for R6m.

The effective yield on the building, which has a 5% vacancy factor, is 11%; and

☐ Palm Grove — with 3 600 m² rentable area and purchased on a 50/50 basis by the Auto Workers and Motor Industry Staff Association pension funds.

The buildings, says MIFA property manager Jan Nagel, have "good, solid" tenants with most leases renewable in three to five years. Annual rental escalations are 9%-10%.

Nagel does not see the vacancies as a major problem. Part of the deal requires Toich to guarantee the pension funds against vacancies in the case of Oak Park and Palm Grove. At Kent Park, Toich has taken a headlease.

Nagel says the fact that none of the funds had any property exposure in the area was one of the reasons for choosing Randburg. ■

BUILDING SOCIETIES

Developing skills

On the face of it, development companies owned by building societies which go public have potential as major profit centres. No longer are they fettered by artificial restraints on their development capital, previously set somewhat arbitrarily by the Registrar in terms of the old Building Society Act.

Now, if they like, they can channel all their reserves and issued share capital into property developments.

But, if building societies are serious about turning their development companies to their advantage, they are going to have to sharpen up a little. Margins in the housing market are too thin for any serious miscalculation and competition is getting tougher all the time.

Moreover, they will now have shareholders looking over their shoulders. If they don't perform they can reasonably expect to be told to get out and leave property development to those who can profit from it.

Building societies' track records as developers are not particularly exciting. Annual reports for 1986 are peppered with admissions that their development companies hadn't performed as well as they should. Though none disclose individual profit contributions, it is widely held that many lost money or, at best, passed their dividend.

As most developers will testify, 1986 was not a particularly good year to be building. Essentially, building societies erred in putting services into the ground and carrying on with their building programmes — ahead of actually concluding sales.

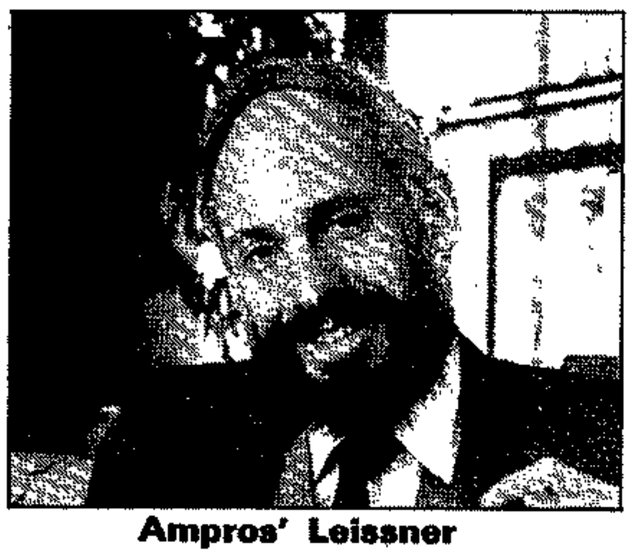
This is where Evan Vertue, MD of NBS Developments, reckons they made their major mistake.

"Building societies," he says, "are geared more to speculative developments than the plot-and-plan approach of individual building companies."

He says it is imperative development companies change their thinking and correlate the physical provision of housing more closely with real demand. "The days of speculative building, particularly in the white mar-

FM INVESTMENT CONFERENCE

With shares and gilts, property is traditionally one of the major investment avenues in the free world. In SA, for example, the institutions, on average, have 20% or more of assets invested in real estate.



Ampros' Leissner

As head of Anglo American Property Services (Ampros), Gerald Leissner plays a leading role in the management of about R1,2 billion of assets spread through the listed Amaprop (about R500m), a substantial portion of the Southern Life property portfolio (500m-R600m) and certain pension fund holdings in the Anglo group (about R200m).

A CA, he joined what later emerged as Ampros in 1964 as accountant with the old Schlesinger Organisation's property management company, Townsview Estates. He became company secretary in 1968 and GM of the management company in 1975.

After the merger of Schlesinger's Sorec and Amaprop in the mid-Seventies, Leissner was appointed deputy-MD in 1976 and became MD two years later.

During this period he played a leading part in the restructuring of a sizeable portion of the South African real estate market. First came the separation of Sorec from African Eagle Life, then the takeover of Sorec by Amaprop and finally the financial restructuring of Amaprop which helped make it a blue chip.

Leissner's view on property prospects next year should be followed with keen interest by anyone interested in the subject. But time is now running short and those still wishing to attend are advised to act immediately to secure a seat. The conference will be held at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on November 13 and 14. Price is R550 per delegate, reducing to R500 for each additional delegate from the same company.

The book contact: Yvonne Courtney, Financial Mail Promotions Department, PO Box 9959, Johannesburg, 2000. The telephone number is 710-2480.

HOME LOANS

Cracking on the pace

With Barclays pushing strongly in the home loans market again — and Standard all set to join the free-for-all — building societies are facing their stiffest competition yet in the lending market.

In the last few weeks, Barclays has launched a major campaign to attract new business, and claims to have already increased market share as a result.

The entry of Standard into the mass market, possibly within the next few weeks, will also ensure that competition becomes even hotter.

Barclays' latest TV campaign, coupled with a concerted attempt to persuade estate agents to sell its loans, is showing excellent results, says senior GM Jimmy McKenzie.

Although only weeks old, branches have noticed "significant" improvements in applications in recent weeks, McKenzie claims. One branch alone processed 41 applications last week — a sizeable increase.

At the same time, Barclays is leading the pack on mortgage interest adjustments, having chopped rates three times now ahead of the societies.

The new Barclays "package" just introduced, allows a three-month "moratorium" before the first payment is required. In addition, 10% of the purchase price is made available immediately for "instant" home improvements — including pools.

Among other attractions it offers is a 30-year loan period, the inclusion of both husband's and wife's salary when assessing affordability, and a claimed 24-hour decision-making process.

Now Standard is said to be gearing up to counter Barclays' lead. Until now, it has lent only on a select basis — mainly to good customers and to preserve corporate accounts.

Mike Thompson, Senior GM, personal and commercial services, is tight-lipped on Standard's "strategic plans" to enter the mass home loans market, but word is that the bank is planning to launch its response to Barclays before month-end.

Hitherto, says Thompson, Standard's loan business has been limited. He says, however, that the bank now regards home loans as a "core product of the personal market and is planning to treat it that way."

Yet building societies and estate agents remain sceptical about the latest campaign by banks. SA Perm deputy MD Brian Kemmey complains that the banks are not lending to the full spectrum of homebuyers. Their emphasis, he claims, is still towards the top end of the market, with few loans to blacks or lower-income whites.

Building loans too, he claims, are limited since, through regular draws and site inspections, they are more labour-intensive.

However, what concerns estate agents is just how long the banks will remain in the home lending field. Barclays, although it denies it, at one stage cut back on home loans when it could earn better rates elsewhere.

Kemmey believes that borrowers — and agents — have not forgotten this.

Estate agent Eskel Jawitz is also concerned with the permanence of the banks in the lending field. He believes it could seriously affect resales in future years if, at that stage, the banks adopted a policy to cut back on home loans again.

That could prove a problem to sellers if, as is traditional with building societies, buyers find it difficult to take over the old loan.

Kemmey points out that this happened in the UK where, at one stage, banks held some 45% of the home loans market. That percentage has since dropped significantly.

Also, Barclays' three-month "moratorium" is not all it appears, the societies claim, because the debt is interest-bearing and the borrower will have to pay in the end.

And then, of course, the total interest payable over a 30-year period is exponentially higher than over 20 years — which looks a high price to pay for a relatively small saving on monthly repayments.

On an R80 000 bond, Jawitz points out, monthly repayments of R1 053,44 (15% interest rate) total R252 825,60, against the R364 161,60 worked on a monthly repayment of R1 011,56 over 20 years. Yet the monthly saving is only R42 to the borrower.

But discounted for inflation, the extra payments would not be as significant as the figure suggests. Also, mortgagors are free to increase repayments if they wish.

For some, the R42 a month saving and three-month moratorium could thus prove attractive. Also, as the average life of a bond is only seven years (the average length of stay in a house) it could all be academic for buyers anyway.

Certainly, the new competition is healthy for the home sales market. And if it means societies will have to react more quickly to adjust to falling rates in future, the banks will be doing everyone a favour. ■

PROPERTY TRUSTS

Fatter Vetrust

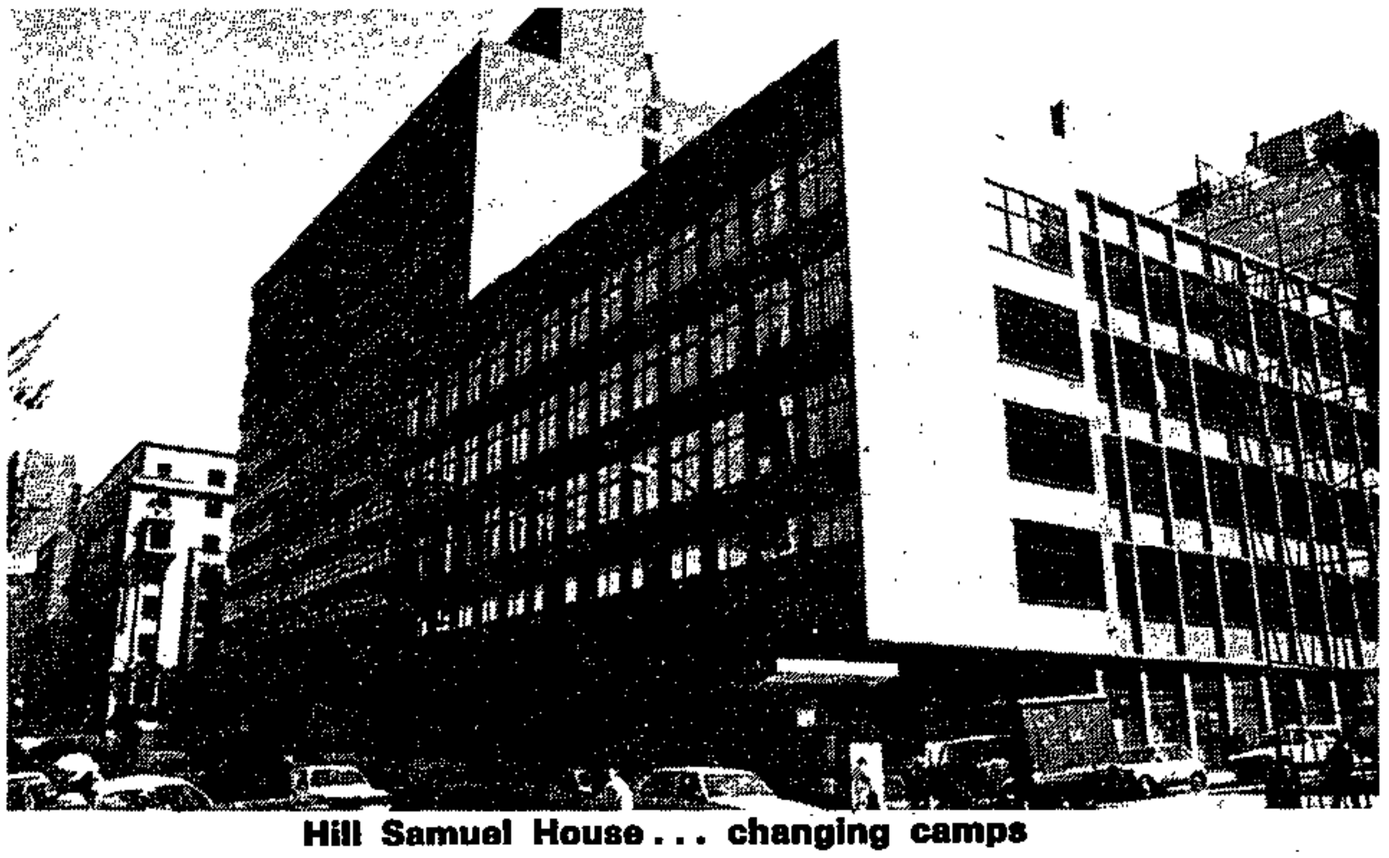
Since the Volkskas Property Trust (Vetrust) R22m rights issue 18 months ago, the market has been kept guessing about how it would invest the money.

Now, having evaluated a number of offers, the trust has made its first move by buying Hill Samuel House at the corner of Market and Smal streets in Johannesburg for R7m. The deal was handled by Landmark Real Estate.

The building was refurbished in 1982 to provide 3 550 m² of air-conditioned office space above the banking and retail accommodation at ground-floor level. There is also basement parking for 39 cars.

Hill Samuel Merchant Bank (SA) (Hillsam) has leased back the building from October 1 for 10 years, with a five-year renewal option thereafter.

Vetrust director Danie Brits reckons the



Hill Samuel House . . . changing camps

Comp Times 17/10/86

Most pension plans 'inadequate'

CURRENT pensions plans in SA will not provide the majority of future pensioners sufficient income, relative to their pre-retirement earnings, to maintain anything like the standard of living they enjoy before their retirement.

This was said in Port Elizabeth by Pierre Steyn, MD of Sanlam, when he addressed the Midland Chamber of Industries' seminar on "Managing in the Midst of Social Change" yesterday.

Most employees retire on a pension of less than half their former income because of broken service, inadequate provision and other factors, said Steyn.

Preservation of pension benefits when employees resign could play a very useful role.

"I do not believe that preservation will work in SA until there is a call from fund members for preservation.

"And I do not believe that there will be such a call until members have greater short-term security.

"I look forward to the day when unions will have pension negotiations high on their priority list. To have a successful retirement plan one needs the active involvement of the persons concerned, that is the members."

OM: 19% bonus on pension plans

Financial Staff

OLD MUTUAL has declared a highly competitive bonus rate of 19% on its Guaranteed Fund Pension plans.

Gerhard van Niekerk, GM Pensions, said: "This is the highest total bonus ever declared by this type of pension fund. The annual bonus declaration adds R178,7m to the 3 000-odd pension funds participating in this investment system."

The bonus for the year ending June 30 is 1,25% higher than last year's 17,75%.

In the Guaranteed Fund a smoothed bonus is declared, eliminating shorter-term fluctuations in the market to ensure a high but stable investment return.

Van Niekerk said the bonus rate was well above the inflation rate and gave pension fund clients a real return on their investment.

FW MAIL (300) 24/12/86

RETIREMENT ANNUITIES

Opting right

Few people make the right decision at retirement as to which annuity to buy with the proceeds of retirement annuities (RAs). This can have serious consequences later, particularly if a person lives longer than average. Inflation, too, has special significance for the retirement option taken.

The largest pension that can be obtained for a given cost is a single life pension with no term of guarantee and no growth after retirement. However, says Francois Marais, assistant GM of Sanlam: "We strongly advise you to choose a pension with one or more of the attractive features available. It will entail a slightly lower pension at retirement, but could mean much better value in the longer run."

The accompanying table, taken from a recent publication by Sanlam, *Golden Years*, lists typical options for a man who retires at 65.

"If you decide on a single-life pension," says Marais, "the least you should do is choose a term of guarantee to protect dependants in the event of your untimely death."

Most people do not realise that there are alternatives that may be even more attractive. You can, for instance, select a survivor's pension which pays out until both husband and wife die. The rate payable initially is lower, depending on the age of the dependant.

Marais, however, strongly advises a "growing pension." Though the monthly payment will be lower initially it will grow each year, helping to protect income against inflation. This is particularly relevant where retirees have other sources of income for a time after retirement, such as other investments or part-time employment. "For your biggest financial risk after retirement," he says, "is living too long."

Marais also points out that few people realise they can shop around for an annuity. Often, at retirement, pension fund monies from a particular assurer are simply used to buy an annuity from the same assurer regardless of the rate.

"Instead," says Marais, "people should shop around for the highest annuity rate they can find." The pension is determined by rates applicable at retirement and subsequent changes in rates have no effect. He would also encourage consolidation of several RAs so that a common maturity date can be established. In this light some maturities can be delayed.

Indeed, delaying retirement for just a few years can boost a pension dramatically, for several reasons: the person will have been contributing longer; assets in the fund will have accrued more investment income; and life expectancy will be lower. The graph shows life expectancy for various ages based on life companies' actuarial calculations.

In other words, says Marais, the shorter the *expected* term of payment of the pension the bigger it will be. Someone who lives longer than he is actuarially supposed to obviously scores, since pension payments remain in force until death or the expiry of the particular contract.

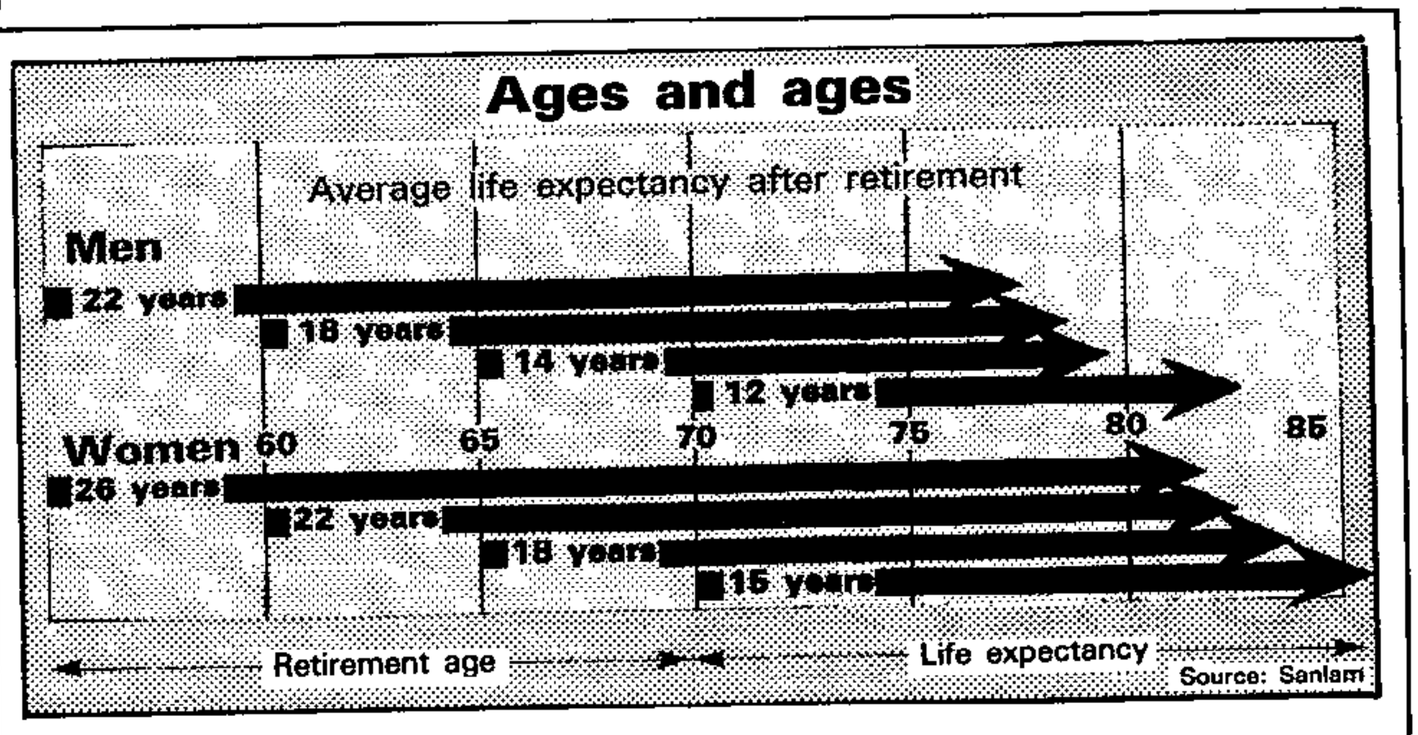
Another thing few people seem to realise, says Marais, is that they can in fact "get their capital back."

It is an oft-quoted criticism of life companies that RA money used to buy an annuity is not paid back unless the retiree lives "another hundred years;" after death the pension ceases and all capital reverts to the life company.

There's a way round this, Marais says: "You can keep your capital intact by taking out life assurance equivalent to the purchase sum of the pension. No proof of good health is required. The premium is simply withheld from the pension payment."

An example in *Golden Years* shows that a person who buys an annuity costing R100 000 to provide a single-life pension of R1 700 a month from age 65 can buy such life assurance at a cost of about R450 a month, leaving a net pension of R1 250. At death the R100 000 is paid to dependants.

When shopping around for an annuity, of course, those planning to use this option should also price the life cover, as it can only be bought back-to-back with the annuity. ■



RETIRING CHOICES

Options	Pension per month
● Constant pension payable for as long as the man is alive (no term of guarantee)	R100
● Constant pension payable for as long as the man is alive, but guaranteed for at least 5 years, even if he dies early	R 96
● Constant pension payable for as long as the man is alive, but guaranteed for at least 10 years, even if he dies early	R 91
● Constant pension payable until the death of the surviving spouse, i.e. the man or his wife, who is 3 years younger than him (no term of guarantee)	R 85
● Pension which grows by 5% per year, payable for as long as the man is alive (no term of guarantee).	initially: R 80 after 5 years: R102 after 10 years: R130 after 15 years: R166
● Pension which grows by 10% per year, payable for as long as the man is alive (no term of guarantee).	initially: R 60 after 5 years: R 97 after 10 years: R156 after 15 years: R251

Source: Sanlam

And whereas it is my desire that particular recognition should be accorded to every such member who has thus been mentioned and has not in any other manner suitably been awarded for the said conduct, service or devotion to duty;

Now therefore I hereby decree—

Firstly, that the name of every such member who has not otherwise been rewarded shall be published in the orders of the South African Defence Force as having been honourably mentioned in despatches to me;

Secondly, that every member whose name has thus been published shall, in the manner prescribed in the dress instructions for the force or service, when in uniform wear in addition to the awards or medals to which he may be entitled, a miniature emblem struck in bronze in the form of the Coat of Arms of the Republic of South Africa to signify that he has been honourably mentioned in despatches to me;

Thirdly, that regardless of the number of times which the name of any such member has thus been published such member shall be entitled to wear one such emblem only in respect of such service;

Fourthly, that such emblem shall, in accordance with the regulations of the force or service concerned, be forfeited or restored as if it were a campaign medal; and

Fifthly, that an officer designated by the Chief of the South African Defence Force, shall maintain a record of all members whose names have been so published in the said orders and shall issue to each such person a certificate that he has been honourably mentioned in despatches to me''.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-seventh day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-six.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

M. A. DE M. MALAN,
Minister of the Cabinet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF DELEGATES

DEPARTMENT OF HEATH SERVICES AND WELFARE

No. R. 2188 **24 October 1986**

CORRECTION NOTICE

SOCIAL PENSIONS ACT, 1973

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The following corrections to Government Notice R. 1872 in *Gazette* 9899 (Regulation Gazette 3853) of 23 August 1985 is published for general information:

1. In the English version:
   (a) Substitute the wording ''Department of Health Services and Welfare'' for the wording ''Department of National Health and Population Development''.
   (b) Substitute the wording ''The Minister of Health Services and Welfare'' for the wording ''The Minister of National Health and Population Development''.

En nademaal dit my begeerte is dat besondere erkenning verleen moet word aan elke sodanige lid wat aldus vermeld is en wat nie op enige ander wyse vir sodanige gedrag, diens of pligsgetrouheid paslik beloon is nie;

Nou derhalwe bepaal ek hierby—

Ten eerste, dat die naam van elke sodanige lid wat nie andersins beloon is nie, in die orders van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag bekend gemaak moet word as bewys dat hy in berigte aan my met eer vermeld is;

Ten tweede, dat elke lid wie se naam bekend gemaak is, terwyl hy in uniform gekleed gaan op die wyse wat in die tenuevoorskrifte van sy mag of diens voorgeskryf is, benewens die toekennings of medaljes waarop hy geregtig mag wees, 'n miniatuurembleem uit brons geslaan in die vorm van die Wapen van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, moet dra om aan te dui dat hy eervol in berigte aan my vermeld is;

Ten derde, dat, afgesien van die aantal kere wat die naam van so 'n lid aldus bekend gemaak is, sodanige lid geregtig sal wees om slegs een sodanige embleem te dra;

Ten vierde, dat sodanige embleem ooreenkomstig die regulasies van die betrokke mag of diens verbeur of teruggegee word asof dit 'n veldtogmedalje is;

Ten vyfde, dat 'n offisier wat deur die Hoof van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag vir die doel aangewys word, 'n register moet hou van alle lede wie se name op hierdie wyse in genoemde orders bekend gemaak is, en aan elke sodanige persoon 'n sertifikaat moet uitreik dat hy in berigte aan my met eer vermeld is''.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewe-en-twintigste dag van Augustus, Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

M. A. DE M. MALAN,
Minister van die Kabinet.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: RAAD VAN AFGEVAARDIGDES

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEIDSDIENSTE EN WELSYN

No. R. 2188 **24 Oktober 1986**

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE PENSIOENE, 1973

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die volgende verbeteringe aan Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1872 in *Staatskoerant* 9899 (Regulasiekoerant 3853) van 23 Augustus 1985 word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:

1. In die Afrikaanse gedeelte:
   (a) Vervang die woorde ''Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling'' met die woorde ''Departement van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn''.
   (b) Vervang die woorde ''Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling'' met die woorde ''Die Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn''.

2. In the Afrikaans version:

(a) Substitute the wording "Departement van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn" for the wording "Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling".

(b) Substitute the wording "Die Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn" for the wording "Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling".

2. In die Engelse gedeelte:

(a) Vervang die woorde "Department of National Health and Population Development" met die woorde "Department of Health Services and Welfare".

(b) Vervang die woorde "The Minister of National Health and Population Development" met die woorde "The Minister of Health Services and Welfare".

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING

No. R. 2185 **24 October 1986**

MARKETING ACT, 1968 (ACT 59 OF 1968)

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT CONTROL SCHEME.—AMENDMENT

I, Jacob Johannes Greyling Wentzel, Minister of Agricultural Economics, acting under section 14, as applied by section 15 (3), of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968) hereby—

(a) publish the amendment set out in the Schedule, of the Livestock and Meat Control Scheme published by Proclamation R. 200 of 1964, as amended; and

(b) declare that the said amendment shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof.

J. J. G. WENTZEL,
Minister of Agricultural Economics.

SCHEDULE

Section 13D of the Livestock and Meat Control Scheme published by Proclamation R. 200 of 1964, as amended, is hereby further amended by the substition in subsection (2) for the expression "nine" of the expression "ten".

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-EKONOMIE EN -BEMARKING

No. R. 2185 **24 Oktober 1986**

BEMARKINGSWET, 1968 (WET 59 VAN 1968)

VEE- EN VLEISREËLINGSKEMA.—WYSIGING

Ek, Jacob Johannes Greyling Wentzel, Minister van Landbou-ekonomie, handelende kragtens artikel 14, soos toegepas by artikel 15 (3), van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968)—

(a) publiseer hierby die wysiging in die Bylae uiteengesit, van die Vee- en Vleisreëlingskema gepubliseer by Proklamasie R. 200 van 1964, soos gewysig; en

(b) verklaar hierby dat genoemde wysiging op die datum van publikasie hiervan in werking tree.

J. J. G. WENTZEL,
Minister van Landbou-ekonomie.

BYLAE

Artikel 13D van die Vee- en Vleisreëlingskema gepubliseer by Proklamasie R. 200 van 1964, soos gewysig, word hierby verder gewysig deur in subartikel (2) die uitdrukking "nege" met die uitdrukking "tien" te vervang.

No. R. 2187 **24 October 1986**

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORT ACT, 1971 (ACT 51 OF 1971)

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING, PACKING AND MARKING OF APRICOTS INTENDED FOR EXPORT FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.—AMENDMENT

The Minister of Agricultural Economics has under section 4 of the Agricultural Produce Export Act, 1971 (Act 51 of 1971), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice R. 103 of 28 January 1983, as amended by the regulations published by Government Notices R. 502 of 11 March 1983, R. 1005 of 13 May 1983, R. 2857 of 28 December 1984 and R. 2752 of 13 December 1985.

Amendment of regulation 1

2. Regulation 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition of "Department" of the following definition:

" 'Department' means the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing;".

No. R. 2187 **24 Oktober 1986**

WET OP DIE UITVOER VAN LANDBOUPRODUKTE, 1971 (WET 51 VAN 1971)

REGULASIES MET BETREKKING TOT DIE GRADERING, VERPAKKING EN MERK VAN APPELKOSE BESTEM VIR UITVOER UIT DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.—WYSIGING

Die Minister van Landbou-ekonomie het kragtens artikel 4 van die Wet op die Uitvoer van Landbouprodukte, 1971 (Wet 51 van 1971), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 103 van 28 Januarie 1983, soos gewysig deur die regulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 502 van 11 Maart 1983, R. 1005 van 13 Mei 1983, R. 2857 van 28 Desember 1984 en R. 2752 van 13 Desember 1985.

Wysiging van regulasie 1

2. Regulasie 1 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die omskrywing van "Departement" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

" 'Departement' die Departement van Landbou-ekonomie en -bemarking;".

No. R. 2212 **24 October 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

HAIRDRESSING TRADE, CAPE PENINSULA.—RENEWAL OF MAIN AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 1902 of 2 September 1983 and R. 300 of 15 February 1985, to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 31 March 1989.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

No. R. 2213 **24 October 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

BUILDING INDUSTRY, PIETERMARITZBURG AND NORTHERN AREAS.—EXTENSION OF MAIN AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (i) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, extend the periods fixed in Government Notices R. 138 of 11 February 1983, R. 2395 of 28 October 1983, R. 989 of 18 May 1984, R. 2242 of 19 October 1984, R. 2352 of 26 October 1984, R. 1040 of 10 May 1985, R. 1041 of 10 May 1985, R. 2378 of 25 October 1985, R.609 of 4 April 1986, R. 1066 of 30 May 1986 and R. 1627 of 1 August 1986 by a further period ending 26 April 1987.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

No. R. 2214 **24 October 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

LEATHER, INDUSTRY, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.—AMENDMENT OF PROVIDENT FUND AGREEMENT

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 1 January 1991, upon the employers' organisations and the trade unions which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisations or unions; and

(b) in terms of section 48 (1) (b) of the said Act, declare that the provisions of the Amending Agreement, excluding those contained in clauses 1 (1) (a) shall be

No. R. 2212 **24 Oktober 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

HAARKAPPERSBEDRYF, KAAPSE SKIEREILAND.—HERNUWING VAN HOOFOOREENKOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1902 van 2 September 1983 en R. 300 van 15 Februarie 1985, van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Maart 1989 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

No. R. 2213 **24 Oktober 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

BOUNYWERHEID, PIETERMARITZBURG EN NOORDELIKE GEBIEDE.—VERLENGING VAN HOOFOOREENKOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verleng hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (i) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, die tydperke vasgestel in Goewermentskennisgewings R. 138 van 11 Februarie 1983, R. 2395 van 28 Oktober 1983, R. 989 van 18 Mei 1984, R. 2242 van 19 Oktober 1984, R. 2352 van 26 Oktober 1984, R. 1040 van 10 Mei 1985, R. 1041 van 10 Mei 1985, R. 2378 van 25 Oktober 1985, R. 609 van 4 April 1986, R. 1066 van 30 Mei 1986 en R. 1627 van 1 Augustus 1986 met 'n verdere tydperk wat op 26 April 1987 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

No. R. 2214 **24 Oktober 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

LEERNYWERHEID, REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.—WYSIGING VAN VOORSORGFONDSOOREENKOMS

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of beroep in die opskrif by hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 1 Januarie 1991 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasies en die vakverenigings wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasies of verenigings is; en

(b) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet, dat die bepalings van die Wysigingsooreenkoms, uitgesonder die vervat in klousules 1 (1) (a) met ingang van die

binding, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 1 January 1991, upon all employers and employees, other than those referred to in paragraph (a) of this notice, who are engaged or employed in the said Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation in the areas specified in clause 1 of the Amending Agreement.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

SCHEDULE

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF THE LEATHER INDUSTRY OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVIDENT FUND AGREEMENT

in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between—

(a) The Midland and Border Leather Industry Manufacturers' Association;

(b) Western Cape Leather Industries Association;

(c) The Transvaal Footwear, Tanning and Leather Trades Association;

(d) The Natal Footwear, Tanning and General Leather Manufacturers' Association;

(e) The Southern Cape Leather Industries Association;

(f) The South African Tanning Employers' Organisation;

(g) The South African Handbag Manufacturers' Association;

(h) Footwear Manufacturers' Federation of South Africa;

and

(i) Association of Transvaal Manufacturers of Luggage, Handbags and General Goods,

(hereinafter referred to as the "employers" or the "employers' organisations"), of the one part, and

(j) The National Union of Leather Workers;

and

(k) The Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union,

(hereinafter referred to as the "employees" or the "trade unions"), of the other part,

being the parties to the National Industrial Council of the Leather Industry of South Africa,

to amend the Agreement for the Provident Fund published under Government Notice R. 640 of 2 April 1982, as amended and renewed by Government Notices R. 124 of 28 January 1983, R. 2445 of 4 November 1983, R. 1668 of 26 July 1985, R. 1777 of 9 August 1985 and R. 302 of 21 February 1986.

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF AGREEMENT

(1) The terms of this Agreement shall be observed in the Leather Industry—

(a) by all employers who are members of the employers' organisations and by all employees who are members of the trade unions and who are engaged or employed therein respectively (other than persons engaged exclusively on repair work);

(b) in the Republic of South Africa, excluding the port and settlement of Walvis Bay: Provided that, on the operations set forth in paragraph (6) of the definition of "Industry" or "Leather Industry" in clause 3 of this Agreement, it shall be observed only in the Magisterial Districts Bellville, The Cape, Goodwood, Durban, including that portion of the Magisterial District of Chatsworth which, prior to the publication of Government Notice 501 of 8 March 1985, fell within the Magisterial District of Durban, and Johannesburg: Provided further that, on the operations set forth in paragraph (7) of the definition of "Industry" or "Leather Industry" in clause 3 of this Agreement, it shall be observed only in the Magisterial Districts of Bellville, Goodwood and Durban, including that portion of the Magisterial District of Chatsworth which, prior to the publication of Government Notice 501 of 8 March 1985, fell within the Magisterial District of Durban: Provided further that, on the operations set forth in paragraph (8) of the definition of "Industry" or "Leather Industry" in clause 3 of this Agreement, it shall be observed only in the Magisterial Districts of Bellville, Germiston, Johannesburg, Middelburg (Transvaal), Pretoria, Roodepoort and The Cape.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1), the terms of this Agreement shall, however, only apply to those employees for whom wages are prescribed in any agreement of the Council.

tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 1 Januarie 1991 eindig, bindend is vir alle ander werkgewers en werknemers as dié genoem in paragraaf (a) van hierdie kennisgewing wat betrokke is by of in diens is in genoemde Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die gebiede in klousule 1 van die Wysigingsooreenkoms gespesifiseer.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

BYLAE

NASIONALE NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE LEERNYWERHEID VAN SUID-AFRIKA

VOORSORGFONDSOOREENKOMS

ooreenkomstig die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, gesluit deur en aangegaan tussen—

(a) The Midland and Border Leather Industry Manufacturers' Association;

(b) Western Cape Leather Industries Association;

(c) The Transvaal Footwear, Tanning and Leather Trades Association;

(d) The Natal Footwear, Tanning and General Leather Manufacturers' Association;

(e) The Southern Cape Leather Industries Association;

(f) The South African Tanning Employers' Organisation;

(g) The South African Handbag Manufacturers' Association;

(h) Footwear Manufacturers' Federation of South Africa;

en

(i) Association of Transvaal Manufacturers of Luggage, Handbags and General Goods,

(hierna die "werkgewers" of die "werkgewerorganisasies" genoem), aan die een kant en

(j) The National Union of Leather Workers;

en

(k) The Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union,

(hierna die "werknemers" of die "vakvereniging" genoem), aan die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nasionale Nywerheidsraad vir die Leernywerheid van Suid-Afrika,

om die Ooreenkoms vir die Voorsorgfonds, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 640 van 2 April 1982, soos gewysig en hernieu by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 124 van 28 Januarie 1983, R. 2445 van 4 November 1983, R. 1668 van 26 Julie 1985, R. 1777 van 9 Augustus 1985 en R. 302 van 21 Februarie 1986, te wysig.

1. TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

(1) Hierdie Ooreenkoms moet in die Leernywerheid nagekom word—

(a) deur alle werkgewers wat lede van die werkgewersorganisasies is en deur alle werknemers wat lede van die vakverenigings is en wat onderskeidelik by die Nywerheid betrokke of daarin werksaam is (uitgesonderd persone wat uitsluitlik herstelwerk doen);

(b) in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, uitgesonderd die hawe en nedersetting van Walvisbaai: Met dien verstande dat, in verband met die werksaamhede uiteengesit in paragraaf (6) van die omskrywing van "Nywerheid" of "Leernywerheid" in klousule 3 van hierdie Ooreenkoms, dit net in die landdrosdistrikte Bellville, Die Kaap, Goodwood, Durban, met inbegrip van daardie gedeelte van die landdrosdistrik Chatsworth wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing 501 van 8 Maart 1985 binne die landdrosdistrik Durban geval het, en Johannesburg nagekom moet word: Voorts met dien verstande dat, in verband met die werksaamhede uiteengesit in paragraaf (7) van die omskrywing van "Nywerheid" en "Leernywerheid" in klousule 3 van hierdie Ooreenkoms, dit net in die landdrosdistrikte Bellville, Goodwood en Durban, met inbegrip van daardie gedeelte van die landdrosdistrik Chatsworth wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing 501 van 8 Maart 1985 binne die landdrosdistrik Durban geval het, nagekom moet word: Voorts met dien verstande dat, in verband met die werksaamhede uiteengesit in paragraaf (8) van die omskrywing van "Nywerheid" of "Leernywerheid" in klousule 3 van hierdie Ooreenkoms, dit net in die landdrosdistrikte Bellville, Germiston, Johannesburg, Middelburg (Transvaal), Pretoria, Roodepoort en Die Kaap nagekom moet word.

(2) Ondanks subklousule (1), is hierdie Ooreenkoms egter van toepassing slegs op dié werknemers vir wie lone in enige ooreenkoms van die Raad voorgeskryf word.

2. CLAUSE 4.—PROVIDENT FUND

(1) In subclause (9) (b), substitute "80 per cent" for "65 per cent.".

(2) Insert the following new subcluse (9) (c):

"(c) Every member referred to in subclause (7) (a) who has had 25 years' continuous service in the Industry shall, in addition to the bonus referred to in paragraph (a), be entitled to a bonus equal to 20 per cent of the benefits payable in terms of subclause (7) (a) or (a) bis, whichever is applicable: Provided that the Management Committee may, in its discretion, and on the recommendation of an actuary, vary or cancel such bonus.".

(3) In subcluse (9), renumber the existing paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) to read (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h).

Signed at Port Elizabeth, on behalf of the parties, this 7th day of July 1986.

D. J. F. LINDE,
Member of the Council.

O. J. FOURIE,
Member of the Council.

L. M. VAN LOGGERENBERG.
General Secretary of the Council.

No. R. 2232 **24 October 1986**

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

IRON, STEEL, ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY.—AMENDMENT OF SICK PAY FUND AGREEMENT

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 November 1990, upon the employers' organisations and the trade unions which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and the employees who are members of the said organisations or unions; and

(b) in terms of section 48 (1) (b) of the said Act, declare that the provisions of the Amending Agreement, excluding those contained in clauses 1 (1) (b), 2 and 5, shall be binding, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication on this notice and for the period ending 30 November 1990, upon all employers and employees, other than those referred to in paragraph (a) of this notice, who are engaged or employed in the said Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation in the areas specified in clause 1 of the Amending Agreement.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

SCHEDULE

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE IRON, STEEL, ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

SICK PAY FUND AGREEMENT

in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

Automotive Parts Production Engineers' Association
Border Engineering Industries Association
Cape Engineers' and Founders' Association
Constructional Engineering Association
Domestic Appliance Manufacturers' Association of South Africa
Edge Hand and Small Tool Manufacturers' Association
Electrical Engineering and Allied Industries Association
Electronics and Telecommunications Industries Association

2. KLOUSULE 4.—VOORSORGFONDS

(1) In subklousule (9) (b), vervang "65 per cent" deur "80 per cent.".

(2) Voeg die volgende nuwe subklousule (9) (c) in:

"(c) Elke lid in subklousule (7) (a) bedoel wat 25 jaar ononderbroke diens in die Nywerheid gehad het, is benewens die bonus in paragraaf (a) bedoel, geregtig op 'n bonus gelyk aan 20 persent van die bystand betaalbaar ooreenkomstig subklousule (7) (a) of (a) bis, watter een ook al van toepassing is: Met dien verstande dat die Bestuurskomitte na goeddunke en op aanbeveling van 'n aktuaris so 'n bonus kan verander of kanselleer.".

(3) In subklousule (9), hernommer die bestaande paragrawe (c), (d), (e), (f) en (g) om te lui (d), (e), (f), (g) en (h).

Namens die partye op hede die 7de dag van Julie 1986 te Port Elizabeth onderteken.

D. J. F. LINDE,
Lid van die Raad.

O. J. FOURIE,
Lid van die Raad.

L. M. VAN LOGGERENBERG.
Hoofsekretaris van die Raad.

No. R. 2232 **24 Oktober 1986**

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

YSTER-, STAAL-, INGENIEURS- EN METALLURGIESE NYWERHEID.—WYSIGING VAN SIEKTEBYSTANDSFONDSOOREENKOMS

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die opskrif by hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 November 1990 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasies en die vakverenigings wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasie of verenigings is; en

(b) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet, dat die bepalings van die Wysigingsooreenkoms, uitgesonderd dié vervat in klousules 1 (1) (b), 2 en 5 met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 November 1990 eindig, bindend is vir alle ander werkgewers en werknemers as dié genoem in paragraaf (a) van hierdie kennisgewing wat betrokke is by of in diens is in genoemde Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die gebiede in klousule 1 van die Wysigingsooreenkoms gespesifiseer.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

BYLAE

NASIONALE NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE YSTER-, STAAL-, INGENIEURS- EN METALLURGIESE NYWERHEID

SIEKTEBYSTANDSFONDSOOREENKOMS

ooreenkomstig die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, gesluit deur en aangegaan tussen die

Automotive Parts Production Engineers' Association
Border Engineering Industries Association
Cape Engineers' and Founders' Association
Constructional Engineering Association
Domestic Appliance Manufacturers' Association of South Africa
Edge Hand and Small Tool Manufacturers' Association
Electrical Engineering and Allied Industries Association
Electronics and Telecommunications Industries Association

SOWETAN

24/09/86

inmates of the Nalea
transit camp, Mrs
Clara Mnisi. She said:
"One gets the feeling
that the more one
grows old, the more
society moves away
from her.

"It's like you've
done something hor-
rific to be ostracised by
the community."

She continued: "We
don't know what it is
to be happy anymore.
We sit here and wait
for long, long spells
without anything or
anybody to cheer us."

old age.

Where individuals could not provide for themselves, the Government subsidised welfare organisations.

He said if hardship overcame people, his department helped the comminity to find ways to help itself.

Community leaders feel the Government needs to do more than just support welfare organisations because most blacks lived a hand-to-mouth existence in which they

PLIGHT OF THE AGED

AN investigation by the *Sowetan* has unearthed a scandal surrounding the lives of elderly black people.

These folk told how society has left them to die lonely and neglected.

The *Sowetan* interviewed doctors, Government officials, social workers, a clinical psychologist and spent hundreds of hours talking to the elderly at transit camps, in their homes, in street alleys and their make-shift homes in the veld.

Some were found weak and dying in a disused mine dump.

They told how they got into their present situation, why some of their families and friends have abandoned them and what makes some of their children treat them as lepers.

They have to rise before dawn or sleep in queues to be among the first when their bimonthly pay arrives. They also told how some people harass them.

Their pain and suffering was expressed by Mr Andrew Sibiya who said: "Some people no longer look at me as a human being. I've asked myself what have I done to deserve losing my dignity and self-respect?"

These words were

By LANGA SKOSANA

Social workers are hard-pressed because of the lack of facilities for the black aged, the problems encountered in housing them, both in the urban and rural areas, ignorance by the community of the need to be involved in their care and lack of funds.

The deputy director of social development in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria, Mr J Wolmarans, said there was a great shortage of old-age homes for blacks.

Misery

The Government, he said, helped organisations that looked after the aged.

Mr Wolmarans said South Africa was not a

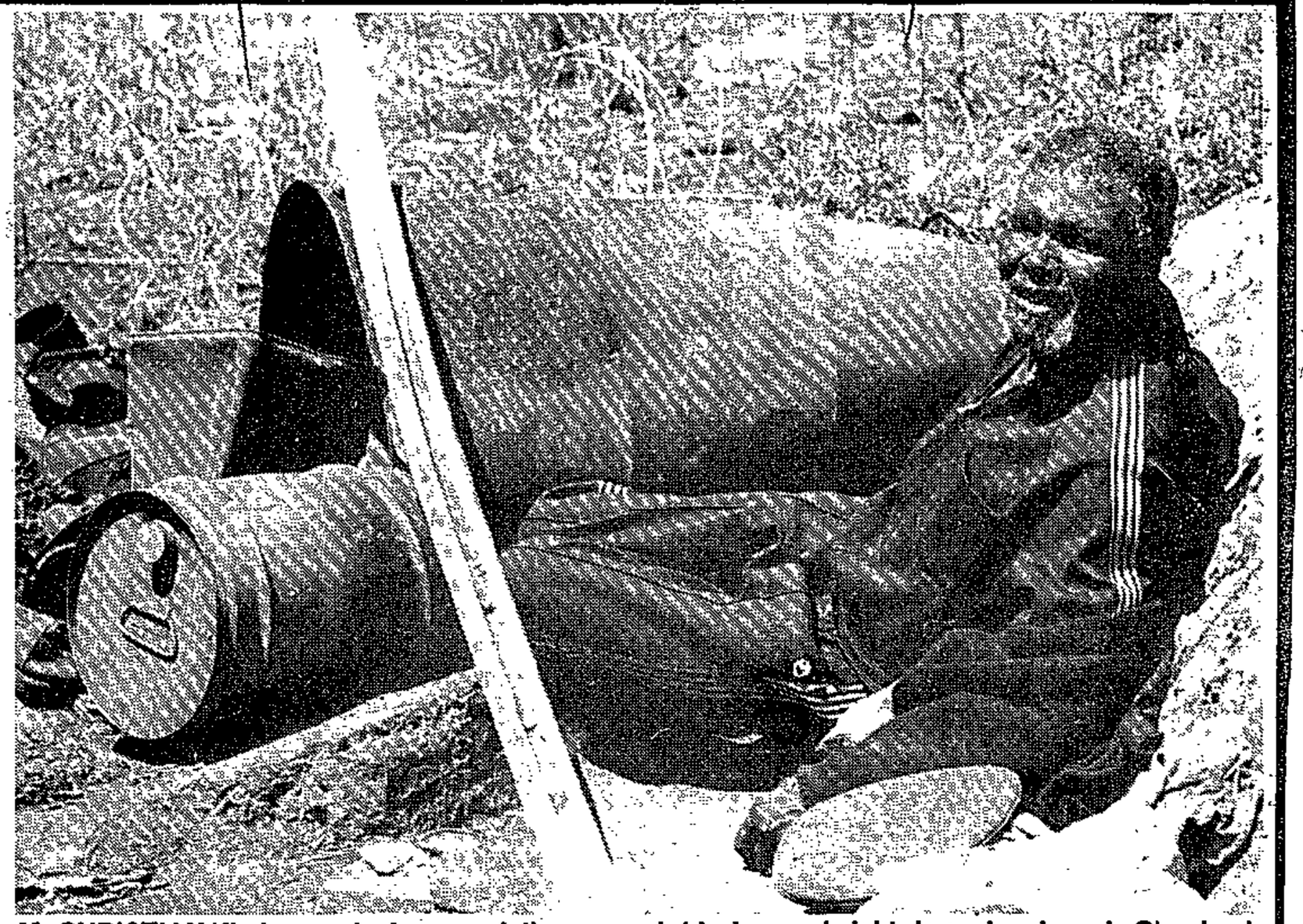
shed you excess weight.

could not put away money for their old age. They say the black aged faced perpetual misery unless they can earn enough to save for retirement age.

At a one-day seminar in Johannesburg last week, members of community groups that look after the aged voiced the need for more Government grants to the aged.

The Chief Director for Development in the National Council for the Care of the Aged in Johannesburg, Mrs Thapelo Mzizi outlined the problems faced by black pensioners.

She said: "About 90 percent of them live in absolute poverty. They don't earn enough to prepare themselves for retirement and the little they have has been eroded by inflation."



Mr CHRISTIAN Khoba . . . who has no relatives, spends his days and nights in a mine dump in Cleveland, near Johannesburg.

Pic: MOFFAT ZUNGU

DD 29/10/86 (300)

Pensions may be held back over old IDs

Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — Black pensioners in the Albany district would not receive their bi-monthly payouts from the beginning of next year if they present "old, tattered and faded" identity documents, the district representative for the Department of Home Affairs here, Mr Bob Bristow, has stated.

However, the senior state accountant in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria, Mr M. J. Oosthuizen, said yesterday that pensioners would continue to receive their pensions if they could identify themselves, even if they did not have an ID book.

Mr Bristow had said some of the documents dated back as far as 1953. The ID numbers were no longer legible, and the photographs no longer resembled the bearers.

"This leads to endless problems. It has been found that unauthorised people are drawing pensions and incorrect pension cards are handed out because the numbers are illegible," he said.

Mr Bristow said this led to confusion, and in some cases unneccesary hardship.

He said pensioners should update their documents to ensure positive identification, obviate mistakes and speed up the process of pension payouts.

Mr Bristow said that from January next year, pensions would not be made to anyone who could not be identified positively by means of an up-to-date identity document.

"This arrangement sounds harsh, but I am sure it is in the pensioners' interests."

Mr Bristow appealed to pensioners with old documents to apply for new ones as soon as possible.

The photographic unit previously supplied by the then Commissioner's office was no longer available.

"We have given it over to private enterprise," he said.

Enquiries revealed that the cheapest price in Grahamstown for the two photographs required was R2,50.

Asked whether this ruling was being applied nationally, Mr Bristow said as far as he knew it had been his own decision and would apply initially to Albany.

Mr Oosthuizen said it was not his department's policy to hold back pension monies when pensioners failed to positively identify themselves.

Pension payouts were made even if a pensioner only produced a voucher showing that he had applied for a new identity document, he said.

Mr Oosthuizen said as long as a person had some identification, he was entitled to his payout.

Military pension criteria slammed

Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Military Pensions Act of 1986 — which bases pensions for a military wound or military disablement on the soldier's educational qualifications — has been condemned as "scandalous" by a member of the national executive of the South Africa Legion.

Mr George O'Neill, who has been closely involved in war and military disablement pensions disbursement for 40 years, and who is a former provincial vice president of the legion, said it was "incomprehensible" how the government could award the pension in this manner.

"How do you explain to a young man fighting on the border that his arm, leg or eyes were worth 40 per cent less than than those of his comrades who were better educated than he," Mr O'Neill said.

A man who was 100 per cent disabled during his conscripted military service would, if he did not have a matric, be a C category pensioner and receive a pension of R600 — "just about what a typist gets".

He would not be able to get a job or belong to a medical aid scheme because of his high degree of disablement. He would only get free medical treatment for his specific military disability, Mr O'Neill said.

"His food, clothing and accommodation costs would not be less than those of a man in the top category with 100 per cent disability who would receive R1 000 a month.

"What sickens those of us who have spent many years fighting the government for meagre handouts from time to time, are the pensions awarded members of the old President's Council.

"If they had only served two-and-a-half years they would have been deemed to have served seven-and-a-half years for pension purposes. This means a lump sum gratuity of R43 000 and an annual pension of R21 000 a year.

"Mr Amichand Rajbansi, after two years in the House of Delegates, will get a lump sum of R288 000 and an annual tax-free pension of more than R72 000," Mr O'Neill said.

Meanwhile, the national executive of the South African Legion has called for "serious reconsideration and possible adjustment" of the new legislation.

In a statement, the legion said "another area of deep concern" was the question of war veterans' pensions for black ex-servicemen, particularly those in the TVBC states and homelands.

These ex-servicemen were not being compensated at the same rate as their counterparts in South Africa.

The statement said the legion was actively pursuing negotiations with the Department of Foreign Affairs to bring the plight of these war veterans to the attention of the government and have the situation remedied.

Mr O'Neil said he understood the legislation was to be reviewed.

People need to change attitude to pensions

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

A lack of information and negative attitudes were stumbling blocks in the promotion of membership of occupational pension funds, a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) investigation has found.

However, there was a need for an education campaign and a plan which would adequately provide for retirement, unemployment and other working life contingencies.

This plan must be available to the majority of the population, concluded the HSRC investigation.

Research undertaken by the HSRC in March this year among more than 6 500 South Africans looked at attitude, knowledge and current practices for making provision for old age.

The HSRC found that among the black, coloured and Indian populations there was an ambivalent attitude towards the preservation and transfer of pension fund contributions.

MISTRUST

Many individuals viewed pension monies as a source of finance during unemployment and although many realised the need to make provision for their old age, they were more concerned about coping with immediate problems than the future.

There was also widespread mistrust of employer control of pension funds among blacks.

This could be attributed to ignorance as many respondents did not know how individuals would benefit from contributions, said the report.

The researchers pointed out that an attempt to implement compulsory pension legislation in the past met with militant resistance and was finally dropped.

There still remained a need for employers to provide pension funds and for employees to be educated about the necessity for providing for old age.

Partial pension agreement

12/11/86

300

By KIN BENTLEY

AGREEMENT in principle was reached today between trade union officials and management at Volkswagen in Uitenhage on an alternative pension plan for workers.

This was confirmed by a shop steward at VW and vice president of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, Mr John Gomomo. He said the two parties had been discussing the matter since a mandate to do so was given to the union by the workers on August 28 this year.

Mr Gomomo said the union had 3 500 workers at the VW plant.

He said, together with company representatives, they had been considering what constituted the best alternative "to suit the needs of the employees".

He said the union would work out a final proposal which it would submit to the company "in a few days".

ursday, November 13, 1986 BUSDAY

Row over pension leads to PO killing

HAMISH McINDOE

THE postmaster at Johannesburg's Norwood Post Office was shot dead yesterday morning after a pensioner had made repeated efforts to get his pension cheque.

Police arrested a 78-year-old man after Barend Gerhardus du Preez, 55, was shot in the mouth at point blank range at 9.45am.

The investigating officer at Norwood police station confirmed that a pensioner "had called earlier for his cheque" at the post office in the Pick 'n Pay hypermarket complex.

He would not comment on reports that the man had made several attempts to draw money over the past three days.

A Posts and Telecommunications spokesman said there had been no delays in pension payments and the pensioner was due to be paid tomorrow.

He said different pensions were paid out at various times of the month.

Eyewitness to the shooting Zayne Prinsloo told *Business Day*: "I heard a shot and thought a letter bomb had exploded.

"Somebody started screaming for security guards and the police arrived about 15 minutes later."

The post office was closed for five hours.

Teller staff still looked shaken when it was re-opened later in the day. They had been told by the Post Office not to speak to reporters.

Police said a single shot was fired from a 6,35mm gun.

They have not released the name of the man being held in custody at Norwood police station.

No attempt to resist arrest was made.

Lack of housing funds highlighted

Eve Post 14/11/86

LACK of Government funds to house elderly people featured prominently today in an address at a UPE seminar.

A spokesman for the Department of Local Government, Housing and works, Mr J Weyers, said: "Owing to a lack of funds, a delay of several years is being experienced before approved projects can be launched.

"This gives rise to expectations and causes frustration among those wishing to embark on projects. During the waiting period, planning often becomes outdated, which leads to fruitless expenditure and wasted time and energy."

To convert housing planning into a purposeful programme of action, his department would implement a new procedure "aimed at ending the disadvantages of the previous procedure".

The stages determined for the disposal of loan applications included:

- Once a project's need had been confirmed by the Department of Health Services and Welfare, the application must be submitted "via the municipality to my department".
- Each year priorities in projects approved must be submitted
- Having been informed that a project had been included in the building programme, applications for loans for the land, survey costs and consultant fees must be submitted.

Black pensioners will soon be paid by automatic tellers

By JIMMY MATYU

BLACK old-age pensioners will soon be able to draw pensions through automatic tellers at banks and building societies.

The pensions would be paid out monthly instead of every second month.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning hopes the new system will start soon.

It will mean an end to millions of black pensioners, or disabled people, sleeping outside halls for pensions or grants payments.

Some pensioners have died from exposure after waiting in queues and others have been mugged.

The current system has been criticised by black and white organisations for years.

Mr Mzimasi Mangcotywa, acting spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee, yesterday called on the Government to implement its plan.

The Deputy Director in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in charge of pension matters for blacks, Mr S J Verwey, said today the department was re-scheduling its computer programme to accommodate monthly pension payments.

"We want to make it possible for pensioners with savings accounts to have their pensions paid into those accounts. Now it's just a matter of time," he said.

SOWETAN, Friday, November 21, 1986

CONFUSION AT THE PAY-OUT

ANGER AS PRISONERS ARE MOVED OUT

THERE was anger and confusion at the Diepkloof hall, Soweto, pension pay-out centre this week when hundreds of old citizens were ordered to move out and go to queue outside the premises.

The order by a senior official angered many pensioners because some — who could hardly walk without assistance — had taken the trouble to get up in the early hours of the morning to be among the first to be paid.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs (Johannesburg) said they were not aware of the incident. They had not received any report from the officials concerned or complaints from pensioners.

However, a clerk at the pay centre said some pensioners had been asked to move out of the yard to ease conjestion and speed up the paying process. He said the centre's yard was small and made it difficult for orderly queues to be formed.

Mr JOHANNES Mbele (70) lying in the scorching

Exhaustion

Mr Johannes Mbele (70), of Zone 6, Diepkloof, found lying in the scorching sun because of exhaustion and with no-one to assist him, said he arrived at the centre at 7am. He had hoped to be among the first, but by the time we (reporters) left him, it appeared he would get back home empty-handed.

Mr Jan Radebe of Zone 2, Diepkloof, said it was high time the whole pay-out system for blacks was changed to be like that of other race groups.

Mr Jerry Skhosana of Orlando East said if the Government was serious about reform it should start by respecting black older citizens.

Bank costs for black pensioners

PORT ELIZABETH — Black old-age pensioners, who from next year will be paid out their monthly pensions through automatic tellers or savings and current accounts, will be subjected to the same rates that apply to everyone.

Service charges will be levied by banks on pensioners using plastic cards, or having current accounts.

Further, they will be subjected to the monthly minimum balance stipulation, which is R1 at the post office.

Building societies differed over the minimum balance, with one stipulating R50 monthly on ordinary savings accounts and R200 on special savings, while another said it would be R2 on ordinary savings, if a person had no other investments with the society.

However, pensioners are at present paid R194 every second month, and when this new scheme gets underway next year, the amount will drop to R97 a month.

Mr K. Jorgensen, assistant manager of a building society, said the same regulations such as service charges, the 15-day clearance on cheques and the monthly minimum balance of R200, would apply to the pensioners as well.

The Deputy-Director in Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in charge of all pension matters for blacks in Pretoria, Mr S. J. Verwey, said yesterday the department hoped the pensioners would have savings accounts so that they could draw money across the counter, as service charges would not apply. — Sapa

ARGUS 24/11/86 (300)

Old people 'live in poverty, hardship'

By GAYE DAVIS
Education Reporter

A SURVEY of elderly people living in two Cape Town townships has uncovered a grim picture of poverty and hardship.

Elderly people interviewed in Nyanga and Guguletu by University of Cape Town researcher Dr Mamphela Ramphele told how they often felt exploited by their own families and neglected by the community and the church.

Most of them live with their families but cramped living conditions, caused by an acute shortage of housing and consequent overcrowding, often leads to family tensions.

Dr Ramphele said: "In a one-bedroomed house you will find the young people sleeping in it while the old person has to make do in the kitchen."

Unpaid servants

She found elderly women exploited as "unpaid domestic servants", having to clean, cook, care for young children and give their pension money to help meet rent, food and fuel costs.

Some of those she interviewed are left at home alone all day while the young couple go out to work.

For those old people who once had jobs, retirement often brings poverty.

Pension payments of R116 every two months means in some cases that an elderly person's income plummets by as much as R160 a month.

Those who were not employed find their pension brings some relief but unemployment means that sometimes it is a family's sole means of support, Dr Ramphele said.

All those she interviewed felt neglected by the community and a substantial number felt they got "zero support" from the church.

"The churches are seen as exploiters, only interested in their tithes.

"Some of the old people I talked to said their priests didn't even know where they lived and that they only continued to attend services because it meant they would get a decent burial."

She found old people in need of regular medical attention who no longer bothered going for check-ups.

They are put-off by the unavailablity of public transport, often difficult for an aged person to use, and face long waits at hard-pressed day hospitals where busy staff make them feel they are just being a nuisance.

Dr Ramphele, a research assistant in UCT's department of social anthropology, was commissioned to do the survey by Professor Pieter Meiring, head of the geriatric unit at UCT's department of medicine.

Survey blasts myths about care of the aged

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A survey of elderly people living in two Cape Town townships has exposed as a myth the widely held belief that black families can care for their own aged.

It has uncovered instead a grim picture of people, at an age where they should be able to sit back and reflect on a long life, facing worse poverty and hardship than when they had the youth and energy to cope.

Elderly people interviewed in Nyanga and Guguletu by University of Cape Town researcher Dr Mamphela Ramphele told how they often felt exploited by their own families and neglected by the community at large and the church.

Most of them lived with their families, but cramped living conditions, caused by an acute shortage of housing and consequent overcrowding, often led to family tensions.

She found elderly women exploited as "unpaid domestic servants", having to clean, cook, care for young - and give their pension money to help meet rent, food and fuel costs.

For those old people who had jobs before going on pension, retirement often brought poverty. Pension payments of R116 every two months meant in some cases an elderly person's income plummeting by as much as R160 a month.

Those who were not employed found their pension brought some relief. But massive unemployment meant that in some cases it was a family's sole means of support, Dr Ramphele said.

Dr Ramphele, a research assistant in UCT's department of social anthropology, was commissioned to do the survey by Professor Pieter Meiring, head of the geriatric unit at UCT's department of medicine.

Good pension news for Kwelera

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Kwelera pensioners can look forward to a bumper Christmas bonus after months of struggling without their pensions.

The long-suffering pensioners are in line to be paid their pensions early next month, together with all the back pension payments owed to them, a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria confirmed yesterday.

The spokesman said the department had finally received all the pensioners' files from Ciskei on Friday. The vouchers for the pensions would be going out this week.

The spokesman was asked to comment on reports that 49 people had not received their pensions when payments were made earlier this month at Gwaba, Tuba and Jongilanga locations. Nine said they had not received pensions since April.

A community worker in the area, Mrs Nora Squires, said she had been informed that the people had not been paid for different periods.

"There is now fear among the people that they will not receive their money in time for Christmas. It is a real worry and something should be done about it," she said. DD 26/11/86

SOWETAN 8/12/80

GOING TO BED WITHOUT A MEAL 'NORMAL'

That is the sad plight of our pensioners

MOST aged blacks go to bed without a meal and are unable to change this as they are weak and depend on others for help.

This was revealed this week by the Chief Community Developer and head of the

THE elderly always welcome a helping hand from passersby. Mrs Veronica Mdlandla from Meadowlands was greatly relieved when a community worker helped her along in the street.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PIMVILLE (Zone 7)
Lounge/dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen, one bathroom/toilet, wall to wall carpeting, under roof tiles. Situated in quiet upper class low density area.
Price: R58 000 or nearest offer.

PIMVILLE (Zone 6)
Lounge, dining room, two bedrooms, one fitted kitchen, one bathroom/toilet, one garage, one backroom, one outside toilet. Steel security fencing all round property.
Price: R55 000 or nearest offer.

EMDENI (Trading Site)
Partially developed, occupied and presently realising R500 per month from rentals. 900 m² in prime part of Emdeni, Soweto. Ideal for shopping complex and professional suite. **Going for a song. Any reasonable offer considered (Finance can be arranged).**

ORLANDO WEST
Lounge/dining room, three bedrooms, fully fitted kitchen, wall to wall carpeting, two bathrooms, one garage, one carport, one backroom, one outside toilet. Low density area. Stop nonsense all round. **Price: R75 000 negotiable.**

VOSLOORUS (Rockville)
Lounge/dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen, stove and sink, one bathroom. A pleasant not so small house in a low density area. **Price: R32 000 or nearest offer.**

DUBE VILLAGE (Craig Avenue)
Lounge/dining room, two bedrooms, fitted kitchen, one bathroom, one garage, one carport, two outside rooms and toilet. A neat and well-maintained property with a small established garden. **Price: Negotiable. All reasonable offers submitted.**

DOBSONVILLE
Lounge/dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen, one bathroom, one garage, one carport, two outside rooms, one outside toilet. Stop nonsense all round and a sophisticated electronic security alarm system. **Price: R70 000 or nearest offer.**

ALEXANDRA (Phase 1)
Lounge/dining room, fitted kitchen, one bathroom, three bedrooms, one garage. Stop nonsense all round. **Price: Reduced to R46 700.**

ROCKVILLE
Lounge/dining room, modern fully fitted kitchen, two bedrooms, one bathroom, separate toilet, two outside rooms, one garage, one carport for two cars. Gamma Zenith maintenance-free property. Stop nonsense all round. A delightful place indeed. **Price to be negotiated.**

MOFOLO NORTH (near Ikhwezi Station)
Two lounges, one massive dining room, four bedrooms, fitted kitchen, one bathroom, separate toilet, two outside rooms, garage. Stop nonsense all round.
Price: R77 000 or nearest offer.

For appointment to view any of the above properties please contact JEFF MASHIGO (011) 884-2122 between 10.30am and 3.30pm weekdays only

S 15294

HOUSE FOR SALE

(DOUBLE STOREY)

Beverley Hills, Orlando West, Jhb.

This house is being sold at less than half what it would cost to build today. Owner leaving for USA. Designed by one of the foremost architects of our time.

The home comprises: Entrance hall, four bedrooms, 3½ bathrooms, one study, one ballroom-size lounge, one large dining room, one large fully fitted gourmet kitchen (wood), two garages with remote-controlled doors by Starck and electronic security front gate plus self-contained granny cottage and neat established garden plus many extras.

An invitation to view is extended to buyers of above average means wishing to make an excellent buy and investment.

VIEWING: Strictly by appointment (no curious sightseers please)

FINANCE CAN BE ARRANGED

Contact: JEFF MASHIGO (011) 884-2122 between 10.30am and 3.30pm weekdays only

S 15293

for the Aged, Mrs Thapelo Mzizi.

She said her organisation's assessment is that 90 percent of aged blacks live in abject poverty.

Social workers found that most blacks did not save for their retirement because they earned too little to put anything aside.

Face hunger

Those that managed to save ended up with nothing as all their money had been eroded by inflation.

Mrs Mzizi believes that thousands of people who reach retirement age each year face hunger as they could not survive on the R97 a month State pension they receive.

A number of the aged interviewed by the *Sowetan* in the past few weeks confirmed that they slept without food. They will do anything to get money for food.

But they are being frustrated by their age and the inability to work.

One cried out: "No-one wants to employ an old crock. They say we are useless and ready to die. It is very painful to grow old and even more painful when society rejects you.

"Some people treat you as if they'll never become old."

Foraging

These words come from a woman who was found foraging for food at a Soweto rubbish dump last week. She frequents the dump in search of food and other articles she can sell.

She said when her husband died about 10 years ago her two sons married and left the family home. At first they gave her groceries and also paid her rent.

But that suddenly stopped five years ago and she has been destitute ever since.

Sowetan **senior reporter LANGA SKOSANA, in this series will look at the lives of pensioners. The Sowetan focusses on this plight in an effort to have the community do everything to ensure that the aged get a better deal. This is the first of five articles.**

"I sometimes imagine food the whole day. If a neighbour does not give me a piece of bread I go to bed hungry," she said.

She believes her sons have been influenced by her daughters-in-law to abandon her.

Another granny thought the reason she lost support from her family was the high cost of food, clothing and transport.

Her children and grandchildren, she said, seemed happier when she was away in hospital where nurses would wipe her dripping nose, clean her up when she has soiled herself and generally care for her.

"Sometimes they forget that I'm in the house

To Page 17

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at supper time and give me left-overs," she said.

A handful of other old and indigent people, who have been abandoned by their families, live in a disused mine dump in Cleveland, east of Johannesburg. The colony has about 60 homeless people.

One of them, Mrs Jumaima Radebe (60), said she has lived in the area for the past three years. She received food from a church group. She was allowed to wash on the church's premises.

Crock

"We sometimes go to bed without food when our supplies are finished," she said. She said social workers often came to see what they needed.

"But there's very little they can do because our needs are housing, food and clothing and few families would want to take in an old crock to live with them," she said.

Domestic

She said during her youth she did a number of piece jobs as a domestic worker in Johannesburg. She did not have a reference book and that complicated matters.

THERE ARE NEARLY 40 000 AGED people who receive State pension in Soweto after every two months and many of them say they sometimes go to bed without food. These pensioners queued for their pay last month which included an R18 Christmas bonus. But before Christmas day arrives many will be begging for food.

She was knocked down by a car and stayed in hospital for 11 months. On her release she could not trace her sister, Mrs Esther Radebe, who left Johannesburg with her other relatives.

She began combing the alleys for food and accommodation until she landed in the mine dump.

She says: "Life can be hell here, because not only do some of us starve but we are also harassed by the authorities who arrest us for trespassing but I always come back here because there's a prospect of food."

Struggle

Another aged person whose face shows signs of years of struggle and strife is 85-year-old Mr Martins Deikoms. He walks extremely slowly alks wistfully of the past.

"I am here because I no longer have the strength to work. If God can give me strength, I would change my situation," he says, adding that he is a devout Roman Catholic churchgoer.

"My wife and children died a long time ago. My brothers, sisters, cousins and uncles all died. I'm the only one in my family surviving in this world," he says.

He says he does not draw a State pension and lives on hand-outs. Social workers, he says, promised to fix his papers so he could get a pension but that has not happened.

Mr Deikoms says he was a sub-tenant in a township called Pelindaba, near Kempton Park. He has never owned a house of his own.

When Tembisa township was started, he applied for a house but his application fell through.

He says his life has been a struggle. He warned today's youth to prepare for old age, otherwise they would starve.

TOMORROW! A doctor speaks to the elderly and finds that even the church exploits the aged.

SOWETAN 8/12/86 (3)

Bargaining leads to good deals for retired

JOHANNESBURG — The collective bargaining power of thousands of retired people is being used to force better deals for pensioners in the financial service sector.

Members of the South African Association of Retired Persons (SAARP) have succeeded in obtaining high quality, comprehensive short-term insurance at premiums as much as 40 per cent lower than the ruling market tariffs.

The association has been formed by a group of retired people who found that their incomes were no longer compatible with the charges of essential services, such as personal short-term insurance.

Investigations by SAARP revealed that, contrary to popular belief in insurance circles, the retired person presented a much lower risk than their working counterparts.

Among other things, it was found that retired people in general drove less often and more carefully, were at home more often and in general were far more responsible.

Armed with these statistics and the backing of thousands of retired senior citizens, SAARP approached one of South Africa's leading brokers in personal short-term insurance, Prestasi Brokers, to develop a high quality, comprehensive short-term insurance policy for retired people.

The result was a package at tariffs as much as 40 per cent lower than those obtainable anywhere else in the market for similar insurance and the association appointed Prestasi the official brokers of SAARP. — Sapa

STAYING ALIVE IS A BATTLE WITH MONEY

THE biggest problem facing South Africa's black aged is money.

Social workers say the aged desperately need money for food, medication, clothing and transport but because they are weak and sickly, they are

WOMAN

'ou ave een aped

DUDU

DUDUZILE — comfort ready to help you wit that you may be too with the people arc need a shoulder to in touch with Dudu. I has to be tough with solve your problem, will help. Write to her Box 6663, Johannes

10/12/86

I need a divorce

JN

DEAR DUDU — My wife and I married in 1972 but failed to have children. She left me in 1975 and has not returned since.

Dear JN — Go to office, 15 Market S your marriage w

)UDU — I am old and in love irl of 18. My roblem is that

approve of children who try to ape their adults. I do not think the child is yours, although there

Plight of the

Sowetan **senior reporter, LANGA SKOSANA, in this series will look at the lives of pensioners. The *Sowetan* focuses on this plight in an effort to have the community do everything to ensure that the aged get a better deal. This is the third of five articles.**

JT

hamstrung and have to depend on the R97 a month pension dished out by the Government.

At the bottom of this problem is discrimination, say welfare workers and community leaders.

They say most blacks, unlike people of other races, earn next to nothing, resulting in lack of saving for retirement.

But when they reach retirement age they are expected to be like everyone else and be able to look after themselves, they say.

Pension

"These old people are told that South Africa is not a welfare state and everyone is for himself and God for us all," said Mrs Gladys Velapi, a community worker from Orlando East, Soweto.

Two Government officials in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr J Wolmarans and Mr J Verwey, who are both deputy development officers, said the Government was supportive of organisations such as the National Council for the Aged and other welfare bodies which cater for the interests of the aged.

But, they said, it was the individual's responsibility to look after themselves when they reach retirement.

Mr Verwey said that as from next year, his department was phasing out the present payment system where people queue for their pension.

He said the delay in the implementation of payment by banks, building societies or the post office was caused by those people in the national states adhering to the old system of payment.

But community leaders are critical of the department and blame bureaucracy for most of the misery of the aged. They say it should be the Government's responsibility to initiate, build and maintain old age homes for blacks be-

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cause apartheid was forced on blacks.

Social worker, Mr Shimane Kumalo, who is attached to the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Johannesburg says some old people have landed in jail for criminal activity such as peddling in dagga, being in possession of stolen property and selling illicit brews.

He feels that they engaged in such activities due to lack of money and desperation rather than seeking a lavish life.

In a bid to prevent the collapse of families, Mrs Mzizi says the National Council for the Care of the Aged started employing community workers to motivate various communities to initiate projects that will enable the aged to improve their quality of life.

Burial

"One such project was the establishment of luncheon clubs where old people met to talk about things that worry them. In a community you may find that their primary need is a burial society. The community then elects its own committee to start such a scheme.

"In another community they may express a desire to build an old age home. That community is assisted by social workers to elect a committee to start such a project.

"One finds that in these luncheon clubs the old people are taught various skills, such as cookery, handiwork and other profitable skills which helps the old people to make extra money," Mrs Mzizi said.

The ageing process, Mrs Mzizi observed, for money.

"Old people need more money than you and I because they can no longer walk and need transport, some are sickly and need more medication and others need a person to always care for them. These needs do not even cover their leisure and recreation. When they need companionship, such as in luncheon clubs, they have to be taken there and this is money," she says.

A few of the aged interviewed said when they retired from their employment they were given not more than R2 000 lump sum after working for their companies for most of their lives. Many others got nothing.

They complained that they did not belong to their company's pension scheme as it was reserved only for whites.

This left them penniless on retirement, they said.

Mr Joseph Mogale (67), who lives at the Naledi transit camp in Soweto says he was employed by a number of firms in Johannesburg before he was fired due to ill health.

"I woke up one morning eight years ago to be told that I no longer have a job because I complained of sickness the previous day. I was paid off. My employer did not care whether I had a wife and child to support. I never got a job again," he said.

Others who got a raw deal are Mrs Arcilia Mehlolo (63), who was fired because her employer accused her of stealing R2 after working for 22 years and Mrs Jeanette Mabule (65), who was dumped by her employer after 30 years' service.

Mrs Mabule, who lives at the Naledi transit camp said she was a sleep-in servant and her employer did not know what to do with her until she [illegible] the camp.

"I don't know what to do now. I have no relatives or friend around me," she said.

A study of the urban black aged by the Urban Foundation found that many blacks were excluded from membership of their company's pension schemes and that few blacks receive State old age pension. It also said the R97 month pension received by blacks was inadequate.

Bleak

In their inquiries the researchers found that it was probable that where employers do make provision fo

10/12/86

500

Call for revamp of pensions industry

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THERE is a pressing need to revamp the country's pension fund industry to ensure the financial needs of the community are more adequately catered for in the future than at present, says Old Mutual GM (pensions) Gerhard van Niekerk.

Writing in the latest issue of *Mutual Forum*, he says a critical weakness of the present pension system is that it fails to acknowledge the Third World element of SA society, who are not covered by any of the existing private or public sector funds.

But, Van Niekerk adds, any changes to the pension fund regulations must not be made in such a way as to inhibit the ability to create new job opportunities.

He stresses that it would be foolhardy to attempt to structure any pension proposals in isolation from political, economic and social realities.

He writes: "The successful implementation of any proposals demands the involvement of all interest groups.

"The sensitivities in this area, particularly with SA's developing industrial relations framework, cannot be over-emphasised."

Van Niekerk proposes four broad-based options he believes could help resolve the present shortcomings. These are:

- ☐ The introduction of a compulsory fund for every employed person;
- ☐ A completely free-market approach where provision for retirement is left entirely to the individual;
- ☐ A pay-as-you-go state pension scheme; and
- ☐ A mixed option incorporating some feature of each of the above.

Van Niekerk reckons the last of these options is probably the most viable for SA, within the following parameters:

- ☐ A broadly-based standard and affordable pension system which would provide only a minimum level of benefits.
- ☐ Participation would be strongly encouraged for as large a proportion of the population as practicable.
- ☐ On changing jobs, funds sufficient to secure a minimum defined benefit would be preserved or transferred.
- ☐ In addition to the above minimum benefits, all employers and employees should be encouraged to negotiate supplementary benefits, which could include provision for life crisis needs.
- ☐ As the above private pensions would be substantially below the "minimum liveable income" for a number of years, it would be necessary for the State to continue providing a supplementary old age pension to make up the shortfall.

Van Niekerk suggests that for this "mixed option" to succeed, there would need to be an acceptance that the state (and therefore the taxpayers) would probably have to increase funding of old age pensions for the many people who cannot make provision for their own needs.

Pension fund industry 'fails' Third World element in SA

JOHANNESBURG. — Emergency measures are needed to transform SA's pension fund industry so as to cover more than half of the population, whose requirements are currently not catered for.

Old Mutual general manager (pensions), Gerhard van Niekerk, says in the latest issue of "Mutual Forum" that a critical weakness of the current pension arrangements is that they fail to acknowledge the Third World element in SA society.

He adds that no changes to the present pension fund system must be made if these threaten to inhibit the ability to create new job opportunities.

Four broad-based options are proposed by Van Niekerk to help resolve the shortcoming. These are:

- The introduction of a compulsory fund for every employed person.
- An entirely free-market approach, under which provision for retirement would be left completely to the individual.
- A pay-as-you-go State pension scheme.
- A mixed option incorporating some features of the above options. He feels the mixed option is probably the most workable for SA, within the following parameters:
- A broadly-based standard and affordable pension system providing only a minimum level of benefits. Participation would be encouraged for as large a proportion of the population as practicable. On changing jobs funds sufficient to secure a minimum defined benefit would be preserved or transferred.
- Besides these minimum benefits, all employers and employees would be encouraged to negotiate supplementary benefits which could include provision for life crisis needs.
- As the private pensions suggested would be substantially below the "minimum livable income" for a number of years, it would be necessary for the state to continue providing a supplementary old age pension to cover the shortfall.

Van Niekerk suggests that for this "mixed option" to succeed, there would need to be an acceptance that the state (and therefore taxpayers) would probably have to increase funding of old age pensions for the many people who cannot make provision for their own needs.

He emphasizes it would be foolhardy to attempt to structure any pension proposals in isolation from political, economic and social realities.

"The successful implementation of any proposals demands the involvement of all interest groups.

"The sensitivities in this area, particularly with SA's developing industrial relations framework, cannot be overemphasized." — Sapa

BUSINESS

Plea for pensions reform

300

DD 31/12/86

JOHANNESBURG — Emergency measures are needed to transform South Africa's pension fund industry so as to cover all those — more than 50 per cent of the population — whose requirements are currently not catered for.

That is the message from Old Mutual general manager (pensions), Mr Gerhard van Niekerk, writing in the latest issue of Mutual Forum.

He says a critical weakness of the current pension arrangements is that they fail to acknowledge the Third World element in South African society. This is not covered by any of the existing private or public sector funds.

He adds that no changes to the present pension fund system must be made if these threaten to inhibit the ability to create new job opportunities.

Four, broad-based options are proposed by Mr Van Niekerk to help resolve the shortcoming in the present system. These are:

- The introduction of of a compulsory fund for every employed person.
- An entirely free-market approach under which provision for retirement would be left completely to the individual.
- A pay-as-you-go state pension scheme.
- A mixed option incorporating some features of the above options. He feels the last of these options is probably the most workable for Sout Africa, within the following parameters:
- A broadly-based standard and affordable pension system providing only a minimum level of benefits.
- Participation would be encouraged for as large a proportion of the population as practicable.
- On changing jobs, funds sufficient to secure a minimum defined benefit would be preserved or transferred.

Mr Van Niekerk emphasises that it would be foolhardy to attempt to structure any pension proposals in isolation from political, economic and social realities.

"The successful implementation of any proposals demands the involvment of all interest groups.

"The sensitivities in this area, particularly with South Africa's developing industrial relations framework, cannot be overemphasised." — Sapa

Pensioners on the grab for extra money?

Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — An appeal to Bathurst farmers to help identify genuine pensioners has been made by the district representative for the department of Home Affairs, Mr A. G. Griffiths.

He said some people now living in Ciskei, visited Bathurst once every two months, and although they no longer qualified for South African pensions, may be claiming a second pension apart from their Ciskei pension.

Mr Griffiths said the South African pension was R158 for two months, or R79 a month.

The Ciskei pension is little less, but if people were claiming two pensions they would be collecting about R150 a month.

Mr Griffiths said there had been cases where pensioners had died and their reference books taken over by others.

These irregularities were eventually picked up, but it could take eight months to a year with a resultant loss of "huge amounts of taxpayers' money".

He intends to give every pensioner a form to give to the farmer on whose farm he or she lived, to complete once a year.

Should the pensioner return without this form, he or she would not be paid.

Success for G'town pensioner

Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Grahamstown advice office regards their work on a case of a Grahamstown pensioner as one of their greatest success stories.

Mrs N. P. Menta, 68, so frail that she was granted a disabililty pension nine years ago, was deprived of her pension for 13 months.

"The reason was that she had lived for a spell with a daughter in Peddie, Ciskei.

She did not register as a Ciskeian, and received no pension from Ciskei, and travelled to Grahamstown every two months to fetch her pension.

At the May pay-out last year she was refused her pension.

She returned to Grahamstown the next month to live with a sister. Mrs Menta would have done this long ago — since her husband died in 1982 —but accommodation with her sister was not at that time available.

Mrs Menta eventually found her way to the Grahamstown advice office in November last year. There followed interviews with the commissioner, which proved fruitless.

Finally, in January, the advice office workers appealed to the PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcraft. He immediately took up the matter with the relevant authorities, but it was not until six months after that that Mrs Menta's pension was restored.

"But nothing can erase those months of anxiety, trauma, deprivation and insecurity which this frail old lady had to endure," an advice worker said.

ber 18, 1986

Argus 18/12/86

300

HSRC look into social security

The Argus Foreign Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Research into affordable social security — particularly with regard to the provision of child and family care services, health facilities and housing — is being conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council.

An HSRC publication said the research was aimed at solving problems of rendering social service in "as scientific and humane way as possible".

In a capitalist system people were expected to make provision for their own needs with minimum State intervention, the publication said. But in uncertain times it was not always possible to strike a balance between independence and State assistance. The government had to intervene when the interests of society were at stake.

"Many feel South Africa has reached the stage where those who contribute the most financially are beginning to resist the growing demands made on them. Others point out the need to eliminate existing inequalities in social provisions."

Research was an important aid in the search for compromise and viable solutions to problems. It was was also needed to find ways to reduce the negative consequences of cutbacks in government spending.

Such a move did not mean agencies could simply discontinue their services.

"The vacuum this would create in the rendering of social services would cause severe hardship for many people," the publication said.

Lower interest rate will hit pensioners

W/M (300) 12/12/86

Mercury Reporter

INVESTORS in the money market, particularly pensioners, will be hard hit by lowered interest rates.

Tax-free interest rates on investments and interest rates on shares are to be dropped by between 1% and 2% by finance houses as part of the Reserve Bank's measures which came into effect this week to stimulate spending and improve the economy.

The Post Office joined several finance groups in announcing yesterday that interest rates on their investment schemes will be reduced by 1,5% from May 1.

Mr Michael Claye, Association for the Aged (Tafta) director, said: 'The drop in interest rates is a very serious problem for old-age pensioners.

'The lowering of interest rates, coupled with the still high inflation rate will add to the suffering of these people,' he said.

'The lower interest rates will reduce what little income the old-age pensioners have.'

Mr Geoff Oldfield, former MP who is very involved with pensioners, said: 'These are anxious times for pensioners and lower interest rates only make it worse.

'Most pensioners rely on interest they get from fixed deposits and as this will be reduced they are in for a tough time.

'Lower interest rates and the high inflation will drastically affect pensioners, many of whom already battle to make ends meet.

A Mercury reader telephoned to say he had been saving all his life with the aim of living off interest on invested capital when he retired next year, but the lower rates made the future very bleak for him.

'I have never wanted to rely on the State for a pension, but the way things are going I may be forced to,' he said.

The Consumer Council said that although it was unfortunate that savers would earn less interest, they had been reaping the benefits of high rates for a long period.

Pensioners score

14/12/86 By David Southey SUN TIMES (300)

WHEN it comes to annual pay increases, many pensioners have fared far better in the past six years than salaried workers.

Old Mutual general manager Gerhard van Niekerk says his group's Pension-Plus system brought an average 13,6% a year growth in pensioners' income — more than most working people received in annual salary increases.

For the year to December 1986, Old Mutual has declared a record bonus of 14,65%. This is split into a basic bonus of 6,4%, which is added to monthly pensions and a terminal bonus of 8,25% paid in cash.

Runaway inflation in the past 10 years has hammered most pensioners' incomes. Inflation rose from 5,5% in 1971 to 11,5% in 1976 to more than 19% this year. Coupled with the severe recession of the past three years, many small to medium companies have been pressed to grant *ex gratia* increases to their pensioners.

Pensioners sharing directly in assurers' profit performance have scored hand over fist on their impoverished fixed-income counterparts. However, the Mutual's Pension-Plus system is the only one which provides for an annual increase independently of the actions of the sponsoring employer of a fund, and without any further financial input by the employer after the employee's retirement.

Old Mutual guarantees the increased monthly pension for life. Bonuses increase these pensions every year.

DD 17/12/86

Sash challenges official on tax claims

3 DO

Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — The district representative for the Department of Home Affairs in Bathurst and a former magistrate, Mr A. G Griffiths, has backtracked on a statement in a circular he submitted to the chairmen of all the farmers' associations in the district.

The circular is aimed at positively identifying all blacks collecting pensions in the Bathurst district, said to number about 3 000, and preventing anyone collecting two pensions — in South Africa and Ciskei.

In the circular, Mr Griffiths said: "Remember they (the pensioners) have not really paid taxes . . ."

The Albany branch of the Black Sash reacted strongly to this. The chairman, Mrs Rosemary van Wyk Smith, said: "One appreciates that Mr Griffiths must regularise the pension payouts — he may be under orders — but I must challenge his statement about their not having paid taxes."

She said that as a former magistrate, Mr Griffiths should have been aware that it was only four years since a uniform tax system for all races was introduced.

All adults paid a basic general tax (poll tax) until 1979 and in some cases an additional "hut" tax in respect of residential stands.

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) was introduced in 1970. Blacks were included and GST had been paid by everyone, including pensioners, since July 1978.

It was only from March 1982 that the final phasing out of a separate tax for blacks was effected.

"Mr Griffiths should have done his homework before he went into print," said Mrs Van Wyk Smith.

However, Mr Griffiths said he was referring only to income tax.

"The majority of these pensioners are former farm labourers. Most would not have paid income tax because they would not have earned enough. Only professional people, such as teachers or a handful of business people, might have done so. Teachers would be receiving government pensions and successful businessmen might not qualify for the civil old-age pension."

Mr Griffiths agreed that all would have paid the general (poll) tax of R2 a year and that everyone paid GST.

"Hut" tax, however, applied only to those in Native Trust lands, he said.

The Urban Founda-
tion said what could be
done in this regard was
to get blacks into em-
ployment pension
schemes and old age
pension and to improve
these income schemes to
meet the needs of the
urban black aged.

It also found that be-
cause blacks were re-
garded as temporary so-
journers in urban areas,
no provision was made
for community services.

It suggested that the
plan of action was the
development of local
black community orga-
nisations which would
be concerned with the
care of the black aged.
In this regard more so-
cial workers and more
welfare workers should
be employed to cater for
the interests of the el-
derly.

Another way in which
people can help their
aged is to build a range
of accommodation in
the community, includ-
ing special housing,
sheltered housing and
institutional accommo-
dation provided in old

She

The Urb
tion say local au
could help by rese
existing houses,
smaller ones for the use
by the aged in the com-
munity and during any
new housing project,
local authorities could
retain a small portion
for sheltered housing.

According to the Ur-
ban Foundation, local
authorities could also as-
sist by taking extra rev-
enue from rentals on
fully paid up houses to
be returned to them for
the development of
houses for the aged.

The private sector,
say community workers,
can assist by affording
the aged to live an inde-
pendent and active lives
in the community and if
this is no longer possi-
ble, appropriate com-
prehensive care should
be made available such
as initiating and facilitat-
ing activities in areas
where the community
fails.

The priva ctor
could also sta vn
schemes which can

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Mrs JOSEPHINE Ndlovu, from Soweto, is one of the grannies who would love to see somebody loving her. She was photographed taking a stroll in one of the township's streets.

Pic: MOFFAT ZUNGU

e aged

home through the efforts of the community itself. The communities were encouraged by social workers from the national council for the aged to undertake the project.

Mrs Mzizi said other communities can follow such examples and start their own projects. People wanting to get involved in projects for the aged could telephone the council for the aged at 23-6146.

Mrs Mzizi said the private sector could be approached by community organisations to help in community schemes.

"The Vosloorus project is a shining example of what the community can do for itself and what the private sector can contribute in doing something for the aged," said Mrs Mzizi.

TWO community workers from Alexandra Topwnship, Mr H Moloke and Mr H H Dlamini.
Pics: MOFFAT ZUNGA

Adopt a granny'

PEOPLE intimately involved in e lives of the ed have given a mber of hints dinary people n use in improvg the lot of the derly.

Well-known welre worker, Mrs ene Ntintili says ople can help the aged in their communities by visiting them and helping in doing little chores such as washing them and cleaning their homes.

The Chief Director for Development in the National Council for the Care of the Aged in Johannesburg, Mrs Thapelo Mzizi said a number of welfare groups in Alexandra township and Vosloorus township on the East Rand have started schemes to "adopt a granny".

She said ordinary people in these areas were engaged in activities where they help the aged in their homes with house chores, and some made it their daily routine to see to it that a granny was comfortable.

It means a great deal to an elderly person if one pays a visit or simply telephone to say hello," said Mrs Mzizi.

She said the youth in these areas have organised themselves into groups to assist in the care of the aged.

"What elderly people really need is respect and if all of us can show respect to them by little things such as helping them cross the road, we will have done a great deal to soften their hardship," Mrs Mzizi said.

She said due to their age, some old people were not in favour of fast life and the hussle and bustle of present day living. They preferred a more subdued life and people should be sensitive to their situation by being patient.

At another level the Urban Foundation has found that the priority areas for action in the care of the urban black aged were the provision of income mechanisms, community services and accommodation.

In a study of the elderly, the Urban Foundation found that most black people were excluded from membership of pension schemes at their places of employment.

Pension

It also revealed that fewer blacks of pensionable age receive State old age pension compared to other races and that in those few who received it the pay gap between black pensions and white pension is widening instead of narrowing.

Sowetan **senior reporter, LANGA SKOSANA, in this series looks at the lives of pensioners. The *Sowetan* focuses on this plight in an effort to have the community do everything to ensure that the aged get a better deal. This is the last of five articles.**

age homes and nursing homes.

Community workers say this could be done from area to area in conjunction with bodies such as the National Council for the Aged and welfare organisations concerned with the aged.

They point out that projects such as old age homes should not be undertaken unless that particular community needs such a home. They say the emphasis on old age care should centre on the elderly living within the community and being part of that community.

Plight of th

From page 12

repeated by others, they say.

Community worker, Mr H Moloke, chairman of the Alexandra Committee for the Care of the Aged feels "adopting" a granny was more practical than putting old people away in institutions.

"Some grannies are against old age homes and prefer living in the community. And there are cases where some grannies desperately need care and we try and assist them. Some other people may suggest old age homes for them," he said.

Their "adopt a granny" scheme was very popular, said Mr Moloke.

He said their scheme has permeated to many homes in Alexandra township and people were more aware of the needs of the aged.

"If communities in other areas could copy this example and adopt their grannies and grandpas there wouldn't be much need for institutions," he said.

Another member of the Alexandra "adopt a granny" scheme, the Rev M M Dlamini said many elderly people needed spiritual care and church ministers and lay preachers had a role to play.

"What impressed us most was the response of the youth who came forward and initiated their own programmes for helping the elderly and the handicapped," he said.

Funeral

A funeral undertaker said his company has started a burial scheme for the elderly of whatever age to help their families with funeral costs.

The families or the elderly pay less than R10 joining and subscription fee a month.

Other communities like those in Vosloorus and Katlehong on the East Rand have started building an old age

DAIRY INDUSTRY, REPUBL

Parties
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Area A:
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Area C:

Footnotes

tart to queue up at 2.30am

. . . 4:20 am arrival . . . "Why in the same way as whites?"

Mr STEVEN Mathige . . . 4:30 am arrival . . . "I want to be paid through the bank."

WHY do many aged black people spend the night in queues to await a paymaster who arrives at 9.30am the following day?

This bizarre practice, which has been going on for decades, has left many people wondering.

Three weeks ago, two *Sowetan* newsmen spent a night at a Meadowlands pay point, camping with some of the aged in order to get an insight into the many problems facing them.

The early arrivals usually come at about 2.30am, carrying empty tin cans, which they use as chairs; blankets, raincoats, pieces of cardboard and chairs. They also carry empty stomachs.

Hawkers also flood the pay points as early as 4.30am with pre-cooked food, tea, coffee bread and meat, to sell to the thousands that come to each pay point.

Cold

Fires are made with pieces of cardboard, wood and paper to get warmth from the bitterly cold nights. Those who cannot stand around a fire, sit freezing until the paymaster arrives five to seven hours later.

Many of those interviewed said the reason they arrived that early was to avoid the scramble that usually occurs after 7am when thousands throng the pay point.

Others said cash usually gets finished before everyone got paid, resulting in late-comers running helter skelter to other pay points on subsequent days chasing after the paymaster.

Sowetan **senior reporter, LANGA SKOSANA, in this series looks at the lives of pensioners. The *Sowetan* focuses on this plight in an effort to have the community do everything to ensure that the aged get a better deal. This is the fourth of five articles.**

Others felt it was safer to come early while another group preferred arriving at 2.30am so they could attend to other business early in the day, soon after getting paid.

Others explained that the tension and anxiety that had been building up in their families due to lack of money forced them to be there before anyone so as to secure a place that guaranteed that they would receive the money.

Talk

The talk among many of the people who spend nights at the pay points centre around health, family situation, money, politics and the stresses of present-day living.

Others prefer to remain quiet and aloof and do not speak to anyone unless spoken to.

Old age has made others lose perception of their surroundings and find difficulty in communicating with others. They seem entirely dependent on the people who have brought them to the pay point.

At about 2.30am the frail figure of 67-year-old Mr Albert Mulaudzi, of Zone 5, Meadowlands, hobbles in the darkness into the open space between the Meadowlands Lily Cinema and the clinic.

He is wearing a torn jacket, shirt and leans

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☚ From Page 16

heavily on the stick he is carrying. He has a 5-litre empty can in his other hand which he wants to use to mark his position in the queue.

He perches himself on the tin to begin his long and lonely wait. He prays softly for a minute.

Speaking hesitantly at first, Mr Mulaudzi said he was used to arriving at the point at that time because he once had a bitter experience of having to travel to the city to get his pay due to late coming. On that day, he said, he did not even have a cent to pay for transport.

Beggar

He said: "If you are a beggar, you don't have to keep the master waiting." He explained and said: "Blacks have been made beggars in the land of their birth. We beg for food, for accommodation, for clothes and for everything a man requires to live. I'm not here at this time because I like it . . . I'm forced by (political) circumstances."

He said old people of other races got their money from banks and building societies at reasonable times. Blacks, he said, are made to suffer the indignity of queueing in the early hours of the morning for a pittance.

He added that the situation in his family has been precarious due to lack of money and family members were irritable because they were hungry.

Salary

Mr Mulaudzi said as a youth he worked in a steel firm in Germiston before leaving for his hometown in Venda in the early sixties. He returned to work in an engineering company as a general office worker. His salary when he left the company after 17 years was R364 a month.

What worsened his situation he said was his marriage to two wives who bore him nine children who were all dependent on his pension pay.

Another reason for his early coming was to have a moment to reflect on his personal situation away from family squabbling.

The bulk of the early arrivals come at about 5.30am and their numbers swell to over 1 000 at about 7am.

Mrs Grace Tlokwa (66), of Zone 2, Meadowlands, said pension pay day afforded her the opportunity to meet and socialise with other people.

A GROUP of pensione

"I'm very lonely and sometimes feel unwanted. People think I am a burden to them and when I meet people with similar problems to mine, I feel a bit bet-

rs gather around a fire which they made from cardboard boxes and tomato boxes while waiting for the paymaster at Meadowlands.

Pics: MOFFAT ZUNGU

Her view about the present payout system was that it was based on a misconception by the authorities who believed that blacks preferred waiting in the night for their money.

"They don't know how angry our children get each time we have to come and queue in this place," she said.

She said she suffered from pneumonia last winter when she was exposed with very little clothing on a bitterly cold rainy day.

The pensioners gave accounts of their feelings of helpnessness in a situation they could not control or change. They said they expected to come back on January 18 for the same dose of waiting and waiting and waiting.

300

11/12/86

Pensioners :

Mr CHARLIE Mhlongo . . . 4:10 am arrival . . . "I like to warm myself in the fire while I wait for the pay."

Mr MALI Shabalal
can't blacks get p

Mr AMOS Malibane . . . 5 am arrival . . . "I welcome the news that as from next year we will be paid through banks, post offices or building societies of our own choice."

SOWETAN

11/12/86