URBAN AFRICANS — 1984

GENERAL

JANUARY — DEC.

Deciding how to split the liquor millions

GOVERNMENT officials are discussing how to split up the tens of millions of rands they expect from the sale of the 186 liquor outlets owned by black township administration boards.

The outlets have been a monopoly of the country's 14 black administration boards. Now they are to be sold to private enterprise.

The deputy-director of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr John Ewles, who is overseeing the sale, said this week: "We are still waiting for the boards to report back to the department on the sales.

"Discussions about an equitable division of the money are taking place at the highest level. Black local authorities may get a portion. But I am not prepared to say what that portion will be.

"The administration boards must first settle the tremendous costs they incurred to build fortresses around the liquor outlets after the 1976 riots. In many cases those fortresses were built with capital loans and that money must be repaid before anyone else benefits," Mr Ewles said.

The total tendered for the outlets is estimated to be more than R60-million.

The talks about how to spend it take place against a background of disputes between prospective partners in the sales and warnings by the Liquor Board and economic experts that the sales could fall through.

The chairman of the Liquor Board, Mr T B Vorster, has already announced that no black-white partnership will be granted a liquor licence until all applications are submitted from around the country.

The Liquor Act could be

By WILMAR UTTING

altered, he said, if it were found that white interests were using black 'fronts'.

The Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC), which has strong interests in the development of black businesses, has written to the government saying it was concerned about the use of black fronts by white exploiters who are intent on establishing 'partnerships' to take over a majority of the outlets.

Dr Ben Vosloo, managing director of the SBDC, said he had made representations directly to Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, after becoming disturbed by the number of black businessmen who had approached the SBDC for financial assistance to tender for the outlets.

"We had decided in principle that we could not assist with finance because this was not a question of developing a business, but of buying goodwill.

"We also found that the administration boards were selling off 186 outlets at prices of between R250 000 and in excess of R1-million. We would have run out of funds," Dr Vosloo said.

After a number of interviews with applicants he had realised they had little knowledge of the process of tendering or of running a business.

"It became obvious during discussions that they were sent along as black fronts for white interests," Dr Vosloo said.

In his representations to Dr de Villiers, Dr Vosloo recommended two strategies designed to prevent one monopoly being replaced by another.

These were, firstly, that the administration boards be persuaded to restrict their sales to only one outlet to each individual or group and, secondly, that the Liquor Board extend the number of licences to stimulate competition.

Mr Ewles said the boards had sold the outlets as a result of a Cabinet decision.

"Everything was done openly," he said.

Once the boards had sold the outlets it was up to the new owners to apply for licences to operate the premises.

"If whites want to go in for hookery-pookery, that is up to them. The government cannot be blamed if they get their fingers burned," Mr Ewles said.

Argus 27/1/84 339

ets over

ets ban

Olaf Palme

or Swedes

taxes on his R75 600 a year income, while former Finance Minister Gunnar Strange — mainly responsible for Sweden's taxation flagellation — pays 71 percent on his.

Britain attracts with significantly reduced taxation on capital and assets, while Swedish-based millionaires see their interest eaten up by Social Democratic policy-induced inflation and sneaking socialism.

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The British Government is facing a wave of protest over its decision to ban trade unions at its huge secret radio listening post in Cheltenham.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told MPs that the decision had been taken "in the interests of national security".

Those who agree to quit their union by March 1 will receive R1 700 for their loss of rights. Those who refuse will be transferred or given early retirement.

About 8 000 people are involved. The ban affects all staff, no matter how humble their job — from typists and messengers to the most senior civil service grades working as linguists, electronics experts and top administrators.

Angry

Opposition to the move has been swift and angry.

"Disturbing and perplexing," the Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey called it.

Union leaders have forecast a campaign of opposition.

Mr Bill McCall, leader of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said: "We reject utterly the implication that trade union membership has ever at any time threatened the security of the nation".

Disruption

The ban at Cheltenham — Britain's most sensitive electronic eavesdropping centre — follows disruption by civil service industrial action between 1979 and 1981.

The union leaders say the reasons given by the Government for deciding

Controversial Koornhof Bill for Parliament

Political Staff

THE controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill to control the movement of blacks has been reintroduced in Parliament.

The Bill is one of 31 which will be put on the order paper on Monday, following notices of motion from various ministers and deputy-ministers on the opening day of Parliament today.

Many of the Bills appear to be of a technical nature and have as yet to be published.

SELECT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, asked that the Orderly Movement Bill be referred immediately to the Parliamentary select committee on constitutional affairs.

The Bill is the last of the so-called trilogy and also the most controversial. There have been repeated reports that the Government was considering dropping the Bill or amending it substantially.

Whether it has done so will not be known before it is re-published. Dr Koornhof also gave notice that he would introduce a Bill to "provide for the purposeful development of black communities outside the national states . . ."

Legislation to tighten up squatting control will be coming from the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, and a new Bill to help clear up the various claims concerning the John Dunn land in Kwazulu.

Controversy flares in opening minutes

Political Staff

CONTROVERSY about Mr Fanie Botha, the former Minister of Manpower, caused a stir in the normally uneventful opening minutes of the new session of Parliament today.

The issue arose when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, proposed a motion of appreciation for Mr Fanie Botha's services as Leader of the House until he resigned towards the end of last year.

Moments earlier the Prime Minister had proposed motions of condolence on the death of Mr B J Vorstsr and Mr Harry Pitman. These were supported by all parties and passed unanimously.

But — although the Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, seconded the motion on Mr Fanie Botha — the Conservative Party declined to be associated with it.

Mr Jan Hoon, the Conservative chief whip, said the former minister had been a controversial figure.

An obviously piqued Mr P W Botha said the matter would be held over and taken up again on Monday.

Tribute to Vorster, Pitman

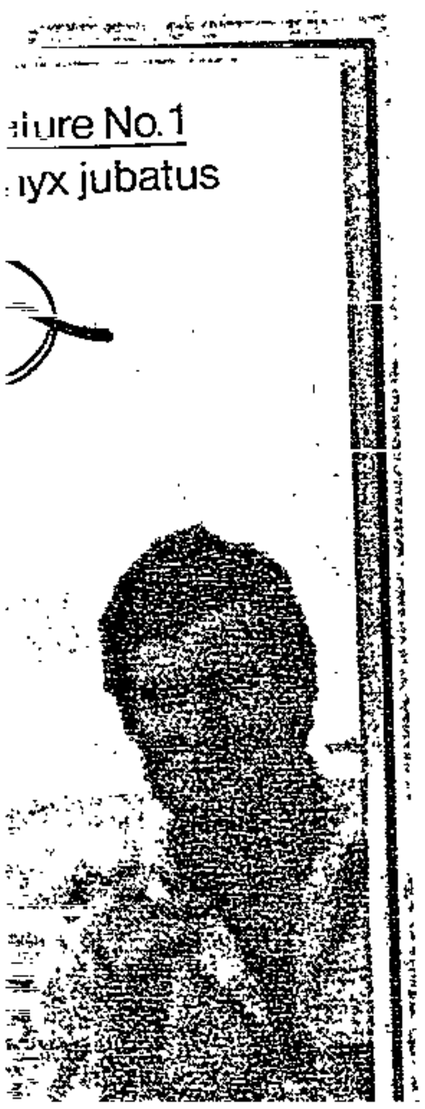
Parliamentary Staff

A MOTION of tribute to the former State President, Mr B J Vorster, was adopted unanimously in the Assembly today.

A similar tribute was paid to the late Mr Harry Pitman, former MP for Pinetown, who died during the parliamentary re-

Party and the Conservative Party, associated their parties with the motions.

Mr Botha said the death of Mr Vorster was a great loss to the Assembly. His services during more than 25 years as a member of Parliament and later as Prime Minister and State Presi-



(2) No, for the reasons mentioned under (1).

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

Computer equipment

*7. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) Whether any control is exercised over items (a) imported into and (b) exported from South Africa; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the control exercised;

(2) whether a Mr Richard Mueller received authorization to (a) import into and (b) export from South Africa certain computer equipment; if so, (i) when, (ii) from whom and (iii) in respect of what category or categories of computer equipment;

(3) whether an investigation has been instituted into the incident; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

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

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes. Only certain categories of articles are, however, subject to import or export control.
Control is exercised by means of import and export permits.

(2) (a) No, as the importation of computer equipment is not subject to import control.

(b) No.

(3) Yes. The investigation by the Department of Industries and Commerce together with Customs and Excise has not yet been completed. I also refer the hon member to the reply to Question No 1 by the hon the Prime Minister on 1 February 1984.

Black employees in blocks of flats

*6. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 19 on 2 September 1983, he has reached a decision regarding the formulae in respect of Black employees in blocks of flats; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so,

(2) whether he has revised these formulae; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the new formulae and (b) what criteria are applied in granting permission to employers to accommodate an employee on the premises?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(a) Comments and proposals by the Administration Boards, which handle the licensing of premises, including the housing of Black employees, have just been received by the Department of Co-operation and Development. These contributions by the Boards had to be preceded by a time consuming examination of this complex matter.

(b) The Department will submit recommendations to me. A decision may be expected soon.

ARGUS 8/2/84 (339)

Plea for black ownership

AN amendment by the official Opposition — that the Black Communities Development Bill include provision for black ownership of land — was ruled unacceptable by the Deputy Chairman of Committees, Mr Val Volker.

He said the amendment, proposed by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated), was in conflict with the principles of the Bill accepted during the second reading.

Mr Olivier said in proposing the amendment during the committee stage that, as the Bill accepted the permanence of blacks in urban areas, it was Parliament's duty to grant blacks the rights which came with that permanence.

The 99-year leasehold system was tantamount to ownership and there was therefore little point in refusing ownership rights strictly on ideological grounds. — Sapa. Sapa.

Blacks on new boards 'possible'

Parliamentary Staff

BLACKS could possibly be appointed to the proposed development boards which would replace administration boards, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said.

Replying to questions from Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) during the committee stage of the Black Comunities Development Bill, Dr Morrison said the Bill did not stipulate the race of members of the proposed boards.

In this respect it was similar to the old law but so far no blacks had been appointed to administration boards.

"People will be appointed on merit and I believe that if an able black man is found he will be considered on merit," he said.

"The possibility of the appointment of a black is not excluded but I cannot promise that a black will be appointed when the boards are formed."

Earlier Conservative Party members criticised Dr Morrision for refusing to say whether future ministers, directors-general and administrators in the Department of Co-operation and Development would be whites only.

Dr Morrison said the matter would only be settled in future and he could not make any undertakings. In the new system the State President would appoint Cabinet ministers and he could not anticipate events.

Mr Eglin said little progress would be made if Dr Morrison adopted this attitude.

The question did not concern some future government — the Opposition merely wanted to know the viewpoint of this Government.

Dr Morrison said the Government would ensure that the powers of black local authorities were not curtailed by the proposed development boards.

No leasehold for City blacks

CAPE TIMES 8/2/84

339 345 407

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — It was an old National Party principle that leasehold rights would not be available to blacks in the Western Cape, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said yesterday.

He was rejecting an amendment proposed by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin, to a clause in the Black Communities Development Bill which would include 99-year leasehold rights for blacks in the Western Cape.

Mr Eglin moved during committee stage debate on the bill the deletion of a provision for the State President to exclude, by proclamation, certain areas from leasehold rights covered in the bill.

In terms of government policy, the Western Cape is a preferential labour area for coloureds, and Professor Nic Olivier (PFP Nominated) said the measure was clearly aimed at the Western Cape, even though this was not directly stated.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, supported the PFP amendment, saying the provision was a purely political one — a "hangover of the Verwoerdian concept".

It was a fact there were blacks who were in the Western Cape legally, and whether they rented or leased their accommodation would make no difference to their job competition with coloureds.

Law and order

It would, however, make a difference to stability among the people concerned, because as "property owners" they would be on the side of law and order in times of unrest, as opposed to the rootless revolutionary.

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP Rissik) said his party would not support the PFP amendment because the measure was in line with the "old" NP policy.

He added, however, that there was clearly a division of opinion in the NP on the issue, saying a speech in the second reading debate on the bill by Mr Andre van der Walt (NP Bellville) had been in agreement with Mr Eglin's proposal.

Mr Eglin also pointed out that leasehold rights were in effect available to Western Cape blacks already, but that the government was hiding this from its supporters.

Utility companies like Uluntu had been formed and the government leased land to them which was in turn leased to blacks for 30-year periods.

This system was to prevent private enterprise from becoming involved in the development of black townships in the Western Cape.

Earlier in the debate, while stating that Mr Eglin's amendment was unacceptable, Dr Morrison said it was an old NP principle that leasehold rights would not be available to blacks in the Western Cape.

The PFP amendment was rejected after the House divided, with the NRP voting with the PFP against the NP and the CP. — Sapa

Rikhoto judgment 8/2/84

Q. 61.92

54. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black persons qualifying for rights under section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, had had their reference books endorsed in accordance with the Rikhoto judgment in each Administration Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The number of reference books endorsed in the various Administration Board areas as at 31 December 1983 is as follows:

Central Transvaal	2 145
Western Transvaal	20
Highveld	584
West Rand	7 140
East Rand	9 942
Northern Transvaal	0
Eastern Transvaal	0
Oranje Vaal	1 124
Southern OFS	38
Drakensberg	192
Port Natal	681
Northern Cape	7
Eastern Cape	1 057
Western Cape	1 758
Total	24 688

Clause a 'blot' on Bill

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government has rejected opposition calls to remove a clause from the Black Communities Develop Bill which would enable it to remove coloureds from black areas and to demolish their buildings.

Describing the clause as a "blot on a fairly positive Bill", Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North) said it showed that apartheid was alive and well in South Africa.

The clause tried to force separation between people and "smacked of authoritarianism of the worst kind".

"This is the kind of clause that makes South Africa the polecat of the world, it is the kind of clause that ensures our isolation in sport and shows that apartheid is alive and well," he said.

Many coloureds lived happily in well-adjusted communties in numerous townships and farms in the Karoo.

His amendment to scrap parts of the clause was supported by the New Republic Party.

The leader of the NRP, Mr W Vause Raw, said his party favoured coloured people remaining in black townships — if they had to move it should not be at the department's decision.

"They should move voluntarily or if there is conflict and confrontation, it should be at the request of the local authority," he said.

Dr George Morrision, Deputy Minister of Cooperation, rejected the PFP amendment.

He said the department received a surprising number of representations from coloureds living in black communties, asking for separate townships, and from black communities asking for the removal of coloureds.

"It cuts both ways. Blacks do not want coloureds in their areas and if we receive requests for the removal of people we must have the power to do so," he said.

Easy passage for black Bill

ARGUS 9/2/84 339

Parliamentary Staff

THE Black Communities Development Bill, which provides for the development of black communities outside the national states, has passed through its committee stage with only minor amendments.

The Bill — the second in a trilogy of Bills dealing with urban blacks in South Africa — had an easy passage through its second-reading and committee stages.

Many of the 70 clauses were passed without discussion.

Important provisions deal with the establishment of development boards to replace the existing administration boards in black areas.

The Bill also sets out the powers and functions of the proposed new boards.

Blacks' position high on agenda

Political Staff

BLACK constitutional development — particularly for people outside the national states — was now high on the government's agenda, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town, Dr Koornhof said the urgent attention that this matter was being given was illustrated by:

● A cabinet meeting on January 17 at which the issue had been discussed in depth.

● A meeting on the same day between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and leaders of the national states.

● A meeting on February 3 between Mr Botha and the presidents of the four independent national states.

● The prominence given to black constitutional development during the no-confidence debate in Parliament.

● The introduction as the first bill on the order paper in Parliament this week of the Black Communities Development Bill in which a "positive line" had been taken despite "shortcomings".

● Two pending private members' motions in Parliament which would focus on the position of blacks.

● Continuing work of the cabinet committee into the position of blacks outside the national states.

Dr Koornhof said the government had promised during the referendum that black constitutional development would be given urgent attention in the new year and that was now being done.

● Dr Koornhof announced that he would soon be calling another press conference to give facts and figures about removals. "Untruths" and "half-truths" were being published about removals and were doing the country a great deal of harm.

Parliament a

Cape Times 9/2/84

24 688 get 'Rikhoto' rights

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A total of 24 688 Africans qualifying for rights under Section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act had their reference books endorsed in accordance with the Rikhoto judgment, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

There were 1 758 endorsements made by the Western Cape Administration Board and 1 057 in the Eastern Cape.

...Yesterday Mr Oberholzer ... it is also understood the ... to pass a resolution in the ... or of voluntary resignations ... ley.

Sale of black houses will pick up — Dr K

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The major obstacles regarding the surveying of houses for sale in black areas under the Government's 99-year leasehold scheme had been overcome and sales should now pick up, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference in Cape Town, Dr Koornhof said the leasing of houses under the scheme had been delayed due to the shortage of surveyed properties.

The Government originally budgeted about R28-million over four years for surveying, excluding R4,5-million for Soweto.

During 1983, 91 000 stands were surveyed in black residential areas, bringing the total number of surveyed stands to 105 000. Surveyors were busy with work on a further 315 000 stands which left a balance of about 95 000, Dr Koornhof said.

Although the survey work was planned over four years, the urgent need for stands had necessitated greater speed and the survey was now nearly complete, he said.

During 1983 there were 4 711 applications for the provisional granting of leasehold issued by administration boards, of which 2 112 had already been registered, bringing the total number of registered leases as at December 31 last year to 5 604.

Part of the Government's strategy regarding black housing was to inform and "activate" the private sector to get involved. To facilitate this the regulations on the administration and management of black towns had been amended.

"All the channels have been opened as far as we are capable of opening them for the private sector to participate. But now that we have done it we have got a common duty. I feel that I and the department and also the news media must assist each other so that the private sector will in fact now come to light within its means to do its duty," Dr Koornhof said.

He said he hoped he would have a happier experience with regard to private sector particiaption in black housing than he had with private sector involvement — or lack of involvement — when channels were opened for their participation in setting up businesses in black areas.

If any obstacles remained regarding private sector involvement in housing, then the Government would remove them "if we can", he said.

WEATHER MAIL

Information supplied by the Weather Bureau in Pretoria

FORECAST FOR TODAY

How to use your weather guide

Use the colour key to see today's high temperature range on the big map and tomorrow's forecast below. The numbers under the towns are minimum and maximum temperatures

% CHANCE OF RAIN
10-33 66-90
33-66 100

Type of rain
D Drizzle S Showers
R Rain T Thunderstorms
Snow in white

TEMPERATURE RANGE in °C
26-30
11-15
16-20
21-25

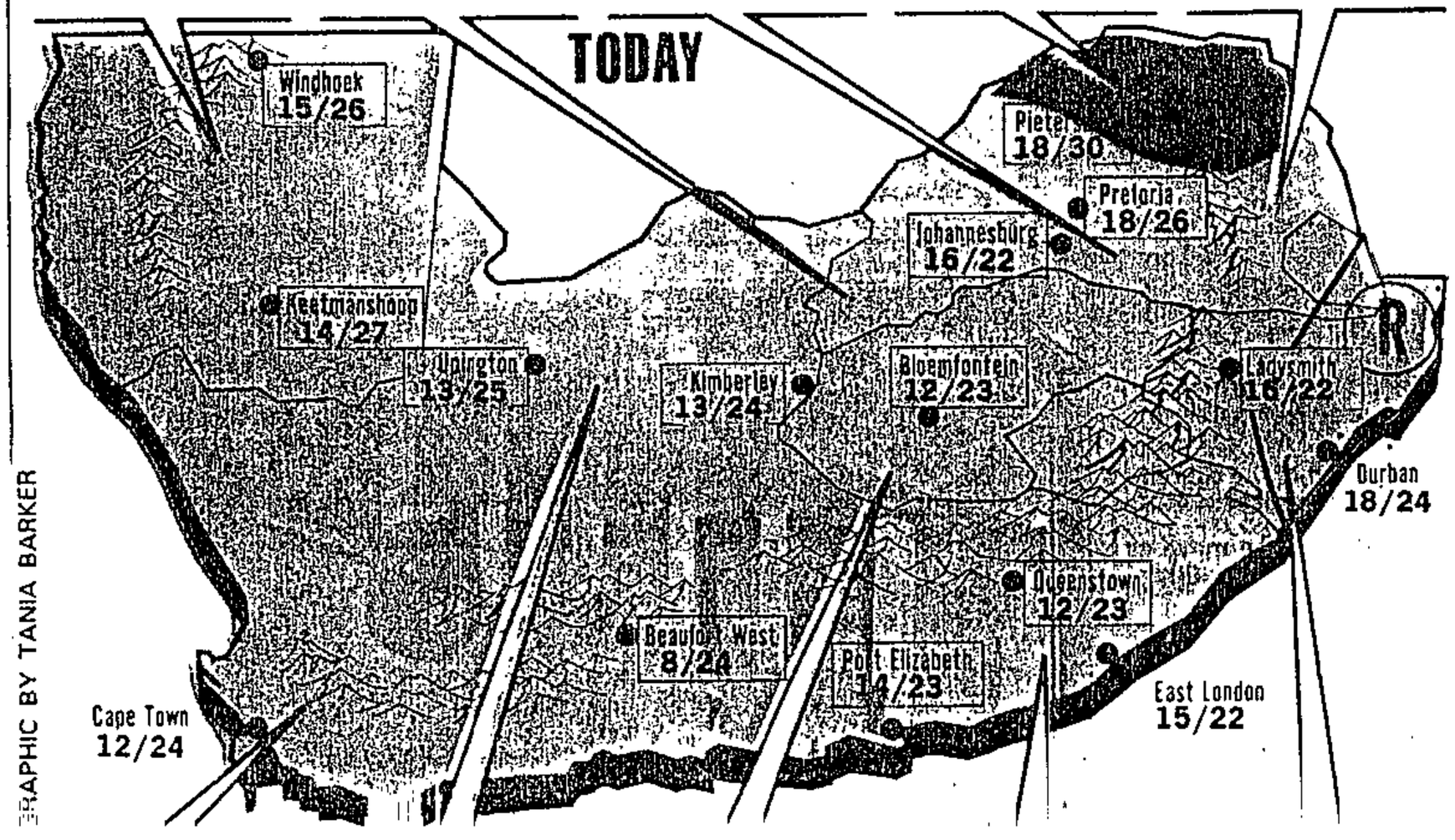
South West Africa
PARTLY cloudy and warm to hot with isolated thunder showers.

Transvaal W SW
FINE and cool but warmer over the northern parts.

Transvaal S SE
FINE and cool but cloudy over the eastern parts of the Highveld.

Transvaal N NW
FINE and cool but warm to hot over the northern parts

Transvaal Lowveld
PARTLY cloudy and mild becoming cloudy and cooler.



GRAPHIC BY TANIA BARKER

Arms to SA lead to court

DÜSSELDORF. — Four employees of a West German weapons firm, Rheinmetall, are to be tried on charges involving alleged illegal arms sales to South Africa, Argentina and Saudi Arabia, a court spokesman said on Tuesday.

No date has yet been set for the proceedings, which follow a five-year investigation by the public prosecutor.

The four men are accused of unauthorised arms exports via third countries.

West German arms exports require licences and the government bans them if they are likely to increase tension in particular areas.

The court spokesman said the charges relate to arms sales alleged to have been channelled through Paraguay, Italy and Spain between 1977 and 1980.

A Rheinmetall statement on behalf of the accused, said the exports were authorised and the men had not acted wrongly. — Sapa-Reuter.

establishing communications and ferrying in emergency supplies like tents, blankets and food.

From a health point of view, the danger of typhoid, malaria and cholera breaking out was under control, according to reports from officials in the area, he said.

The Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, who toured the area recently, said one of the immediate objectives was to ensure at least one access road to every village in the disaster area.

Damage to Natal roads following floods caused by Cyclone Domoina could be R24-million, Mr Roy Hindle, the province's Director of Roads, said yesterday.

The SABC reported him as saying it was not yet known what effect the damage to the roads would have on important road building projects in Natal.

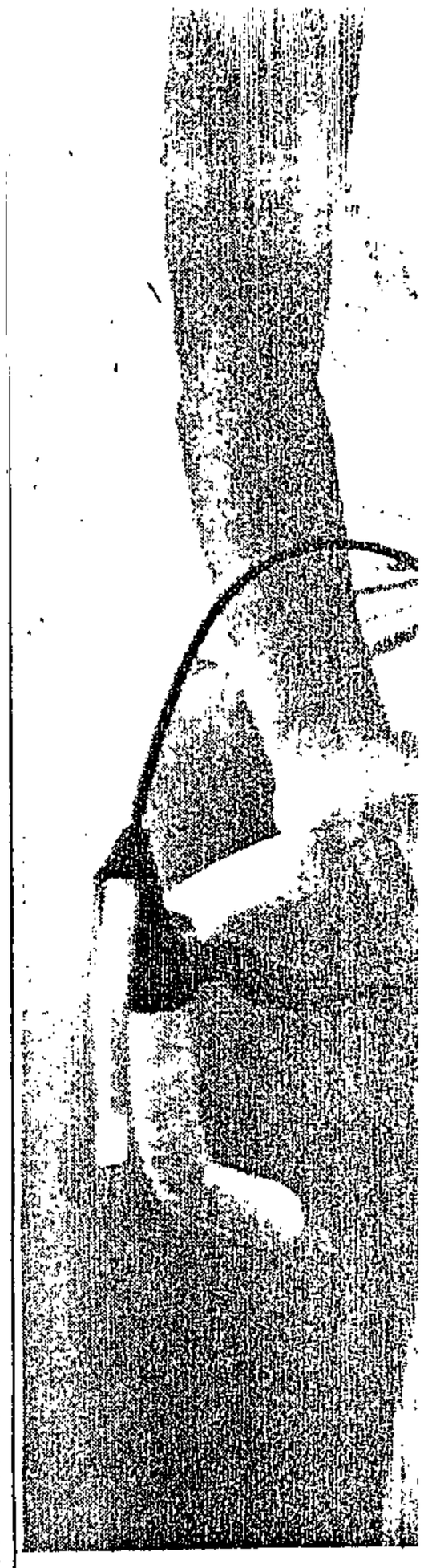
He said a final estimate of damage had not yet been made.

In Swaziland, most of the schoolchildren and teachers who have been besieging Matsapa Airport, Manzini, and various airstrips in the flooded areas of Swaziland, have now been airlifted to their destinations.

The airlift, operated by the Swaziland Defence Force assisted by a South African Government helicopter, is continuing to airlift students, teachers and essential workers, including police and technicians, to the eastern areas of the country that still remain inaccessible by road.

● In Geneva, the League of Red Cross Societies yesterday launched an appeal for R312 000 for flood relief in Swaziland.

● West Germany has donated R91 000 to help victims of Cyclone Domoina in Mozambique and an additional R45 500 for those in Swaziland, the Foreign Ministry said in Bonn yesterday. The money will be used for repairing flood damage and replacing seed. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.



Karen Schelle is the girl who Prime Minister when she fir fancied heself as a windsurf couldn't even ride a bicycle. ride. She's also got her eye

Sergeant 'blamed spirits'

Pretoria Bureau

Sgt Cremer has pleaded ...people, including Sgt

Cape Times 9/2/84

Sale of 99-year leases 'should pick up'

Political Staff

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"All the channels have been opened as far as we are capable of opening them for the private sector to participate. But now that we have done it we have got a common duty. I feel that I and the department and also the news media must assist each other so that the private sector will in fact now come to light within its means to do its duty."

Negotiations were under way with the Association of Building Societies and development corporations of national states with a view to establishing building societies in the national states and in that way stimulate the financing of housing.

Morrison: City blacks permanent

CAPE TIMES 10/2/86

339

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The development of the new black township of Khayelitsha near Cape Town clearly indicated that blacks "legally" in the Western Cape were considered permanent, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said yesterday in his reply to third reading debate on the Black Communities Development Bill.

Referring to the issue of leasehold rights raised earlier by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), he said there was no question of the permanence of urban blacks resting on the title of the land upon which they lived.

The fact that leasehold rights would not be available to blacks legally in the Western Cape did not imply that the government did not regard them as permanent.

'Cornerstone' bill

He said the bill was a cornerstone in the meaningful development of black communities outside the national states.

Referring to a speech during the debate by Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP Innesdal), he said the member had been correct in stating that the permanence of blacks in urban areas of South Africa was not the issue at stake.

"These black people are not in the urban areas as a result of government policy. They came to look for work and are a reality that must be taken into account," Dr Morrison said.

He pointed out, however, that development of these communities and improvement of their quality of life could take place only with their involvement and co-operation.

'No cutbacks'

Referring to statements earlier in the debate by Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) to the effect there were fears among staff of personnel cutbacks during the changeover of administration boards to development boards, the deputy minister said this was out of the question.

If anything, more personnel would be needed in future, he said.

The bill was read a third time after the House divided, with the PFP and the NRP voting with the NP against the CP.

As only four CP members were present, the Speaker, Mr J W Greeff, declared the bill read a third time because there were fewer than 15 opposing votes. — Sapa

Mrs Helen Suzman

Dr Piet Koornhof

Suzman: Quality of life is what counts

CAPE TIMES 10/2/84

339

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The contentment of black communities would depend on their quality of life and not on laws passed by Parliament, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokeswoman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, warned yesterday.

Speaking in the third reading debate on the Black Communities Development Bill — the second of the so-called three "Koornhof Bills" — Mrs Suzman said adequate housing, transport, education and equal opportunities were key issues.

It would also have to be accepted that black political aspirations would not be satisfied by votes at local government level in urban areas and at national level only in their homelands.

The new measures for urban blacks (of which the Black Local Authorities Act and the Black Communities Development Bill are two) had not been greeted with much enthusiasm by blacks.

In 29 elections held recently under the Black Local Authorities Act, the average poll was only 21 percent, and in Soweto it was only 10 percent.

Mrs Suzman also questioned the success of the government's 99-year leasehold scheme in black areas. She said figures had shown that of the 111 000 houses in Soweto, only about 3 500 had been leased.

Women's rights

She appealed for the speedy resolution by the Law Commission of the question of women's legal rights, because in particular the status of black women as legal minors greatly disadvantaged them when they tried to raise loans to take out 99-year leases.

● The PFP had supported the Black Communities Development Bill because the permanence of urban blacks was accepted in it, Sapa reports Mrs Suzman as saying.

Mrs Suzman said some PFP amendments had, however, been rejected, leaving a number of important issues "still very much up in the air".

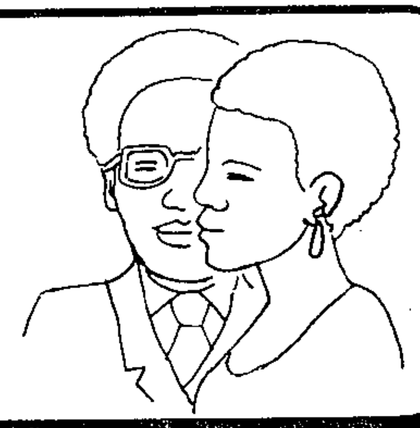
One difficulty with the bill was that its success and that of the first of the trilogy, depended on the third, which was still unknown.

This bill is the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, dealing with influx control, which has been referred to a select committee.

● Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) said he wanted to reassure Mrs Suzman that the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would please her, because judging by the memorandums to the select committee considering the bill, it would be a further move away from separate development.

The Black Communities Development Bill was read for a third time after a division called by the Conservative Party.— Sapa

THE NEW EGOLI



There is as yet no word to describe accurately the newly emerging society of the metropolitan townships. "Middle-class" is incorrect in social as well as political terms.

In this linguistic vacuum The Star has opted for *Egoli* — a broader and evolving use of the name which most blacks originally attached to Johannesburg: "the place of gold".

***Egoli* symbolises achievement and relative wealth. The word encompasses two concepts: urbanisation and upward mobility.**

In this context, *Egoli* people are a class living in the upper strata of black metropolitan areas everywhere in South Africa. These people are as far removed from the poverty-stricken peasants in the tribal areas as Meadowlands is from Houghton.

Now read the startling story of the new *Egoli* ... and how its emergence affects you.

The social revolution

There's dramatic change in the townships

Black consumers are demonstrating their developing money muscles by overtaking whites in the millions of rands they spend on items ranging from food baskets to TV and radio sets.

Black spending at retail stores last year rose to a staggering R8 625 million, according to surveys by the Bureau of Market Research at the University of South Africa.

Black spending power could almost quadruple during the next 16 years. Forecasts by the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University disclose that the combined personal income of black families is poised to climb from R10,4 billion in 1980 to as high as R38 billion by the year 2000 — even if wage levels increase no faster than the average annual pace of the past two decades.

The gap between the spending powers of black and white populations is shrinking dramatically.

Overall white personal income, in 1980 more than double the black total, will be less than R6 billion ahead only 16 years from now.

The rapid and expected growth in black population accounts for part of the trend. But, fundamentally, the estimates reflect the tremendous social revolutions that have begun in the steady advance of black living standards and the emergence of a powerful new force in South African society — a new black middle-class.

The term "middle-class" often rests uneasily on black shoulders because of an inclination to link it with attempts to meekly follow the footprints of white Westerners and turn backs on a true black identity.

It is almost inevitable that a brand new word will be devised to describe the new class. (The Star is using the evolving term *Egoli*, now that the name is losing all political implications of "impermanence" and association with the ugliness of influx control.)

One of the main triggers behind the explosive growth of the new class has been the exodus of black workers from the rural areas into the big towns to find better paid jobs in the industrial and commercial sectors.

The results are evident in research by the All Media Products Service. By 1982 no fewer than 33,2 percent of nearly 4 million urban black households had incomes running above R400 a month.

In contrast, only a relative handful of the 8 million black households in the rural areas had made the R400 grade.

More and more black urbanites are moving into higher wage brackets.

Quite apart from stark and dire poverty in many rural areas, there remain enormous contrasts in living standards even among the urbanites. The lack of individual wealth is sometimes camouflaged by statistics.

Take the electrification programme in Soweto that has attracted news headlines. The West Rand Administration Board six months ago reported that an impressive total of 126 434 houses would have electricity by the 1983 year end.

However, researchers at AMPS found that only 7 000 of the 74 000 wired for electric power under the new programme were actually using electricity. The reason, they suspected, was because many house-owners resented having to pay about R300 for the facility — on top of unfamiliar new fuel bills.

Even so, researchers and salesmen reckon it is only a matter of time before the power flows — and creates a huge and untapped market for electrical appliances from cookers and refrigerators to heaters and hi-fi sets.

"Everyone is busy trying to find acceptable descriptions for the new class", says Mr Clive Corder, managing director of Market Research Africa, which has long been tracking changes in shape of black society.

> **"Black society is growing a new upper strata and the deeper we understand it the better. — Mr Clive Corder, Market Research Africa."**

"At the moment, the term middle-class conjures up quite a political image for many black people. They see it as a misnomer. How, they want to know, can you have a middle class when there is no upper class to measure it by?

"But there is abundant evidence that higher incomes and better education are grooming a growing group of black families strongly motivated towards success.

"The only caution is that westerners must not search for the stereotypes of families they themselves may regard as mid-

The emergence of a new social structure in the black community is reflected in the significant swell of opportunities in business and the professions.

There is a steady increase in the number of doctors and dentists, nurses studying for degrees, lawyers, high school teachers with degrees, people in managerial positions, well-trained sales representatives and trained businessmen and women.

The major difference between today's black professionals and those of yesteryear is that nowadays intensive training is applied in almost every field.

Overseas trips are frequently undertaken by businessmen and other professional people to improve their skills in their respective fields and seminars are regularly conducted.

In the past the little shop around the corner would do for basic commodities. Now, township supermarkets are mushrooming.

In today's changing world a relic of the past that still plagues every black township is the system of migratory labour with its attendant single-sex hostels where men and women from tribal areas come each year to earn enough above the breadline to leave cash to send back home to families in the homelands.

So far little or nothing has changed — the hostels are still temporary homes for many factory workers, flat cleaners and night watchmen. They are among the people who have little chance of improving themselves because the stringent influx control regulations have seen to it that these people are "temporary sojourners" wherever they may choose to sell their labour.

The impermanence also clouds the lives of thousands of black housemaids and gardeners given quarters by white families — usually at the back of their sprawling suburban homes — as long as they hold the job.

But a quick drive around the townships where people are in a settled community shows more filling stations per square kilometre than five years ago.

Even taxi owners now operate fleets, though for other reasons the future of the black taxi owner is at present precarious as taximen eagerly await the Government's final decision on the future of their minibuses.

Clinics in the townships are now using the services of more doctors and nurses, and a number of black lawyers have

Personal incomes are rising steadily

managers through tellers and secretaries to receptionists.

A major shopping centre — Blackchain — was built in Diepkloof, Soweto, a few years ago and is heavily patronised.

The director of Blackchain, Mr Qhudelimzwezwe Majola, says despite the downswing in the economy during 1983 the shopping centre had a sales growth of 48 percent above previous years.

There are 16 franchise holders operating businesses at Blackchain, leasing shops at the huge complex.

Personal incomes have been rising steadily for people in the emergent class.

Suburbs have sprung up overnight with houses that less than a decade ago were the stuff dreams were made of.

Diepkloof Extension, Selection Park in Pimville, Dobsonville Extension and Orlando West Extension — commonly known as Beverly Hills to Sowetans — are areas where the higher income groups are concentrated.

People in these suburbs drive Mercedes, BMW and good Japanese sedans. Almost every home has a television set and such items as refrigerators and electric stoves.

Many of their children attend private schools in the city, though a lot more still attend township schools.

But some people at these suburbs admit that reaching the new rung on the social ladder is not easy.

The houses themselves, admittedly a far cry from the decried "matchbox" type, are a lot more expensive and people saddle themselves with big debts to own one. Furnishing the house is another consideration, as is buying a car.

The house, furniture and car are almost invariably bought on hire-purchase and the terms of payment have to be met monthly.

One affluent suburb in Krugersdorp's Kagiso 2 township is known to everybody there as "Monna ga a loale". That is a shorter version of "Monna ga a loale, mosadi ga a pepe".

Translation of the full version

'No matter how able, politics keep us down'

24 HOURS — Michael Chester — Jon Qwelane — Russell Gault — Stephen McQuillan — 24 HOURS

Mr Jeff Masekwameng, a young Soweton who aims hi[illegible] on the [illegible]

"The whites fail to understand," said the young black junior executive. "They keep on talking about a new middle-class black society and miss the point — time and time again.

"A couple of evenings ago in a Soweto shebeen a few of us were chatting to a buddy of ours from Harare — now in a good professional job.

"He was trying to insist we South African blacks were better off than our counterparts in Zimbabwe, even with the new black independence up there.

"He trotted off figures about salaries, house prices, food costs, living standards in general. We had to ask him to keep his voice down — otherwise there would have been trouble from surrounding tables.

"The comparisons were [illegible]

see it — just like the whites.

SECOND BEST

"Me, I always wanted to be an airline pilot.

"I was prepared to work at it but I know that it would be futile in South Africa because of the political machine. I have had to settle for second best in commerce.

"However good I proved myself I would never be better than a clerk with SA Airways.

"I have two friends who have studied hard to be nuclear physicists, and they're good at it as well.

"One, in sheer frustration, has found a post in Denmark. The other, despite a lot of talent in the nuclear field, has compromised with a humdrum job with no connection with nuclear energy whatsoever.

"How the hell can anyone refer to us as 'middle-class'?

"No matter how much talent a black may have in a particu lar sphere, he is held down by politics. The South African whites simply don't trust us in a variety of jobs.

"Sure, one can find a fancy title. But it all depends on which industry you are in. If it's a 'sensitive' sector, you can forget it.

"So what's all this chatter about an emergent new black middle class?

"It means nothing until we have the opportunities really to prove ourselves.

"There are times we reckon it preferable to starve in dignity rather than accept labels such as 'middle-class' which somehow implies we are satisfied with our place in South African society and have dropped our struggle for real advancement.

"South Africa will never be able to tap the full potential of the black population until there is the sort of political reform that makes us feel we have a genuinely equal footing with everyone else."

TOMORROW:

A R4 BILLION BOOST FOR SA EACH YEAR

A young man who wants the best

He has earned a magazine writer. He thinks him is the new house he has bought in the affluent Soweto suburb of Diepkloof Extension. "When you have a young wife and starting a family, you must try to give them the best. Today we have a chance to do so."

and comparisons soon part company.

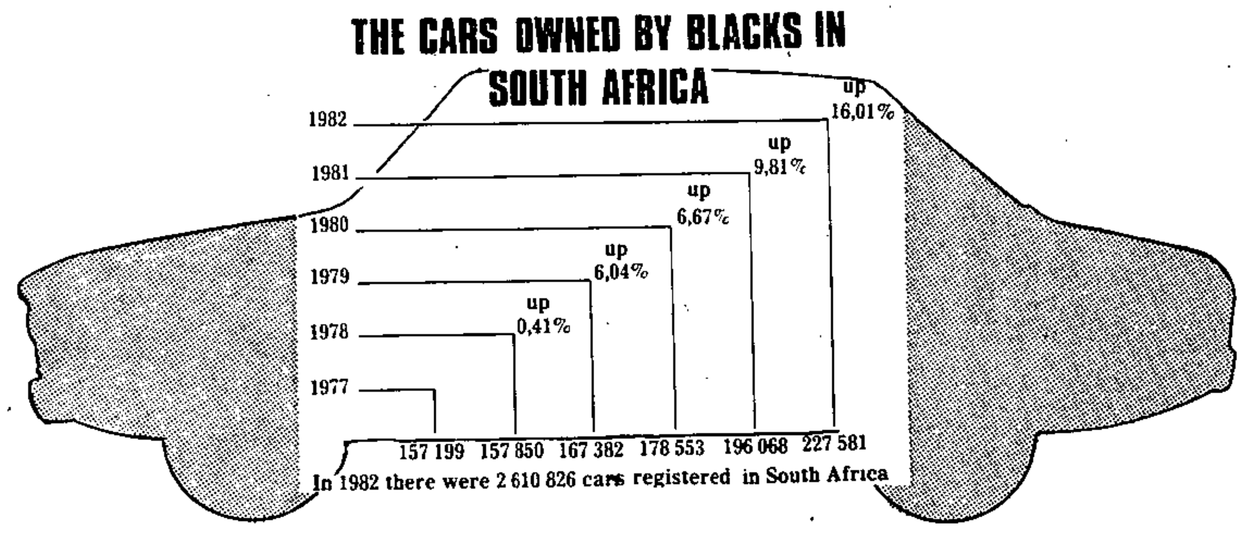
"Nevertheless, black society is growing a new upper strata and the deeper we understand it the better".

Many more are articles to practising attorneys and a number operate their own legal firms.

Several major banks have branches in the townships which are staffed by blacks — from

take it and the wife may not fall pregnant."

... Not if they want to avoid repossession of their house and goods because of a slackening in hire-purchase payments.



Motor manufacturers gear up for black buying bonanza

Motor vehicle manufacturers are gearing up for a multi-million rand buying bonanza during the next two decades.

As fierce competition leaves South African auto producers "hanging on by their fingernails", industry experts are pinning their hopes on the awakening of "a sleeping giant" — the black people's market.

"Black buyers are expected to make a major contribution to growth in the industry during the remainder of this decade and through the next," said Mr Nico Vermeulen, director of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (Naamsa).

"We expect passenger car sales in this sector to increase at between 14 and 18 percent a year."

Similar growth was expected in the sale of light commercial vehicles to black people, with the minibus being a major market force.

An estimated 9,5 percent of cars in South Africa were owned by black people. The figure had increased from 7,2 percent in 1979; 7,8 percent in 1980; 8,2 percent in 1981 and 8,9 percent in 1982, Mr Vermeulen said.

Whites owned nearly three-quarters of the country's cars in 1979 and had about the same position today.

The Government's Central Statistical Services says black people owned 227 581 cars in 1982, a 16 percent increase on the previous year. In 1978 they owned 157 850 cars, a 0,4 percent increase on 1977.

Mr Vermeulen said black people owned 19,8 percent of all minibuses in 1979 and 21,6 percent in 1980. The figure rose to 23,8 percent in 1981 and 26,3 percent in 1982 — nearly 22 000 vehicles.

In 1979 white people owned 55,2 percent of all minibuses, but this fell to 44 percent in 1982.

"I believe all manufacturers have invested a tremendous amount of capital in plant expansion and the potential black market will have played a part in deciding on the size of their investment," said Mr Vermeulen.

> **"The real growth for car manufacturers in the future is with the black market. — Mr Colin Adcock, President of Naamsa.**
>
> **By the end of the century the ratio of car ownership among blacks could be the same as for whites. That would mean an extra 10 million vehicles on South Africa's roads. — Mr Lou Wilking, Naamsa."**

The president of Naamsa, Mr Colin Adcock, said the white new-car market was saturated. "Car sales to whites are expected to increase in relation to the growing population.

"The real growth for car manufacturers in the future is with the black market."

Vice-president of the car division of Naamsa, Mr Lou Wilking, said that during the past 12 years the number of cars owned by black people had trebled, from 18 cars for 1 000 people in 1970 to 54 in 1982.

There was no reason why the figure should not treble again in the next 12 years, bringing more jobs to an expanding industry.

One out of every two white people had a car.

"If the educational and economic development of non-white people takes place with gusto, by the end of the century the ratio of car ownership among blacks could be the same as that for whites. That would mean an extra 10 million vehicles," said Mr Wilking.

"There are 11 car manufacturers in South Africa hanging on by their fingernails in what is probably the most competitive market in the world, most probably pinning their hopes on the black market. I'm confident the black market will expand."

Mr Adcock said the number of new cars bought by black people was increasing every year. "Ten years ago you could not measure the percentage of cars bought by black people. Last year about five percent of our car sales and 15 percent of bakkie sales were to black people."

Patrick wants to get ahead

Patrick Thako (below) started school late because his parents did not have enough money for his education.

Last year he got his matric — at the age of 23.

Now he is searching for a job in Johannesburg. He lives with his father, a gardener, in a single room on a property in a northern suburb, and does odd-job gardening.

"I want to do clerical work," he says. "I want a chance to do better than just work in gardens."

Patrick said he and his friends were convinced education was the only

way they could improve their income and standard of living.

For the future, he predicted better race relations with all getting an equal share of the country's wealth. He did not foresee violent change.

"I think by that time I will have enough money to buy a car. I hope I can get a house and live like the whites do now."

Patrick said neither he nor his friends felt the ANC had any significant influence over young blacks, regardless of the Soweto riots which commentators said had polarised them and made them anti-white.

Last week Patrick had an interview with Liberty Life for his "chance in life". Today or tomorrow he will know whether those dreams of better times are about to start ... sooner or later.

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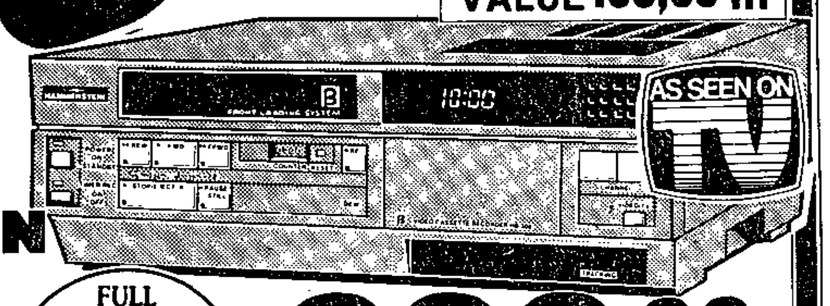

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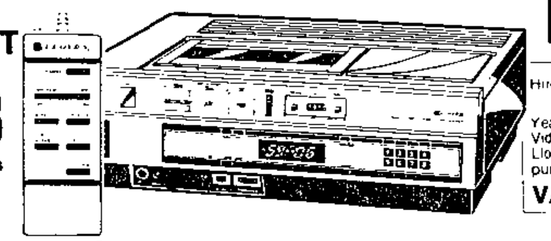

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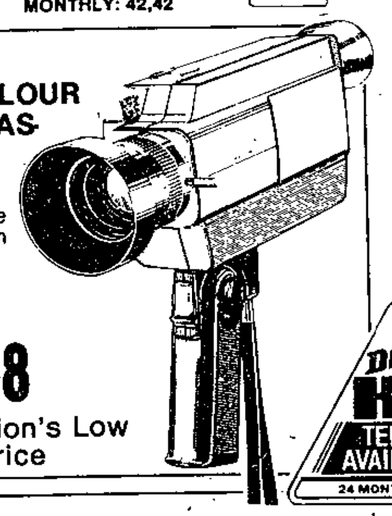

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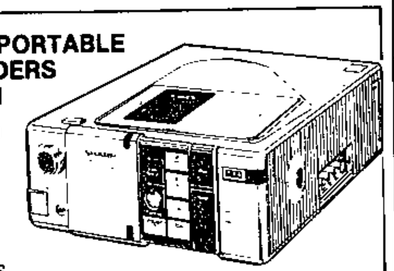

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(339) Illegal employment Hansard 1
Q. Col. 186 15/2/84

88. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were (i) prosecuted for and (ii) convicted of illegally employing Blacks in each Administration Board area by his Department in 1982 and (b) what was the total number of Black employees involved?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available.

15/2/84

Metropolitan Black Planning Council

Q. 61. 157

*5. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether funds are available for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Metropolitan Black Planning Council dated April 1983; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that funds will be available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. For the 1983-84 financial year R20 million was made available through the Department of Community Development.

(a) and (b) not applicable.

Regional Development Committee: Region D

*6. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) Whether the Regional Development Committee for Region D has applied for altered concessions for the region; if so,

(2) whether this application has been considered; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether a decision has been reached; if so, what is the nature of the decision; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be made?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, attention is at present being given to the proposals.

(3) No. As soon as possible.

Q.601.200 15/2/84
(339) Hansard

Rikhoto judgment

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

(a) How many Black persons in each Administration Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1983 under section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in consequence of the Rikhoto judgment?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Section 10(1)(a) of the blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) applies to Black persons who have since birth resided in a prescribed area. The residential rights of such persons are uneffected by the Rhikoto judgment.

(b) The number of applications received for residential rights in terms of section 10(1)(b) of Act 25 of 1945 and in consequence of the Rhikoto judgment, and the number of applications granted up to 31 December 1983 in each Administration board area, are as follows:

Administration Board	Applications received	Granted
Central Transvaal	2 390	2 145
Western Transvaal	24	20
Highveld	762	584
West Rand	13 775	7 140
East Rand	13 513	9 942
Northern Transvaal	1	—
Eastern Transvaal	1	—
Orange-Vaal	1 181	1 124
Southern OFS	46	38
Drakensberg	192	192
Port Natal	725	681
Northern Cape	14	7
Eastern Cape	1 289	1 057
Western Cape	7 925	1 758
Walvis Bay	6	2
Total	41 844	24 690

(ii)				
17—19	44 700	43 980	8 140	123 240
20—24	117 280	86 800	16 460	345 140
25—29	93 000	60 440	11 820	306 440
30—34	83 580	43 920	9 680	239 280
35—39	75 360	33 100	7 020	197 980
40—44	63 040	27 460	4 880	164 340
45—49	51 680	19 540	3 400	130 360
50—54	41 000	13 520	1 500	90 380
55—59	31 380	8 860	960	59 680
60—64	15 920	3 600	220	32 200
65—69	7 660	1 340	160	11 280
70+	4 500	820	80	8 180

Statistics in regard to the economically active population according to age are only collected at population censuses.

Reference books/influx control

120. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1983;

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)
(1) Pretoria	17 602	2 436
Johannesburg	55 064	8 200
Soweto	2	0
Durban	28	13
Pietermaritzburg	2	0
East London	1 002	196
Port Elizabeth	0	0
Cape Peninsula	76	14
Bloemfontein	2 703	1 952
West Rand	6 981	1 559
East Rand	16 326	2 541
(2)	134 347	27 096

Official visits

135. Dr F A H VAN STADEN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

Whether he paid any official visits abroad in 1983; if so, what (a) were the dates and was the (b) duration, (c) cost and (d) purpose of each visit?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No.

Standard 10 examinations

156. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many Black pupils at schools on the Witwatersrand wrote Std 10 examinations during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many of these pupils obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) 8 415.

(b) 785.

D Webb: inquest

169. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How long has the inquest into the death of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb been in progress, (b) what as (i) the cost per day of the inquest and (ii) the total cost thereof as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (c) on

what items have these moneys been spent?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) The inquest commenced during December 1982 and sittings were held on 86 days.

(b) (i) The average cost per day up to and including 14 December 1983 amounts to R14 425, 51.

(ii) The total costs up to and including 14 December 1983 amounts to R1 211 742,92.

(c) The moneys have been spent as follows:

(i) Fees and expenses in respect of assessors—R22 929.

(ii) Hire of accommodation—R8 400.

(iii) Running transcription of the record—R24 752.

(iv) Fees for private lawyers briefed to attend to the interests of parties to the inquest—R1 155 661,92.

Removals

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

(a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1983 and (b) (i) from which Black spots and (ii) to which Black states were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) A total of 2 920 Black persons were moved from Black spots Hartebeestlaagte and Swartrand, District of Ventersdorp and Boschfontein, District of Rustenburg to properties of the S.A. Development Trust situated outside but adjacent to Bophuthatswana.

Internal Security Act

178. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Internal Security Act in 1983;

(2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted and (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial;

(3) for what period was each person detained before being charged or released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 24.

(2) (a) (i) None.
(ii) Three.
(iii) None.
(b) 15.

(3) 1 for 160 days
1 ,, 141 ,,
2 ,, 119 ,,
1 ,, 87 ,,
1 ,, 77 ,,
2 ,, 75 ,,
1 ,, 74 ,,
3 ,, 68 ,,
1 ,, 66 ,,
2 ,, 61 ,,
1 ,, 59 ,,
1 ,, 58 ,,
1 ,, 53 ,,
1 ,, 51 ,,
1 ,, 48 ,,
1 ,, 25 ,,
3 ,, 16 ,,

NOTE: The figures in (1) do not include the 11 persons detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 and subsequently charged with high treason. Of the last mentioned persons nine were convicted of high treason, while the trial of the other two is still pending.

359 Q. Col. 138 13/2/84

Administration Boards: investments

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

What was the name of each commercial bank or building society with which moneys had been invested by Administration Boards as at 31 March 1983, as referred to in his reply to Question No 1081 on 31 August 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) *Administration Board Western Cape*

(a) Commercial Banks: Boland Bank, Trust Bank, Bank OFS, Merca Bank, Rondalia, Standard Bank.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United, Eastern Province, Trust Bou.

(2) *Administration Board Eastern Cape*

(a) Commercial Banks: Trust Bank, Merca Bank.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, SA Permanent, Natal, United.

(3) *Administration Board Northern Cape*

(a) Commercial Banks: Trust Bank, UAL Bank, Bank OFS, Finance Bank, Merca Bank, Santam Bank, Volkskas.

(b) Building Societies: Saambou.

(4) *Administration Board Southern OFS*

(a) Commercial Banks: Trust Bank, Santam Bank.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United, Eastern Province.

(5) *Administration Board Oranje-Vaal*

(a) Commercial Banks: Boland Bank, Trust Bank, Bank of Lisbon, Bank OFS, Finance Bank, Santam Bank, Nedfin Bank, Volkskas.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United, Eastern Province, Provincial and Trust Bou.

(6) *Administration Board Port Natal*

(a) Commercial Banks: Boland Bank, Merca Bank, Santam Bank, Barclays Bank, Nedbank, Senbank, Rondalia.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United, Standard Bou and Trust Bou.

(7) *Administration Board Drakensberg*

(a) Commercial Banks: Boland Bank, Trust Bank, Bank OFS, Finance Bank, Merca Bank, Santam Bank, Volkskas, Barclays Bank, Nedbank, Senbank, Rondalia.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, Natal, United, Standard Bou, Eastern Province, Trust Bou.

(8) *Administration Board West Rand*

(a) Commercial Banks: Boland Bank, Trust Bank, UAL Bank, Finance Bank, Merca Bank, Santam Bank, Volkskas, Barclays Bank, Nedbank, France Bank, Investec Bank.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United, Provincial and Trust Bou.

(9) *Administration Board East Rand*

(a) Commercial Banks: Boland Bank, Trust Bank, Bank of Lisbon, Finance Bank, Merca Bank, Santam Bank, Volkskas, Barclays Bank, Rondalia, International Bank of Johannesburg.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United, Eastern Province, Provincial and Trust Bou.

(10) *Administration Board Highveld*

(a) Commercial Banks: Boland Bank, Bank OFS, Merca Bank, Santam Bank, Volkskas.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United, Standard Bou.

(11) *Administration Board Eastern Transvaal*

(a) Commercial Banks: Santam Bank, Volkskas, Nedbank, Standard Bank.

(b) Building Societies: Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United.

(12) *Administration Board Northern Transvaal*

(a) Commercial Banks: Trustbank, Bank OFS, Santam Bank, Nedbank, Rondalia.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United.

(13) *Administration Board Central Transvaal*

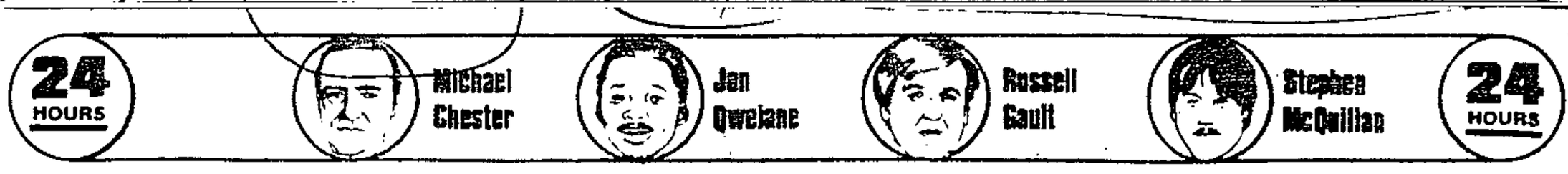
(a) Commercial Banks: Boland Bank, Trust Bank, Bank OFS, Finance Bank, Merca Bank, Santam Bank, Volkskas, Barclays Bank, Nedbank, Rondalia, Standard Bank, Pretoria Bank.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United, Standard Bou, Eastern Province.

(14) *Administration Board Western Transvaal*

(a) Commercial Banks: Trust Bank, Bank OFS, Volkskas.

(b) Building Societies: Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent.



Better black standards will boost the economy

The cash swell from better living standards and higher wages for black families promises to boost the economy to an annual growth rate of five percent within the next three years.

Such an acceleration should increase the national wealth of South Africa by more than R4 billion every year — and trigger a series of chain reactions of more new business, more new jobs, and more development in all spheres.

That is the prediction of Mr Bill Yeowart, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, which claims to be the biggest employer organisation in South Africa.

"There will be considerable growth and development in South African industry and commerce during this decade," he said.

Businesses, particularly in the consumer field — food, clothing and durables — could expect marked growth as the black consumer market developed.

It was impossible to say what portion of the R4 000 million would be the contribution from the black market.

"But there is no question that the growth we expect will be taking place in that sector," said Mr Yeowart. "Any economic growth of that sort must create job opportunities across the board."

The increase in spending by black people was a result of improved wages during the past few years.

The executive director of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr Fritz Stockenstrom, said black people could progress only when there was an upswing in the economy.

"I see in this decade the black market growing fast in all respects. It may really take off in a year or 18 months as the economy picks up on its upward cycle.

"When this happens, there should be re-employment and increased productivity leading to higher wages. The total purchasing power of the non-European in this country — particularly the black person — will progress tremendously."

Figures released by the Central Statistical Services (CSS) show that the average monthly salary for a black person working in a bank, building society or insurance company last year was R451 — up from R282 in 1980.

The average monthly salary for a black person in the mining industry rose from R117 in 1980 to R277 last year.

By mid-1983 the average monthly salary for a black person in South Africa — excluding independent states — was R300, up from R189 in 1980. The average was R228 in 1981 and R271 in 1982.

Mr Yeowart said: "Wages for black people really took off in the mid-1970s — especially in the mines — when the gold price increased.

"There was a 'freeing-up' of the labour market, creating an upward mobility of black people in jobs. Then came the demands for equal pay for equal jobs.

"Now, as a result of the electrification of Soweto and better housing, people are able to use modern appliances."

That meant more spending and a bigger turnover in shops.

The continued development of black people was vital for real growth in the economy during the 1980s.

"The economy has reached the size now where black people have to take part — it's too big to manage otherwise."

Market research analysts say average monthly earnings of black people in 1981 were 24 percent of the average earnings of whites.

But the total earned by black people was half that of whites.

Three industries of eight surveyed by CSS in 1981 — mining, Government, and services and manufacturing — provided 72 percent of the R7,6 billion earned by blacks.

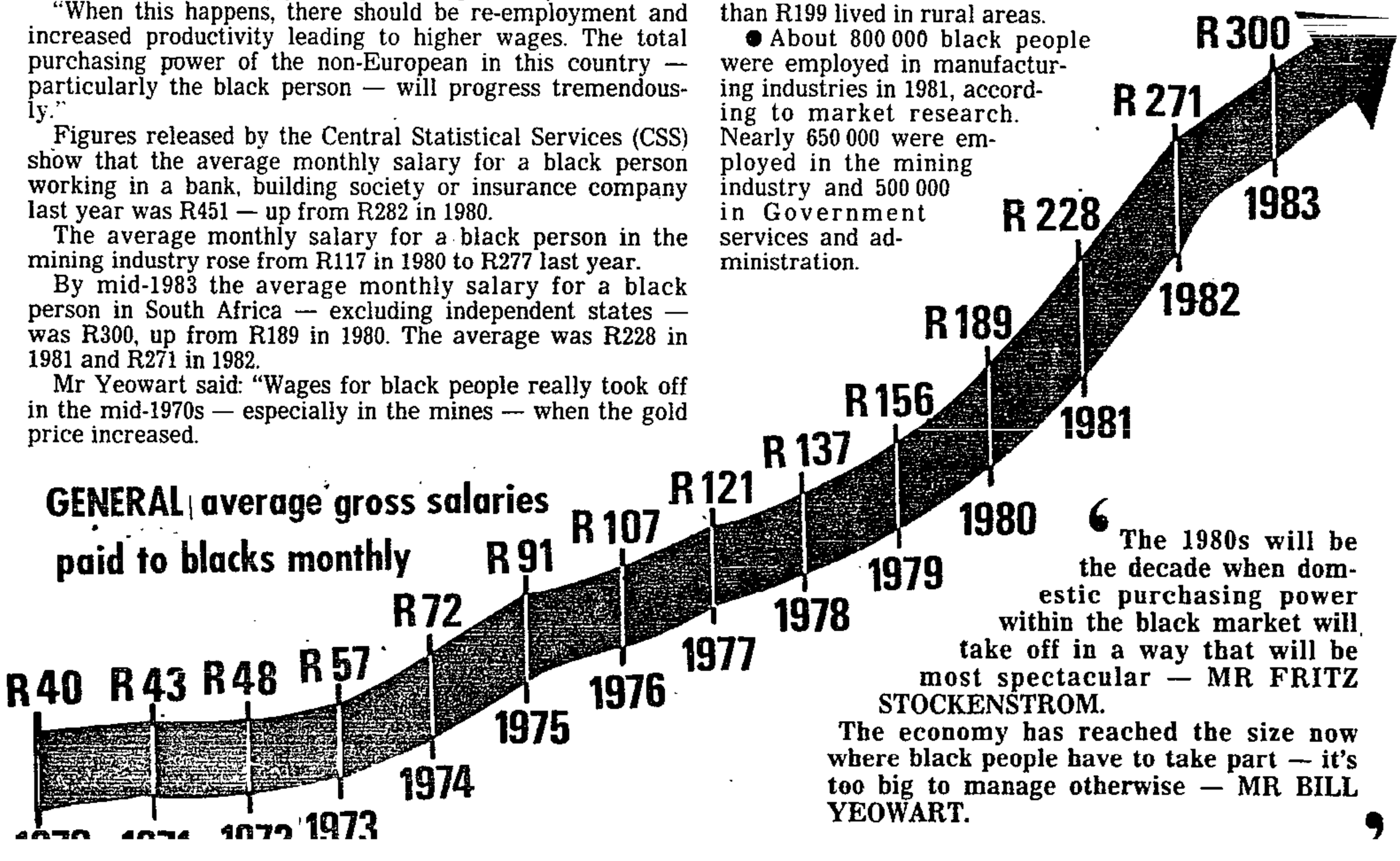
An All Media and Product Survey (AMPS) in 1982 claimed that 36,5 percent of urban black families had a household income of between R200 and R399. It was the largest of four income groups.

People in the highest income group, those earning R400 or more, were about 33 percent.

With rural blacks taken into account, nearly half of those polled had an income of between R50 and R199 a month.

"The higher earnings of blacks in urban areas is clearly apparent from this analysis," said the report. About 85 percent of all black people who claimed to have a household income of less than R199 lived in rural areas.

● About 800 000 black people were employed in manufacturing industries in 1981, according to market research. Nearly 650 000 were employed in the mining industry and 500 000 in Government services and administration.



"The 1980s will be the decade when domestic purchasing power within the black market will take off in a way that will be most spectacular — MR FRITZ STOCKENSTROM.

"The economy has reached the size now where black people have to take part — it's too big to manage otherwise — MR BILL YEOWART.

THE NEW EGOLI

For want of a recognised term, *Egoli* is a word that we have adopted to describe the economic phenomenon taking place in black urban society. A new community is being shaped. It refuses to assume the cosy definitions evolved for Western cultures. It rejects being labelled as "middle-class", "bourgeois" or even "upper bracket". *Egoli* is associated with metropolitan life, success, upward mobility — not only in "the place of gold" but in urban black "townships" everywhere.

The *Egoli* class has neither a common political aim nor a shared morality. It is a rapidly emerging community, conscious of its potential power.

Read about this power — and how it affects you — in the second in our series on The New Egoli.

Concern over 'fronts' for whites

Although black businessmen are now having more successes with their enterprises than before, there is still concern that certain businesses owned by blacks in the townships are really "fronts" for white entrepreneurs.

The same disquiet has been voiced several times about black managers in white firms. They are seen as "token" managers, there to salve the conscience of their employers.

There is a story in black managerial circles about several executives, one of whom was black. All carried attache cases bought by their firm, and the white executives carried their work home and to the office in the cases.The black manager, however, carried only his lunch box in his case.

Some prominent Soweto businessmen were recently expelled from the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) because they were allegedly fronts for a white-owned cash-and-carry business.

The men said they had controlling shares in new township ventures, but it was revealed that it would be at least 20 years before they could buy out their white partners.

One seasoned observer said: "The spread of genuine black enterprises will gradually eliminate the use of fronts. And more will make the grade in white companies where they are needed in bigger jobs. It just takes time".

THE SALARIES, average and gross, paid to blacks monthly

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Commerce	Government and Services	Electricity	Transport & Communications	Banks, Building Societies, Insurance
1980	R117	R224	R178	R147	R183	R223	R198	R282
1981	R213	R271	R206	R177	R219	R274	R243	R337
1982	R252	R321	R244	R210	R262	R368	R301	R392
1983	R277	R346	R280	R231	R295	R384	R354	R451

Sale of leasehold houses in the townships expected to speed up

Both the West Rand Administration Board and the Urban Foundation are optimistic that sales of houses in black urban townships will soon speed up, and Wrab says applications for home-ownership in terms of the 99-year leasehold are pouring in.

The communications manager for the UF, Mr Chris du Plessis, says it is important to note that though his organisation pioneered the building of bigger and better houses in the townships "the foundation is not per se involved in the creation of a black middle class".

He says the UF pioneers group project activities to demonstrate self-help housing is possible — and necessary to overcome South Africa's housing problems.

"We started with self-help housing in Khutsong township in Carletonville where the people were rather poor and after that first success we moved on to Katlehong in Germiston.

"There, people earned better salaries and of course the houses had to be bigger and better. After that we moved to Inanda in Durban where the people were terribly poor, living mainly in shacks."

Since then, he says, the idea initiated by his organisation seems to have spread across the country.

Mr du Plessis contends that the UF is not trying to provide all the houses that are needed but simply initiating ideas which others such as the Government, local authorities and the private sector can follow.

"One cannot create a middle class. Unless people aspire to improve themselves one cannot take them there. It is just a natural consequence of people now doing better jobs, earning better salaries and therefore improved living conditions," he says.

The director of Wrab's home-ownership scheme, Mr P G Genis, says the rate of sale of houses under the 99-year leasehold is increasing though there is now a slight delay because of the income tax proposals which stipulate that blacks will pay on the same scales as whites.

Ms Pearl Luthuli, who holds a commerce degree awarded by an American university and is black business development manager for a supermarket chain: "I travel around the country and find there are problems with the new class structure."

Dr Nthato Motlana, civic leader and medical practitioner: "A middle class without the vote is ridiculous because it is members of that class who should not only manage the professions but also be active in local government and in Parliament."

Emergent new class was inevitable

The emergence of a new kind of middle class in the black community has been an inevitable development out of better jobs, fatter pay packets and increases in living standards that have all improved in recent years.

Yet the growing number of families joining the ranks of the new class find their elevation in social status is not always a smooth transition.

Soweto medical practitioner and civic leader Dr Nthato Motlana said a middle class among blacks had been mooted as early as the days of the defunct United Party, which urged the ruling National Party to create a buffer between ordinary blacks and "the militants who were the so-called communists."

It was for that reason the middle class was now viewed with suspicion — especially by younger blacks.

They felt alignment with the middle class was insulting because it was seen as a move to divert people from the "real struggle" — a political one.

"But I always say to the young blacks opposed to the middle class that every revolution and all liberation struggles were led by people from the middle class," said Dr Motlana.

"If you think of people like Lenin, Trotsky, Castro and Robespierre before them, you will see what I mean. It was perhaps only in Haiti where the liberation struggle was begun by a peasant."

Dr Motlana said it was for that reason that lawyers, doctors and other professionals could not be rejected, because their contribution was necessary in the "political struggle."

But middle class was not the correct term.

"A middle class without the vote is ridiculous because it is members of that class who should not only manage the professions but also be active in local government and in Parliament."

Dr Motlana said though there was a growth in the number of professional blacks it was very slow. "I blame it all on the education system and the allocation of resources, because only a fraction of the money spent on educating a white child is used for the black one."

Echoing similar sentiments was a black marketing manager who did not wish to be named. He said if better qualifications meant one was a member of the middle class it should not be forgotten that the Mozambican, Angolan and Zimbabwean struggles for liberation were spearheaded by well-educated men.

"Agostinho Neto in Angola and Eduardo Mondlane in Mozambique were medical doctors and Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe has a number of university degrees and diplomas. His cabinet-in-exile had 11 men, of whom nine had degrees. Even today's Cabinet in Zimbabwe attests to the fact that it is the middle class which rules.

"It is just a dream that the so-called middle class can ever pose a threat to anybody, least of all the struggle because someone with better education must be a spokesman," the executive said.

Miss Pearl Luthuli, manager of the Black Business Development Division of Checkers, said there should be more black people taking up professions and it could not be helped that many people with better education were holding better jobs and therefore enjoying a higher quality of life.

In her job she travelled the country to black areas where Checkers had stores, and it was there that she found problems in the class structure.

"Normally there are three layers — the lower, middle and upper classes. It is here where there are difficulties in laying out the shop.

"If you arrange it to appeal to the lower class, the upper one drifts to shop in the suburbs, and if you do it to the taste of the upper class the lower one goes elsewhere," said Miss Luthuli, who graduated with a commerce degree in America.

She conceded there would be different interpretations relating to political matters between the lower and higher class groups.

At any factory it would normally be drivers and messengers who would readily strike, whereas blacks in managerial positions would not because they stood to lose a lot.

Business leader Mr Qhudelimzwezwe Majola, director of the Blackchain shopping complex, said if the progress of the black man was paramount it followed that a middle class was inevitable.

That class, once it had established itself, should help those on the lower rungs of the ladder to uplift themselves.

It was for that reason that he employed mainly graduates with degrees in commerce to train for managerial positions. He had 12 such people under his guidance and hoped to increase the number as the years went by.

"Anywhere in the world the development of people is the main objective, and people should be encouraged to develop themselves. That is why the more fortunate have to help the less fortunate ones," Mr Majola said.

> **'Anywhere in the world the development of people is the main objective, and people should be encouraged to develop themselves. That is why the more fortunate have to help the less fortunate ones — MR QHUDELIMZWEZWE MAJOLA.'**

TOMORROW:

SEARCH FOR THE PROFILE OF A CLASS WITH NO NAME

1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975

Vagrants, drunkards remain a problem

Despite the number of urban blacks moving into higher income and social brackets, the incidence of hobos still constitutes a significant problem in metropolitan black communities.

In most cases they are driven to excessive drinking and aimless wandering by any of a number of reasons, and in many cases it is years since most of them last visited home.

The back alleys, railway stations and municipal parks are their homes. They live from hand-to-mouth, often begging for money from whoever crosses their path.

Many scrounge in rubbish cans for their meals, while a lot of others are to be found around vegetable shops where they patiently wait for overripe fruit and vegetables to be thrown away.

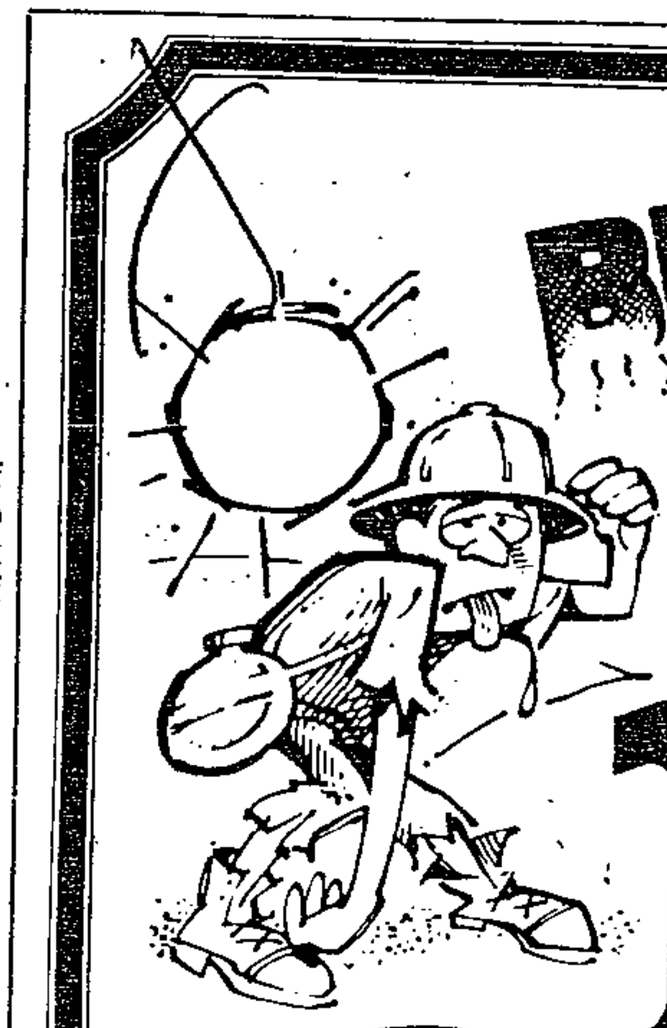
They sleep anywhere and everywhere — a few years ago one hobo would, after taking his "night cap", boast that he always slept in police cells because all he did was choose a police station where he would make a nuisance of himself until the officers locked him away for the night.

Westgate railway station on the southern fringes of the city is where a lot of black hobos spend their days. Some even live in the public toilets near the station.

And despite constant police raids the hobos are never at a loss for a "home" — be it the shelter of an overhead highway, derelict buildings, abandoned cars, or even the cold comfort of a doorway or wooden park bench.

STOCKENSTROM.

The economy has reached the size now where black people have to take part — it's too big to manage otherwise — MR BILL YEOWART.



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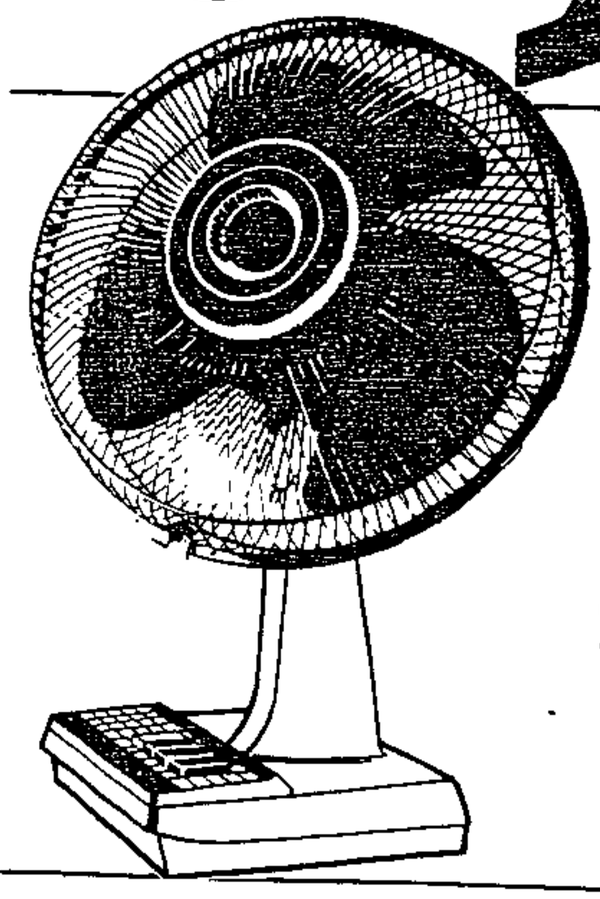

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● 30 cm diameter, 3-speed, push-button control ● Full 90 deg oscillation, vertically adjustable neck ● Top quality import from Japan ● Full 1-year replacement guarantee

25.98 Dion's Low Price

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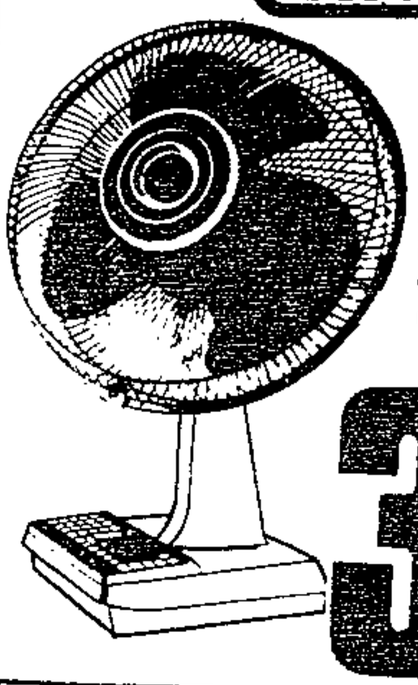
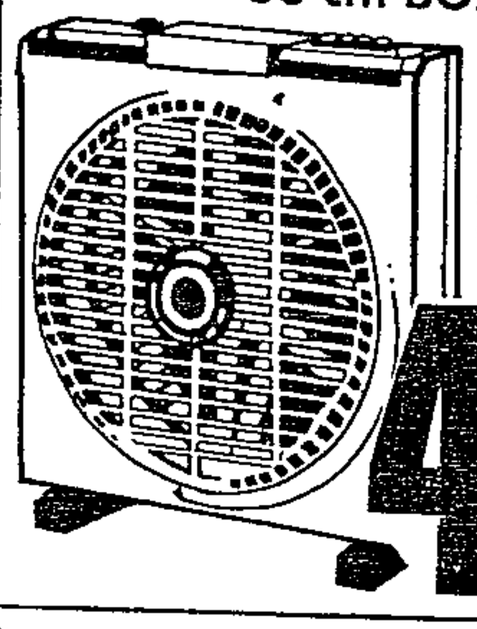


● 40 cm diameter, 3-speed, push-button control ● Full 90 deg oscillation, vertically adjustable neck ● Top quality import from Japan ● Full 1-year replacement guarantee

34.98 Dion's Low Price

concorde 30 cm BOX FANS



● Push-button switches for 3 speeds and off ● Revolving front louvre ● Quiet operation, durable safety guard

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Motivated, frustrated, traditional or 'swinging' cliques

New black society: study reveals four main groups

(CONT)

Researchers are as divided among themselves as black families are at loggerheads with the researchers about the accuracy of many of the profiles drawn of the new black society.

However, one set of profiles prepared by the Sociomonitor unit of Market Research Africa appears to have an audience of both blacks and whites that at least gives the sketches the touch of acceptability.

Among four categories set out, one that has been labelled "the motivated", as Westerners would regard the phrase, came the closest to describing members of the new black middle-class. Significantly it was also the largest single group, stated to cover 31 percent of literate urban black adults.

The Motivated — the elites of urban black society in terms of education and income. Members of the group were stated to be:

- Strongly and increasingly interested in improving racial harmony and in encouraging mixing with other race groups to promote understanding.
- Materialistic and concerned with having more and better possessions and with improving the appearance of their homes and surroundings.
- Prepared to work hard to get ahead and get a more satisfying and well-paid job.
- Concerned about keeping fit and healthy.
- Relatively low scorers on anti-authority attitudes and aggression, although showing a preparedness to fight for their right to live in South Africa.
- The most highly urbanised and Westernised.
- More interested in their immediate family than in the well-being of blacks as a whole, seeing themselves as South Africans first and blacks second.

They are putting increasing value on status and are prepared to put a lot of effort into achieving high social ranking. Black Consciousness is on the decline among them.

The next biggest group, accounting for 25 percent of literate urban blacks, was labelled **The Frustrated** — members tend to come from the least privileged sections of black society and live in crowded homes.

Nearly one third are aged 16 to 24. Though the education of most is limited to primary school standards, about 17 percent are matriculants.

They are seen to be:

- Resentful of being exploited as consumers on the one hand and as workers on the other.
- Distancing themselves from materialistic goals which are either beyond their reach or which they have rejected.
- Low scorers on any desire for racial harmony as they do not feel they benefit from racial co-operation and "pragmatism".
- Concerned with improving the position of blacks as a whole and so leaving a gap between themselves and the "motivated" group.
- Inclined to an anti-authority stance and positive towards violence and aggression and could be the group to initiate and provoke social unrest.

They are placing more emphasis on Black Consciousness and

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CONT

process information flowing into the MRA Sociomonitor unit in a new exercise to try to draw sharp
never stop moving," they said.

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less and less on "novelty and change".

A third group puts more reliance on traditional values and seems to overlap between what Westerners would term the working class and the lower middle class.

The Traditional — this group grew in size from 17 percent in 1980 to 22 percent by 1982. Black consciousness takes a back seat to family priorities. Traditionals are:

- Concerned about their future security and how they will manage in their old age.
- Hard working and committed to ensuring the well-being of their families.
- Reassured by familiarity and find new concepts difficult to grasp.
- Respectful of authority and positive about upholding the law, and particularly tribal law. This attitude blends with respect for elders and discipline in the home.
- Increasingly involved in religion and the church takes up a good deal of leisure time.

They keep strong tribal links and show keen interest in preserving traditions.

Even the Sociomonitor finds it difficult to put an accurate tag on the fourth group.

Marketers sometimes refer to the group as the "Branded" — a attempt to indicate a fashion consciousness but a phrase which understandably raises the hackles of many black families.

The 24 Hours team turned the clock back to try to find a more acceptable title.

The Swingers — most of them are between the ages of 16 and 24, education halted for one reason or another during high school. They are, say the researchers:

- Extremely conscious of the kind of image they project and whether it conforms to the standards of their set.
- Likely to want to be noticed wherever they go.
- Tough, living on their wits, and showing defiance of authority and the use of alcohol to display their image.
- Forced by what researchers call "demographic circumstances" to live very much in the present and not likely to plan for the future.
- Unlikely to try to improve their qualifications or seek a better job.
- Only interested in themselves and acceptance as "one of the gang".
- Not overly concerned with "the black cause" and so not likely to be initiators of social unrest.

Increasingly, they like to snub authority and register a stamp of individuality — even to the point of the cars they buy and drive.

But their following in the literate urban population, so the researchers say, has dwindled from 25 percent in 1980 to 22 percent now.

Egoli was the word orginally used by different indigenous peoples to describe the Witwatersrand — "the place of gold". _Egoli_ can be fittingly used to describe the new society that has emerged there; people from differing black cultures who have forged an upward mobility of their own. They are unique, without middle-class values and with varying political and social aspirations. They may prove to be a new elite in Southern Africa. They abjure class distinctions — but are fascinated by status.

Read about The New Egoli in this third chapter in our series.

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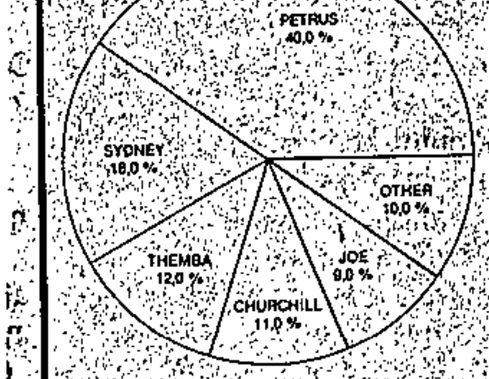
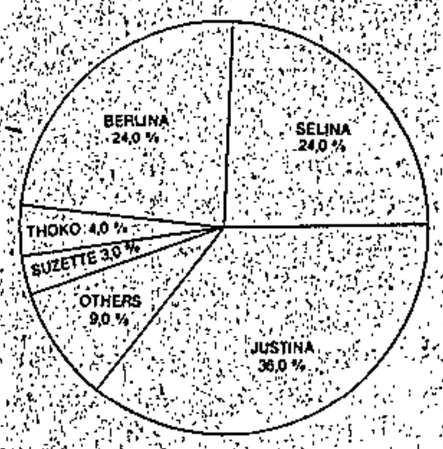
24 HOURS

THE MALE SEGMENTS



Petrus (40 %) — old, down-scale with traditional values
Sydney (18 %) — a young, smart non-drinker
Temba (12 %) — a fashion conscious, fairly up-scale drinker
Churchill (11 %) — up-scale with western interests
Joe (9 %) — a "dowdy", slightly down-scale drinker

THE FEMALE SEGMENTS



Justina (36 %) — a "down-scale" housewife
Selina (24 %) — a domestic with rural ties
Berlina (24 %) — young, smart and up-scale
Thoko (24 %) — the drinker
Suzette (3 %) — young with western interests

Markinor drew two pie-charts which set out to place 90 percent of black consumers into 10 segments. The approach has excited marktybut nearly all research firms admit in private the ideal set of profiles has not yet been found.

MONDAY:

WHAT DO STATISTICS REALLY TELL US?

CONT →

Urban blacks: the profile keeps shifting out of focus

STAR 17-02-82

The search to find a profile of the new, black, misnamed middle-class took the 24 Hours team backwards and forwards across bar charts, round and round pie charts and up and down pyramid charts — and over thousands of words of commentary. Yet the outline still failed to yield any sharp lines.

"The problem," says Mrs Penny Hoets, head of the Sociomonitor unit of Market Research Africa, "is that many of us think we should be able to make African society fit into the same sort of simple cubby-holes that Westerners use — working-class, middle-class and upper-class, with a little fine tuning in between.

"In our frustration, researchers have tried to devise entirely new sets of classification, such as 'Liberated', 'Rebellious', 'Branded' or 'Responsible'. All sorts of names have been tried — and most abandoned.

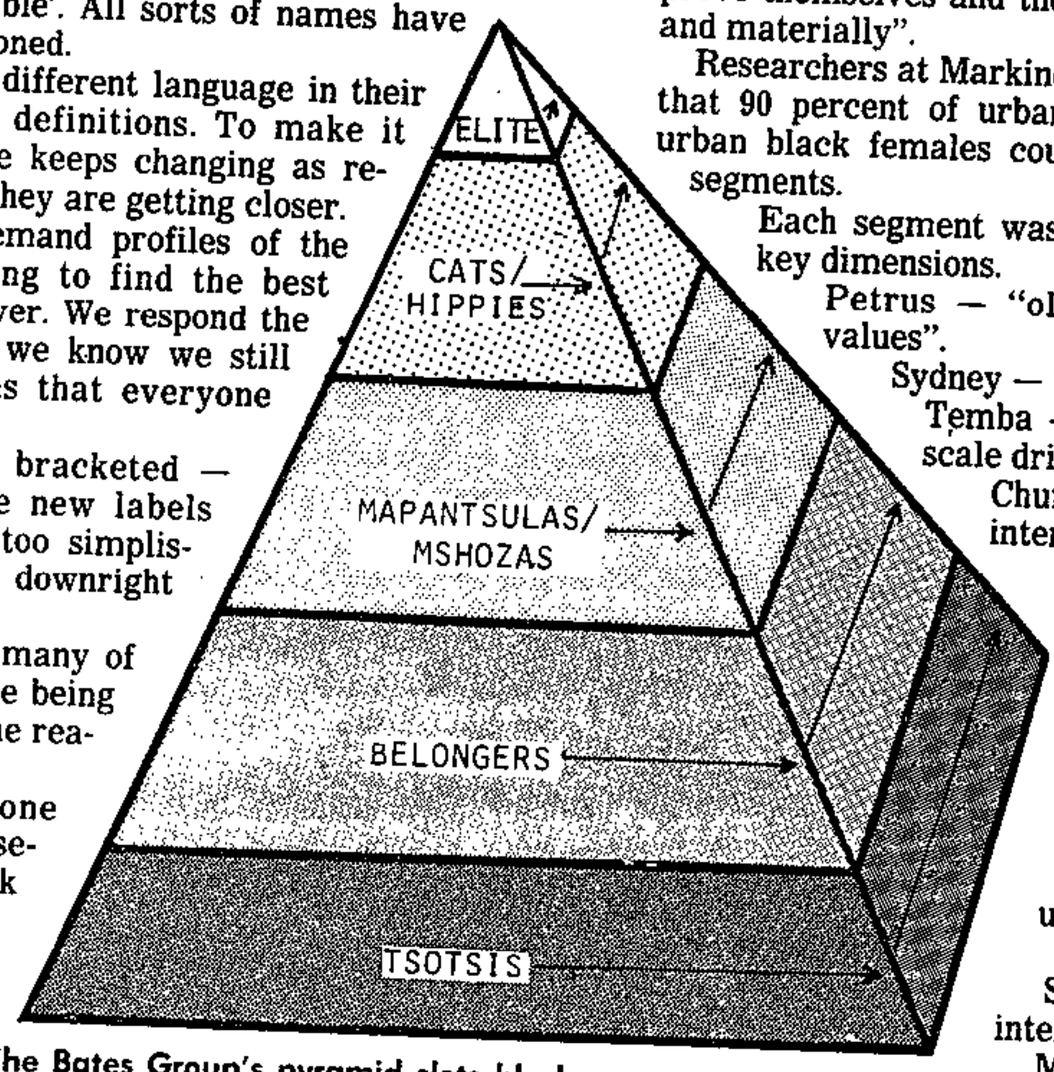
"Everyone seems to use a different language in their struggle to find acceptable definitions. To make it more confusing, the language keeps changing as researchers become convinced they are getting closer.

"All the big companies demand profiles of the growing black market, trying to find the best route into black spending power. We respond the best we can. But in private we know we still haven't found the definitions that everyone would find acceptable."

Most blacks resent being bracketed — especially with many of the new labels which they insist are either too simplistic, hopelessly inaccurate, or downright offensive.

To compound the problem, many of them deliberately try to escape being classified as "middle-class". The reasons vary.

"Sometimes," remarked one professional, "the reason is security. If you live in a black township you are not inclined to advertise your success. It is construed as wealth — and may invite the attention of muggers and burglars.



The Bates Group's pyramid slots black consumers into layers. But researchers agree "most blacks resent being bracketed".

"More often, though, the reason is that association with the 'middle-class', and all that it implies, is interpreted as desertion of the 'black cause'. It can trigger abusive remarks and you may find yourself a social outcast.

"In Soweto, even if you have a nice big house and posh car, you stay as silent as you can about your success. Minding your own business is very important. In fact, it's vital if you want a quiet life."

It is the silence that causes researchers all the frustration when they try to draw the sort of profiles wanted by marketers and salesmen to polish promotions to break into the black market with everything from TV sets and cookers to washing powder and news magazines.

Thus the wide variety in approaches. The Bates Group, in an exercise with the Graduate School of Business in Cape Town, decided to make a pyramid from diverse layers of the black population.

At the base came "Tsotsis" — "frustrated and resentful, their lives lacking in purpose or direction".

In a thicker layer, "Belongers" — "conservative middle-class people who put the interests of their families first, work hard and value their jobs".

Next, "Mapantsulas and Mshozas" — "tend to have relatively low status jobs and no ambition beyond achieving recognition among their set or clique".

As the pyramid narrowed, next came the "Cats and Hippies" and the "Elites" — "ambitious and determined to improve themselves and their families, educationally, jobwise and materially".

Researchers at Markinor, laid out two pie charts claiming that 90 percent of urban black males and 91 percent of urban black females could be classified in a batch of 10 segments.

Each segment was given a name and three or four key dimensions.

Petrus — "old, down-scale, with traditional values".

Sydney — "a young, smart non-drinker".

Temba — "a fashion conscious, fairly up-scale drinker".

Churchill — "up-scale with Western interests".

Joe — "a dowdy, slightly down-scale drinker".

Justina, seen as representing more than one third of the urban females — "a down-scale housewife".

Selina — "a domestic with rural ties".

Berlina — "young, smart and up-scale".

Thoko — "the drinker".

Suzette — "young with Western interests".

Markinor, which has produced a video depicting each of them at work and in their leisure hours, believes the segmentation brings the urban black into sharper profile.

"The profile keeps changing," says Mrs Penny Hoets at MRA. "From when we started our research in 1976 up until 1980 we found one of the leading groups, the self-motivated — which includes the managers and executives — was strongly linked with the Black Consciousness movement.

"Since 1980, they have come to believe that racial harmony with the whites is a better route to materialism and getting ahead.

"But while Black Consciousness has toppled out of favour among the parents, it seems to be more and more in favour among their children.

"The lines are fluid and never stop moving. Now we are planning a new approach, but it seems almost impossible to define the new middle-class with any sharp accura-

(339) Hansard

Trading licences

Q. 201. 235 17/2/74

*13. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many female persons had been granted trading licences within the Black urban areas in terms of section 37 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Nil. Licences are not issued in terms of section 37 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, (Act 25 of 1945) but are issued by local authorities in terms of their own bye-laws.

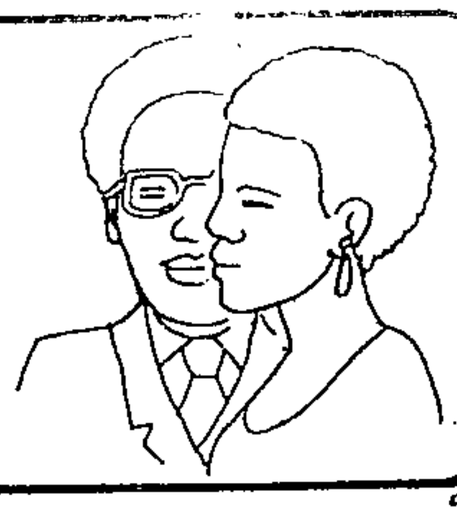
Section 37 regulates the letting of sites in Black Townships for trading or business purposes. None of the administration boards which lets these sites maintains records which show whether the site is let to a male or a female lessee.

In order to obtain such information a considerable volume of work will have to be undertaken, which seems to be unjustified.

Mr P R C ROGERS: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he see his way clear in the future to have some form of record kept as far as female persons are concerned in view of their very difficult status within the marriage laws which affect their ability to make use of the 99-year leasehold right and trading rights? Will it be possible in future to do something about that?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I ask the hon member please to make written representations in this regard.

THE NEW EGOLI



339

20/2/84

You may be rich in cattle in some homeland and be classed among the poor. You may be poor in shantytown but regarded as rich when you visit the kraal. But if you own a house, a car and a TV set you belong to the *Egoli*, whether or not you live in the city of that nickname.

The *Egoli* may be poor in comparison with the people of Houghton, Constantia or Durban's Berea but, as an upwardly mobile urban black society, their numbers should one day make them the "class" with the greatest spending power in South Africa.

This fourth feature in a series on The New Egoli compares them with other communities. Comparisons, as the saying goes, are odious — and in this case also distort reality.

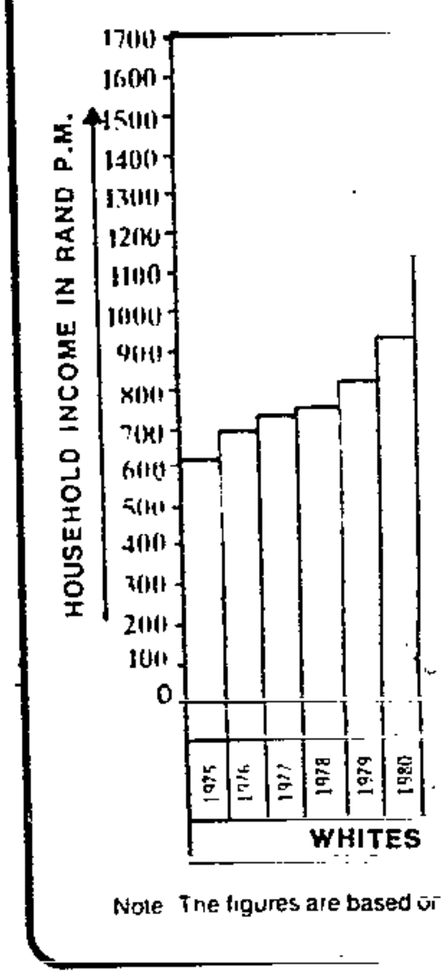
Wealth gulf is studied

The gulf between the haves and have-nots in Southern Africa is the subject of an extensive survey funded by the Carnegie Foundation of New York.

More than a dozen universities have sent researchers to South Africa and neighbouring states to examine the problem in both cities and platteland.

The team is led by Professor Francis Wilson, head of the graduate school of business at Cape Town University. He says: "South Africa's major preoccupation has been — and still is — the country's political problems and constitutional structures.

"The question of appropriate economic structures for the future has been neglected."



Note The figures are based on

New survey lists people worse off than SA blacks

An obvious temptation for many overseas newsmen assigned to compile a portrait of South Africa is first to haul cameras to the plush suburbs of Johannesburg or Cape Town or Durban.

The cameras zoom in on bronzed beauties lolling at sparkling swimming pools, amid trappings of luxury and surrounded by obsequious black servants.

Scene 2 is likely to be a bedraggled family of black squatters living in abject poverty in one of the grimmer sections of one of the crowded townships.

It's become a cliche. The sharpness of the contrast in settings can be proved true but the extremes fail to reflect a growing in-between zone.

Professor Piet Nel, head of the Bureau of Market Research at the University of South Africa, has tried to draw a better perspective with a study of how living standards of the average black compare on a wider basis.

"We have not set out to gloss over ugly facts," he told the 24 Hours team, "but laying out comparisons with whites — known to enjoy one of the highest standards in the world — is short of telling the full story."

how much of average income had to be devoted to the most essential item of all — food.

"After all it is quite plain that the bigger the slice of income needed for the basic food basket, the smaller the amount which remains for spending on items which may be considered important but not more important than staying alive.

"It's a fair starting point because it reflects the most basic ingredient in daily living. The bigger the proportion of household expenditure going on food, the lower the living standard as a general rule.

"We found that among the countries in Africa we covered, South African blacks fared the best of all — better than those in Morocco, Tanzania, Tunisia, Mauritius or Uganda (see table).

"They fared less well than Koreans, Thais or Iranians — but better than families in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Philippines.

"They also came out looking better off than families in Spain and Poland.

"It also becomes highly important to see precisely how much of the food bill goes on meat and fish, which in turn indicates higher living standards.

"Here again SA blacks compared well. From all the countries we covered in Africa, Asia and Latin America, only three — Uganda, Thailand and the Philippines — had a higher percentage spent on meat and fish."

At the opposite end of the scale the BMR delved into the proportion of household expenditure spent on transport, communications, recreation and entertainment.

Once more SA blacks, devoting 9,2 percent of household spending to this category, emerged with a strong image.

In rural India the percentage stood at a fractional 1,3 percent.

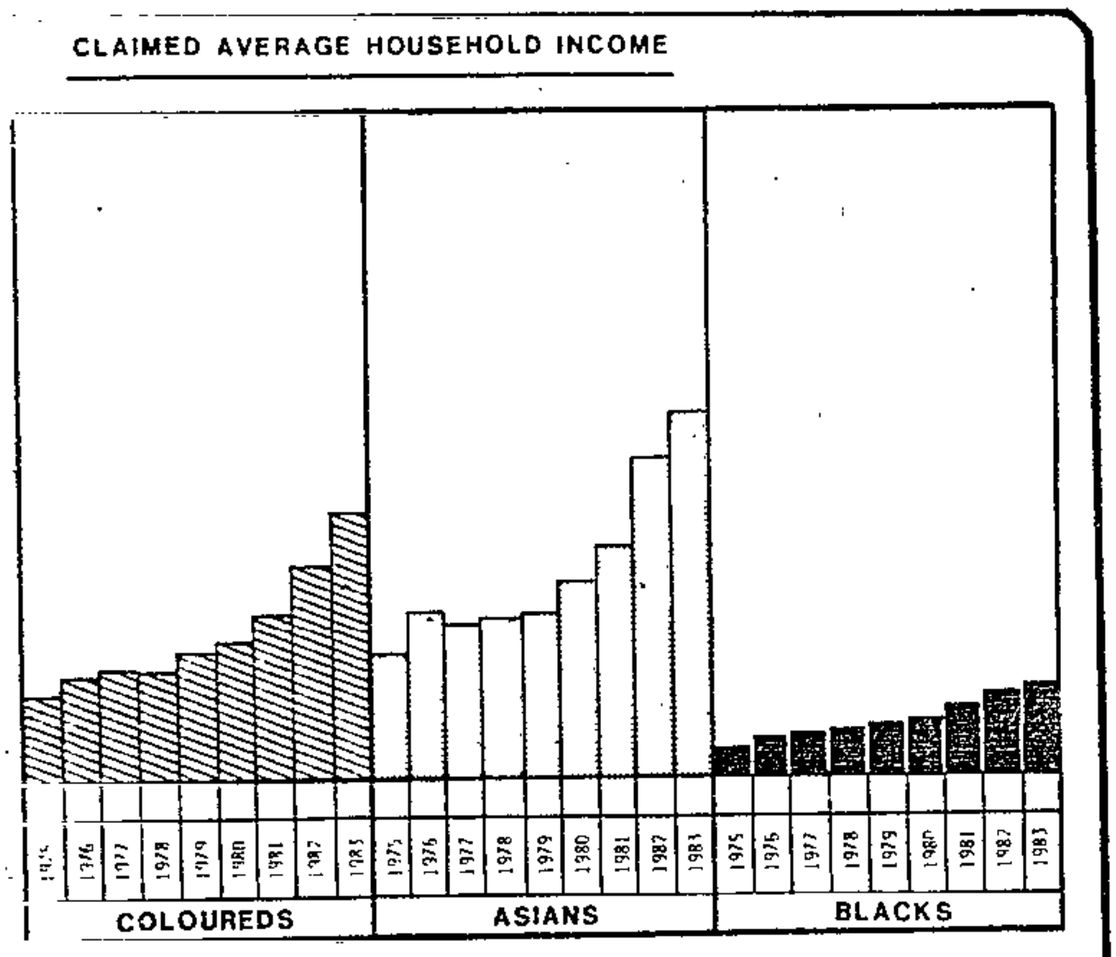
"But," asked a black observer, "do rural Indians have to fork out heavily on transport — trains, buses, taxis — all because they are forced by apartheid to travel big distances every day simply to get to work and back?

"It's always the same. Statistics don't make a meal or pay a rail fare."

Mr Reuel Khoza, univ... black ...

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Living standards can be distorted by statistics



claims taken from AMPS, carried out by MRA for SAARF, and the NRS and Radio Bantu Surveys

...te and now a successful businessman. "There can be no such thing as a ... because blacks in South Africa do not have political rights."

The task of setting out the rising living standards of middle-class black families in reasonable perspective is bedevilled by distorting mirrors.

"It all depends on the camera angle you use to capture a reflection," according to a seasoned researcher.

"Statistics can prove virtually anything you want them to. Use one set of mirrors and you will develop one sort of picture. Change the lens, try various filters, and the picture is totally different.

"Politicians, for instance, will spend hours in their darkrooms trying to develop the photo that best suits a particular argument. The Nats insist on one angle, the Progs on another.

"If you want clarity and perspective, beware the tricky mirrors and take focus from as many angles as possible."

The 24 Hours team came across the first problem of camera angle when it examined figures on the tremendous and growing spending power of the emergent Egoli class — the title affixed by The Star on the expanding number of blacks, mainly concentrated in the urban areas, who have managed to gather about themselves such symbols of relative success as their own homes, motorcars and TV sets.

Individual batches of statistics seemed to be authentic enough — but it was clearly dangerous to read any of them in isolation.

For example, one batch revealed that total black spending in South African retail shops last year surged to R8 625 million, not far short of the R9 988 million spent by whites.

Salesmen rubbed their hands with glee over another set of projections showing that the personal income of the black population was poised to rise from R10,4 billion in 1980 to a staggering R38 billion in the year 2000, drawing closer to the white total.

But it needed a further set of statistics to hold it all in perspective when measuring individual wealth.

While the gap between black and white retail spending closed in aggregate last year, the blacks needed a population of 20,5 million to achieve their total, while fewer than 4,5 million accounted for the white total.

In another exercise the Bureau of Market Research at Unisa examined the changes in the real incomes of various race groups between 1960 and 1980.

It showed that while the incomes of whites per capita rose strongly in the early 1960s the size of increases declined until during the five-year period 1975-80, which covered the last recession, they actually shrank in real terms by the time inflation had taken its bite.

On the other hand black incomes per capita advanced at a faster and faster gallop from 1960 to 1975 and still showed growth in the late 1970s when whites were feeling the pinch.

Even so, when the All Media Product Service (AMPS) researchers took a recent count of average incomes by households

— bringing in all the breadwinners under each roof — the gap between black and white incomes looked wider than ever. (See graphic).

While the amount of cash flowing into the average white household every month was shown as soaring from R619 in 1975 to R1 630 in 1983, the total for blacks lagged behind with an increase from R73 to R224.

"It proves one of our big arguments," a black observed in despair. "You can't eat percentages."

No fewer than two-thirds of all rural black families were still struggling along on incomes for the entire household under R200 a month.

Yet one-third of black households in the urban areas — where the new Egoli class is emerging — had by 1982 average incomes above the R400 mark.

A senior

living standards of the average black compare on a wider basis.

"We have not set out to gloss over ugly facts," he told the 24 Hours team, "but laying out comparisons with whites — known to enjoy one of the highest standards in the world — is short of telling the full story."

Ideally the BMR would have liked to compare South African black standards with levels across the rest of Africa.

The team had to settle on a compromise, however, when it was found that many countries on the continent had as few as six percent of the population in wage-earning jobs, leaving the vast majority with no regular cash income, crucial for statistical analysis.

Because of the extent of unemployment in economic terms it was also futile to follow a method of measuring standards by the number of hours needed to be worked to meet the cost of various goods.

Instead Professor Nel extended the geography and took in countries in Asia, Latin America and Europe where comparisons would be meaningful.

"We also found that one of the best yardsticks was to measure

but better than families in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Philippines.

"They also came out looking better off than families in Spain and Poland.

"It also becomes highly important to see precisely how

cause they are forced by apartheid to travel big distances every day simply to get to work and back?

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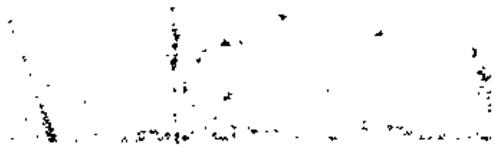
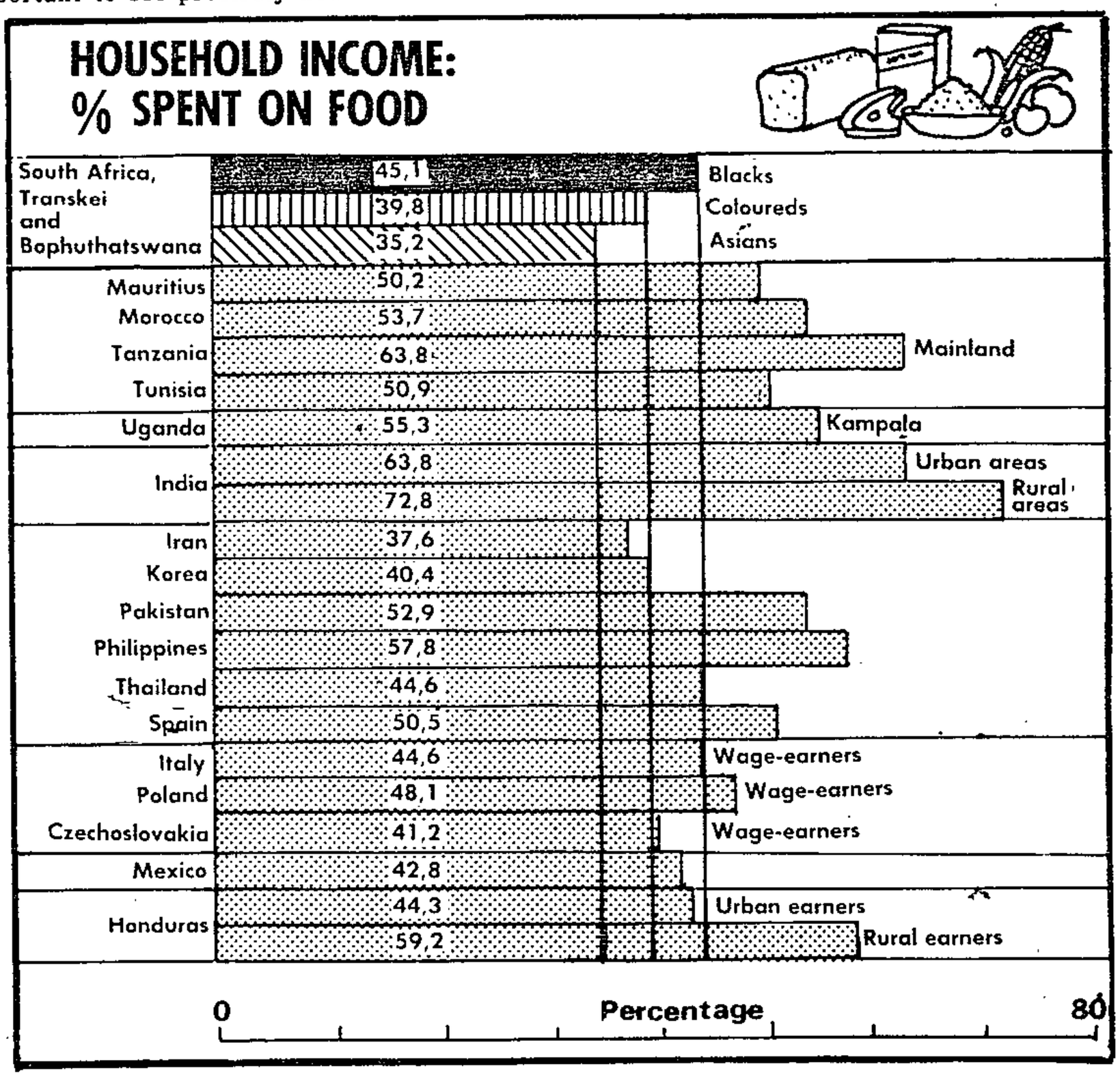
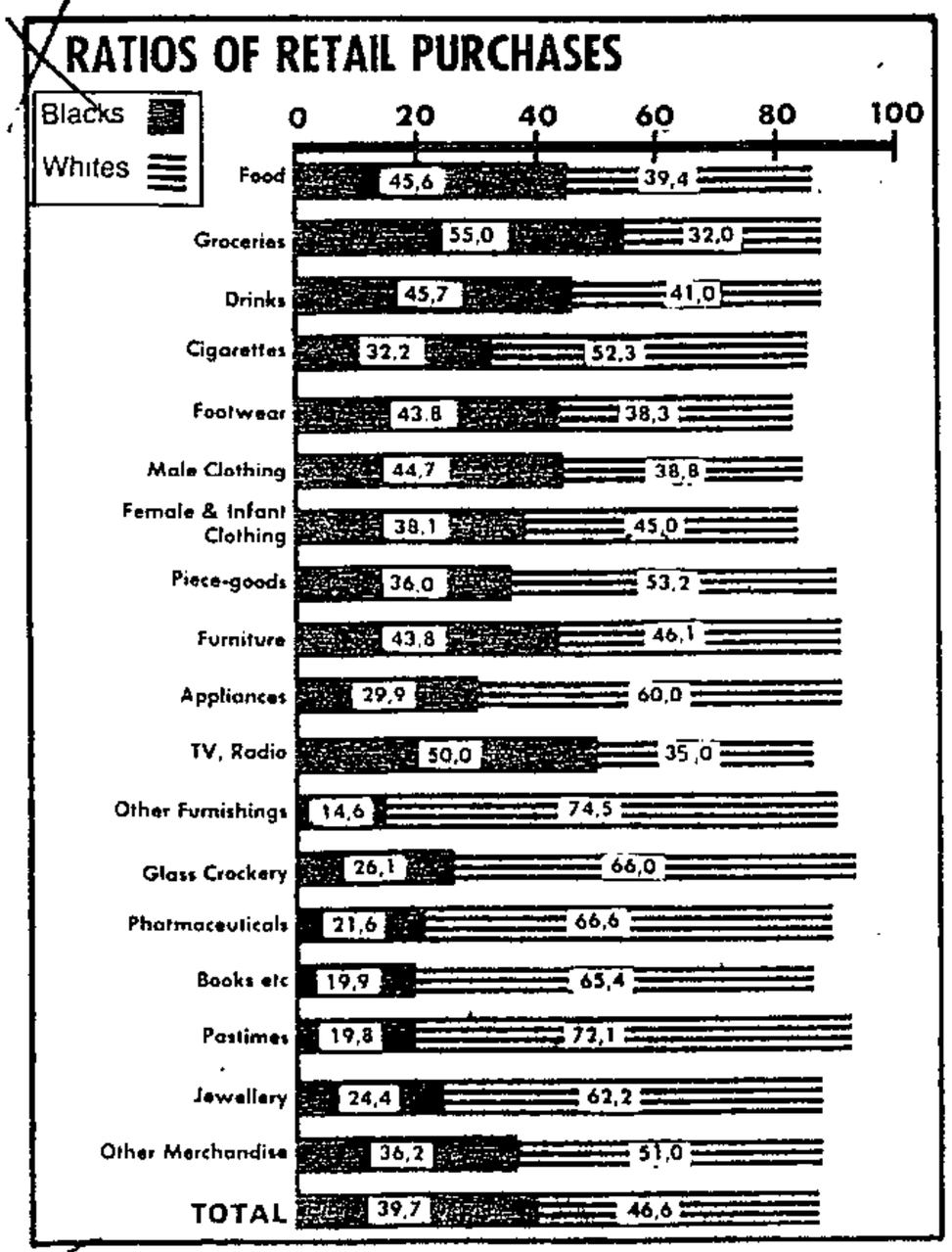


Mr Reuel Khoza, university graduate ... black middle class beca...



TOMORROW: THE HAVES AND THE HAVE-NOTS



RIGHT: Two tables prepared by the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University show the advance of blacks and whites in the ownership of such symbols of middle class status as fridges and washing machines, TV sets and motor cars.

The top table reflects changes that have occurred during the past year. The second table shows that black families intend to buy such items at an even faster rate during 1984.

WHO OWNS WHAT

Assets owned (percentage)	Whites		Blacks	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
Refrigerator	91,1	94,4	27,3	33,3
Motor-car	78,7	87,3	15,3	20,2
Washing-machine	72,4	77,6	2,7	5,4
Colour television	71.0	75,9	7,7	11,8
Freezer	59,6	67,3	1,1	2,7
Dishwasher	7,6	10,6	0,8	0,0

WHO'S TO BUY WHAT

Intentions to buy	1983	1984
A WHITES	Percentages	
Motor-car	4,4	5,6
Colour TV	3,2	5,4
Refrigerator	3,4	3,7
Washing-machine	3,7	3,7
Freezer	2,3	3,4
Dishwasher	1,2	1,0
B BLACKS	Percentages	
Colour TV	17,2	18,1
Refrigerator	12,6	15,2
Motor-car	7,5	8,5
Washing-machine	3,1	6,3
Freezer	2,3	4,7
Dishwasher	0,8	3,8

and now a successful businessman. "There can be no such thing as a ... blacks in South Africa do not have political rights."

statistics to hold it all in perspective when measuring individual wealth.

While the gap between black and white retail spending closed in aggregate last year, the blacks needed a population of

R200 a month.

Yet one-third of black households in the urban areas — where the new Egoli class is emerging — had by 1982 average incomes above the R400 mark.

A senior executive queries his status

Reuel Jethro Khoza (35) is the managing director of Co-ordinated Marketing, his brainchild in downtown Johannesburg which is wholly run and staffed by blacks.

He holds an M A degree in marketing mangement from the University of Lancaster in England.

He is now at Harvard University in the US on a management development course he will finish in May.

A former lecturer at the University of the North (Turfloop) where he obtained a B A (Hons) degree in psychology, Mr Khoza has worked in managerial positions for the Shell oil company and Durban-based Unilever.

NO MIDDLE CLASS BLACKS IN SA

He says there can be no such thing as a black middle class because blacks in South Africa do not have political rights.

"Whether you are a doctor, lawyer, business executive, teacher or any other professional you are stopped in the same way as anyone else in the street by policemen demanding your pass.

"You are forced to strip naked at the pass office the same way as anyone else.

"And whether you own a house like I do or not, every year you have to return to your town of origin to obtain permission to stay in your house in the city. So where is this middle class?"

Mr Khoza is married to a nursing sister who works at Baragwanath Hospital and they have two children.

Third wheel of legal tricycle the crucial one

E. Post 339
22/2/84

Dr PIET KOORNHOF . . .so far so good

By JEAN LE MAY in Johannesburg

THE legal machinery which will carry the Government's vision of the future of South Africa's blacks towards reality — Dr Piet Koornhof's three Bills — is like a tricycle. If one of the wheels breaks down the whole contraption is likely to land in a ditch.

Two of the three Bills — those dealing with black local authorities and black community development — are now law.

The Black Local Authorities Act became law in 1982 and is now being implemented, and last week the Black Communities Development Act went through Parliament with the support of the Progressive Federal Party, which asked for several minor amendments, only one of which succeeded.

So far, so good. The intention of the Local Authorities Act is that blacks should have the same system of control by local authorities as whites.

The new Black Communities Development Act, which recognises the permanency of leasehold and will allow developers into the townships, has been described as having "many exciting possibilities".

But the third wheel of the legal tricycle — the Bill dealing with influx control — is still in the workshop.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has been referred again to a Select Committee, and although another — and very different — draft is said to be in existence it will not be published until the committee has finished with it, by which time it will probably have acquired a new title as well.

And the Orderly Movement Bill is the critical component of the whole machine. Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, described it as "the real clincher — everything will depend on how they alter the influx laws."

"If influx control and the Government's refusal to allow freehold to blacks in South Africa remain unchanged, they may as well forget the whole idea. We'll still have apartheid in its old form," she said.

With this reservation, experts consider the Black Communities Development Act as a step in the right direction.

Briefly, these are the main provisions of the Act:

● It converts the old administration boards into development boards.

● In townships where town councils have been established under the Black Local Authorities Act (there are about 30 at present, out of several hundred), the development boards will hand their local government functions over to the town councils, while retaining their development functions.

● Many of the former administrative functions of the old boards, such as applying the labour laws and, probably, influx control, will be handed over to other Government departments on an agency basis.

It lays down that boards may act as agents for any state department or other body.

They may specifically brew beer under the Sorghum Beer Act, administer the labour laws and collect employers' contributions under the Black Labour Act, and grant liquor licences under the Liquor Act.

● It entrenches leasehold in black townships and provides that this will be registered in the Deeds Office.

● It says sectional title may apply to leasehold sites under the Sectional Titles Act, and mortgages given on such sites.

These two provisions will allow property developers to operate in the townships and could completely change the character of township housing away from the familiar, monotonous rows of matchbox dwellings.

● The boards may establish towns or townships in the same way as white councils.

● The boards may also establish hostels, which could mean that the old barracks-like hostels favoured by the Department of Community Development could give way to more livable quarters for single people.

Changes in the composition of the development boards could bring about a significant change in black attitudes, although this could take time.

The Act lays down that experts in local government, town or regional development, commerce and industry or financial affairs, agricultural or rural affairs, and at least one public servant will be appointed to the boards.

In addition, boards have the power to co-opt other experts.

Most important, blacks may serve on the boards — which was confirmed in Parliament by Dr George Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, who piloted the Bill through the House.

All funds and assets at present owned by the administration boards will be handed over to the development boards, who will draw their income from various grants, rents, rates, service fees and selling sorghum beer and liquor in the same way as the administration boards.

The Act repeals several black laws, or parts of them, which have been overtaken by the new legislation.

Wrab men guilty of fraud

By MIKE LOUW

TWO employees of the West Rand Administration Board were convicted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of illegally receiving R10 from a Soweto resident for reconnecting electricity which they had disconnected at his home.

Appearing before Mr L S du Toit were Mandla Ndwande, 26, and Alfred Mbungwa, 23, both of Jabulani in Soweto.

They pleaded not guilty on charges of illegally tampering with electricity and fraud. They denied the allegations in their evidence.

Mr Thabo Seoriga told the court he arrived at his home in Soweto on January 7 and found there was an electrical failure.

He said he received a report that the two men, whom he knew, had been at his home earlier and had switched off the electricity.

He said he traced them the same day and they charged him R10 for reconnecting the electricity at his home. He paid them and reported the matter to the police, he said.

Ndwande was convicted on both charges and fined R450 or eight months' jail and 15 days. Mbungwa was convicted on a charge of fraud and was acquitted on the charge of tampering with electricity. He was fined R300 or six months' jail.

The magistrate told them before passing sentence that they had committed a serious offence which was likely to cause trouble for Wrab.

Hansard
339 Q.601.320 23/2/84

Townships proclaimed/deproclaimed

264. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black townships outside the national states were (i) proclaimed and (ii) deproclaimed in 1983 and (b) where are these townships situated;

(2) (a) how many persons removed from the deproclaimed townships had been resettled (i) in and (ii) outside the national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) in which areas outside the national states had the persons concerned been resettled as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) One.

(ii) None.

(b) Cape Town. The only new Black township set aside during 1983 was Khayelitsha.

(2) (a) and (b) Falls away.

Churchmen call for new approach on urbanisation

339 Star 2/3/84

The cities have a capacity to carry a greater share of the poverty that is being experienced in the rural areas and it is now time for a completely new approach to black urbanisation, a group of churchmen has told the Government.

The group, representing Afrikaans and English churches in Pretoria, handed a comprehensive memorandum on the laws governing blacks in the cities to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday.

The memorandum, intended as a submission to the parliamentary select committee examining the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, stated that much human suffering was engendered by the policy towards blacks in the towns and cities.

The churchmen said the meeting with Mr Heunis was fruitful "but not entirely satisfactory", according to today's Beeld.

Points made in the memorandum include:

- South Africa's towns and cities can carry many more blacks than the number presently allowed. More blacks from the poverty-stricken homelands should be allowed to come to the towns to find a livelihood.
- It is an injustice to claim, as the authorities still do, that the the cities belong to the whites only.
- A totally new approach to urbanisation is necessary and much of the informal sector activity which employs many blacks should be legalised.
- At present blacks are insufficiently urbanised and it is estimated that the six million blacks now living in towns and cities will increase more than threefold during the next 16 years.

Churchmen call for Government rethink on Africans

Staff Reporter

ANGLICAN, NGK and other churchmen from Pretoria have presented a formal memorandum to the Government calling for a complete rethink of its policy on urban Africans.

The memorandum presented this week to the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, in Cape Town, states:

● The notion that the cities belong to whites is unjust;

● Africans must be directly involved in the drafting of laws on urbanisation;

SEVERE POVERTY

● South Africa is under-urbanised in relation to its population — the urban black population of six million could swell to 20 million by the year 2000;

● The additional carrying capacities of South African cities should be used to combat severe poverty in the homelands. To accept this would not only be realistic, but also humane, because the cities have the capacity to carry a greater portion of the poorer people and

● Many Government officials, imposing the hundreds of laws and regulations governing blacks, did not always understand them, and their attitudes to blacks were not always good.

The churchmen propose an entirely new approach to urbanisation, in which the informal economy should be legalised and encouraged. They also propose site-and-service schemes or controlled squatting.

VERLIGTE

The memorandum follows a 75-minute meeting in the city this week between Mr Heunis and two delegates from the Pretoria Group, Dr Willem Nicol of the Ned Geref Kerk in Universiteitsoord and a well-known verligte, and Canon Robin Briggs, rector of the Anglican Church in Waterkloof.

Canon Briggs said in Cape Town today that the two-man delegation, which represented about 20 prominent theologians from English and Afrikaans churches, had been received sympathetically by Mr Heunis.

The memorandum, which urges meaningful consultation with the black community, is to be considered by the select committee examining the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill, the most controversial of the three "Koornhof Bills".

"It was a remarkable meeting. We felt we were allowed to put our points fully," Canon Briggs said.

He said the Pretoria study group had found that some of the poorest black communities in Africa lived in the homelands near Pretoria.

● Call by Slabbert. — Page 2.

Erab: police probe delayed

RDM 1/13/84 339

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE police investigation into the alleged attack on newsmen and squatters in Kathlehong by East Rand Administration Board (Erab) officials on October 4 last year is being delayed because of problems in getting people together for identification parades.

Brigadier D J Crafford, Divisional Commissioner for the East Rand said another reason for the delay was that the various dockets dealt with interrelated matters and would therefore have to be simultaneously presented to the senior prosecutor.

However, the investigation was progressing, he said.

Apart from complaints of assault against Erab officials by Rand Daily Mail reporter Montshiwa Moroke and Mail photographer Tladi Khuele and the Rev Cecil Begbie of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, 26 squatters have filed charges of assault against administration board officials.

Two officials of the East Rand Administration Board have filed charges of attempted murder.

An identification parade attended by 32 squatters was held on November 9 last year.

Mr Moroke, who spent several weeks in hospital after he was attacked, said yesterday that the investigating officer had promised at the end of January to contact him when he was to attend another identification parade. No call had yet come.

URBAN BLACKS

A planned future

At least 571 530 legally-resident blacks are expected to be jammed into townships within the Vanderbijlpark/Vereeniging/Sasolburg magisterial districts by the turn of the century. This is an increase of 239 106 over the 1978 figure. Where will land for extra housing be found.?

The problem is not being ignored by Pretoria. Planners at the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning are drawing up wide-ranging "guide plans" on where blacks will in future live, work or be resettled. Also included in their work are plans for future industrial development areas.

Their projections to the end of the century, and beyond, leave little room for the free play of market forces — or for greater labour mobility. One guide plan for the PWV area has been completed and two others are being prepared.

The completed plan is for the Vaal River complex. It contains the population projection for the Vanderbijlpark/Vereeniging/Sasolburg area. Of the total population figure, some 493 740 are expected to be in Sebokeng/Evaton alone. In the Mamelodi/Saulsville/Atteridgeville townships in Pretoria (legal 1978 population: 319 211) there are plans to build only 1 200 housing units — 700 at Mamelodi and 500 at Saulsville-Atteridgeville.

For planning purposes the PWV area has been divided into three regions: Greater Pretoria, Central Witwatersrand, and the Vaal River complex.

The guide plan for the Vaal River complex, stretching from Meyerton in the north to Sasolburg/Deneysville in the south, has been completed. That for Greater Pretoria, from Bophuthatswana in the north — and including the Halfway House/Olifantsfontein/Verwoerdburg complex in the south — is still in draft form. A committee is working on plans for the Central Witwatersrand region, which includes Soweto among other black urban areas.

According to the draft plan, in the townships of Mamelodi/Saulsville/Atteridgeville, within the Greater Pretoria region, the population is estimated to have increased by only 0,7% from 1960 to 1970. The low growth rate is attributed to "resettlement of a large part of the population increase" in Bophuthatswana and at Soshanguve, a township on the Bophuthatswana border, as well as at Tembisa in Kempton Park.

"Only a small portion of the additional black population will be accommodated in the two areas as they are already almost fully developed," the draft says. "Although Mamelodi can, to a certain extent, have its capacity increased by the use of higher residential densities, it is envisaged that the major part of the black population growth will be accommodated in either Bophuthatswana or at Soshanguve to the north of Pretoria. Comprehensive extensions of Soshanguve are already being planned on the farms of Rietgat and Zoutpan."

Completely new cities are not beyond the planners' imagination. About 220 000 people are to be housed at Rietgat alone, though construction work has not yet begun.

According to the committee, nearly 85% of the black population within the Vaal River complex live in the urban townships of Sebokeng-Evaton, Bophelong, Boipatong, Sharpeville and Zamdela. The rest are resident at Metsimaholo, Oranjeville, Refengkgotso and Deneysville.

Planning

Sebokeng-Evaton covers about 5 600 ha. Here 4 500 houses have been sold to residents under the 99-year leasehold scheme since 1976, while 1 000 stands have been developed for the higher-income group. A further 7 000 stands are planned for other income groups.

Under the new development guide plans, Bophelong, which covers 170 ha, is to be incorporated into the Sebokeng-Evaton complex.

"Residential needs of the black population of the Vaal River complex will have to be provided for mainly in the Sebokeng-Evaton area. This residential area will also have to provide housing for the population growth of Sharpeville, Bophelong and Boipatong which are already fully occupied," says the committee.

Sebokeng could house a further 586 000 people — if provision is made for northward expansion. If population projections are correct the space will be needed. The population of Greater Sebokeng is expected to increase from 140 000 in 1978 to 493 740 by the turn of the century.

S. Express 4/3/84 (339)

Bill may turn influx into 'alien' control

'ILLEGAL' blacks from the independent homelands could be summarily deported from South Africa if a Bill tabled in Parliament this week becomes law.

The Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill could be used to control the entry into South Africa of citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Immigration laws have been used before to deport 'illegal' blacks: in 1981 more than 3 000 Nyanga squatters were sent back to Transkei and Ciskei under the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulating Act of 1972.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, refused to comment. He said the Bill was still to be debated in Parliament.

However the government is putting the Bill across as being aimed chiefly at 'proper aliens' — illegal white immigrants from certain African and European countries.

Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on immigration, said yesterday the Bill reflected government policy on influx control — to remove it from the Department of Co-operation and Development and hand it over to the Department of Internal Affairs, which is introducing the Bill.

Influx control is one of the subjects being dealt with by the parliamentary select committee examining Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

Professor Nic Olivier, Progressive Federal Party nominated MP, said the rights of independent homeland citizens entrenched in the various Acts setting up the four homelands applied only to people who were legally in South Africa.

627 000 'illegals' could be deported

A DEMOGRAPHER has calculated that at least 552 000 'illegal' independent homeland citizens are in the Vaal Triangle. And the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said recently that at least 85 000 Ciskeians and Transkeians were known to be in the Western Cape "illegally".

This gives a total of 627 000 independent homeland citizens — in these two areas alone — who could be detained without a warrant and deported.

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Correspondent

As far as he knew, there were no agreements regarding the treatment of citizens who entered South Africa illegally.

Mr van der Merwe said that if the new immigration laws were apllied to the movements of independent homeland citizens into and within South Africa, it would cut out lengthy court processes.

Any independent homeland citizen found to be in South Africa without the necessary papers could simply be arrested and deported.

Moreover the Bill seeks to abolish the position of passport control officer and appoint 'immigration officers'. These would include officials of government departments and messengers of the court.

Mr van der Merwe said the PFP intended taking a strong line on the extent to which the Bill affected blacks who had become aliens against their will.

"A drastic aspect of the Bill is that it obliges employers to register aliens who work for them.

"This is taking immigration control away from the port of entry and into the work place — which is an aspect of influx control," he said.

"Moreover by keeping the register, an employer could incriminate himself — and could incur a penalty of up to R10 000 if he gave wrong information."

Mr van der Merwe criticised other provisions of the Bill which prohibited anyone from helping 'illegal' aliens in their businesses or professions or from selling or letting property to them.

"In addition, the penalty for forging documents is enormous — up to R10 000. I can only believe that this is aimed at blacks," he said.

The government's intention of moving influx control from Co-operation and Development to Internal Affairs surfaced in the Select Committee on the Constitution which dealt with Dr Koornhof's three controversial Bills last year.

Mr C H Kotze, chief director of administration boards, said: "Influx control is a most sensitive issue ... We would like to suggest that this unpopular job be performed by somebody else, and by this we mean by another government department."

Heavy fines over aliens

KEEPING false records of alien workers in their employ could earn employees hefty fines of up to R10 000 in future.

This is in terms of the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, which was tabled in Parliament last week.

A spokesman for the law division of the Department of Internal Affairs denied that the Government was clamping down on illegal aliens by introducing a fine for this offence, saying until now the law has stipulated a jail sentence be imposed without the option of a fine.

Documents

Falsification of vital documents may still earn offenders jail sentences of up to five years as it has in the past, he said.

The spokesman added that a new fine of up to R5 000 for harbouring an illegal alien or for helping him to buy fixed property can be imposed in terms of the amendment.

The maximum prison sentence for this offence is two years.

Conviction

For first convictions under the general rules of the Act the fine ceiling has been raised from R200 to R600. The existing maximum jail sentence of six months has been retained.

A second or subsequent conviction can now mean a fine of up to R1 000 or up to a year in prison.

The spokesman stressed that the amendment in no way affected the existing labour agreements with independent and self-governing black states within the borders of the Republic.

 CAPE TIMES 13/3/84 359

Suzman: Scrap 'archaic' curfew regulations

By BARRY STREEK

THE curfew regulations were "archaic" and had no place on the statute books, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Last year 10 355 black people — about 30 a day — were prosecuted under the curfew regulations, which the Riekert Commission recommended should be abolished four years ago.

Mrs Suzman said the Riekert Commission proposal for the abolition of the curfew had been accepted without qualification by the government four years ago.

"Yet this archaic law is still in force.

"One can only hope that the curfew regulations will finally be scrapped when a draft bill is presented and emerges from the select committee," she said.

The Select Committee on the Constitution, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, is to consider a redrafted version of the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill, but it has not yet met for this purpose.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said early this year that the bill would be redrafted and renamed.

Abolition of the curfew could be incorporated in this bill, but no indication has been given when it will be debated by Parliament.

The Riekert Commission stated that out of 309 areas where Africans were subject to the curfew laws, only 49 applied them strictly. The normal procedure was for towns to ask for their own curfew regulations, which would then be published in the Government Gazette.

The numbers of people prosecuted under the curfew regulations has, however, dropped in recent years. Between July 1978 and June 1979, a total of 20 777 black people were prosecuted under the curfew laws, double the number prosecuted last year.

In the 1971-2 year, 132 264 people were arrested in terms of the curfew regulations but this has steadily declined.

However, in 1982 three town councils in the Transvaal — Westonaria, Randfontein and Krugersdorp — voted for the strict enforcement of the curfew.

THE LABOUR MARKET

When the referee joins in

Not to put too fine a point on it, government should get the hell out of labour. Its ideological fixations distort the supply, marketing and mobility of manpower, cause endless human suffering, and hamper the economy at a time when it can least afford restrictions.

Pretoria should, in fact, follow the advice of its own Director General of Manpower, Piet van der Merwe, who preaches a doctrine of minimal official intervention between management and workers. No doubt it would argue that it does so. But as is so often the case where racial ideology is concerned, such protestations reflect, at best, a half truth.

Certainly officialdom tries — not always successfully — to avoid entanglement in management-union disputes. But that is only a part, and not the largest part, of the interface between employment opportunities and people

It's no use preaching, and even in some ways promoting, a free labour market and a free collective bargaining system while at the same time legislating thoroughgoing systems of control. But it is at Pretoria's discretion where *all* blacks may work or live

The Labour Relations Act, for all its faults, is basically a fine and enlightened piece of legislation. It is the basis of SA's present industrial relations system. But it makes a bad partner for totally unenlightened laws like the influx regulations, the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, the Physical Planning Act, the Group Areas Act, and the proposed Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Act.

At present a businessman who takes some workers from the West to the East Rand for a particular job could find himself in court for employing workers in an area where they have no legal right to be. In fact, in the Randburg courts recently, a magistrate, after dishing out a suspended sentence, advised the accused to write to Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof, and ask him to amend the law.

Indeed if anything gives the lie to the impression government is so carefully trying to create that reform is permeating all sectors of society, it is the annual figure for pass law convictions.

In February Koornhof revealed that 140 000 black people, many thousands of whom must have been in full employment, fell foul of the pass laws in 1983. Koornhof is the man responsible for administration of these laws — and also the man who declared war on the "dompas" and said that "apartheid is dead." Yet his own figures show that pass convictions have risen substantially from 98 000 in 1982 and even more from 75 000 in 1981.

So influx control, it seems, remains a cornerstone of the National Party's ideology and strategy. And there is a great deal of truth in the observation that this kind of action significantly interferes with the functioning of a free enterprise system in labour.

For a country which professess to endorse free enterprise, SA has a remarkably unfree labour system. It's time government stepped back and allowed employers and employees to sort out their problems. New legislation to place tighter controls on the market are badly timed and inequitable.

The nature and degree of interference is diverse. Some of it covers purely labour issues while other elements are more oblique.

There are a number of different schools of thought on the role government should play. Free marketeers argue that any interference is too much interference. Others support the view that government must create the framework for labour relations and then act as the referee between employers and workers. But, generally speaking, some principles are regarded as inviolable.

It is acknowledged that since 1979, when the Wiehahn Commission of Inquiry into labour legislation tabled the first of its six reports, there has been a liberalisation of labour matters. The key reform was that blacks, who had been excluded from the definition of "employee" in labour law, took their rightful place in the labour process. Black trade unions have mushroomed since then and the Department of Manpower (DM) has been hailed as the most progressive of all government departments.

Possibly as a result there is tension between what the DM has been trying to achieve and actions by other departments. Influx control as applied by the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) is a major problem.

It cannot be argued that black workers have been granted the same freedom as their white counterparts when their right of movement is still restricted. Until June 1980 most blacks were condemned to remain in the area in which they were born — without the right to move in search of better job opportunities.

Since then a lucky few who qualify for Section 10 rights in terms of the Urban Areas Act have, theoretically, been granted the opportunity to move to other urban areas. But they must have a job there, and "approved" accommodation.

Housing shortage

That provides the sting in the tail. There is a housing shortage in all black townships. So in the critical area of mobility, even blacks with Section 10 rights are severely disadvantaged Those without these rights are restricted to the homelands — or to a joyless hostel existence as short-term contract migrants.

This is not the only barrier to entry or mobility. The Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Act, passed last year, reduces the effect of the court victories won in the Rikhoto and Komani cases, which were supposed to extend the rights of certain migrants to claim urban residence. Again the possession of lawful — usually unobtainable — housing became the deciding factor.

Last week the first reading of the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, which will be implemented by the Department of Internal Affairs and CAD officials, signalled government's intention to extend its powers of control.

It is widely believed that this Bill will replace the draconian Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill as the main instrument of influx control — at least as far as citizens of independent homelands are concerned.

There are numerous other areas in which government interferes in labour. One is Section 3 of the Physical Planning Act. In general terms this measure stipulates that employers must maintain a ratio of 2.5:1 between blacks and whites in their labour

UCT's Jowell ... a matter of rights and duties

FM 16/5/86

339

force. If employers wish to exceed this, special permission must be obtained from a committee operating under the auspices of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Over the years hundreds of thousands of workers have been denied jobs through this mechanism. Despite the fact that the Riekert Commission recommended in 1979 that Section 3 should be abolished, it remains on the statute book.

Similarly, the definition of a "scheduled person" in the Mines and Works Act protects white miners by stopping blacks from taking up skilled jobs on the mines. Despite government's acceptance of the Wiehahn Commission's recommendation that it be scrapped, it remains in force — seemingly out of fear of the conservative white mining unions

Then there is the issue of police and security police (SP) intervention in labour matters. Almost since the advent of black trade unionism in SA unionists have been prime targets for harassment.

SP intervention in labour matters seems to be picking up again. Last month witnessed the arrest of at least four unionists. These include "Skakes" Sikhakhane, general secretary of the Food and Beverage Workers' Union; Jeremy Baskin of the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union; and Robert Mkhize, a Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union shop steward. Officials of the National Union of Mineworkers have also been harassed.

The homelands policy causes other labour tensions. A Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) spokesman cites the example of some workers resenting the fact that their tax rebates will have to be claimed from homeland governments now that the "harmonised" taxation system is in operation. "The homelands policy is starting to bite more and more into our affairs."

Manpower's Van der Merwe ... minimal official intervention

Strikes are another source of tension. Most strikes that take place in SA are illegal in terms of the Labour Relations Act. But observers point out that even when unions take the long and complex road to a legal strike there are a number of other statutes — like the Intimidation Act and the Trespass Act — under which unionists and workers can be prosecuted for strike-related activities.

These factors all constitute interference in the labour market which are beyond the control of the DM. Even within the department's own domain there are questionable practices. The ultimate power to appoint a conciliation board when disputes are declared lies with the Minister of Manpower. He has the power to decide on its terms of reference, and this enables him to prevent disputes from reaching the Industrial Court. If the Minister does not define a dispute as involving an unfair labour practice the court cannot take up the matter.

"The Minister's role should be to see that these things happen — like a referee — rather than make judgments and involve himself in the issues and perhaps hinder their resolution," Kate Jowell, assistant director of the University of Cape Town's Graduate School of Business told the *FM*.

She sums up the debate: "I expect government to establish a few ground rules for labour and management by which they can conduct their affairs. The Queensberry rules for bargaining, if you like, which establish the rights of each party and also the duties which they must accept in exchange for these rights."

It's time for government to climb out of the ring.

Sasolburg, Meyerton, Bloemfontein, Welkom, Virginia, Odendaalsrus, Ventersburg, Hoopstad, Hertzogville and Bultfontein.

(1) According to information obtained from the Administration Boards the curfew has been proclaimed in respect of the following places:

Garies, De Doorns, Riversdal, Wellington, Robertson, Hankey, Bellville, Durbanville, Goodwood, Kuilsrivier, Parow, Villiersdorp, Hermanus, Gansbaai, Calvinia, Kakamas, Thornton, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Alexandria, Alicedale, Bathurst, Cradock, Grahamstown, Fort Beaufort, Kenton-on-Sea, Paterson, Port Alfred, Somerset East, Humansdorp, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Beacon Bay, Cathcart, Gonubie, King William's Town, East London, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Dordrecht, Hofmeyr, Indwe, Queenstown, Steynsburg, Oudtshoorn, Barkly West, Delportshoop, Douglas, Ritchie, Kimberley, Kuruman, Vryburg, Jan Kempdorp, Hartswater, Windsorton, De Aar, Philipstown, Prieska, Sasolburg, Meyerton, Bloemfontein, Welkom, Virginia, Odendaalsrus, Ventersburg, Hoopstad, Hertzogville, Bultfontein, Dannhauser, Newcastle, Vryheid, Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Springs, Johannesburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Maraisburg, Krugersdorp, Witbank, Lydenburg, Ogies, Brits, Rustenburg, Thabazimbi, Warmbad, Pretoria, Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom, Carletonville, Stilfontein, Orkney, Wolmaranstad, Schweizer-Reneke, Lichtenburg, Zeerust, Bloemhof, Ventersdorp, Koster, Christiana, Fochville, Coligny, Leeudoringstad, Groot Marico, Ottosdal, Makwassie, Swartruggens, Hartbeesfontein, Sannieshof, Delareyville, Biesiesvlei, Tzaneen, Pietersburg, Dendron, Naboomspruit, Potgietersrust, Nylstroom, Ellisras, Phalaborwa, Louis Trichardt, Messina, Barberton, Carolina, Nelspruit, Waterval-Boven, Witrivier, Ermelo, Amsterdam, Breyten, Morgenzon, Piet Retief, Amersfoort and Wakkerstroom.

(2) Yes.

(a)	(b)
Upington	1969
Kakamas	1976
Stanger	1975
Johannesburg North	1960
Johannesburg South	1967.

†Prof N J J OLIVIER: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is there, in view of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission, any intention of repealing the curfew in other areas as well?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, this is a matter that does not only fall under the Department of Co-operation and Development, but one which involves other Cabinet Ministers as well. It is the subject of inquiry and discussion at the moment, and will therefore also be dealt with in terms of the amending Bill which has been referred to the select committee. In the near future we should therefore also reach finality in regard to this matter.

†Prof N J J OLIVIER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is it possible for him to give us an indication of when that Bill will be ready?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the Bill is ready as far as we are concerned. We are just putting the finishing touches to it and we shall submit it to the select committee as soon as possible. A very great deal of effort is being put into bringing about unanimity on the Bill.

(339) (208) Hansard 16/3/84
Q.601.651

Curfew

14. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) In which specified areas of the Republic has a curfew been proclaimed in terms of section 31 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945;

(2) whether this curfew has been repealed in any areas; if so, (a) in which areas and (b) when in each case?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

According to information obtained from the Administration Boards the curfew is enforced in the following places:

Black Sash in battle to beat red tape

339
Stow
19/3/84

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The women of the Black Sash are at least as well known for tackling tangles of red tape as for standing solemn-faced behind protest posters.

In the last year nearly 24 000 visits were paid to six of the organisation's city advice centres by people with problems ranging from pass law difficulties to workmen's compensation claims.

While the 15 000 visits by new clients in 1983 bear testimony to a measure of success achieved by advice office workers, reports tabled at the organisation's weekend conference speak repeatedly of unassailable laws denying people the right to work or to live a normal family life.

National president and Johannesburg Advice Office director Mrs Sheena Duncan wrote: "Sometimes we get very tired at having to write these reports year after year. They are a chronicle of despondency and it seems impossible to convey to the white public in general the horror of what is being done."

The chronicle differs regionally. In Johannesburg and the Western Cape influx control problems dominate, with individuals struggling to gain a secure foothold in the townships and the right to work.

BATTLE FOR PERMANENT RIGHTS

In Natal and Border — where major cities have homelands virtually slap against their boundaries — the battle for permanent rights to live and work in townships of South Africa is almost a thing of pre-homeland past. Limited workseekers' permits or temporary contracts are the order of the day. At advice offices, social security problems — such as non-payment of old age pensions and unemployment insurance — become paramount.

Johannesburg and Western Cape reports emphasised that two historic court rulings, which would have restored the right of family life to long-term contract workers, had been undermined by a new law, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Act of 1983.

The famous Rikhoto case granted permanent city residence rights (section 10(1)(b)) to migrants who had spent at least 10 years in urban contract work and the Komani judgment gave dependants of such workers the right to join them.

"The amendment removes the right of families of all people who have section 10(1)(b) qualifications to live with them unless the person has a house of his own. It can be a rented house, a house he has bought or built himself or authorised married quarters provided by his employer — but it has to be a house of his own. Rented accommodation in other people's homes is no longer sufficient," reported Mrs Duncan.

She said that with the immense housing backlog, this virtually closed the way to town for Rikhoto rights' families.

The Johannesburg office reported that its "saddest cases" were men and women from rural areas who were prohibited from working or living in town. The number of work contracts offered at rural labour bureaux had been slashed by the Urban Labour Preference Policy, which gave township dwellers first option on jobs, the office reported. The Western Cape emphasised the additional discrimination of the Coloured Labour Preference Policy. This states that: "No black can be employed in the Western Cape unless the employer has obtained a clearance certificate from the Department of Manpower stating that it is satisfied that no suitable coloured labour is available."

MENIAL TASKS

Certificates were usually granted for menial tasks, but they were almost impossible to obtain for skilled posts.

Further, the Western Cape is a closed job market to black women without urban rights.

In Durban, Maritzburg, Pretoria and Grahamstown, unemployment insurance and pension complaints formed a large chunk of advice office work.

The Durban office found an average 7,7-month delay between UIF application and first pay-out. The level of inefficiency in UIF adinistration drove representatives of the Natal Coastal Region to travel to Pretoria to meet top officials late last year. Since then the delay between application and payment had been reduced to 7,4 months on average.

In Pretoria many complaints related to the handing over of UIF collection to the Bophuthatswana Government and the failure of firms to comply with this. The scheme had been abandoned, and payments were once again centralised in Pretoria, the office said.

The Durban and Maritzburg offices reported the inability of kwaZulu to pay old-age pensions and that an "enormous backlog" was building up. The homeland had been unable to approve any new applications in 1983 and would only begin clearing these by April 1984.

INSIDE MAIL

Is the Aliens' Bill a 'Big Cheat' aimed at blacks?

RDM 20/3/84 339

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

SINCE the Riekert Commission report was published five years ago Government strategists have been in search of a new basis for implementing pass laws and influx control.

The central thrust of post-Riekert thinking has been to foster an elite of blacks in the cities while drawing an iron curtain around the "homelands", stopping the influx of blacks into the "white" areas.

That curtain will be drawn considerably tighter if the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill before Parliament this week becomes law.

What has struck critics of the Bill most forcefully is that it is seemingly colour-blind, yet its net effect will be a massive clampdown on blacks from the "independent homelands".

Since Transkei gained its "independence" in 1976, some 9-million blacks — all the Xhosas, Tswanas and Vendas — have been stripped of their South African citizenship. Technically, they are foreigners in the land of their birth.

All citizens of these "independent homelands" who do not have permits to be in South Africa are "illegal aliens".

This, incidentally, would include on official figures some 40% of the black population of Cape Town.

While these people have always been regarded as "illegals", Section 3 of the Bill drastically tightens up the penalties for employing, doing business with or giving "illegal aliens" accommodation. The maximum fine for these offences will R5 000 or two years in prison.

The Bill also provides for the payment of a sum of money as a deposit to a Passport Control Officer in order to get a temporary permit to enter South Africa.

In future employers will have to fill in a form listing all foreign workers and send it to a Passport Control Officer.

Many of these officers are now drawn from officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, believes that employers and landlords are to be "the policemen for this new influx control" — a move which fits in neatly with the Riekert proposal that influx control should be tied to jobs and accommodation.

The colour-blind nature of the Bill allows the Government to argue that the Bill is not specifically aimed at blacks, but that it is merely an "updating" of laws relating to aliens which have not been amended since the 1930s.

Mr Attie Tredoux, a senior official of the Department of Internal Affairs, denied that the Bill is an attempt to replace influx control with aliens control.

He said: "The Department of Internal Affairs is not responsible for influx control — the Bill deals with border control and internal control aimed at people who come into the country illegally or on a legal basis and then later revert to being illegal."

But in his evidence to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution reviewing the Koornhof Bills, Dr Piet Riekert said: "Where the new Bill provides that influx control will henceforth be administered by the Department of Internal Affairs, the administration boards are agents of that department."

Certainly the impact of the new Bill for the citizens of the "independent homelands" will be almost as devastating as the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

Now before a parliamentary select committee, the Orderly Movement Bill, which severely tightens up influx control and has drawn widespread opposition in the black community, was the third of the trio of "Koornhof Bills" which emerged after the Riekert report.

The penalty in the Aliens Bill of R5 000 for employing or "harbouring" illegal aliens coincides exactly with the fine provided for in the Orderly Movement Bill.

The suspicion of groups, such as the Black Sash, is that the Aliens Bill is an attempt to bring in the high-profile Orderly Movement Bill, which could spark civil unrest if it goes ahead in its present form through the back door.

For that reason the Aliens Bill is rapidly becoming known in anti-Government circles as the "Big Cheat".

Design to force people to homelands?

Life in the townships becoming dearer

339

STAR March 1984

The Black Sash 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 Sash national conference held in Johannesburg at the weekend. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

Is the sharply rising cost of township life — most notably increasing rents and expensive renewal schemes — in effect a way of reducing the size of the urban population and forcing people into the homelands?

The question was posed at the recent Black Sash national conference in Johannesburg as study groups presented papers on Alexandra, Lamontville and Grasmere.

In response to the Alexandra study, a delegate remarked that it seemed the township was being redeveloped not for its present population, but for some other — far wealthier — group.

In her research, Sash housing committee member Glender Glover noted the priority being given to middle-class housing in the renewal of Alexandra.

"Looking after those who can take care of themselves seems a strange starting point."

The paper highlighted the following features of urban renewal in Alexandra — the northern Johannesburg township of 80 000 people that was to have been razed to make way for a cluster of hostels, but reprieved in 1979.

● Redevelopment of the area has been "at snail's pace ... in contrast with the speed at which 'to hell and gone' townships like Khayelitsha and Motherwell are developed".

● Housing provided since 1979 comprises 79 "matchbox" houses built by the West Rand Administration Board and 56 privately-built homes in the R36 000 to R42 000 range.

● An official income survey in 1981 showed that only 0,6 percent of households had a monthly income of more than R1 000. Anyone wanting to buy one of the privately-developed homes would need to earn at least R1 680 a month to repay a loan at 15,25 percent interest — thus the first phase of renewal had offered relief to a mere fraction of residents.

It was claimed by community groups that most privately-developed homes had gone to outsiders. It also showed that 76 percent of Alexandra households earned between R100 and R400 a month.

● The overall redevelopment plan "appears to be a very expensive option. One hears talk of a 'garden city' — a plan no doubt palatable to surrounding whites, but completely out of reach of the average Alexandrian". The scheme involved rerouting roads, and the demolition of a large portion of the 3 976 existing houses.

● The path of several residents has been from homeowners to tenants in the expropriated homes they once owned, to occupants of temporary shelter provided as their old homes were bulldozed.

ZINC HUTS

In some cases the economic implications of this change in status were that rent-free houses were "exchanged" for a few rented rooms, and those in turn for more expensive rented shelter of a prefabricated kind.

Among the worst temporary accommodation were the zinc huts in 3rd Avenue, where two families shared a single-room shack, and where rental was to be R20 a month for half a hut.

● These newly-created "temporary" residents had been promised first option on new housing. But the Town Clerk, Mr Arthur Magerman, was quoted as saying that rentals in the new schemes would be at least R125.

Discussing the implications of creating a temporarily housed community in the course of renewal, the author writes: "We wonder what will happen to those in temporary housing if the new Koornhof Bill — linking housing or approved accommodation with permanent urban residence — becomes law. Is it possible that the poor and unemployed will be sent away?"

The same question was posed in relation to the Grasmere squatters, many of whom presently qualify to be in the Johannesburg or Vaal urban areas, but who cannot get, or cannot afford, housing in those townships.

The authors also highlighted the position of pensioners. "It is unrealistic to expect that even if these people are housed in core housing at rentals adjusted to their means, they will come out financially in the urban township structure. Such people require socially assisted housing."

A case study of the strife-torn Natal township of Lamontville put a similar view, quoting Mr Mike Mabaso, a member of the Joint Rent Action Committee.

"The rent increases (of 90 percent in Lamontville, and ranging from 25 to 85 percent in other Durban townships) are a strategy to put into effect the provisions of the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill before it has even gone through Parliament."

The views expressed at the conference have been put directly to Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, by residents of Huhudi township near Vryburg.

The freeze on private improvements in the old township, and high rentals to be charged for administration board homes, were designed to cause residents a "forced landing in the homelands", the Huhudi Civic Association wrote to the Minister.

Leaders of the Eastern Transvaal township of Leandra have predicted that removals from their settlement of 11 400 will not stop at the 56 families presently regarded as disqualified from urban residence. The rents in the redeveloped housing area would soon force the poorest out, the Leandra Action Committee argued, pointing out that the region's wages were low.

Cape Times 20/3/84 339

12 628 houses sold under 99-year leasehold

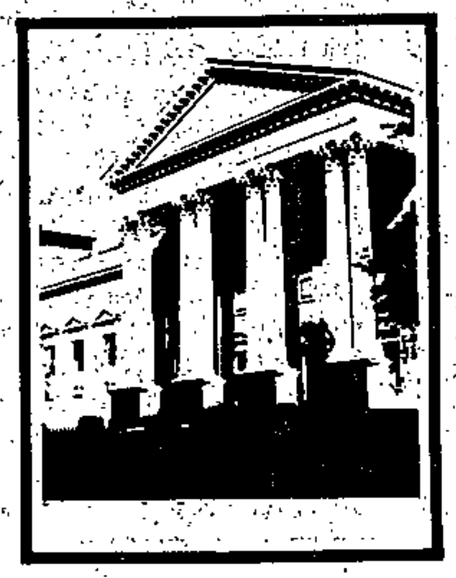
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Building societies have financed less than a quarter of the 12 628 houses sold and built under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that building societies had financed "the building of 1 824 houses and the sale of 1 158 houses.

The remaining 5 818 houses which had been built and 3 828 which had been sold under the 99-year scheme had been financed by means of private capital.

Replying to a question which had been tabled by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) Dr Koornhof said no houses had been built under the 99-year scheme in three of the eight chief commissioners' areas —



Natal, Western Cape and Northern Transvaal.

Most of the houses — 8 256 — built and sold had been in the Witwatersrand area, Dr Koornhof said.

Replying to another question, tabled by Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg) Dr Koornhof said no 99-year leases had been registered in the Port Natal and Drakensberg Administration Board areas "as most of the black residential areas serving white towns" were situated in Kwazulu "where residentials may obtain ownership and leasehold is consequently not applicable".

However, in the Port Natal Administration Board area, which serves Durban, the surveying of sites was in a few exceptional cases not yet completed "although far advanced".

In the Drakensberg Administration Board area, problems were also experienced in that people who were interested in 99-year leasehold could not obtain loans.

"This has now been solved by the Department of Community Development agreeing that money from the National Housing Fund could be used for this purpose," Dr Koornhof said.

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

(1) During the calendar year 1983 Soekor conducted prospecting for oil in the offshore areas only and the total cost amounted to R82,61 million. On land a private concession-holder spent R284 856.

(2) (a) None.

(b) *The results are as follows:*

Borehole	Approximate location	Results
E—G3	138 km South-West of Mossel Bay	Gas occurrence
JC—C1	28 km North-East of Durban	Dry
F—AF1	97 km South of Mossel Bay	Gas occurrence
JC—B1	80 km North-East of Durban	Gas occurrence
E—S1	82 km South-West of Mossel Bay	Gas occurrence with potential
HA—D1	37 km South-West of Port Elizabeth	Gas occurrence
E—S2	82 km South-West of Mossel Bay	Dry
E—S3	80 km South-West of Mossel Bay	Gas occurrence
E—G5	138 km South-West of Mossel Bay	Dry
GB—H1	75 km South-East of Plettenberg Bay	Dry
E—Q1	174 km South-West of Mossel Bay	Dry
A—Q1	70 km South-East of Plettenberg Bay	Gas occurrence with potential
F—A10	87 km South of Mossel Bay	Gas occurrence with potential
F—A11	86 km South of Mossel Bay	Dry

(3) (a) and (b) Yes.

Knobel Commission

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

(1) Whether the report of the Knobel Commission has been considered by the Cabinet; if not, when will it be considered; if so,

(2) whether his Department intends to issue a White Paper in connection with this report; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether he is contemplating introducing any legislation as a result of the report; if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The report is still being studied by the Department of Transport with the view to submitting its comments to me for further attention.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Citizenship

*10. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether the status of persons who are born South African citizens and persons who ecome naturalized South African citizens is the same; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the nature of the difference;

(2) whether this difference in status is made known to persons becoming South African citizens at the time of naturalization; if not, why not; if so, in what manner is it made known?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) This is a question of law to which no conclusive reply can be given. However, I wish to add for the information of the hon member that, as far as the loss or deprivation of South African citizenship is concerned, sections 17, 19 and 19*bis* of the South African Citizenship Act, No 44 of 1949, are only applicable to persons who became South African citizens by registration or naturalization. Persons who acquired South African citizenship by registration or naturalization are also not excluded from the provisions of sections 42 to 44 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulations Act, No 59 of 1972, which provide for the removal of persons from the Republic.

(2) No, it is not considered necessary as it forms part of our law.

KwaZulu

*11. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether (a) Lamontville, (b) Chesterville, (c) Klaarwater, (d) Hambanathi and (e) Shakaville are to be incorporated in kwaZulu; if so, when;

(2) whether he or his Department consulted any of the parties affected by the incorporation of each of the above townships; if not, why not; if so, who in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) No. The dates for incorporation have not yet been determined.

(2) Yes. I consulted the kwaZulu government on 29 February 1984 and consultations took place in 1978 between the Port Natal Administration Board and the Ningizimu urban Board in connection with Lamontville and with the Hambanathi Advisory Committee.

Black Administration Act

*12. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5 (1) (b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927; if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act and (b) were subject to such orders as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) One hundred and ninety-four orders were served in respect of individuals and four in respect of groups of persons. These groups comprised 11 508 individuals.

(b) Three individuals and two groups, one comprising 1 110 and the other 2 982 persons, on 19 March 1984.

Internal Security Act

*13. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons were detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal

(339) Hansard Q.61.700
21/3/84

Administration Boards

*17. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What was the total amount paid out in 1983 in allowances to members of the boards of Administration Boards in the Republic and (b) in respect of how many persons was the amount paid?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(a) R588 780,57.

(b) 129 members.

Cusa slams employers' 'silence' over Bill

Labour Correspondent

THE Council of Unions of SA has slammed the Government's new Aliens Bill — and has also sharply criticised employers for not protesting against it.

Cusa, which has more than 100 000 members, claims the Bill will mean that employers will now have to "police" influx control and says they should therefore not remain silent on the issue.

Among the Bill's provisions are clauses forcing employers to keep registers of all aliens they employ and imposing a R5 000 fine on employers of illegal aliens.

While it does not refer to race, its critics claim it will be used to tighten influx control on citizens of the four "independent homelands". They say it introduces controversial clauses in Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill "through the back door".

The Government concedes it could be used in this way, but says there are no plans to use it for this purpose.

In a statement issued yesterday, Cusa says the Bill is "a naive attempt to dress the Orderly Movement Bill in a nonracial garb".

This, it says, "is all part of the Government's attempt to modernise apartheid and make the influx control system palatable for overseas consumption".

Cusa adds that "influential people overseas digest this and see it as a mark of progress". This "is a sad reflection on their limited understanding of the viciousness of the apartheid system".

The statement is particularly critical of the failure of employers to react to the Bill.

"That employers and employer organisations remain silent on this issue is a matter for grave concern," it says.

"Since the publication of the (1979) Riekert report (on influx control) we have consistently warned that employers are going to be policing the influx control system in future. This is now a fact," it charges.

The Bill indicated that there was "no change in South Africa — merely a modernising of slavery conditions".

URBAN BLACKS

Spill-over solutions

The outline of a new government policy on black urban townships is beginning to emerge. Government seems to be limiting the expansion of existing residential complexes and creating new ones outside both the prescribed white urban areas and the homelands.

Only people with Section 10 residential rights in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act can obtain housing in the new centres. Once they have done so, however, they lose their Section 10 rights to their previous areas and become what the Black Sash calls "commuters with preferential access to jobs in the prescribed areas" — but with no legal right to live there.

Reports presented at the three-day national congress of the Black Sash in Johannesburg last weekend outlined the new approach. Only two new townships — Soshanguve and Enkangala — were mentioned in the reports. However, the organisation's national president, Sheena Duncan, tells the *FM* that Botsebelo, which is being built some 63 km from Bloemfontein, also fits the pattern.

Government spokesmen argue that existing black townships in the PWV complex are too big and should not be allowed to grow further. They favour new residential areas to accommodate the expanding populations of the existing townships.

Enkangala is 20 km north of Bronkhorstspruit and borders on the KwaNdebele homeland. It is earmarked for people who have Section 10 rights in the East Rand area — almost 100 km away. More than 1 000 families are reported to have been resettled there already, and development is planned to make room for thousands more.

Botsebelo, in the Free State, is at an early stage of development. It is intended to house surplus population growth from townships in Bloemfontein.

Non-Tswanas who qualify for rights at Mamelodi and Atteridgeville-Saulsville (Pretoria's two black townships) are encouraged to resettle at Soshanguve — adjacent to Mabopane in Bophuthatswana. Some 10 000 families are already living there, and 4 000 others are on the waiting list for housing. Extensions of the complex are already being planned on the farms Zoutpan and Rietgat, which could eventually house about 220 000 people.

Residents of Enkangala and those from Soshanguve are expected to commute to work in Pretoria and the East Rand, respectively. Because of the distances involved, some of the workers, particularly from Enkangala, stay at hostels or as lodgers with friends or relations in the prescribed areas, visiting their own families only at weekends.

In the Mamelodi and Atteridgeville-Saulsville townships in Pretoria (legal 1978 population: 312 211) authorities plan to build only another 1 200 housing units. About 700 are planned for Mamelodi and 500 for Atteridgeville-Saulsville, according to an official draft guide plan for Greater Pretoria.

Confirmation of the new policy is implied in "guide plans" for the areas produced by the Department of Constitutional Affairs and Planning. Pretoria says that the low population growth rate of Pretoria townships is attributed to "resettlement of a large part of the population increase" at Soshanguve in the north and at Tembisa near Kempton Park in the south, as well as in townships within Bophuthatswana.

Wide-ranging planning of every facet of people's lives is obviously alive and well in Pretoria. Well might the Minister of Transport complain about losses in railway passenger services when his colleagues provide him with ever-increasing multitudes to transport (uncommercially) between their work and their distant homes.

Sash's Duncan ... new policy on urban blacks

339 Page 10-11

They who laugh at setbacks

By Jon Qwelane

No one would have thought 28 years ago that the youngster herding sheep, cattle and goats in the hills of the Eastern Transvaal would one day become managing director of his own marketing company. Yet that is the story of Reuel Khoza.

If Reuel Khoza and his parents had had their way, he would have been a doctor today.

But as it turned out, the world of commerce became the beneficiary when it gained a highly innovative young marketing manager in Mr Khoza.

He is the managing director of the marketing company he started which is run and staffed wholly by blacks.

Reuel Jethro Khoza was born 35 years ago, the first in a family of seven, at a small mission station known as Arthurseat in the Eastern Transvaal.

He began school rather late, when he was eight years old. Before that, he was herding cattle, sheep and goats belonging to his grandfather.

In 1967 he passed the Junior Certificate examination at Bankuna Secondary School in Bushbuckridge.

Two years later he matriculated at Maripi High School, now renamed Orhovelani.

Mr Khoza entered the University of the North (Turfloop) in 1970 and read for a Bachelor of Arts degree. He majored in psychology, history and African languages.

"But it was in psychology that I really scored good marks. In all the tests I never got below 80 percent and I was subsequently encouraged by my professor to do an honours degree in psychology.

"I did that in 1973 and 1974, and when I had completed it I was asked to join the university's department of psychology as a lecturer," Mr Khoza said.

In 1979 he did the first part of a master's degree in applied social sciences. By then he had already left teaching and was working as a marketing assistant for a large Durban-based firm until he was appointed a full manager (brands) of a soap and detergent company.

He completed the MA (marketing management) degree at Lancaster University in England after being granted a scholarship by an international oil company.'

When he returned home the oil company offered him a job — which he accepted — as marketing communication manager for Transvaal, Swaziland and Botswana. Advertising and sales promotions were his main functions.

In April 1981 he started his own marketing company.

Mr Khoza is assisted by a full-time staff of professionals and graduates.

He is at present at Harvard University in the United States where he is on an intensive course on management development, the only South African among dozens of other managers from across the world.

By Jon Qwelane

Committment to the cause of black advancement, and her unstinting dedication to the 50 000 tribesmen, women and children for whom she feels responsible mark Dr Mamphela Ramphele as one of the truly outstanding people of our time.

Committment and dedication are the two words that perhaps best sum up the tiny source of vitality that is Dr Mamphela Ramphele.

Committment to the cause of black advancement, and her unstinting dedication to the 50 000 tribesmen, women and children for whom she feels responsible mark her as one of the truly outstanding people of our time.

Dr Ramphele's struggle against seemingly impossible odds was indeed a long and bitter one. But never one to be daunted by bad luck in whatever form, the diminutive doctor conquered with grace and poise all the obstacles she has come up against.

It was when she enrolled at the Wentworth Medical School, which is attached to Natal University, that her political spirit was kindled — she met and studied with, among other pioneers of the Black Consciousness philosophy, the late Steve Biko.

Most of her colleagues, including Biko, were later banned and partially house-arrested.

After qualifying she went to King William's Town in the Eastern Cape where she started the Zanempilo Community Clinic under the auspices of the Black Community Programmes which was later banned.

The banning of her colleagues, however, did not mean the security police were not paying attention to her. On April 21 1977 they served her with an order which effectively banished her to the remote Northern Transvaal township of Lenyenye.

Within days Dr Ramphele was back in King William's Town — on the advice of her legal representatives. The security police had got her names and identity number wrong on the banning order and, technically, it was somebody else who had been banned.

Her freedom was short-lived, for in May the police got their information right and the indefatigable doctor was once more driven across arid landscape back to Lenyenye in Tzaneen.

On arrival she had two choices: to sit back and cup her chin in utter dejection because her medical career was in tatters or to make a new start.

She chose the latter. But it was to turn out to be against very heavy odds.

The area she had been banished to had never had a doctor since 1963 and it comprised 50 000 people.

Dr Ramphele immediately converted two dingy shops into a makeshift clinic. In the meantime she approached many donors for financial assistance, including the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Australian Government and a large company. Her aim was to replace her makeshift clinic with a modern one.

Apart from the clinic, she started a brick factory which is now an important employer in the area.

An irrigation scheme was started by the doctor to help villagers water their gardens and lands, and courses are conducted daily to educate the people on how best to work their lands at minimal cost to themselves.

While being involved in these activities Dr Ramphele was issued with a fresh banning order which again restricted her to the magisterial district of Tzaneen.

Her own immediate surroundings were not an improvement, either — she was allocated a house among those occupied by policemen and a mere handcuff's throw away from the local police station.

Despite all the setbacks, she toiled on.

Her banning orders were lifted last July. But she insists that she has no desire to leave her adopted community where everybody knows her as their doctor and benefactor.

● *Not everybody has seen Dr Ramphele as an ogre bent on subverting State authority. Readers of The Star last year overwhelmingly chose her from an array of equally dedicated and pioneering women for the coveted "Woman of the Year" award, and many people agree that a better recipient could not have been found.*

The day Alex was saved by a manager's short cut

By Jonathan Hobday

Last month, the Alexandra Town Council was finally inaugurated, ending a decades-long fight against removal for this "black spot" in the middle of some of the poshest white suburbs in the country.

It was one of the "District Sixes" that has not been hit for six by apartheid.

The programme of obliteration pursued by Government policy over the years has taken its toll. Everywhere the rubble of demolished homes peeps up through the khakibos. There is no sewerage system, few roads and no electricity.

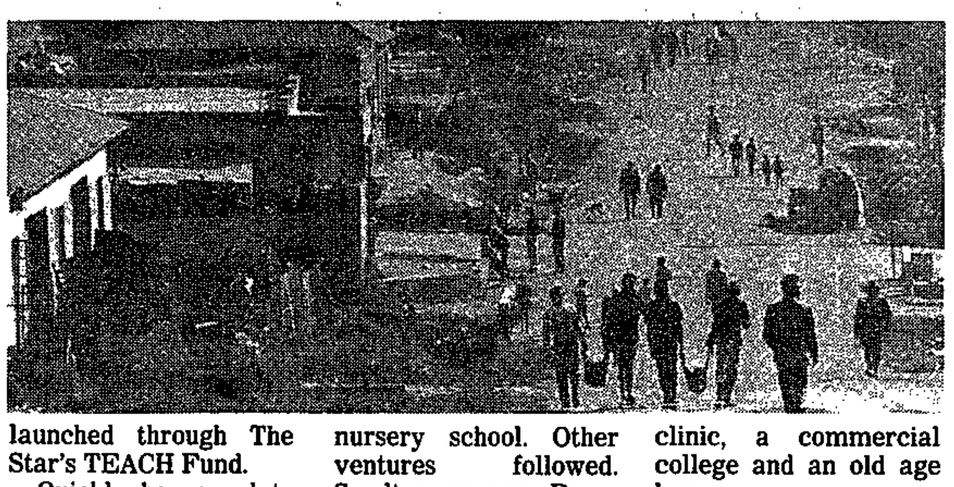
As a result, "Alex" is a slum.

But it is also a Pheonix rising out of the ashes. The decision to do a volte-face on removal, taken back in 1979, has been slow to take effect. The wheels of bureaucracy grind exceeding slowly.

Instead, in recent years, the rehabilitation programme has largely been promoted by private enterprise.

For years, Rotary clubs in the adjacent areas had worked to provide just the basic services and then, in February 1980, John Marquard, then manager of The Star, took a short cut to the airport through Alex.

Shocked by what he saw, he proposed to editor Harvey Tyson that The Star launch an "Uplift Alex" campaign. No sooner suggested than the campaign was



launched through The Star's TEACH Fund.

Quickly harnessed to the effort were the Rotary clubs and the local Alexandra Liaison Committee, which is now the official Town Council.

Within a year, the Uplift Alex Joint Committee had built a new primary school; it moved on immediately to the construction of a nursery school. Other ventures followed. Sandton mayor Perry Oertel and his wife, Jill, focussed their mayoral project on Alex and, out of it, came new sportsgrounds and a youth centre. A clean-up campaign was launched and a special school for handicapped children has now been built.

Still in the pipeline are plans for a dental clinic, a commercial college and an old age home.

Biggest of all, the Uplift Alex Joint Committee has now undertaken the job of putting up a R5-million Technical Training Institute.

Plans have been drawn, a site obtained and approval of all authorities obtained. It is hoped that the project will rival the Pace College project in Soweto. Teach has committed R100 000 to the project.

The Phoenix is, indeed, rising out of the ashes.

Alex is set to become a model black municipality, strongly supported in its development by neighbouring white suburbs and by private enterprise and industry that surrounds it in the suburbs of Wynberg, Kew, Bramley, Kramerville and Marlboro.

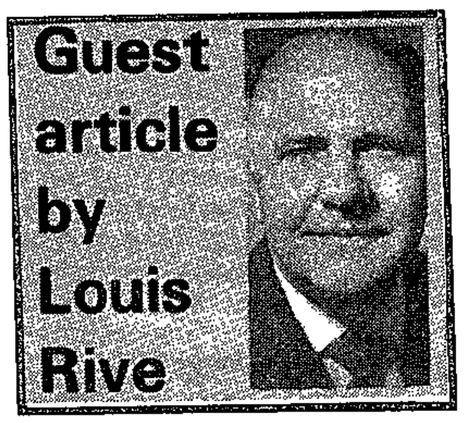
As Government housing plans speed ahead and new homes mushroom daily, the master plan for a new Alex takes shape. Roads are being built, sewers laid, parks mapped out. When electricity is linked up, the tell-tale smog cloud will disappear, too.

There are highly complex problems to face. Better homes mean higher costs; electricity is not cheap; roads and sewers cost money. The murmurings of discontent have been heard; protests against bus price increases recently racked the township.

Alex has survived worse. Its pride as a community remains unshaken. It is a pride that is reflected not just in the new edifices of progress and change but in the solid social political foundations that have held the community together.

● *The writer, an Assistant Editor, represents The Star on the Uplift Alex Joint Committee.*

New attitudes — a real development



"What," I was asked recently, "are the fruits of your efforts in recent years to enhance the quality of life of the urban black and what, would you say, are their significance in the socio-political sphere?"

I became involved in Soweto towards the end of 1979. The first thing that struck me then was the total lack of credibility that the formal structures in the public sector enjoyed among blacks, and also the wide communication gap that existed between the various elements in that scenario.

Housing was described by one black leader as containing their first 10 priorities, yet hardly any progress was being with it

Much effort was being wasted on infighting and on things that made no meaningful contribution towards the improvement of the appalling conditions in which the major portion of a million people lived.

I have no intention of speaking of achievements as far as I am personally concerned.

But if an historian should one day write the story of Soweto, it would be no deviation from the truth if he were to state that the most difficult of all the tasks relating to the process of upliftment centred on the renovation of disturbed relations and on the restoration of some credibility; in closing communication gaps and putting some structure functions back on the rails.

In this exercise I was greatly assisted by John Knoetze and the chairmen of the various Community Councils.

What happened in Soweto — the symbol of urban black South Africa — is of great significance, for what was done there must be done elsewhere.

The same process is presently going on in the Eastern Cape and moves are afoot to launch a similar exercise in Natal. If it were not for the financial limitations imposed by cold, hard, economic realities, I have no doubt that many more projects would have been under-way throughout the country.

What has happened in the last few years in Soweto, in addition to the efforts to accelerate the provision of educational and medical facilities?

● The Government approved a blueprint for the Soweto of the future, defining its extended boundaries and rezoning certain areas for commercial and industrial purposes.

This is important, for it is my conviction that blacks must have a much bigger stake in the economy of the country and should become involved in commercial and industrial activity as fast as they can.

The erection of industrial parks was aimed at promoting such development. Soweto must become the symbol of the black man's economic emancipation. Undue impediments have been removed; it is now up to him.

● The electrification of Soweto should be completed during the course of this year, making the city a completely different and, I hope, happier place to live in, at the same time opening up many opportunities for its people.

● Infrastructural services such as water reticulation, sewerage, roads and stormwater drainage, are being upgraded or provided to the extent money could be found to do it.

These projects will be completed in the course of this year, the total cost, including electrification, will be in the region of R400 million.

● The provision of land and infrastructural services must, of course, precede the building of houses. In Soweto the foundation has now been laid. It is, furthermore, not generally realised that Soweto was instrumental in changing the country's housing policy. Here the stark reality was thrust upon us that it is beyond the capacity of our economy for the State to provide homes for all; maximum inputs by the individual and the private sector were essential.

Throughout my involvement in these efforts to enhance the quality of life of our urban blacks, I have come under the deep impression of the Government's sincerity in this matter. I would never have become involved in either Soweto or the Eastern Cape had it not been for the Minister's (and Cabinet's) requests for me to do so.

It is true that because of my independence, my freedom of judgment and my somewhat unorthodox style, I had occasion to oppose decisions made in the past.

Each time I was supported at the highest levels and it is gratifying for me to be able to put on record that it is, to my mind, not true that the Government finds pleasure in relocating people or in imposing harsh measures indiscriminately.

Attitudes, they say, are more important than facts, and possibly the most important and most significant of all developments in recent years has been the change in attitude of our people. It is discernable over the entire spectrum of human relations.

There is greater awareness of the needs of so many, there is better understanding and more sympathy with those who are fighting a tough battle to survive, there is a desire to help and there is tolerance.

This spirit is permeating right from the top. It is not of any importance that all of us will die separately. What is important is that we must find the way in which to live together in peace, progress and stability. To achieve this, everyone must make a contribution.

Decision that became a trend-setter

By Bill Levitt

A major breakthrough came in the mid-'70s when a mining company was allowed a special dispensation to build houses for more than 500 blacks, making it possible for their families to live with them on the mine and to share all the facilities of the community.

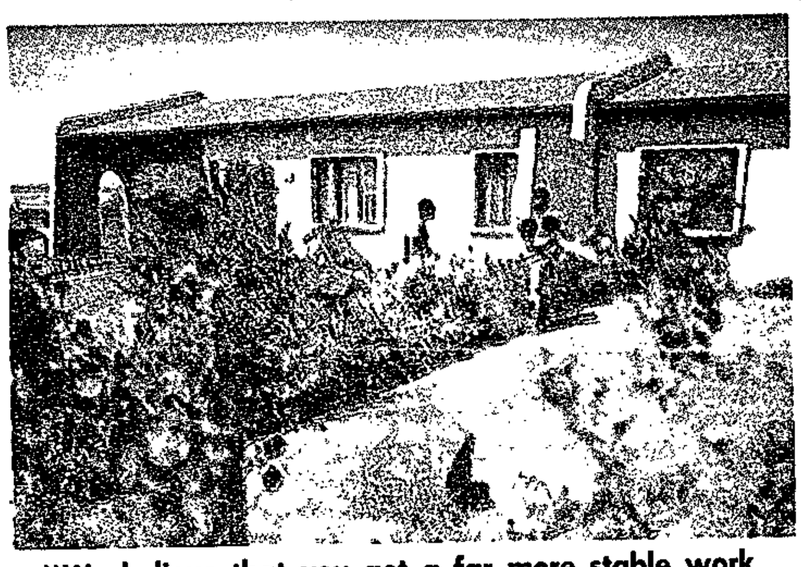
Blacks still rank among the lowest-paid miners in the world and many still live in cramped, over-crowded conditions far from families and friends.

But the winds of change are blowing at mines such as Rietspruit, which lies in the heart of the Witbank coalfield on the Transvaal highveld about 115 km east of Johannesburg.

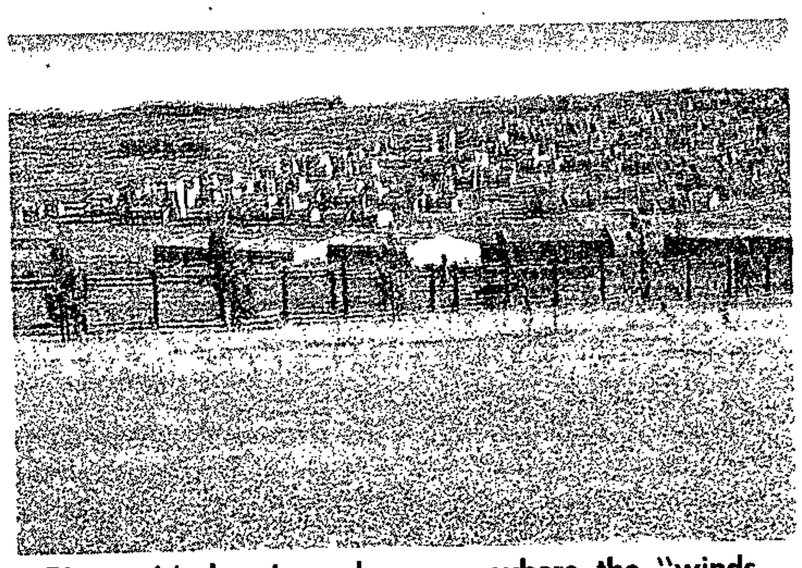
Rietspruit's 1 050 Black employees have made strides thought impossible by critics just a few years ago.

They now get equal pay for equal work, modern housing with the same amenities as the 300 whites receive, a medical program, access to a modern clinic and a professionally-run school for their 675 children, and a lucrative pension plan.

The major breakthrough came in the mid-70s when the Government allowed the mining company a special dispensation to build houses for more than 500 blacks, making it possible for their families to live on the mine and share all the facilities of the community.



"We believe that you get a far more stable work force if the family lives with them."



Rietspruit's housing scheme . . . where the "winds of change" began to blow.

This move, coupled with the mining company's decision to provide top-class housing, "has been a trend-setter" that set off a wave of housing reform on mines across the country, said a senior executive.

"We believed at the time, and still do, that you get a more stable work force if the family lives with them," he said.

The quality of the houses, exactly the same for black and white, is, by any standards, extremely high. There are 10 grades of housing, but even the lowest — for staff in the lower job grades — is an attractive, beige brick buiding topped with red tiles.

They contain three bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom and a living/dining area.

Families pay up to R10 a month — with electricity, water and all maintenance provided free.

The mining company boosted the salaries of single workers by R45 a month to cover the costs of rooms — they share two and sometimes three to a room — and board.

Facilities are shared by all. In addition, each group has its own recreation clubs.

Indeed many people believe the ladies bar for the black coal-miners and their wives is better than the white executives' club. They say that the wall-to-wall carpets in the ladies bar hide imported Italian tiles — because an inspector would not grant a liquor licence otherwise.

The black residential sections — collectively named Lehlaka Park — are spread below Reed Stream in a pie-shape. The single quarters are hexagon-shaped while families live in more conventional township layouts.

Jobs at the mine are classified according to an internationally recognised job evaluation system and special attention is given to upgrading skills — a move which usually pays off with more responsibility and more money.

Duma discovers the spirit of enterprise

By Sol Makgabutlane

Obtaining a house to rent in the townships is a tedious experience. Building one for yourself can be infinitely more demanding and nerve-racking, as 35-year-old Duma of the East Rand found out.

(He requested that his identity be withheld for fear of attracting unscrupulous elements who may think that he is financially well-off).

Duma, married with two children, is a welder at a Springs firm earning R120 a week.

When he tied the knot nine years ago, he and his wife had nowhere to go. They then moved in with Duma's parents, squeezing themselves into the four-roomed house already inhabited by eight people.

"A week after our marriage in 1975 we put our names down at the local township manager's office for a house. Armed with an interminable amount of hope, we thought that after a few months — or, at the most, a year — we would be given a house."

Weeks passed. Months passed. Years passed.

In 1980, exactly five years after he had applied, Duma and his wife decided to build a house of their own.

"First we went to the township manager to negotiate for a site. After paying R510, we were allocated a piece of land." The next step was to get plans, which they got after paying R70 to a part-time draughtsman.

The next hurdle was to devise ways of getting money to buy building materials.

A wary person by nature, Duma explained, he did not want to saddle himself with huge debts he would have to pay off for the rest of his life. He weighed up the pros and cons and decided *not* to borrow money from a financial institution, but to buy material each week out of his wages.

"My wife agreed that we should not involve ourselves with these institutions. She said she would help me buy material each week as she is also weekly paid.

"The draughtsman had estimated that the six-roomed house we were planning to build would cost us R13 000, and we realised that it would take a long time to complete. But we resigned ourselves to this prospect."

But, after buying material for the foundation, the money they had saved over the years was exhausted.

"Fortunately, we did not have to pay for labour: my brother-in-law is a builder and he volunteered his services, thereby cutting down on expenses.

"After the foundation had been completed progress ground to a halt as we had no more money to continue building. My brother-in-law advised us to buy a brick-making machine to make our own concrete blocks. We readily agreed, willing to grab any straw that could help us out.

"We got a major boost when my wife's employer promised to buy her all the materials we needed. The employer said we could pay him back at low monthly instalments.

"When inspectors checked and approved the house, my wife and I were the happiest people. Our determination and perseverance had paid off."

'Blacks see whites as South Africans'

Many whites appear to live in fear of being swamped by blacks and of course this is the argument against allowing blacks into the central decision-making bodies.

But the amount of goodwill among my people towards whites has to be seen to be believed.

Fact is the black man in the street is friendly. But he expects friendliness in return. Unfortunately he is met with a brusque resentment all too often and this "attack" on his sensitivity opens him to the suggestion of anti-establishment violence.

We accept that discrimination on a person-to-person basis is something that will remain. But that is a personal decision and is not something decided by the State. If only whites would move away from their platform of discrimination we would have a wonderful place in which to live.

While black people often have a long way to go to fully understand western culture and traditions there is another side to the coin.

White people have a long way to go understanding just how reasonable black people are if given the chance.

Blacks do not hold with the view that whites should be pushed into the sea. They see them as South Africans, part of the continent. The trouble is that whites do not see us as South Africans and try to convince themselves that we belong somewhere else.

Take myself. I am Zulu-speaking but was born in Germiston. Now I am told that the only place I may have citizenship rights is in kwaZulu. I have about as much to do with kwaZulu as the average white person has.

The fear among whites that

they will have a meaningless role in a South Africa under majority rule is reasonable. But that is why it is essential we work on creating the situation in which it will be possible for people of all races to work together in running our country.

I personally believe it is a great pity that so many competent black people boycotted last year's local black authority elections because, like it or not, we are now landed with black town councils which will affect our daily lives for the next five years.

These council elections were boycotted because of our exclusion from Parliament. I believe they are a starting point, mainly because I do not hold with an all-or-nothing view. We need training in local government and I feel potential African leaders are missing an opportunity by downing tools.

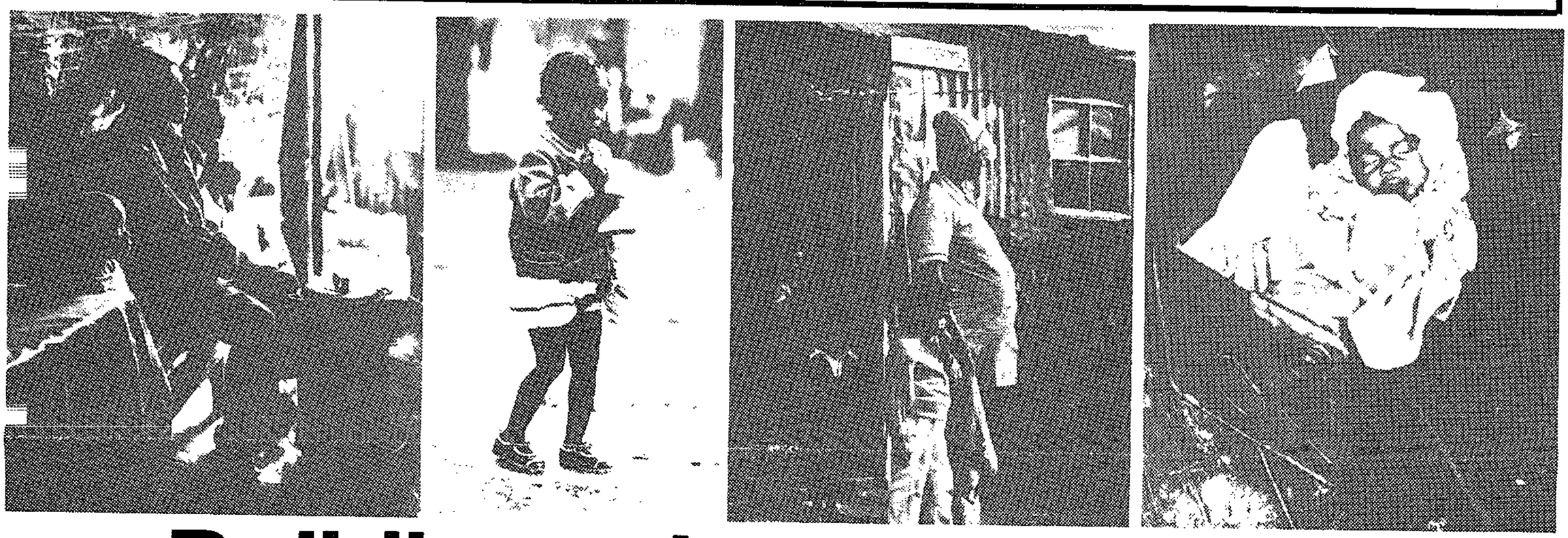
On another issue, a note of warning. Black education is simmering — the recent unrest at schools in Soweto and Pretoria bear witness to this — and the Department of Education and Training does not seem able to read the signs.

I accept that a lot of development in terms of buildings, improvement of teachers' salaries, etc has taken place in black education. But in one very important aspect — the advancement of black personnel — DET is ignorant.

Just look at the administrative structure of DET. How many black circuit inspectors are there? One. How many of the DET head office staff — if you exclude messengers — are black? Four maybe in an office staffed by several hundred.

Do the DET chiefs not think black educationists resent this control over their children's education being vested in the hands of people who too often administer by "policy" rather than with the interests of the child at heart?

● *The writer is an educationist and was former chairman of the East Rand Community Council Liaison Committee.*



Building a better society

By Liz Mackenzie, Cape Town

Before Build a Better Society, or Babs, began to sow seeds of self-help, Kewtown on the Cape Flats was characterised by underdeveloped and polluted stretches of land, bleak buildings, children gathered round dirty drains and groups of out-of-work young men and women.

The pictures above illustrate some of this.

Like many other black and coloured areas suffering from South Africa's acute shortage of housing, the people of Kewtown vented their frustration in occasional outbursts of violence.

A social worker reported that illegitimacy, abuse of dagga and drink, truancy and delinquency were commonplace.

Babs is a self-help community project started at Kewtown in 1972 to upgrade living standards.

The idea of Babs was born when the then principal of the Early Learning Centre at Kewtown, Professor Dick van der Ross — now principal of the University of the Western Cape — realised that after leaving the centre, children would encounter the destructive social problems of overcrowding, violence, family disintegration, joblessness and lack of skills and training.

He got financial help from an oil company and set up an organisation to make his vision of a self-help project reality.

George Gibbs, a social worker, and three colleagues trudged the streets for months involving the Kewtown community in ideas for improving their surroundings.

They say a large part of their success is due to working from the roots up, asking what people need rather than giving them fancy centres they may not want.

Mr Gibbs is the national president, advisor and father-confessor of Babs. The oil company became involved because, says Chairman Mr Paddy Wilson, it was time the private sector became involved in community affairs and they wished to set a precedent in assisting genuine community development.

In 1976 Babs's endeavours attracted the financial support of a big mining house which, in 1980, contributed a substantial R68 000. The same year oil company's contribution towards various Babs projects was R78 000.

By June 1982, collective concern had paved the way for the opening of a R1,2 million housing complex and large community centre.

The pictures below give some idea of how the face of Kewtown is changing thanks to the efforts of Babs.

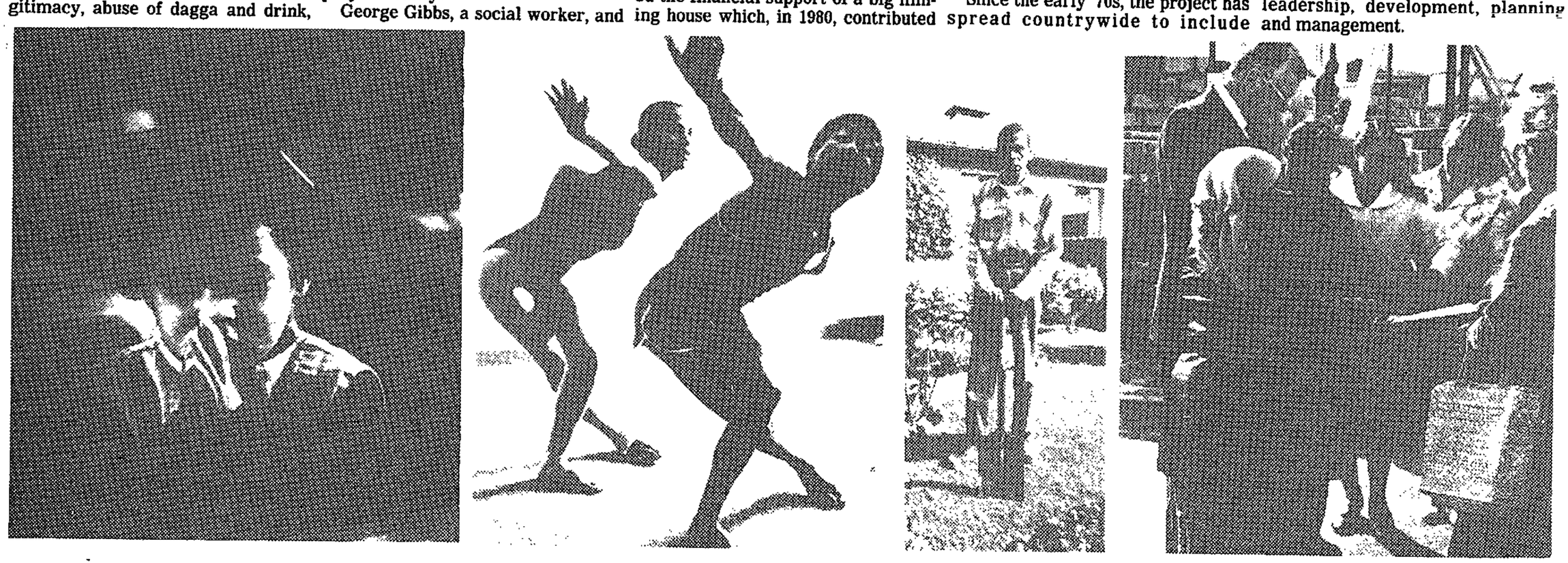
Aimed at eventual home-ownership, the 50 new houses are rented at present. Of the 50 families who qualified for the new homes it was found that 65 percent had previously shared a kitchen with another family, 52 percent had lived in one room, none had had hot water and 10 percent had had to eat, sleep and cook in one room.

Since the early '70s, the project has spread countrywide to include branches in Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, George, Oudtshoorn, and Saldanha Bay.

Babs's intial budget of R6 000 has risen to an annual R327 118, according to Mr Philip Balie, national director.

Services offered range from preschool education to soup kitchens, social activities for the aged and youth to careers evenings for school pupils and adult education classes for parents.

Babs aims to reach 10 000 people in 12 centres around the country, involving them in civic, welfare, health, fund raising, preschool and other educational projects. And they host national training programmes in leadership, development, planning and management.



Johnny . . . nursed his dream for 10 years.

Sipho and Johnny . . . making a political statement.

Sipho . . . raising the audience's "African consciousness."

Story of two prophets

By Peter Feldman

The story of Juluka is the success story of the South African pop music industry.

In the beginning there was a black man named Sipho who worked as a gardener in Houghton and a white youth named Johnny who had ambitions of going to university.

By the law of averages, their paths were so different that they should never really have met, let alone have cemented a relationship that was going to help change the face of the industry here.

Johnny met Sipho in Johannesurg more than a decade ago.

The nuggety little man had come from the Platteland to find work as a gardener in Houghton.

Johnny was still at school, but he had a voracious musical appetite.

He used to spend time listening to the infectious Zulu rhythms that emerged from Sipho's guitar, and the two built up a strong friendship that even apartheid-obsessed South Africa could not break.

Society frowned on relationships across the colour line, and the rapidly developing rapport between them astounded many.

Johnny began to talk and think like a Zulu, spending all his spare time working on an idea that, 10 years later, would reverberate in Britain, Europe and America.

The "idea" was to form a band that would break new musical territory.

As Johnny and Sipho began exchanging musical licks it became obvious that a band would be a natural vehicle for their talent.

But, in the beginning, it wasn't easy to get things going.

They managed to perform at a Free People's Concerts at Wits and at private parties, often entering these homes through the back door, and their sweaty dance routines and infectious lyrics set the imagination of the people alight.

But it was getting them nowhere.

The big-league concert and the recording contract still eluded them.

Being a forceful personality with a burning dream, Johnny refused to give up in the face of these problems.

"I will not compromise my music," he would often say.

His dream was to fuse the two factions of South African music into a cohesive whole.

A major stumbling block at the time was securing a recording contract which would enable the band to be heard by larger audiences.

It was an age when overseas big-name bands were often preferred to the local acts, and this unofficial policy didn't help a band of Juluka's originality.

"We can't sell their music," was the record company's reply.

It was a frustrating set of circumstances, but Johnny and Sipho, now joined by a few black back-up musicians, continued with their dream, plying their trade in the townships and at special gigs and, in the process, building a faithful following.

Hilton Rosenthal was a white record executive with a major Johannesburg company.

His job was to look for new talent and to release artists that they had acquired through their parent company in America.

It wasn't always the most satisfying job in the world.

Then Hilton met Johnny and Sipho and the course of their lives changed.

Hilton truly believed in the vast possibilities of the band and the three forces, all from varying backgrounds and with different ideals, pooled their resources.

Hilton cut one album with Juluka and, considering it was a totally new entity for South African record-buyers, it did reasonably well.

Bigger things were afoot.

Hilton decided to leave the company and form his own. He took Juluka along. This now meant, in record terms, that Juluka were going to be the main thrust of Hilton's new company. More time, more effort and a lot more money could now be spent in getting Juluka airborne.

Radio and TV were becoming tuned in to the Juluka sound and, by the time the band settled into the studio to cut their first album for Minc Records, their path to glory was becoming a little easier.

By the end of 1981, with the prospects of Juluka breaking big, the band was reinforced with members from other existing bands.

National tours brought roars of delight from audiences of all colours. The great sweat was on. Juluka fever was catching.

Then it spread overseas. First it hit Germany and then took off in Britain and America.

There were still problems. The British Musicians' Union turned on the heat and it was touch-and-go whether Juluka would be seen on prime time TV in Britain.

They did eventually . . . but it was close.

The American tour was the most gratifying and Juluka received rave reviews from some of the most influential newspapers in the world.

It has been a long struggle. But it is not over yet.

Juluka's music attempts to awaken the "African consciousness" in its audience.

Says Johnny: "Nobody can write anything that genuinely reflects the South African reality without making political comment.

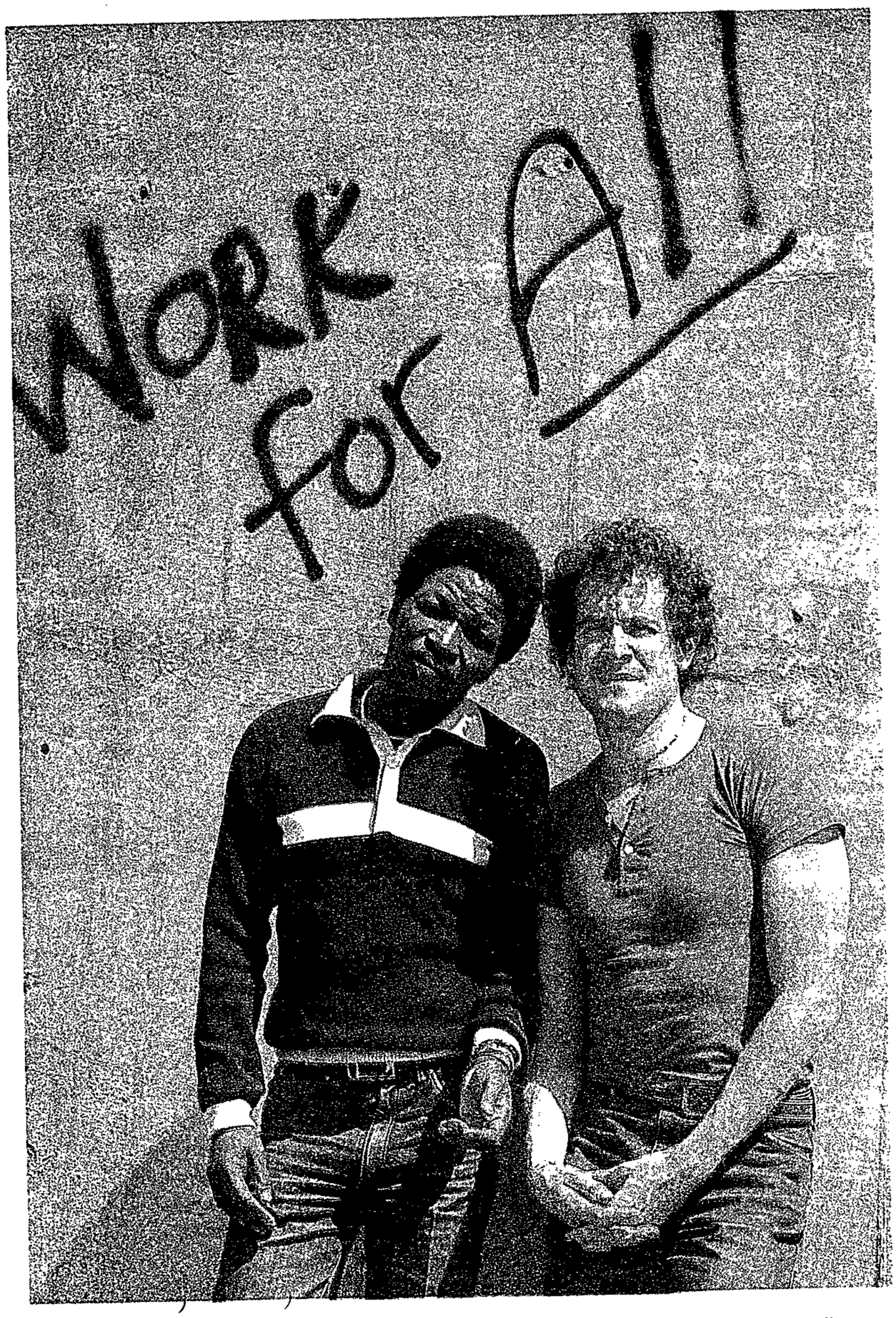
"When Sipho and I appear on stage together we are making a political statement."

They see themselves more as prophets than politicians.

"We practice our prophecy that one day the people of South Africa will transcend their barriers and realise we are all Africans.

"We do not offer any political alternatives, we just express our common identity."

I'd call that a positive outlook on the future of this country.



Sipho and Johnny . . . "we practise our prophecy that one day South Africa will transcend its barriers".

(534) □□□ FDM 26/3/84

EMPLOYERS who seek to distance themselves from influx control policies may find this much more difficult if the new Aliens Bill becomes law.

The Bill will force employers to keep a register of "aliens" on their staff. While the Government denies the Bill aims to toughen influx control, it has confirmed that it applies to citizens of "independent homelands".

Where workers come from these areas, employers may have to furnish information to the authorities which could lead to pass arrests.

They would be directly involved in enforcing influx laws — something the Government has been working towards since the 1979 Riekert report.

This obviously could prompt shop-floor incidents — worker charges that management has co-operated with police have sparked off strikes in the past.

Despite this, not one major employer or employer association has protested at the Bill — or even commented on it. Indeed, one senior employer spokesman approached by a reporter last week appeared not to have heard of the Bill!

This silence has already attracted criticism from the Council of Unions of SA and has strengthened unions' belief that employers either don't care about influx control or are quite happy to give it tacit approval.

□□□

SA POLITICS IN NEW ERA

Sowetan 4/4/84 339

Says Barlow's chief

SOUTH Africa is entering an era of economically-dominated politics which will necessitate the admission of the urban black intelligentsia into the political system, Barlow Rand's chief operations officer said on Monday night.

Mr Warren Clewlow was delivering the 1984 Van der Bijl Lecture to the Engineers Liaison Committee at Pretoria University.

Referring to last year's referendum — "a watershed in our political history," — Mr Clewlow said that "after years of hesitation, South Africa has committed itself to change."

WARREN CLEWLOW: Admission of urban blacks.

He said 1983 would "go down in history as the year in which whites ended their effective monopoly of political power."

The coloureds and Indians were now involved in the political process, and the independent homelands were also catering for the "political and economic development of blacks, at least in a way comparable to that in the neighbouring states."

Mr Clewlow stressed that the "black urban population is no transient phenomenon."

Courage

A social structure including all population groups would therefore have to be created "sooner or later."

However, "before we can create a social structure in our country that will motivate all population groups to participate in the process of wealth creation, we will need to have the courage and commitment to find an acceptable way to admit the urban black intelligentsia into our political system."

To this end, Mr Clewlow said "it is essential that the private sector accepts its responsibility to supplement basic education," adding that unskilled workers could no longer be blamed for "our low productivity."

"The onus is on both the Government and the private sector to rectify the (existing) situation. With the Government having to reassess the tax structure to recompensate industry for taking on this responsibility."

Mr Clewlow pointed out that "rapid urbanisation is taking place in South Africa . . . according to official statistics, the black population is presently only 31 percent urbanised, but by the year 2 000 is expected to rise to 75 percent."

South Africa should not repeat the mistake of the past, when "we were not far-sighted enough to anticipate the pace of urbanisation. — Sapa.

3390 Hansard 4/4/84 Q61.872

townships

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

(a) What was the total number of houses built in Black townships administered by Administration Boards in the latest specified year for which figures are available, (b) what number of houses are planned for the next five years and (c) what is the extent of the housing backlog in respect of such Black townships?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 6 924 houses.

(b) According to the Government's recently announced housing policy houses will only be provided for persons in the very lowest income group. Serviced sites are made available to those in the income groups earning more than R150,00 per month, in order to enable them to erect their own homes using their own financial resources or funds made available to them by employers or financial institutions. The number of houses to be erected for those people who earn less than R150,00 a month will depend on the availability of funds, which in turn will depend on the state of the economy.

(c) It is not possible to quantify the housing backlog without embarking upon an extensive research programme, and at a cost that cannot in the circumstances be justified. It is estimated that approximately 168 000 Black families of all income groups need to be housed.

BLACK' LIQUOR

ARGUS 6/4/84

End of the shebeens in sight

THE days of the illegal speakeasy are coming to an end BRIAN STUART reports

NEW steps to legalise shebeens throughout the country, including the Peninsula, are being taken by the National Tavern Association, the representative body of shebeen owners.

In a "hang-over" from the days when blacks were not allowed "white" liquor, no blacks were allowed to hold liquor licences. Government-appointed administration boards have a complete monopoly on the sale of sorghum beer in black areas, for example.

The result has been a flourishing business in shebeens.

But in 1979 the Government said it would investigate the possibility of legalising shebeens.

These steps were supported by major liquor producers.

In Parliament on May 29 1980, the then Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said black-owned bottle stores and licensed bars and restaurants would be permitted, but would have to be run from business premises and not private home and would be restricted to black residential areas.

At the same time he said the sale of liquor by administration boards would be phased out.

Procedural difficulties and what officials described as "a lack of clarity" have led to delays in this legalisation process.

In the Western Cape, for example, there is no 99-year leasehold for blacks and all buildings are owned by the Administration Board. This makes it impossible for a black businessman cannot set up a tavern in his own premises.

This too has been brought to Government attention.

As part of a campaign to overcome the procedural problems, the National Tavern Association came into being, even running its own newspaper — a demonstration of private initiative by a whole industry officially classed as "illegal".

Yet the association's official magazine, éSpotini, even boasts advertisements from major companies — the most recent issue has full-colour advertisements from Johnnie Walker, Mainstay, Viceroy and Amstel as well as Datsun and the cigarette companies of Benson & Hedges and Mills.

In spite of this appearance of legality, shebeens have had problems in meeting some of the new requirements — to operate from business premises is but one, and legal procedures, new to this "industry" are another.

At the same time there has been some reluctance to go ahead with the sale of administration board outlets to black private enterprise. Last September, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, said a final decision depended on an alternative source of revenue being found for these boards.

The National Liquor Board set up an inquiry into delays in filing applications for tavern licences. The National Tavern Association said the delays were due to problems filling in the forms.

In the newest move, the National Liquor Board has scheduled a meeting for mid-April to consider applications fo licences. Of 39 applications, 26 will be presented at the sitting while the other 13 require additional documentation. This will be prepared by the Tavern Association's legal representative.

"This means the years of striving for normalisation of liquor distribution in black urban areas finally becomes a reality," says the association.

The association is moving across the country with a series of meetings to launch an "official" organisation to be known as NTA Ltd.

The days of the old-fashioned shebeen, the South African equivalent of the American speakeasy during the days of prohibition, may soon be over. And not all shebeen queens are happy at the prospect.

339
25 Times
6/4/84

Contradiction in SA's policy on urban blacks

The Pattern of Politics

By HERMANN GILIOMEE

AT the heart of the black-white struggle in South Africa lies a fundamental contradiction in government policy — that between "excorporating" blacks as political citizens but incorporating them as industrial citizens.

This is a relatively new development in the struggle of more than 200 years.

By the early 1970s the exclusion of blacks from the political system by granting them independence in designated homelands was merely a vague ideological goal. As far as black labourers were concerned, there was a common resolve among whites to deny them participation in the normal industrial relations machinery and to refuse recognition of black trade unions.

By the end of the 1960s there was also a tendency among some Nationalists to regard black labourers as temporary, almost immaterial fixtures on the industrial scene.

The crudest expression of this policy was given in the late 1960s by Mr Sampie Froneman who stated: "Blacks are only supplying a commodity, the commodity of labour. It is labour we are importing and not labourers as individuals."

Over the last eight years this policy has changed dramatically. After Transkei received independence in 1976, the political exclusion of blacks from citizenship of South Africa has become a legal fact.

Formally, the one-third of the blacks who have already have been de-nationalized — and their descendants — can no longer make any claims upon the South African state.

Contrast

In stark contrast, 1979 saw the acceptance of the black labour force as a permanent and integral part of the South African economy. Thus we have the widening exclusion of blacks from *political* citizenship and other political rights at the same time as we have the acceptance of blacks as people with growing *industrial* civil rights — the right to form trade unions, to strike, etc.

As if this conflict is not stark enough, it is being compounded by the state's attempt to keep urbanization of blacks down to a minimum at a time of high unemployment and an acute struggle to survive for many in the homelands.

At a conference of the Legal Resources Centre recently held near Grabouw several speakers addressed this theme. Under the committed and inspiring leadership of Mr Arthur Chaskalsson, the Legal Resources Centre has played a crucial role in the court cases leading to the Komani and Rikhoto decisions.

These judgments have been widely interpreted as an important extension of permanent urban residence rights to blacks (the so-called Section 10 rights).

The judgments have also fitted in with the vision of a steadily expanding pool of urban insiders who would increasingly identify with South Africa's political and economic system and who would be available for co-optation as a stabilizing element in the urban black population.

The Grabouw conference made it quite clear that this vision does not take into account the dynamic of political exclusion as more homelands take independence, and the number of people with permanent urban residence rights decreases.

Although the government will not take away Section 10 rights there are some measures in place which will have the effect that the proportion of people with South African citizenship and vested urban residence rights — the so-called insiders — will not grow but shrink.

In a compelling analysis, Mr Geoff Budlender explained that there are currently three categories of blacks relative to bargaining that is now taking place on an increasing scale is the closest thing South Africa yet has to multiracial decision-making."

The Industrial Court has gone further than anyone expected in establishing progressive case law in the field of labour relations.

In a series of far-reaching judgments the notion of fair employment practices has been introduced as a key concept. Whereas common law grants no rights to workers, the Industrial Court has gone the other way and recognized workers' rights.

In the Precision Tools judgment the court has even gone as far as decreeing that workers have a right to security of employment unless good reasons exist to terminate it.

Put simply, a migrant cannot be fired simply because he is a migrant. The entire emphasis in this field is one of black rights and participation in a common system.

Clearly this emerging and widening notion of common industrial civil rights for blacks is in contradiction to their exclusion as political citizens.

With thriving homelands and negligible unemployment this contradiction need not be as explosive as it is set to become especially when the citizenship laws start to bite. But the homelands cannot support much more than 10 percent of its inhabitants and the drought will accelerate the massive exodus (forced or voluntary) of blacks from the white farms.

The eyes of the two to three million blacks who are currently unemployed are turned to the cities for employment opportunities. But they have not been able to go there. As a result of rigid influx control measures over the last 25 years, South Africa is about 10 percent underurbanized — about three million people have been stopped from urbanizing.

Workplace

The workplace is the arena where an unresolved conflict between incorporation and excorporation will be played out.

A strategy of effectively co-opting only the ur-

Black commuters on their way to work . . . industrial citizens

residence rights — the so-called insiders — will not grow but shrink.

In a compelling analysis, Mr Geoff Budlender explained that there are currently three categories of blacks relative to the citizenship issue:

(i) One for people like the Zulus whose homelands have not yet taken independence — they are considered South African citizens, like whites or coloureds;

(ii) One for people like the Tswanas and Xhosas whose homelands are independent — they are considered new foreigners; and,

(iii) One for people who have never been South African citizens, like Mozambicans.

Any black child born after his designated homeland has taken independence can never become a South African citizen or acquire permanent urban residence rights.

Xhosa child

Theoretically a Xhosa child born after 1976 and living with his Transkeian "insider" parents in Cape Town or Johannesburg has no right to be in the city.

In *practical* terms this must now be settled as they go to school, become eligible for employment, housing etc.

If their theoretical status is enforced they will have to resign themselves to taking last place in the jobs and housing queue.

The government has not implemented this and is unlikely to do so. But neither has the law been changed.

The pool of blacks with Section 10 rights has also been shrunk by the policy of diverting, as far as possible, all new township development to the homelands.

Living in homelands, blacks cannot build up a right to Section 10 rights. And blacks without these rights are people subject to arbitrary discretion who can be endorsed out without any recourse to law.

Diametrically opposed to the excorporation tendency are the developments in the field of industrial relations after the 1979 watershed of recognizing black trade union rights. Here blacks are encouraged to become part of the labour dispensation of South Africa.

As John Kane-Berman put it: "The collective

arena where an unresolved conflict between incorporation and excorporation will be played out.

A strategy of effectively co-opting only the urban black insiders may stand a chance if the trade unions see the interests of the insiders as being separable from those of the outsiders and try to protect only insider interests.

However, all the evidence from the field indicates that the trade union leadership is united in its resolve to resist the division between insiders and outsiders, to prevent the retrenchment of outsiders during economic slumps, to fight influx control and political excorporation.

Given the survival struggle in the homelands, the stakes will be raised enormously in the workplace in the years to come. A man without Section 10 rights who is dismissed faces the prospect of becoming destitute in the homelands.

One of their hopes lies in their membership of a union and clearly union leaders will increasingly be prepared to go to great lengths not to let them down.

The other hope lies in illegal squatting on the perimeters of the cities. The survival struggle in the homelands is already leading to influx control breaking down irrevocably as desperate men and women, bypassing the Orwellian structures of labour control, converge upon the cities.

Let there be no illusion: The real issue facing South Africa is the conflict between political excorporation and industrial incorporation of blacks, between political non-citizenship and industrial citizenship.

It is for this reason that the third of the so-called Koornhof Bills which will deal with influx control — and still is to come before parliament — is of vital significance.

Fortunately there are signs of a serious government rethink on the entire issue of urban black political rights which goes outside the bounds of current policy. The country's future stability depends on the contradictions in government policy being resolved in a satisfactory way.

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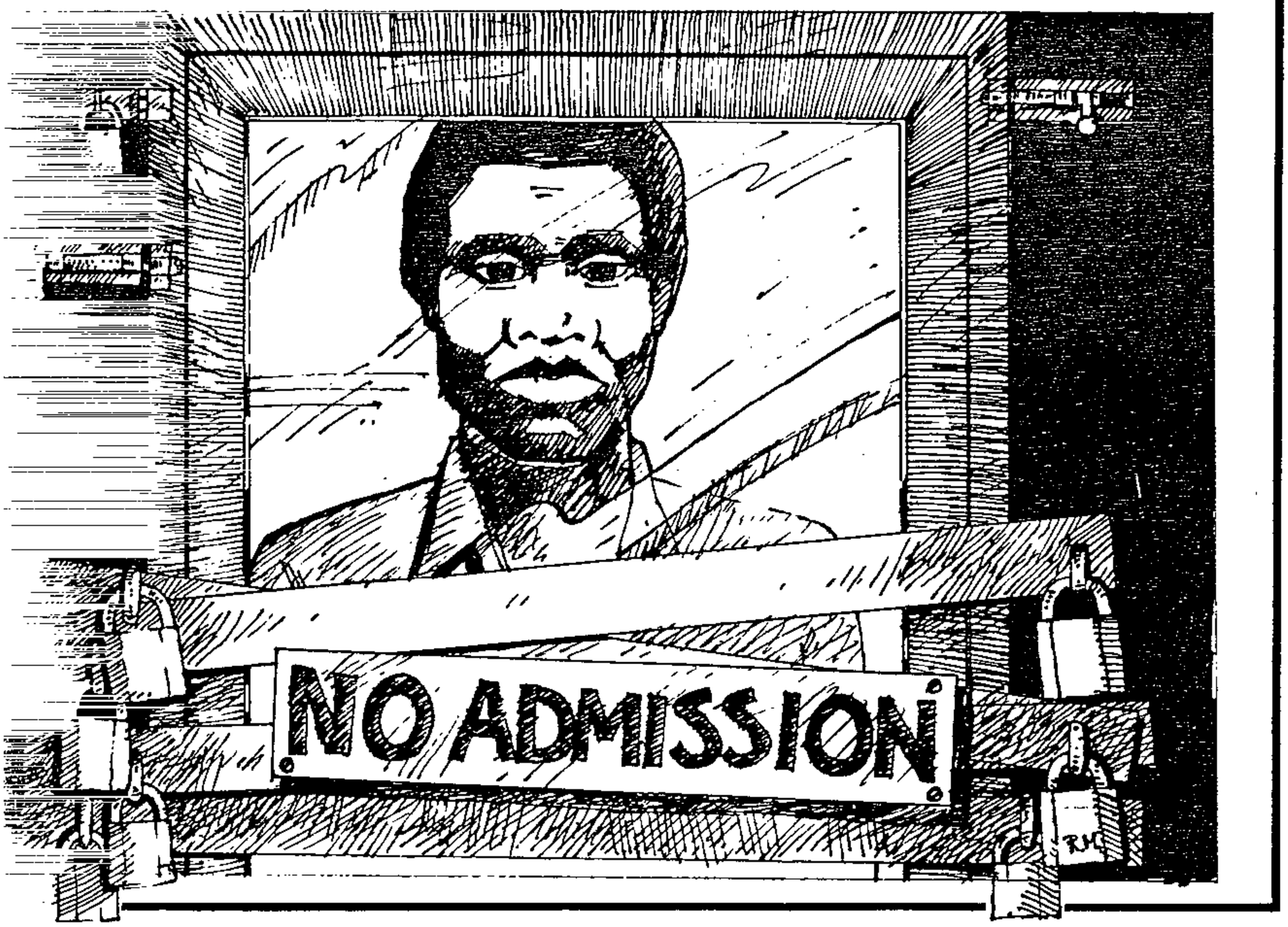

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13 The Group Areas Act lays down that black people may only trade in Section 19 areas outside black urban areas.

It is also lays down that black partners must have at least 51 percent of the shareholding "so that that they retain control of business partnerships in black areas.

Non-black capital must be withdrawn in 30 years and "the black partners may buy out the non-black partners at any time".

14 The Liquor Act requires special authorisation for the sale of liquor to blacks. As a result, "blacks do not have full participation in the liquor industry in the white section" and "black traders only have a limited interest in the liquor industry in the urban black residential area".

15 The Sorghum Beer Act provides that administration boards have the sole right to make, sell and provide sorghum beer. This means "black traders have only a retail trade interest in the industry in urban black residential area".

16 A 1968 proclamation says traders may not set up enterprises within a radius of 32 km of each other. Corporations are exempted from this provision.

17 A 1913 law lays down that no black person may buy or hire land from a "non-black", and only black people can acquire property in black areas.

18 A 1936 law narrows these restrictions and prohibits blacks from acquiring land outside a demarcated black area.

19 The Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act preventing people from buying land from "non-blacks" means blacks cannot act in their own right as township developers.

20 Another section of the same act says 99-year leases can only be awarded to "qualified" people.

This system is linked to urban black residential areas and black people "can therefore not obtain full property rights in immovable property in white areas".

Although whites, coloureds and Indians can act as developers in black areas, blacks cannot operate as developers ouside black areas.

21 Site permits for the construction of houses, residential permits for letting can only be given to people with Section 10 rights.

APARTHEID in 21 easy lessons

. . . straight from the horse

FEELING hemmed in?

Now, at least, you can find out what's holding you back — the Government has spelt out exactly which laws "restrict" black people.

And, in its rare moment of candour, the Department of Co-operation and Development has found a staggering 21 different measures covering labour control, commerce and industry, land ownership and township development.

The department revealed these "blacks-only" restrictions in a memorandum to the President's Council Economic Affairs Committee.

The committee described the department's list as "a useful indication of the distinctive way the requirements of blacks are handled in comparison with other population groups."

The list takes up nearly ten pages of the department's recent report into the operation of the free market.

The restrictions are:

1 The Section 10 rights granted under the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, which allow "an unqualified black person to remain in a prescribed area for not more than 72 hours at a time, as many times as he or she wishes.

If that person wishes to stay longer, he or she must get permission within the 72 hours.

Foreign blacks from neighbouring states are allowed to work in South Africa "only with previous permission, for a limited period and on a supplementary basis".

2 The same law also requires permits and pass-book endorsements "in which the purpose and the duration of the permission is indicated".

The class of work for which the person in question may be employed must also be indicated. This, the department said, "restricts the free offering of service."

3 The same law says an "unqualified black" may not be employed without permission. This means black people have to be qualified before they can work.

4 Workers with written service contracts on mines and other defined classes of work may be exempted from Section 10 provisions — but they can never get Section 10 rights.

5 Private employment bureau are prohibited because "such bureaus have to be linked to influx control."

6 Black labour regulations lay down "control measures concerning the accommodation of employees on mines and works".

7 The coloured labour preference policy gives people from population groups other than blacks "preference in taking up employment".

8 The provision that people with Section 10 rights may move areas of residence does not apply to the Western Cape.

9 Employers must pay monthly amounts to labour bureaus for each registered black worker.

10 Black labour control boards "determine the number of black workers needed as bona fide employees on a farm. Black people who are not dependents of bona fide employees are viewed and treated as squatters".

11 "Persons other than blacks may not trade freely in urban black residential areas."

12 The Black Administration Act 1927 prohibits advertising traditional medicines and places "record of financial transactions with blacks."

Commissioners' courts 'compromised'

CAPE Times, 13/4/84 339

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Commissioners' courts had become "symbols of discrimination and oppression" and were "hopelessly compromised" by government policy, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

It was for these reasons, she said during debate on the Hoexter Report, that she agreed with the commission's recommendation that these courts have their work amalgamated with the other courts, which fall under the Department of Justice.

In his report, Mrs Suzman said, Mr Justice Hoexter had said it was "monstrous and untenable" that commissioners in the black courts, acting as judicial officers, actually carried out the administrative work that implemented government policy.

She added that because government policy was synonymous with apartheid these commissioners were hopelessly compromised even before they started their duties.

These courts had become symbols of oppression and discrimination, especially in the urban centres where they heard "so many thousands of pass law cases".

However, even if the duties of commissioners' courts were transferred, Mrs Suzman said, she feared magistrates' courts would be unable to cope with all the work. And the government, as it had done in the past, might just solve the problem by deporting thousands of pass offenders from South Africa.

"The solution is not just in the revision of the judicial arrangements, it is in the revision of the wretched laws themselves — indeed, their repeal."

Mrs Suzman said she did not believe the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, when he said only about seven percent of the country's prisoners were influx control offenders. The commission said 52 percent had sentences of less than four months, and Mrs Suzman said one could take it most of these came from influx control.

She added that the Hoexter Commission, just like the Smit and Fagan Commissions in 1940 and 1948, had questioned the need for the pass laws.

"It is a pity the commission did not come out and unequivocally call for the abolition of these penal sanctions against people held under the pass laws."

● Earlier Mr Coetsee said the government had accepted in principle the recommendation on rationalization of special courts for black people.

Mr Coetsee said the commission had been instructed to investigate incorporation under the Minister of Justice of judicial functions for which other ministers were presently responsible.

Details of the rationalization programme would be made known "within the foreseeable future". — Sapa

339

Now for the R300m bill!

That's what the new black councils could cost the taxpayer

By Luke Zeeman

THE Government will soon be faced by massive demands for funds from the 26 newly created black town councils and the total bill could reach a staggering R300 million.

The town councils, created towards the end of 1983, are to deliver their budgets soon and are operating at a loss.

The wealthiest black township, Soweto, which according to the West Rand Administration Board chairman Mr John Kotze was R33 million in the red a year ago, is still losing about R2 million a month.

Coupled with the deficits are loans given to the councils for upgrading infrastructures and services during the past year totalling about R540 million. The interest and redemption costs must be paid and the new local authorities would want to improve their services to minimally realistic levels.

The costs run into billions and the financial question could become the Achilles heel of the new legislation affecting blacks, according to Prof Richard Humphries of the Department of Development and Administration at the University of South Africa.

He has recently completed a major study of administration boards and community councils.

"The issues are presently under discussion in Pretoria by the Croeser Working Group, which is considering the question of new sources of finance for all local authorities, but it is clear from its first report that the sources of finance that will be available to black authorities will not differ from those of other municipalities," he said in the latest issue of the South African Foundation News.

He said the improvement of services soon resolved itself into a question of the ability of black communities to shoulder this repayment without outside aid.

"The new black town councils will soon have to deal with the thorny question of increases in service charges to cover operating deficits which even the administration boards could not wipe out during the last few years," he said.

The second problem area for the new legislation could prove to be the relationship and division of functions between the black local authorities and the development boards, as successors to the administration boards. It will be difficult to delineate distinct areas of jurisdiction or activities for the different bodies.

"The development boards will second staff to the local authorities to meet shortages of trained staff and will in some instances also act as financial agents of the local authorities, thereby establishing an indirect interest and involvement in the activities of the local authorities.

"The division of functions in respect of housing responsibilities between the development boards and the black local authorities is still uncertain. While a major function of the boards will be to develop housing, particularly, for the lower income groups, the local authorities will not be precluded from developing housing on land they own.

"Whether the local authorities will be given responsibility for the politically sensitive task of allocating housing stock, particularly State-owned housing stock, is not clear from either the Black Local Authorities Act or from the Black Communities Development Bill.

(339) D. Dispatch 19/4/84

Leasehold scheme welcomed

EAST LONDON — The 99-year leasehold sale of houses in the black townships was hailed by the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) as a breakthrough in black housing.

A statement issued by UCASA after its Dobsonville meeting said the scheme was a progressive step in the urban development of blacks.

UCASA is an umbrella body of the black community councils and town councils.

Delegates at the meeting said that the scheme was a restoration of the right for blacks to own prope in urban areas and that it would break the housing backlog and enable blacks to participate in the free enterprise system.

The association expressed disappointment at the cool reception of the scheme by blacks.

The association blamed black organisations which insisted that the houses be given free. It also accused those white organisations which claimed that leasehold and freehold rights were foreign to blacks.

The meeting resolved that UASA should formulate guidelines for the running and administration of the housing scheme.

Delegates at the meeting felt that the properties should be surveyed before sale and that deeds of sale and transfer should be registered with the deeds office.

UCASA expressed concern at media reports which they said gave exposure to building societies but neglected the councils which would administer the housing scheme.

The Eastern Cape was represented at the meeting by the mayor of Rini (Grahamstown), Mr B.B. Zondani, the mayor of Kayamnandi (Port Elizabeth), Mr N. Kaulela and the deputy mayor of Kayamnandi, Mr L.T. Linda. — DDR

RSM 25/4/84 (339)

It's all uphill for black councils

By RICH MKHONDO

THERE are certain institutions people have to live with despite their aversion to them — the black town councils recently bestowed with municipality status.

From the early times of the advisory boards from where the councils sprang, residents in most black townships have seldom had deep loyalty to them because of their close ties with the Government.

Councillors yesterday called on residents to remember the days and times of the meetings of their particular boards and attend meetings which are "open" to them.

They said in those meetings residents could ask questions or raise issues which might help the town councils to be successful.

Councils face a big task ahead.

Observers believe the new status alone is not enough to change the image of the black town councils.

The Soweto council holds its monthly meeting on the last Thursday of each month at 12 noon at the council chambers.

The Tembisa Town Council also holds a meeting on the last Thursday of each month at the council chambers at 2pm.

The Katlehong Town Council meets at 2pm on the last Tuesday of each month at the council chambers.

At these meetings, which are open to the public on particular days, the day to day problems of the black communities are discussed.

Topping the list of the discussions is the high housing backlog the black town councils are facing.

Then follow poor street lighting, inadequate infrastructure, crammed classrooms, too few schools, unemployment and the high crime rate.

Most of the councils agree that they are facing a mighty task.

Asked about their achievements so far, most councillors said it was "too early to tell".

The new town councils are all desperately short of money.

Tighten your belts Govt tells councils

Sweter 27/4/84
339

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE Government has instructed black town and city councils to reduce their spending as much as possible because there is a shortage of funds.

The instruction is contained in a circular which was read out at the monthly meeting of the Soweto City Council yesterday, and comes at a time when it is estimated that councils need about R3 000 million from the Government to improve their services to minimally realistic levels.

Already, Soweto has infrastructure upgrading and service loans totalling R540 million, and yesterday the council voted for nearly R1,5 million to be raised in loans, pending Government approval.

The latest loans are for the electrical reticulation of flats and houses in the Jabulani residential complex and for the wiring and service connections of 1 000 core dwellings in Naledi Extension.

The circular was issued by the Department of Co-operation and Development and states that in its allocation of funds, the Government has severely reduced the amounts requested.

"Through strict enforcement and control of expenditure, the Government has taken a policy decision that the financial resources will only be allocated to extremely essential services," the circular said.

In its response, the Soweto Council said while it is willing to reduce expenditure as far as possible, it does not see its way clear to abandoning the maintenance or assets that are already existing and the newly-created ones.

The meeting also decided that the mayor, Mr E B Tshabalala, should be paid an amount of R100 a month retrospective to December because he has been using his private vehicle for official functions.

Upon assuming power in Soweto, Mr Tshabalala refused to use a car he inherited from Mr David Thebehali, saying it was in a state of disrepair. He is currently awaiting delivery of a R27 000 mayoral car.

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chu 21,60 mg. Powdered Extract of Buchu 10,80 mg

Govt's urban black rethink 'just a delay'

The Government rethink on the third of the "Koornhof Bills" — the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill — is seen by black community leaders as a delay in furthering the urban-homeland divide, not as a sign that influx control is about to be relaxed.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament yesterday that the Bill had been held over at his request because it failed to give effect to the Riekert Commission's recommendations.

It would be replaced by a measure known as the Urbanisation Bill, which would come before the tricameral Parliament in the next session. The old Bill set extremely stringent qualifications for blacks to reside in townships and increased steeply the penalties for those who harboured or employed unqualified people. Its harsh exclusionary measures won it the popular title of "Genocide Bill".

A United Democratic Front national executive member, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, said the Bill's replacement signified "postponement, not change".

He said: "This Government is committed to making the lives of black people miserable by taking them to the homelands where there are no jobs.

"The spirit of the Orderly Movement Bill was to place a ban on people entering the townships. The new Bill will give the Government time to close the loopholes.

"And, as it will be put to the tricameral Parliament, it is clear the Government does not want whites to be seen as the sole perpetrators of this felony. It wants coloureds and Indians to be seen as participating."

An Azanian People's Organisation spokesman, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, also said the scrapping of the Bill should not be viewed superficially. "I think they are working out a plan to sugar-coat the Bill and present it in a sweetened form."

Mr Curtis Nkondo, Transvaal UDF representative and president of the National Education Union of South Africa, said: "The fact that the new Bill is called the Urbanisation Bill means they are still going to draw a division between rural and urban people. It seems that the Government will try and co-opt the township people on to its side."

A lone welcome for the replacement of the measure came from Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse, whose party is likely to be represented in Parliament when the new Bill is put before it. He said: "It is a move in the right direction. One only hopes it is indicative of a change of heart on the part of the Government which will signal the beginning of the scrapping of apartheid."

● See Page 4, World section.

Parliament and Politics

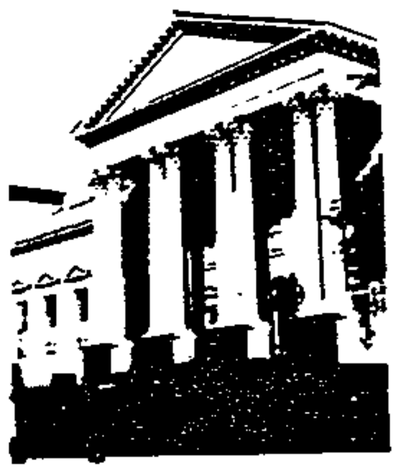
Influx control bill scrapped

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has finally scrapped the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill which would have drastically tightened black influx control regulations.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said during debate on his portfolio that the measure did not meet the objectives of giving effect to the recommendations of the Riekert Commission and the government white paper on influx control.

A new measure, now called the Urbanization Bill, would come before the new tricameral Parliament after consultation with urban and homeland black leaders.



The bill, first introduced in 1982, was part of a trilogy known as the "Koornhof Bills". The other two — the Black Local Authorities Act and the Black Communities Development Act — are already law.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill was being considered by the parliamentary select committee on the constitution which was empowered to propose an amended bill.

Dr Koornhof said that, at his request, the select committee had instructed his department to scrap the original measure and draft a new bill with a new name — the Urbanization Bill. There would not, however, be time to introduce it this session.

He said the new draft bill would be discussed with the private and public sectors, as well as black leaders, before it was reintroduced in Parliament.

He and the government were determined to solve this difficult question and, with the co-operation of all concerned, to achieve the original objective of improving the quality of life of black people, including those outside the homelands.

Cape Times 5/5/84 (339)

Koornhof: Minimum controls

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that controls on black urbanization should be kept to a minimum because they affected human dignity and led to confrontation.

Dr Koornhof was addressing a conference of the Afrikaanse Studentebond in Stellenbosch.

Dr Koornhof quoted figures produced by the Stellenbosch University Futures Research Unit in 1982 estimating that South Africa's urban population would have risen to 31,7-million people by the end of the century, of whom 22,7-million would be black.

"It is our policy that controls should be kept to the minimum because of their erosive effects on human dignity and the unnecessary confrontation between authority and the individual which accompanies it.

"Nevertheless there is a broad-based consensus that some intervention in the physical movement of people is necessary as a regulator of both the rate and the location of urbanization."

He conceded that this intervention should, as far as possible, be achieved by way of economic incentives and disincentives.

However direct control remained "an unavoidable necessity" if totally unacceptable, degrading and destructive living conditions were to be avoided.

Dr Koornhof said the private, public and semi-public sectors, as well as organized agriculture and the black people themselves should be invoved in planning an urbanization strategy.

This should give due attention to:

- Deconcentration of economic activity.
- Regional development stimulating formal and informal economic opportunities.
- Rural development, especially the development of self-supportive agriculture.
- Family planning programmes.
- Control over the pace of urbanization.

Town councils can be independant — Knoetse

By RICH MKHONDO

THE Government selected the 26 town councils recently bestowed with city status after a careful survey — and the councils agreed they had the financial potential to function independently, the West Rand Development Board chairman Mr J C Knoetze said in an interview yesterday.

Mr Knoetze was reacting to a report that town councils were struggling financially because they were denied funds from the Government and were unable to generate enough themselves.

He said the function of a local authority was to provide essential services such as sewerage, rubbish removal and electricity, "and obviously the consumer must pay for those commodities".

"In the case of the Soweto Council, its trading services funds must provide the bulk of money required to run the city council on a viable base. This amounts to 70% of its income".

"The other 30% of the town council's income comes from site rentals, trading licences, dog licences, profits from liquor and Sorghum beer sales and other levies which local authorities could ask residents to pay."

He said the Government had decided that manufacturing and sales of sorghum beer would remain with the development boards, but profits would go to the local authority concerned.

Mr Knoetze said the Government decided liquor outlets should be open to public tender, but local authorities made representations that they should not, as profits derived from them could help a great deal in the development of the townships.

"The Government is busy processing those demands, and should they say we must hand over the outlets to the town councils, we could certainly do that tomorrow."

how many (aa) schools, (bb) pupils and (cc) teachers were involved in each case;

(3) (a) how many farm schools for Black children were there in 1984 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many (i) teachers and (ii) pupils were there at these schools at that date?

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

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) 29

(ii) 2 076

(iii) 42.

(b) Yes.

(i) 2

(ii) 144

(iii) 3

(2) (a) Yes.

(i) (aa) 308

(bb) 24 245

(cc) 537.

(ii) (aa) 35

(bb) 2 730

(cc) 60.

(b) Yes. Statistics are not readily available.

(3) (a) 5 222

(b) (i) 10 722

(ii) 464 086.

Statistics for March 1983. Statistics for 1984 are not yet available.

Defence Force: Reserve

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

How many members of the Reserve were called out to render service in terms of section 52(1)(a) and/or (b) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, in 1983 or at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

None.

(539) Hansard Q.Gl. 1144
9/5/84

Black local authorities: financial position

*15. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether his Department has received representations from any Black local authorities regarding their financial position; if so, (a) when, (b) from which local authorities and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether any Black local authorities are in financial difficulties; if so, (a) which local authorities and (b) to what extent;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to (a) find ways of generating revenue for these local authorities and (b) assist them in other ways to solve these difficulties; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, from one Black local authority.

(a) 29 February 1984.

(b) The City Council of Soweto.

(c) (i) Suggestions in regard to the generating of additional sources of revenue within the area of jurisdiction of the City Council were raised.

(ii) The representations are presently receiving attention and will in due course be further discussed with the City Council.

(2) The Black local authorities are in the process of preparing their estimates for the 1984/85 financial year.

(a) and (b) Upon receipt of the estimates it will be known which of the local authorities experience financial problems and to what extent.

(3) (a) Almost all local authorities in the Republic of South Africa experience financial problems. The Permanent Finance Liaison Committee (formerly the Croeser Working Group) is giving attention to the question of creating additional sources of revenue.

(b) Until the additional sources of revenue are realized the newly established Development Boards will assist the Black local authorities.

Msinga: tribal clashes

*16. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No. 20 on 13 April 1984, how many persons died in tribal clashes in the Msinga area from 3 April 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether an investigation has been held to determine the underlying causes of these clashes; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) None.

(2) No. It is not the duty of the South African Police to order an investigation into the underlying causes of the tribal clashes already occurring for decades in the Msinga area. They nevertheless police the area under extremely difficult circumstances. Successful special operations are from time to time carried out and to provide an even more efficient service a contingent of one officer and 31 other ranks have now been deployed in the Msinga area on a permanent basis.

Mr M A TARR: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does he not consider that in the interests of finding a solution to this problem an inquiry should be instituted as to what the underlying causes of the problem are and whether the responsibilities of the hon the Minister or any one of his other colleagues are involved?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in view of the length of the supplementary question and the absence of the hon the Minister involved, I suggest that the hon member table that question.

Appointment of Indian/Coloured persons in Department

*17. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether (a) Indian and (b) Coloured persons are appointed to clerical posts in his Department; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether the appointment of such persons is subject to special conditions; if so, (a) why and (b) (i) what special conditions and (ii) in what respect do they differ from conditions applicable to members of other race groups;

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

CAPE TIMES 10/5/84

Commissioners' courts: 'What a picture of white justice!'

IN A speech in the debate on the Co-operation and Development vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Dalling gave his impressions of a visit to the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts and concluded: "This is not justice. It is administrative racial persecution."

Mr Dalling prefaced his remarks by quoting from the report of the Hoexter Commission, which was appointed to inquire into the structure and functioning of the courts:

By DAVE DALLING
Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton

□ " In principle the Republic should have a single hierarchy of courts for all without reference to race or person."

□ "The judicial officers who preside in the commissioners' courts are not only functionaries of the executive but in addition are public servants with a special responsibility for carrying out the policy of the State as it is interpreted and proclaimed by the department of co-operation and development."

□ "The average standard of criminal justice administered in the commissioners' courts compares unfavourably with that of the magistrates' courts. When an unrepresented accused is charged in the commissioner's court with an alleged contravention of an influx control measure the proceedings are generally characterized by undue haste and a disregard for procedural rules. Such tendencies are entirely subversive of proper justice."

On April 18, 1984, I attended the Johannesburg courts for several hours. On the front door of each court was affixed brand-new legal aid notices, rather strangely rubber stamped with the date: February 24, 1978. The court orderly told me that these notices had been put up about a month previously (some days after the question on legal aid was answered in parliament) and that prior to that, no such notices had been displayed.

Ironically, these signs can only be seen by court spectators and not by accused persons, who come up from the cells.

Though I observed all the courts operating, time does not allow me to relate the entire experience. I will limit myself to what I saw in F Court (Court No 6).

During February, 1984 this court handled 1 755 cases relating to curfew and trespass at the average rate of 84 per day.

The presiding officer was relatively young. He lolled on the bench, often pointing at the accused. He wore a legal gown without a jacket underneath and a short sleeved shirt. His collar was loose and his tie skew. His hair had not seen a barber for many months and his whole appearance was sloppy in the extreme.

What a picture of white man's justice for all to see! His attitude towards accused people was, to say the least, grossly unsympathetic.

The charges were put to the accused rapidly and in an almost unintelligible fashion, and the accused were required without any further explanation to plead immediately.

On a plea of guilty, no evidence was heard and the conviction confirmed. Sometimes evidence in mitigation was asked for, other times it was not. The general level of sentences handed down was R20 or 40 days.

On a plea of not guilty, the inevitable result was a two-week postponement. Sometimes the prisoner was asked whether he wanted bail.

Of those that were asked, all did. Those who were not asked were just sent back to the cells for a further two weeks.

□ "While the vast majority of persons convicted in our criminal courts are non-white, the number of non-whites seeking legal aid in criminal cases is remarkably small."

The Centre for Applied Studies of the University of the Witwatersrand recently produced a study of the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts. A few quotations follow:

● "Only about 0,21 percent of the number of people charged were legally represented."

● "Where an accused is unrepresented, the judicial officers should be more than usually vigilant to ensure that the accused person receives a fair trial. In the case of the commissioner's court the heavy court work-load makes such vigilance impossible."

● "Such a high number of postponements should be a cause for concern, particularly because the accused persons are unrepresented and their right to bail is neither explained nor respected. Usually the cases are postponed for a period of about two weeks and in most instances the accused are returned to custody and not released on bail at all."

In replies given to three questions recently the minister said:

1) That legal aid was available in these courts, that notices to this effect were posted at the courts, and that no one had applied for legal aid.

2) That prosecutors in these courts required no specific qualification, nor any specific practical experience.

3) That presiding commissioners had to have passed the Lowest Civil Service Law Examination, though no practical experience was laid down. Further, that fully one quarter of the commissioners acting had not achieved even this minimal qualification.

Those who asked for bail were invariably granted bail of R50, more than double the amount of the probable fine.

They, too, just went back to the cells. Of those sent back to the cells on postponement, I have ascertained that a large proportion upon returning two weeks later for trial, are set free as the arresting officer very often fails to turn up.

And we wonder about the crowded state of our prisons! If the presiding officer wanted any information from the accused he told the interpretor to ask "the man" what he had to say.

No accused person complained at his treatment, but then no one was represented or even seemed to know or properly understand what was going on. But the judicial conveyor belt never stopped to help him.

What I witnessed confirmed the very worst of all that I have read these past weeks. This is not justice, — it is administrative racial persecution.

And I have only two questions for the minister:

Are you not ashamed? Can you sleep easily in your ministerial bed, knowing that this is what is happening in your department?

And secondly — forgetting about the eventual transference of these courts — what are you going to do about it now? This week? This month?

Or are you going to leave it and permit injustice to reign supreme? And allow massive ill-will between the races to continue to build up? Those are the questions that demand answers.

BLACK ADMINISTRATION

The way the castle crumbles

Slowly, perhaps too slowly, the empire of Minister Piet Koornhof is crumbling. That it is going is certain — entire functions of the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) are being, or have already been, apportioned elsewhere. Yet there are many questions hovering over this process, and as yet government's signals of its intentions *vis à vis* SA's black population are both mixed and troubling.

Last week's scrapping of the latest version of the contentious Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill came after a years'-long struggle by various groupings to expose its iniquity and unworkability. The tangled history of the Bill demonstrated, among other matters, that factions within CAD had time and again resisted reformist suggestions on influx control.

Yet the scuttling of this sweeping exercise in social engineering was greeted with less than fervour by the Opposition. In the parliamentary debate on the CAD vote, it was announced that a replacement measure, at this stage termed the Urbanisation Bill, will be introduced next year in the tricameral parliament. The *verkrampte* spirit lives on — though it remains to be seen whether the newly-elected parliamentarians of colour will do anything to assist a law that seeks to intensify restrictions on

The steady dismantling of the Department of Co-operation and Development will bring tears to few eyes. Unfortunately, the major commitment of government to continued influx control and independent homelands means that its functions are simply being allocated elsewhere. This means that while recent developments have heartened opponents of the influx system, the fear is that there is only the appearance of reform, without its substance.

339 335

black urban rights, if that is what the Bill turns out to be.

Then again, there remains deep uncertainty over the future of the settled Cape townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu. While it has been said, by Deputy Minister of Co-operation George Morrison, that the inhabitants will not be removed to Khayelitsha, beyond Mitchells Plain, by "coercion," the scale of civil engineering at the Driftsands site indicates that government probably has in mind a city of up to half a million blacks there by the end of the century.

It would be possible for government to apply fairly subtle methods of coercion on settled Cape blacks to shift to Khayelitsha. The western Cape is a white and coloured labour preference area, so access by blacks to the economic regions could be made contingent on residence in Khayelitsha — and this could include new workseekers, born in the existing townships, desperate for housing. Or home-ownership on the 99-year leasehold scheme could be introduced on a differential basis in the western Cape: applicable in Khayelitsha, say, but not in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

The pattern that has emerged over the past five years — if the examples of the Orderly Movement Bill, and black tenure in the western Cape are considered — is that while the P W Botha administration has taken definite steps to remove powers from CAD, the commitment to influx control has remained in force. Prosecutions under the Urban Areas Act and the pass laws have continued unabated. A spreading of the burden among those who apply it makes little difference to those who have to bear it.

In 1983, 275 934 blacks were prosecuted in the commissioners' courts; under 1% had legal representation; and there were 142 000 convictions. Some cases were ob-

Eager for work . . . still under Koornhof's thumb

Race Relations' Kane-Berman . . . influx Bill could resurface

served to last as little as 90 seconds. In the same year, CAD registered 444 007 new sets of fingerprints in its records, adding to a total which is now approaching 17m.

In the western Cape alone, where the estimated "illegal" black population is put at about 100 000, one in 10 of this number was arrested last year. Small wonder that the Hoexter Commission into the legal system slammed the commissioners' courts — describing in stinging terms the "hordes" of blacks in prison as a result of influx control — and recommended they be abolished.

Yet the problem remains: even when pass offenders are prosecuted in the common courts, it will be under legislation applicable only to blacks.

This needs some qualification. The dismantling of CAD so that the independent homelands fall under Foreign Affairs (already the case), and the non-independent ones under Constitutional Development (proposed) is likely to see a shift in emphasis from hounding "illegals" under the influx laws to charging them for "immigration" offences.

The use of legislation such as the Aliens and Immigration Amendment Bill would serve to sanitise influx control. Pretoria could argue that the Bill applies to illegal workseekers of any foreign nation — though, of course, that includes what current jargon refers to as the TBVC countries, the independent homelands.

With its proud traditions, the judiciary would undoubtedly resist massive prosecutions — on anything approaching the scale of the commissioners' courts — under this law, or others which single out blacks. But government's intentions have essentially remained unchanged since the Riekert Commission reccommended *tightening* influx control through making urban rights contingent on legitimate work and "acceptable" housing in the prescribed, that is "white," areas.

But if blacks entering the common area from the independent homelands are to be dealt with as illegal aliens, the same cannot be the case for the non-independent ones. Obviously, Pretoria remains wedded to the concept that all the homelands will take independence, in which case there would be no black South Africans. But with KwaZulu intractable, that fine, Verwoerdian vision continues to recede.

Therefore the focus will fall on the proposed Urbanisation Bill as *the* measure for the regulation of black entry into the urban areas from non-independent homelands. As the director of the Institute of Race Relations, John Kane-Berman, points out, it would be "premature" to be jubilant about the scrapping of the Orderly Movement Bill. It could in fact resurface as the Urbanisation Bill, in which case, he says, "it will be very interesting to see the line that the so-called coloured and Indian houses take."

Even more interesting, Kane-Berman suggests, will be the attitude of the coloured and Indian Cabinet members. Under the principle of collective responsibility, they will be bound by the majority — white — decision of the Cabinet on the Urbanisation Bill, or any comparable measure.

It is feasible that government will seek to make political trade-offs with coloured and Indian leaders: perhaps a softening on group areas, immorality and mixed marriages legislation, in return for support on influx control. Another counter in this game could be the Prohibition of Improper Political Interference Act, which might be amended so that coloureds and Indians are permitted to belong to the same political parties.

A further problem for government in the implementation of influx laws lies in the stance adopted by the emerging black town and city councils. If black authorities were to take on a certain policing function over the "illegals" there would be euphoria on the Right. Obviously no black leader of any repute would wish to risk being tarred with such an unsavoury brush. But the mounting debt of the councils (29 in existence, 84 in preparation) could place great pressure on black councillors to accept such a role, if funding is made conditional on adoption of this particular function of the vanishing administration boards. Soweto alone is R13m in the red.

Workseeker . . . the barriers are everywhere

Township tensions

Such a move would heighten the "insiders" *versus* "outsiders" premises which emerged from the Riekert recommendations. Privileged urban blacks with a rising standard of living *might* be inclined to accept discrimination in the labour market against homelanders. But this would entail a battle for the hearts and minds of city blacks which would lead to enormous tensions within the townships.

Again the pattern would be that of the attrition of CAD, with various other statutory departments or bodies — white-coloured-Indian (Constitutional Development, and Foreign Affairs) or black (the town and city councils) — taking over its former functions. Again, a spreading of the load with no real diminishing of the burden.

There remains the position of the Minister himself, Koornhof. Once again, there are rumours that he is on the skids in the Cabinet. While his "liberal" promises were believed all was well. But once people began to make jokes about them, his usefulness waned. It remains possible that he will be "rewarded" in some fashion — an ambassadorship perhaps — in a forthcoming Cabinet reshuffle.

A king must have a castle, and the castle of CAD is crumbling — though its bricks and mortar are being employed, in all-too-familiar fashion, elsewhere.

16/5/84 Hansard Q.61.1263

Northern Transvaal: housing

705. 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 undet the Northern Transvaal 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)
Messina	Nil	Nil	667
Louis Trichardt	Nil	Nil	393
Duiwelskloof	Nil	Nil	18
Naboomspruit	Nil	Nil	45
Nylstroom	Nil	Nil	451

As at 29 February 1984.

(2) Nil.

East Rand: housing

706. 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 East Rand 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)
Kathlehong	426	11 422	6 268
Tembisa	375	9 135	9 314
KwaThema	238	3 528	6 545
Daveyton	456	1 086	10 063
Tokoza	22	1 046	3 439
Duduza	4	289	3 450
Vosloorus	267	702	3 459
Ratanda	26	773	704
Tsakane	2	379	5 951
Wattville	Nil	464	1 968
Botleng	Nil	46	766
Rifilwe	Nil	20	250
Zithobeni	Nil	0	317
Ekangala	198	0	198

As at 31 December 1983.

(2) Nil.

339 Hansard Q.61.1264 16/5/84

Black local authorities

807. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where and (ii) when were they established in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Twenty-nine as at 31 March 1984.

(b)(i)	(ii)
Alexandra Town Council, Johannesburg	16 September 1983
Atteridgeville Town Council, Pretoria	9 September 1983
Bohlokong Town Council, Bethlehem	9 September 1983
Daveyton Town Council, Benoni	16 September 1983
Dobsonville Town Council, Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Evaton Town Council, Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983

(b)(i)	(ii)
Galeshewe Town Council, Kimberley	2 September 1983
Ikageng Village Council, Potchefstroom	9 September 1983
Jouberton Village Council, Klerksdorp	9 September 1983
Kagiso Village Council, Krugersdorp	16 September 1983
Katlehong Town Council, Germiston	16 September 1983
Kayamnandi Town Council, Port Elizabeth	16 September 1983
Kwa Guqa Town Council, Witbank	16 September 1983
Kwanobuhle Town Council, Uitenhage	16 September 1983
Kwa-Thema Town Council, Springs	16 September 1983
Lekoa Town Council, Vaaldriehoek	16 September 1983
Lingelihle Village Council, Cradock	23 September 1983
Diepmeadow Town Council, Roodepoort	9 September 1983
Mamelodi Town Council, Pretoria	16 September 1983
Mangaung Town Council, Bloemfontein	16 September 1983
Mhluzi Village Council, Middelburg TVL	16 September 1983
Rini Town Council, Grahamstown	9 September 1983
Seeisoville Town Council, Kroonstad	23 September 1983
Soweto Town Council, Johannesburg	16 September 1983
Tembisa Town Council, Kemptonpark	16 September 1983
Thabong Town Council, Welkom	16 September 1983
Tokoza Town Council, Alberton	16 September 1983
Vosloorus Town Council, Boksburg	16 September 1983
Wattville Village Council, Benoni	16 September 1983

Hansard Q.61.1265 16/5/84

National states: size

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

What was the size in hectares of each of the national states as at the end of each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Definitive figures for the past five years are not readily available and can only be obtained by performing a great quantity of research, the cost of which cannot be justified. The present sizes of the national states are estimated to be as follows:

KwaNdebele	103 000 hectares
Lebowa	2 210 000 hectares
Gazankulu	675 000 hectares
KwaNgwane	384 000 hectares
Qwaqwa	48 000 hectares
KwaZulu	3 175 000 hectares

The size of the land added to each state during the past five years is not readily available and the considerations mentioned in the above paragraph also apply here.

Hansard Q.61.1266 16/5/84

Prisoners: work-days

827. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) What was the total number of workdays spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1982 and 1983, respectively, and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 1982—305.

1983—304.

Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating the totals mentioned above.

latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many (a) Indian and (b) Coloured children were accommodated in these homes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

As at 31 March 1984:

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) Nil.

(b) (i) 6.

(ii) 25.

(2) (a) 268.

(b) 2 075.

TUESDAY, 15 MAY 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Abortions

865. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether he had designated any institutions in terms of section 5(2) of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, No 2 of 1975, as at the end of 1983; if so, how many;

(2) whether any lawful abortions were performed at any of these institutions in 1983; if so, (a) at how many institutions and (b) at how many of these institutions were more than 20 lawful abortions performed in that year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes, 2;

(2) Yes,

(a) 1

(b) none.

WEDNESDAY, 16 MAY 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

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

Whether he intends to amend any of the regulations applicable to section 10(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, with a view to alleviating disadvantages currently experienced by Blacks; if not, why not; if so, (a) which regulations and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

It was the intention to improve the quality of life of members of the Black communities outside the national states by means of the trilogy of acts, two of which, namely the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982) and the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984) have been enacted. The third component, viz The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which provides *inter alia* for the settlement and accommodation of Black persons in rural areas, a new method of controlling the movement of Black persons based on employment and approved housing and sundry other matters, was referred to the Select Committee on the Constitution and published for general comment. New draft legislation in this regard will be prepared after consultation with all the interested parties, after which it will again be submitted to the Select Committee on the Constitution. We are in

the process of giving consideration to which regulations may be amended in the mean time to try to alleviate the disadvantages experienced by Black people.

Advisory Release Board

*2. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether the Advisory Release Board has submitted any recommendations to him in terms of the directive given to it on 30 August 1982 regarding the conditional release of prosoners as stated in paragraph 3.3.2 on pages 27 and 28 of the Report of the Department of Justice for the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will submit recommendations; if so, what was the purport of the recommendations in each case?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. The purport of the recommendations in each case was that the policy, as it is presently applied, should be maintained. Whereas my directive to the Advisory Release Board of 30 August 1982 only concerned certain aspects of the policy in connection with the release of prisoners, I have decided to request the Advisory Release Board to advise me on the said policy in general.

Telephone directories

*3. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 822 on 25 April 1984, any telephone directories are housed in (a) a storeroom in Stirling Street and/or (b) any other buildings in Cape Town; if so, in what other buildings in Cape Town;

(2) whether these directories are stored in cartons; if not, (a) in what manner are they stored and (b) how many copies are housed in (i) this storeroom and/or (ii) the other buildings; if so, how many (aa) white and (bb) yellow page copies were housed there as at 30 January 1984 and 25 April 1984, respectively;

(3) whether any of these directories were printed for (a) the Cape Peninsula or any part thereof, (b) Johannesburg, (c) Port Elizabeth, (d) Pretoria, (e) Durban, (f) Bloemfontein and (g) Kimberley; if so, how many in each case;

(4) whether any telephone directories are similarly housed in any of the cities mentioned above; if so, how many in each case;

(5) whether any of the directories housed in the said building or buildings in Cape Town are excess copies; if so, how many;

(6) whether tenders have been called for the disposal and/or purchase of excess directories; if so, what total amount was recovered; if not,

(7) whether he intends to dispose of (a) the excess directories and/or (b) other directories housed in the said building or buildings in Cape Town; if not, why not; if so, in what manner?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) Yes, and

(b) yes, in the General Post Office Building, Cape Town;

(2) yes;

(a) and (b) fall away,

(aa) 89 676 and 48 816, and

(bb) 69 696 and 62 160;

(3) (a) yes, 552 452 white and 354 596 yellow page copies;

(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) no;

...lofse, chairman of the Federation of Country Retail Butchers action federation. Looking on is chef Mr Ross Thompson. Picture: GLEN MIDDLETON

Commissioners' Courts taken over by Justice

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The controversial black Commissioners' Courts are to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department Justice from September 1, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced yesterday.

Opposition justice spokesmen immediately demanded to know what tangible changes could be expected in the admistration of justice in the courts.

Mr Coetsee announced the transfer during the debate on his budget vote in Parliament.

The transfer is in line with a recommendation by the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into legal reform. Its final report was tabled in Parliament earlier this year.

The commission was highly critical of the racially separate nature of the Commissioners' courts and the inferior standard of justice they dispensed. Commissioners' Courts are a key element in the application of the Government's black influx control laws.

The Progressive Federal Party's chief justice spokesman, Mr David Dalling, said in the debate yesterday that Mr Coetsee needed to answer a number of questions related to the transfer.

He wanted to know what would happend to the staff in the courts and asked if they would be re-trained to a higher legal standard. He also asked if the courts would continue to operate from the same buildings, or would be transferred to magistrate's court buildings.

Mr Dalling said improving the quality of procedures and judgements in the courts might improve, but it would not solve the central problem surrounding Commissioners' Courts, which was influx control laws.

If the same officers were transferred to a new department and continued with the same duties, nothing would have changed.

Pass laws, applicable only to blacks, resulted more than 200 000 arrests a year, and all those people had to be processed through the courts.

Changing the departments under which the Commissioners' Courts fell would not alter the figure, Mr Dalling said.

It was possible that due to the more demanding procedures under the Department of Justice, the whole works would be gummed up causing a doubling up of the awaiting-trial prisoners and possibly the adoption of the same conveyor belt style of justice which was condemned by the Hoexter Commission.

...hich stopped ...00 000 statue

...chard Wes-...traw (right), ...d statue. ... SCHNEIDER

... who was on the area. ... by Mr Clack ... This was of a motorist ... down. ...ebody must have abandoned the "useless" statue on the highway, Mr Koch put it in the backseat of his patrol car and drove off.

He eventually approached Mr Clack, who, "not knowing the origin or the value of the statue," told him "to keep it".

Mr Kock replied: "Well, I suppose I could put it in my garden."

Yesterday afternoon, Mr Clack and Mr Koch heard a newsbroadcast about the theft of the statue.

They contacted the Hillbrow police, who confirmed that the statue had been stolen from the College.

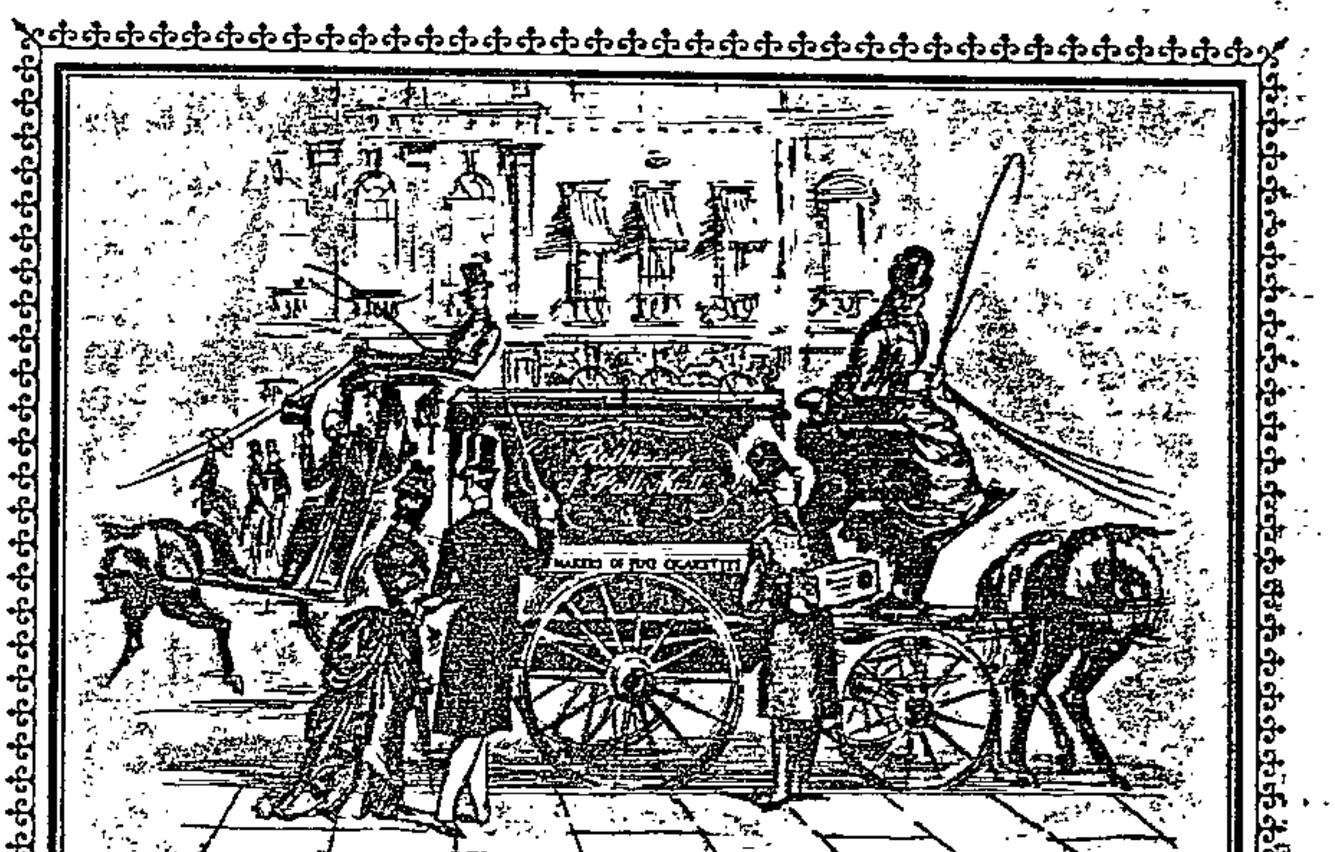
The bursar of St John's, Mr Chris Rindall, said yesterday afternoon the statue was "badly damaged" — the sword was gone and and the elbows were damaged.

Mr Rindall said it was the only copy in the world of a bronze sculpture by the 16th Century artist, Verrochio.

Police are investigating.

...he big freeze

today as moderate winds are pre-



Famous for their unvarying quality

Smoking fashions may come and go but
Consulate will always give you three things.
The finest tobacco.
Superb skill in blending.

KDM 26/5/84, 339

'Missing' man is freed by courts

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

MR ALBERT NKOMO, the 18-year-old South African man who was detained in February on suspicion of being a prohibited immigrant, was released yesterday — a day after a Rand Daily Mail report highlighted his "disappearance".

Mr Nkomo's attorney told the Mail Mr Nkomo appeared in the Alexandra Commissioner's Court yesterday and was discharged after he produced his reference book and testified he had been born in Soweto.

The attorney contacted the Mail following newspaper reports which claimed that South African blacks were being detained for long periods to make them confess to being aliens, so they could be deported to Zimbabwe.

The Department of Co-operation and Development said in a statement earlier this week it had launched a "top-level investigation" into the claims.

It added that to "ensure justice is done in the long run each case must be thoroughly investigated and this, on occasion, may necessitate fairly lengthy periods in detention".

According to his attorney, Mr Nkomo was arrested in late February and was discharged after he appeared in the Alexandra Commissioner's Court on a charge of being in the area "illegally".

However, Mr Nkomo was redetained on suspicion of being a prohibited immigrant by a passport control officer, a Mr Van Wyk.

When the attorney contacted the Mail on Wednesday, he said neither he nor Mr Nkomo's family had any idea of where Mr Nkomo was.

He said Mr Nkomo's family feared that he could already have been deported to Zimbabwe, although he had not been home to collect his belongings.

Black local govt drive to find new leaders

By Sol Makgabutlane

Development boards, which replaced administration boards when the new Local Authorities Act was introduced last year, "did not want blacks to come together and speak with one voice", according to an influential Soweto councillor.

Mr Steve Kgame, the president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA), said this point was highlighted by the recent "dismissal" of five white officials — seconded by the East Rand Development Board to the Daveyton Town Council — by Daveyton Mayor Mr Tom Boya two weeks ago.

"We have problems with seconded personnel from administration boards. Mr Boya had to fire these people because they did not want to carry out instructions given by the council," Mr Kgame said.

Mr Kgame said Ucasa would strive to improve the life of blacks in urban areas by holding seminars to inform them of their rights. Meetings would be held in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth.

Ucasa, though formed in 1968, had been brought to the forefront in 1978, the president said.

In 1980, the organisation held a national conference in Bloemfontein, which was attended by 1 200 delegates.

In 1981, a two-day national conference drew prominent speakers and sponsorships from 29 companies.

Ucasa's aims include:

- To promote development of sound local authority leadership in the black communities.
- To co-ordinate the efforts of black urban authorities in enhancing living standards.
- To achieve full recognition as a responsible and authoritative body.

339

URBAN BLACKS

Authority to spend

The 26 black local authorities established late last year have been warned by the Department of Finance to be extremely careful in drawing up and spending their individual budgets during the 1984-1985 financial year.

The department has told black local authorities it will exercise overall control of their expenditure. It has appealed to them to adhere to guidelines laid down by Finance Minister Owen Horwood.

The increase in the total expenditure allowed each local authority for the financial year has been fixed by the Minister at 10% above the previous year's budgeted expenditure.

The limit can be exceeded only in exceptional circumstances, as in the case of:

☐ Labour-intensive projects in which more than half of the total cost of a project comprises pay for semi- and unskilled labour;

☐ Projects embarked upon to alleviate the prevailing unemployment problem;

☐ Projects launched in areas with severe unemployment; and

☐ Projects financed entirely by local authorities. (Central government will not provide additional funds.)

Each local authority has to submit its 1984-1985 budget, with detailed information on proposed projects, to the Finance Department for consideration and approval.

Overall control of expenditure is to be exercised by the department to achieve a co-ordinated pattern throughout the public sector, while the guidelines issued by the Minister are aimed at bringing about more "uniformity" in government expenditure.

Financial Mail June 1 1984

ployed under the program after which a further 500 locally resident Transkeians could be employed.

(ii) To assist the Transkei Government in combatting unemployment while at the same time ensuring that jobs would be available for Transkeians returning from the Western Cape.

(4) Yes.

(a) 1 000.

(b) On the basis set out in (3)(b)(i) above.

(5) Agreement has been reached regarding projects providing 2 500 jobs for resident Transkeians.

(a) The projects were initiated in March 1983 and the 2 500 jobs so far created were filled during the 1983–84 financial year.

(b) The further implementation of the program has not yet been finalized.

(6) Yes, it is a continuing process.

(a) Various meetings were held in the latter part of 1983 as well as in 1984.

(b) Most, if not all, of the problems concerning the administration of the current program employing 2 500 persons have been resolved. The planning of extensions or supplements to the existing program is in an advanced stage and is being continued.

Blacks employed by Development Boards

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

Whether any Black persons hold posts equal or senior to that of housing manager in the employ of any Development Board; if not, why not; if so, (a) what posts in respect of each specified Development Board and (b) what (i) salary scales are applicable to, and (ii) qualifications are required for each of these posts?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

It is not clear what is meant by the term "housing manager".

(a) Only two posts exist that can possibly be brought within the rather vague definition of "housing manager". Both are on the establishment of the Orange Vaal Development Board.

At all Development Boards posts of various gradings exist that cannot be brought under this definition, although the incumbents are engaged in the administration of housing. Black Training Officers and Black Social Workers hold posts equal to or higher than that of "housing manager" at some Development Boards.

(b) (i) R12 030 × 570 – 14 880 plus an allowance of 12% per annum in the case of Training Officers.
R8 820 × 414 – 10 890 × 570 – 14 880 plus an allowance of 12% per annum in the case of Social Workers.

(ii) For appointment to the post Training Officer an appropriate University degree and at least three years experience in the rank of Senior Clerk is required, while for appointment to the post of Social Worker registration with the Council for Social and Associated Workers is required.

Coloured schools: materials/text books

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

(1) Whether any Coloured schools had not received their requisitions of school (a) materials and (b) text books for 1984 from his Department by 31 May 1984; if so, (i)(aa) how many schools and (bb) why in each case and (ii) what materials had not been supplied by that date;

(2) whether any teachers have been (a) requested and (b) required to purchase text books in order to implement school syllabuses; if so, why;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, there are schools that have not received all the materials and text books requisitioned.

(i) (aa) Approximately 800 in respect of materials and 538 in respect of text books.

(bb) The reply is incorporated in the reply to (3).

(ii) There are numerous items of material that can be and are requisitioned. It is not practical to name every item but the materials that have not been supplied fall within the general description of art and stationary items.

(2) (a) and (b) No.

(3) It must be borne in mind that requisitions are normally made to supplement existing stock and that the fact that any particular requisition has not been carried out does not mean that the school is necessarily without stock of any particular item. Whilst it remains the ideal to supply all educational institutions adequately and without delay with stationary, materials and text books, one cannot disregard the fact that the quantities, the procedures and the numerous suppliers and contractors involved in the process do carry a risk of delay in the execution of orders. All education departments at some time or another experience difficulties in having requisitions, text books, etc, supplied in time. From the Department's side everything possible is being done to adequately supply schools and the fact that the outstanding text books represent only 2% of the total expenditure of text books, is an indication of the fruits of its efforts.

*11. Mr R M BURROWS—Community Development—Reply standing over.

Prohibition of Political Interference Act

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

(1) Whether he recently received any representations from any Coloured political parties concerning the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, No 51 of 1968; if so, (a) when, (b) from which parties and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether he indicated in May 1984 that he would effect certain amendments to this Act; if so,

(3) whether he intends effecting any

Sowetan 11/6/84

339

Govt to aid new councils

By Sowetan Reporter

THE funding of the newly established black councils may at last have been solved — the Government is to introduce three levies to generate income that will be used in this direction.

The three taxes will however not be levied on the consumers but will fall on industry and commerce.

They are the brainchild of the Croeser Working Group, a Department of Finance investigation into the funding of the new constitutional dispensation. The three new taxes will thus not acrue funds for only the newly established councils, but several aspects of the new dispensation.

The working group is headed by Mr G P Croeser, head of the public finances of the Department of Finance. He is also deputy director-general of the department.

According to weekend reports plans are not at a stage where a Bill has been presented for discussion to organisations representing trade and industry. The bill is known as the Additional Sources of Income for Local Government.

The three aspects of the Bill in regard to raising revenue are:

- an employers' tax of two percent on all salaries to be paid by employer and not by employees;
- a turnover tax of ,2 percent — this will be different from the tax on profits which will still be levied; and
- a 10 percent investments tax on depreciation on production and manufacturing machinery.

GST

According to reports the GST may shoot up to 12 percent, but this could not be confirmed yesterday.

This new system of taxation is likely to rake in more than R2 billion a year in revenue.

Of interest to the black councils is that part of this money will now be channelled to them. This means that black councils will no longer have to depend on rents and liquor outlets to generate funds, but industry will now also be fuelling funds for projects.

The money will not be channelled exclusively to black councils, but will be to all local authorities and this means that black councils will only now get what could be called "foundation" funds, but they will need to tax their residents to get more projects off the ground.

Also, the disparity between white and black councils will still continue as white authorities, many at least, do have an economic infrastructure that does enable them to have a certain degree of self-sufficiency, while black councils do not have this economic clout.

Other aspects of the use of this revenue are that the central Government will be relieved of its subsidy on transport, or the subsidy presently paid by the Government will be considerably reduced.

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
15/6/84

Opuwa: shooting incident

*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.

339 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.

(5) whether this child has been visited by a social worker; if not, why not; if so, when;

(6) whether relatives of this child requested permission to visit him or her; if so, when;

(7) whether these relatives were granted such permission; if not, why not; if so, when;

(8) what is the name of this child?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) He was detained in the Cookhouse police cells from 12 to 14 May 1984.

(2) No.

(3) No. On 15 May 1984.

(4) No. The public prosecutor withdrew the charge of public violence against him.

(5) No, because the duration of his detention was too short, and normally the services of social workers are requested by presiding magistrates.

(6) No.

(7) Falls away.

(8) Mzunkisi Mbelana.

Cradock: persons arrested

1038. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

With reference to his reply to Question No 958 on 4 June 1984, what are the names of the 49 persons who were arrested in the Cradock area during the period 2 April to 13 May 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Mzunkisi Mbelana
Lyyanda Kilany
Tandi Bangu
Vuyani Zinkosi
Siphiwo Ngabashi
Zondi Adams
Georgina Mxabilc
Xolani April
Dumisani Stemele
Wandile Ponki
Boyiswa Bantshi
Nosipho Matya
Gloria Mboli
Boyboy September
Lose Mooi
Monde Mose
Mzamo Matsebe
Andile Diwili
Matsembele Madaka
Luyanda Jamjam
Bitiyiye Mali
Nomavula Ndntyi
Zuko Siko
Solomon Bantshi
Sikiswa Ndalo
Nomvula Frans
Nomalungelo Ntobela
Tandile Jacobs
Note Dayimana
Andile Jacobs
Tozi Skwyiya
Lesley Mndebele
Zonwabele Tsona
Mxolise Nelani
Sokunzi Mahuma
Nomvula Kwintshi
Zikolisile Gremmis
Boyce Booi
Sulama Galelekile
Elizabeth Price
Zoleka Njama
Morris Tongashi
Ntembenkosi Adonis
Lulamile Bena
Nxaba Naki
Noyati Frans
Msa Tuta
Yinti yose
Mondi Ntonbela

Teachers

1044. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

What was the total number of (a) Indian and (b) White teachers employed at

Indian schools as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

As at 31 March 1984:

(a) 10 347

(b) 167

Cape Town: schools

1050. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

What was the (a) potential capacity of, (b) pupil enrolment at and (c) number of teachers employed at (i) Vista High School, Cape Town, (ii) Schotsche Kloof Primary School and (iii) St Paul's EC Primary School, Cape Town, during the first quarter of 1984?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(a)	500	380	433
(b)	430	418	675
(c)	27	16	25

TUESDAY, 19 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Administration Boards: investments

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

(a) What total amount had been invested by each Administration Board as at 31 March 1984, (b) with which specified institutions had each amount been invested and (c) what was the (i) nature and (ii) amount of each investment made by each Administration Board?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

See annexure.

Development Board	(a) Total amount invested as at 31-3-84	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) Nature	(ii) Amount
	R			R
Western Cape	3 757 436	Eastern Province Building Society	Fixed Deposit	30 000
		Saambou National Building Society	do	313 000
		United Building Society	do	55 868
		Allied Building Society	do	64 396
		SA Permanent Building Society	do	131 200
		Trust Building Society	do	50 000
		Natal Building Society	do	89 500
		Boland Bank	do	146 932
		Mercabank	On Demand	1 600 000
		Trust Bank	do	1 150 000
		Barclays National Bank iro Rondalia 1980	Shares	126 540
East Cape	3 445 000	Allied Building Society	Fixed Deposit	600 000
		Eastern Province Building Society	do	500 000

Development Board	(a) Total amount invested as at 31-3-84 R	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) Nature	(ii) Amount R
		Saambou National Building Society	do	200 000
		SA Permanent Building Society	do	750 000
		United Building Society	do	390 000
		Santambank	do	1 000 000
		Mercabank	do	5 000
Northern Cape	7 400 000	SA Permanent Building Society	Fixed Deposit	250 000
		Allied Building Society	do	250 000
		Natal Building Society	do	250 000
		United Building Society	do	250 000
		Saambou National Building Society	do	250 000
		Trust Bank	do	1 800 000
		Volkskas	do	500 000
		Santambank	do	750 000
		Central Merchant Bank	do	750 000
		Finansbank	do	750 000
		Mercabank	do	1 600 000
Southern OFS	5 860 000	Allied Building Society	Fixed Deposit	700 000
		Eastern Province Building Society	do	400 000
		Natal Building Society	do	200 000
		Saambou National Building Society	do	100 000
		SA Permanent Building Society	do	610 000
		United Building Society	do	200 000
		SA Permanent Building society	On Demand	200 000
		Boland Bank	Fixed Deposit	100 000
		Santambank	do	400 000
		Standard Credit Corporation	do	100 000
		Trust Bank	do	300 000
		Bank of OFS	On Demand	450 000
		Standard Bank	do	250 000
		Nedbank	do	550 000
		Santambank	do	450 000
		Trust Bank	do	550 000
		Central Merchant Bank	do	300 000
Oranje/Vaal	52 622 500	Allied Building Society	Fixed Deposit	6 078 000
		Eastern Province Building Society	do	1 000 000
		Natal Building Society	do	591 000
		Provincial Building Society of SA	do	125 000
		SA Permanent Building Society	do	2 016 000
		Saambou National Building Society	do	6 838 500
		Trust Building Society	do	100 000
		United Building Society	do	6 615 000
		Bank of OFS	do	900 000
		Boland Bank	do	740 000
		Finansbank	do	700 000
		Santambank	do	2 700 000

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Development Board	(a) Total amount invested as at 31-3-84 R	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) Nature	(ii) Amount R
		Santambank	On Demand	1 000 000
		Trust Bank	Fixed Deposit	3 266 000
		Trust Bank	On Demand	17 650 000
		Volkskas	Fixed Deposit	250 000
		Volkskas Industrial Bank	do	625 000
		Volkskas	On Demand	1 250 000
		Other (Escom)	Loan Stock	178 000
Port Natal	23 051 378	Allied Building Society	Fixed Deposit	2 599 790
		Natal Building Society	do	1 263 560
		Saambou National Building Society	do	2 698 248
		SA Permanent Building Society	do	3 013 160
		Trust Building Society	do	400 000
		United Building Society	do	2 347 000
		Barclays National Bank	do	2 000 000
		Boland Bank	do	1 500 000
		Finansbank	do	2 450 000
		Finansbank	On Demand	50 000
		Mercabank	Fixed Deposit	1 250 000
		Nedbank	On Demand	50 000
		Santambank	do	50 000
		Santambank	Fixed Deposit	1 500 000
		Central Merchant Bank	do	1 250 000
		Trust Bank	do	250 000
		Other (Rondalia 1980)	Shareholder Loan	379 620
West Rand	67 213 098	Allied Building Society	Fixed Deposit	509 500
		Natal Building Society	do	186 000
		Provincial Building Society of SA	do	532 400
		Saambou National Building Society	do	411 550
		Trust Building Society	do	100 000
		United Building Society	do	125 000
		SA Permanent Building Society	do	1 219 048
		Boland Bank	do	6 940 000
		Finansbank	do	5 000 000
		Finansbank	On Demand	270 000
		French Bank of SA	Fixed Deposit	2 558 000
		Mercabank	do	2 500 000
		Mercabank	On Demand	3 815 000
		Volkskas Merchant Bank	Fixed Deposit	6 215 000
		Santambank	do	6 980 000
		Volkskas Industrial Bank	do	6 880 000
		Barclays National Bank	do	6 640 000
		Nedbank	do	3 317 600
		Nedbank	On Demand	759 000
		Union Acceptances Limited	Fixed Deposit	2 500 000
		Standard Bank	do	2 000 000
		Investors Executors Bank	do	1 000 000
		Trust Bank	do	6 240 000
		International Bank of Johannesburg	do	515 000

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Development Board	(a) Total amount invested as at 31-3-84	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) Nature	(ii) Amount
	R			R
East Rand	24 477 950	Allied Building Society	Fixed Deposit	313 640
		Eastern Province Building Society	do	550 000
		Natal Building Society	do	236 250
		Provincial Building Society of SA	do	125 000
		Saambou National Building Society	do	1 830 700
		SA Permanent Building Society	do	340 000
		Trust Building Society	do	133 000
		Standard Building Society	do	500 000
		United Building Society	do	565 600
		Bank of Lisbon	do	2 500 000
		Barclays National Bank	do	750 000
		Boland Bank	do	3 250 000
		Finansbank	do	2 250 000
		Investors Executors Bank	do	1 800 000
		Mercabank	do	1 000 000
		Santambank	do	1 750 000
		Central Merchant Bank	do	2 000 000
		Trust Bank	do	1 500 000
		Volkskas	do	750 000
		Volkskas Merchant Bank	do	250 000
		Volkskas Industrial Bank	do	1 500 000
		Other (Rondalia 1980)	do	379 620
		Other (Northern Cape Development Board)	do	204 140
Highveld	10 439 310	Allied Building Society	Fixed Deposit	1 546 360
		Natal Building Society	do	350 000
		Saambou National Building Society	do	1 748 200
		SA Permanent Building Society	do	1 026 200
		Standard Building Society	do	930 000
		United Building Society	do	2 338 550
		Bank of OFS	do	200 000
		Boland Bank	do	200 000
		Mercabank	do	600 000
		Santambank	do	900 000
		Standard Bank	do	200 000
		Volkskas	do	400 000
Eastern Transvaal	6 618 470	Natal Building Society	Fixed Deposit	200 000
		Natal Building Society	Special Savings	19 480
		Saambou National Building Society	Fixed Deposit	896 000
		Saambou National Building Society	Special Savings	19 640
		SA Permanent Building Society	Fixed Deposit	533 600
		SA Permanent Building Society	Special Savings	39 270
		United Building Society	Fixed Deposit	767 250
		United Building Society	Special Savings	61 700
		Nedbank	On Demand	1 075 000
		Nedbank	Special Savings	62 320

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Development Board	(a) Total amount invested as at 31-3-84	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) Nature	(ii) Amount
	R			R
		Santambank	Fixed Deposit	400 000
		Santambank	Special Savings	16 350
		Volkskas	On Demand	2 466 000
		Volkskas	Fixed Deposit	61 860
Northern Transvaal	6 527 040	Allied Building Society	Fixed Deposit	300 000
		Natal Building Society	do	200 000
		Saambou National Building Society	do	200 000
		SA Permanent Building Society	do	250 000
		United Building Society	do	200 000
		Barclays National Bank	do	750 000
		Boland Bank	do	750 000
		Finansbank	do	550 000
		Finansbank	On Demand	200 000
		Santambank	Fixed Deposit	750 000
		Central Merchant Bank	On Demand	250 000
		Trust Bank	Fixed Deposit	400 000
		Trust Bank	On Demand	350 000
		Union Acceptances Limited	do	750 000
		Volkskas	do	500 000
		Other (Rondalia 1980)	do	127 040
Central Transvaal	15 559 620	Allied Building Society	Fixed Deposit	800 000
		Eastern Province Building Society	do	680 000
		Natal Building Society	do	250 000
		Saambou National Building Society	do	1 170 000
		SA Permanent Building Society	do	310 000
		United Building Society	do	1 180 000
		Standard Building Society	do	1 500 000
		Trust Building Society	do	600 000
		Bank of OFS	do	940 000
		Boland Bank	do	1 400 000
		Barclays National Bank	do	100 000
		Finansbank	do	200 000
		Mercabank	do	1 500 000
		Nedbank	do	50 000
		Pretoria Bank	do	400 000
		Santambank	do	1 600 000
		Standard Bank	do	190 000
		Central Merchant Bank	do	1 000 000
		Trust Bank	do	660 000
		Volkskas	do	150 000
		Other (Defence)	do	500 000
		Other (Rondalia 1980)	do	379 620
Western Transvaal	10 411 000	Allied Building Society	Fixed Deposit	400 000
		Saambou National Building Society	do	391 000
		United Building Society	do	90 000
		Trust Building Society	do	25 000
		Volkskas	do	750 000

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Development Board	(a) Total amount invested as at 31-3-84 R	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) Nature	(ii) Amount 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.

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 9/6/84

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:

(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.

339 Hansard Q. Col. 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. Col. 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

against the members of his Department involved in the matter; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

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

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

It came to the notice of the Department earlier this year that one of its flats in Wentworth, Durban, which was rented to a tenant in terms of a lawful lease, was unlawfully made available to a family Collins after the legitimate tenant had vacated the flat without notice. Since the conditions of the lease were violated the lease was cancelled in writing. Because the Collins family could not lay any claim to the flat and in fact did not qualify for any State subsidised housing in view of Mr Collins' high income, authority was given for the summary eviction of the family in terms of section 86A(1) of the Housing Act, 1966 (Act 4/66). The family was informed hereof and on 20 June 1984 two officials, who were authorized thereto, visited the flat and requested the occupants to vacate the flat. In the presence of other persons and representatives of the press, the occupants bluntly refused to vacate the flat. The officials' instructions were not to remove the occupants or their possessions but to lock the flat in order to prevent further unlawful occupation. The instructions were interpreted literally and although the occupants were still in the flat, it was locked. This action cannot be condoned but no proof of malicious conduct on the part of the two officials concerned could be found. The officials had in fact, despite great provocation and insults by certain persons, considered that they had acted in good faith and had carried out their instructions.

During the night of 20/21 June 1984 the lock of the front door was damaged to such an extent that officials of the Department had to remove the door by removing the hinge-pins after access through the window had been obtained. The lock was repaired but the occupants still refused to vacate the flat.

The door was then locked once more but after the matter was reported, the head of the office gave instructions at 12h00 on 21 June 1984 that the keys be handed to the occupants and, for humane reasons, that they be allowed to remain in the flat until 30 June 1984.

As has already been indicated, the family does not qualify for rental accommodation but the Department nevertheless offered them a dwelling for sale in Newlands East. The offer was however refused. The family was informed on 28 June 1984 that it had been decided to afford them an opportunity to obtain alternative housing elsewhere and to allow them to occupy the flat until 31 July 1984 on condition that no further extension will be considered at all and that they will have to vacate the flat on that date. If the condition is not complied with, they will be evicted summarily.

As announced on 22 June 1984, the officials concerned were temporarily relieved of their duties pending a departmental investigation.

Since then the whole matter was thoroughly investigated by a senior official of the Department's head office and his full report is still awaited.

[redacted] Hansard

Cradock: certain person knocked down by car

Q.C.1.1848 29/6/84

*11. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a member of the South African Police was involved in an incident in which a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was knocked down by a car in Cradock on or about 14 May 1984; if so, (a) what is the (i) age and (ii) rank of the policeman involved, (b) what are the circumstances surrounding the incident and (c) what (i) is the age of the person concerned and (ii) was the nature of her injuries;

(2) whether the vehicle involved belonged to the South African Police; if not, to whom does it belong;

→

(3) whether an inquiry has been held into the matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

(4) whether a charge was laid at the Cradock police station by the parents of this person; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of the charge and (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the charge;

(5) whether the charge has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(6) whether any persons have been (a) arrested and (b) prosecuted in regard to the matter; if not, why not; if so, who;

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) 28 years.

(ii) Detective Constable.

(b) The person concerned was knocked down by the car driven by the constable when she allegedly stepped in front of the moving vehicle.

(c) (i) 13 years..

(ii) Fracture of left leg.

(2) No. To the constable involved.

(3) Yes.

(a) At 09h20 on 14 May 1984.

(b) A case of alleged reckless or careless driving is being investigated.

(4) No.

(5) Falls away.

(6) (a) No, because such a step was not justified.

(b) No, because the investigation has not yet been completed.

(7) No.

(339) Hansard

Administration Boards: investments

Q. Col, 1850 29/6/84

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

(1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 775 on 19 June 1984, any of the investments made by Administration Boards as at 31 March 1984 were placed via an intermediary; if so, who were the intermediaries;

(2) whether these intermediaries received a commission; if not,

(3) whether an introductory commission was paid; if not, why not;

(4) why was no money invested by any Administration Board in a certain bank, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply;

(5) whether he will furnish the name of this bank to this House; if not, why not; if so, what is the name of the bank;

(6) whether it is intended to make some fo these funds available to the Black local authorities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what total amount and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) No.

(3) No. The work is performed by board officials. Boards are aware of the investment institutions.

→

(4) Funds were invested in the Bank concerned by Development Boards.

(5) Yes. The African Bank, Limited.

(6) Yes. Ongoing negotiations are being conducted between the Development Boards and the Black local authorities. The total amount is not known yet and is at this stage not readily ascertainable.

Newton Park: voters' roll

*13. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether the name of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been removed from the voters' roll for the Newton Park constituency; if so, (a) by whom, (b) on whose instructions, (c) why and (d) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this person has been registered in another constituency; if so, (a) in which constituency and (b) why;

(3) whether any steps have been taken to rectify the matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what results?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

(1), (2) and (3) Yes, the name of the person furnished has been removed from the voters' roll for the Newton Park Constituency and reregistered in the Humansdorp Constituency as a result of a clerical error. The matter has been rectified and a written explanation will be furnished to the hon member.

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

*14. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any persons in the Western Cape were charged in terms of section 10(4) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) what total number of persons was charged and convicted and (b) what was the age of the youngest person in respect of whom steps were taken in terms of the provisions of this section;

(2) whether any persons were deported to (a) Transkei and (b) Ciskei for contravening the provisions of this section of the Act during the above period?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes. The particulars given are in respect of the year 1983.

(a) Charged 10 805
Convicted 9 558

(b) 16 years.

(2) (a) No.

(b) No.

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

*15. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any employers in the area falling under the Western Cape Development Board were charged in terms of the provisions of section 10*bis*(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, during the latest specified period of

12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many were charged or admitted guilt and (b) what total amount was collected in fines from these employers;

(2) whether any employers were arrested or warned of arrest during this period; if so, why in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes. The particulars are given in respect of the year 1983.

(a) 1 146

(b) R178 258

(2) No.

Durban: certain persons arrested

*16. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons were arrested in the Centenary Road/Warwick Avenue area of Durban on or about 23 June 1984; if so, (a) why and (b) at what time were they arrested;

(2) whether they were released on payment of bail; if so, at what time; if not, (a) why not and (b) at what time (i) was bail arranged and (ii) were they released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes. On one occasion on 22 June and on two occasions on 23 June 1984.

(a) For sticking posters to public property without permission.

(b) At 22h45 on the corner of Gray and Beatrice Streets

23 June 1984 (First occasion)

(a) For attending an unlawful gathering and the illegal distribution of pamphlets.

(b) At 09h30 in Beatrice Street.

23 June 1984 (Second occasion)

(a) For attending an unlawful gathering and the illegal distribution of pamphlets.

(b) At 09h30 in Warwick Avenue.

(2) Yes. The last of those arrested on 22 June were released at 01h30 on 23 June 1984, while the last of those arrested on 23 June were released at 19h30 the same day.

Ingwavuma/KaNgwane

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

(1) Whether the South African Government has informed the Swaziland Government of its recent decision in regard to the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma and KaNgwane; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what was the response of the Swaziland Government;

(2) whether his department has received any representations from the Swaziland Government concerning the Rumpff Commission; is so (a) when and (b) what was the nature of the representations;

(3) whether the South African Government is to hold talks with the Swaziland Government on the KaNgwane/Ingwavuma issue; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether he has taken or intends to take any steps to initiate direct talks between Swaziland, KaNgwane and

when and (bb) from which Vote or Votes will these increases be paid and (ii) what posts are affected?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

No.

(i) (aa) The salary increases for the top structure of the teaching profession will be effected from 1 January 1984 but the actual date of payment has not yet been finalized.

(bb) The cost of the increases for the period 1 January to 31 March 1984 will be financed from separate provision for the top structure on Vote 12 (improvement of conditions of service) while the cost for the current financial year has already been made available on the Votes of the relevant teaching departments.

(ii) Posts on post level 6 as well as posts on post level 5 of which the current scale maxima are R28 185 per annum.

Delville Wood: commemorative museum

*28. Mr B R BAMFORD asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

With reference to the reply of the Minister of Community Development to Question No 18 on 29 June 1984, (a)(i) which organizations were consulted prior to the plans for the commemorative museum at Delville Wood being drawn up and (ii) when did these consultations take place, (b) which ex-servicemen's organization represented and (c)(i) by whom was each such ex-servicemen's organization represented and (ii) when did consultations in this connection take place in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) Since 1980 when the physical planning of the commemorative museum at Delville Wood commenced, consultations have taken place with the French Government, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, which is responsible for the upkeep of the existing War Memorial and its grounds, and the South African Council of Military Veterans Organizations.

(ii) The consultations took place on a regular basis, both before and after the plans were drawn up.

(b) The Council of Military Veterans Organizations represents all the South African ex-servicemen's organizations.

(c) (i) Each ex-servicemen's organization in the Republic of South Africa is represented at meetings of the Council of Military Veterans Organizations by its National Chairman or his proxy.

(ii) The Chairman of the Council of Military Veterans Organizations, Maj-Gen N N Webster, was consulted regularly, moreover Col A Cilliers, representing the National Chairman of the MOTH organization, is a member of the Museum committee.

Development Boards: sorghum beer interests

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

Whether his Department has decided to sell the sorghum beer interests of the Development Boards to private enterprise; if not, why not; if so, when will they be sold?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No.

No decision has so far been taken. The report of the Sorghum Beer Industry Development Committee about the matter is still awaited.

Development Boards: liquor outlets

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

(1) Whether any Development Boards have sold any of their liquor outlets; if so, (a) how many liquor outlets belonging to each specified Development Board (i) had been and (ii) remained to be sold as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) to whom was each of the outlets sold, (c) what was the price paid by the purchaser for each outlet in respect of each Development Board and (d) when is it anticipated that the sale of these liquor outlets will be completed;

(2) whether any conditions were attached to the sale of these liquor outlets; if so, (a) what conditions and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

Western Cape Development Board

(1) No.

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 9.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(d) No definite date can be stated.

East Cape Development Board

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) 9.

(ii) 15.

(b) and (c)

Alexandria—Alblo (Pty) Ltd	R135 000
Aliwal North—T Prins and C M Strydom	215 000
Dordrecht—T Prins and C M Strydom	70 000
New Brighton (Somerset East)—Lingelihle Bottle Store (Pty) Ltd	207 300
Fingo (Grahamstown)—T Pandjie Nkanti (Pty) Ltd	295 200
Makana's Kop (Grahamstown)—T Pandjie Nkanti (Pty) Ltd	150 500
Lingelihle (Cradock)—Lingelihle Bottle Store (Pty) Ltd	50 500
Jabavu (East London)—Duncan Village Liquor Store	200 000
Port Alfred—Fred Jackson (Pty) Ltd	210 000

(d) No definite date can be stated.

Northern Cape Development Board

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) 4.

(ii) 6.

(b) and (c)

Pabalelo (Upington)—Vanput (Pty) Ltd	R465 000
Galeshewe (Kimberley)—J M Mothusi	581 000
Galeshewe (Kimberley)—J M Mothusi	272 000
Galeshewe (Kimberley)—J M Mothusi	477 000

(d) No definite date can be stated.

Southern Orange Free State Development Board

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) 1.

(ii) 16.

(b) and (c)

Kutlwanong (Odendaalsrus)—P Maratholi	R850 000

In process of transfer:

Petrusburg—Petrusburg Liquor Hall	R 70 100
Hennenman—K J Maloi	200 000
Wesselsbron—C J de Beer Maatskappy	252 800
Theunissen—B A E Lanake	305 000
Vukayenyele (Bloemfontein)—T A Diolia	200 000
Virginia—H W du Plessis, P Mofakeng and Partners	445 000
Edenburg—Mereko and Co (Pty) Ltd	60 000
Phahameng—J M C D Twayie	150 000

Tenders were awarded but the permission of the community council/local authority is still being awaited for the following transfers:

Welkom No 1—M A Tailoane (Pty) Ltd	R751 000
Welkom No 2—L M Tlake (Pty) Ltd	520 000
Welkom No 3—J I Radebe (Pty) Ltd	901 000
Ficksburg—S Moalise	190 000
Senekal—K I Malai	120 000

Tenders in respect of the following are under consideration:

Kagisanong Liquor Outlet;
Mark Liquor Outlet;
Botshabelo Liquor Outlet.

(d) No definite date can be stated.

Orange Vaal Development Board

(1) No.

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 25. Tenders have been invited for all 25 outlets and are under consideration.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(d) No definite date can be stated.

Natalia Development Board

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) 1.

(ii) 10. Tenders for six of which have been invited.

(b) and (c)

Lamontville—E Mkize	R75 000.

(d) No definite date can be stated.

West Rand Development Board

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) 14.

(ii) 22.

(b) and (c)

Kagiso—Columbo Liquor Store	R140 000
Alexandra—L M Taunyani	155 000
Diepkloof—M T Zondi	250 000
Dube—M T Zondi	650 000
Mapetla—Edward Manyosi	150 000
Meadowlands—L Mabaso	150 000
Dube—A K Lolwane and Partners	300 000
Chiawelo—J P R Mbau and Partners	250 000
Moletsane—J P R Mbau and Partners	300 000
Meadowlands—E N Dube	100 000
Meadowlands—C L Kobus	150 000
Mapetla—E Mpophemeni (Pty) Ltd	600 000
Meadowlands—E Mpophemeni (Pty) Ltd	600 000
Meadowlands—E Mpophemeni (Pty) Ltd	400 000

(d) No definite date can be stated.

East Rand Development Board

(1) No.

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 25. Tenders for all liquor outlets were invited during September 1983 and were awarded to the various tenderers. None of the tenderers, however, was able to obtain the necessary funds.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(d) No definite date can be stated.

Highveld Development Board

(1) No.

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 9. Tenders have been invited and are presently under consideration.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(d) No definite date can be stated.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

(1) No.

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 6. Tenders for all 6 liquor outlets were invited. The successful tenderers however failed to meet their financial obligations in this regard with the result that the proposed sales were cancelled.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(d) No definite date can be stated.

Northern Transvaal Development Board

(1) No.

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 6.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(d) No definite date can be stated.

Central Transvaal Development Board

(1) No.

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 10. Tenders have been invited and are presently under consideration.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(d) No definite date can be stated.

Western Transvaal Development Board

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) 3. Tenders have been awarded in respect of another 3 but sales have not been finalized.

(ii) 7.

(b) and (c)

Schweizer-Reneke—Ipelegeng Beerhall (Pty) Ltd	R200 150
Wolmaransstad—W Damoyi and Associates (Pty) Ltd	300 000
Orkney—Minetrade (Pty) Ltd	850 000

(d) No definite date can be stated.

(2) Yes.

(a) The most important general conditions are as follows:

(i) Payment of the purchase price shall be covered by a bank guarantee for 50% of the purchase price payable against registration of transfer of the liquor licence.

(ii) The balance plus interest as agreed to shall be paid over 5 years and a bank guarantee shall be furnished for such payments plus interest.

(iii) Stock is to be paid for in cash within 30 days from take over.

(iv) Immediate take over of the outlets before registration of transfer of licences may take place on condition that the purchaser accepts liability for payment of the purchase price on the decision of the National Liquor Board as to the transfer of the licence irrespective of the success or otherwise of the said transfer. In such event the purchaser shall be required to make payment in terms of the guarantee and to sell or transfer the respective licences and improvements for his own account.

(v) Outlets may be sold to Black persons or duly constituted companies or partnerships in which Black persons have a controlling interest.

(b) The set conditions represent normal business practice except for the condition that the acquiring owner must be a Black person or a company or partnership in which Black persons hold the controlling interest, which condition in the circumstances is considered reasonable.

The above information reflects the position as at 21 June 1984.

University of Cape Town: Islamic studies

*31. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 27 June 1984, he was informed of the offer received by the University of Cape Town to finance a chair of Islamic studies; if so, when;

(2) whether he will furnish this House with particulars of this offer; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the (i) nature and (ii) terms of the offer received and (b) what amount of money was to be made available to this university?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Yes, on 27 April 1983, when the University's application for the establishment of a Department of Eastern and Islamic studies with the intention to offer three undergraduate courses in Arabic and two undergraduate courses in Islamic History and Culture, was formally submitted to me.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) A donation to the University by the late Mr Shahmahomed in 1923 of a Union Government Stock Certificate No 12192 dated 14 August 1923.

At the death of Mr Shahmahomed in 1929 his will provided that funds from his estate could be made available for establishing an Islamic College.

(ii) That the interest accruing on the stock be reinvested and be allowed to accumulate to be eventually used as part payment towards the founding of a chair for the study of Eastern philosophy and languages and Oriental arts and science.

That the funds from the estate be invested and be allowed to accumulate and when the capital sum is sufficient, part thereof could be used for the establishment of the Hajee Sullaiman Shahmahomed Islamic College under arrangement with the University of Cape Town for the teaching of Sanskrit, Arabic and other oriental languages, Moslem philosophy, oriental history and philosophy. The college to be open to all persons without restriction of race, or religion with preference to be given to Moslems of whatever race.

(b) Thousand pounds sterling plus compound interest since 1923.

An undefined part of Mr Shahmahomed's estate.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he please tell the House what the current value of the estate is which is available to finance a chair of Islamic studies.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not sure about the exact value of the estate, nor about the amount available for this specific purpose, because in the will provision is made for different possible causes which could be supported with financial subvention from the estate as accrued as a result of investment. Therefore it is not clear how much is available for this specific one of the five different causes that could be supported.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that Press reports indicated that in excess of R1 million is available in the estate for this purpose? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: I am aware of it.

PDM 11/7/84

339

Just who will pay for black progress?

THE Government has begun one of its more delicate egg-dances on the matter of how the 26 black town councils established last year will be financed.

The problem is: who can it afford to annoy more . . . urban blacks or the business community?

Most council budgets reflect deficits, a situation inherited from their predecessors, the community councils.

Yet if revenue is to match the expenditure needed to maintain even limited services, tariffs must rise sharply . . . in the face of stiff "ratepayer" opposition.

Furthermore, hundreds of millions of rand will be needed over the next few years to finance redevelopment in these areas.

Substantial new sources of revenue must be found. It seems the Government will look to commerce and industry to provide it, but initial proposals on new sources of taxation have already aroused quite heated reaction from the business community.

Meanwhile, the black town councils are caught in the crossfire. Elected in low voter turnouts that reflect either lack of interest or direct opposition to participation in Government-created structures, they face a serious legitimacy/credibility problem with their voters.

Failure to deliver on promises of better living conditions will exacerbate that problem and "prove" to black opposition groups that "working within the system" is meaningless.

On the Government side, evolutionary change depends heavily on creating a stable, satisfied urban black middle and working class enjoying increasing political and economic interaction with the white community.

Local authorities are expected to balance their own books using their own tax bases.

Black urban areas were originally run and paid for by white municipalities through an employers' levy, rent and the proceeds of sorghum beer sales. The Government, however, gradually began to remove black urban areas from municipal control.

In 1973 administration boards took over township finances. The State provided development capital, but the boards were responsible for their own running costs and for two other critical functions . . . influx control and the allocation of labour to jobs.

A Johannesburg development expert traces the decline in township finances to the boards' assumption of these extra functions without additional sources of revenue.

Meanwhile, costs were going up. Municipalities were now charging economic tariffs for water, sewerage and the like, which they had not done when they were administering the townships.

The boards found more money by raising those components of rent which paid for basic services.

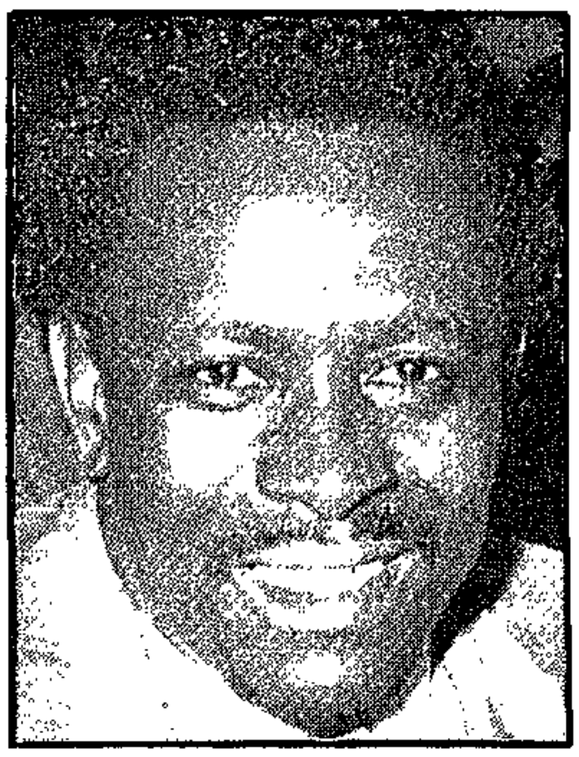
In 1977, the new community councils were given a measure of control over township affairs. With the demand for housing spiralling, they were given a crucial power of veto over board-proposed rent increases.

Researchers say this power became the councils' Achilles heel; they usually had no alternative but to do as board officials advised.

The councils, also expected to be self-sufficient, caught as much flak as the administration boards did.

Now, rent increases — often very necessary and even socio-politically

PAUL BELL



TOM BOYA . . . "had no choice"

justifiable — are the subject of a fierce, on-going political battle in urban black areas.

Nor are the councils insensitive to this. They have been told they must balance their own books. The bulk of their income must come from trading services — electricity, water, sewerage, rubbish removal, burial fees, etc — and site rent, and that these will be subject to annual increases.

The councils derive 70% to 75% of their income from trading services, 10% to 15% from site rents and the balance from sorghum beer sales.

But staying solvent means increasing tariffs . . . at the risk of increasing unpopularity with residents. Which accounts, for example, for the election promise last year by the now Mayor of the Soweto City Council, Mr E T Tshabalala, to decrease rents.

That promise could not be kept; the household levy on electrification, which is included in the overall rent bill, was increased from July 1.

This year, the Soweto City Council — which controls much of Greater Soweto — is budgeting for an income of R53-million, expenditure of some R66-million and a deficit of R13-million.

Take, for example, the council's single biggest financial commitment. Already, the fight is on as to who will be responsible for the interest and redemption of a R263-million loan for the electrification scheme.

The council is expected to pay more than R30-million a year for the next 25 years.

Mr Tshabalala recently said his council would not pay. Sources close to the Government say the council has no alternative.

Residents are expected to repay the installation costs monthly on a scale which moves from R17 at present to R29 within two years.

The Soweto City Council should have adjusted electricity tariffs twice since November . . . R4,50 then and another R4 in April.

The increase, when pressure finally rams it through, will be steeper than both combined.

The three councils of Greater Soweto — Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow — also share responsibility for a R150-million loan for infrastructural development, raised for them overseas by the Government.

Substantial repayments must begin soon.

Daveyton, on the far East Rand, is expected to earn just over R12-million and will spend nearly R16-million. The budgeted deficit was R3,8-million.

To cover it, the Mayor, Mr Tom Boya, and his town council nad to almost double rents, push bus tariffs up by 12,5%, water tariffs by a third, creche and cinema tariffs by 50%.

Mr Boya was as unhappy as his residents.

He said: "The increases were not well accepted, but we had no choice. What we have left is far from adequate; it gives us no room for growth and the whole township needs rehabilitation."

Mr Don Mmesi, Mayor of Greater Soweto's smallest township, Dobsonville, endorses self-sufficiency. He says he does not believe in handouts and that his council will plan according to what it can afford.

In practice, Dobsonville will have little room to move. The council is understood to be budgeting for expenditure of just under R6-million, a shortfall of about R900 000, and tariff increases of about 10%. It will also have to repay its share of the loans to Greater Soweto.

The new councils are now anxiously casting about for more revenue.

Mr Boya suggests all immovable property should belong to the council.

At present, the ownership of land in black municipal areas is being negotiated between the councils and the Government. The councils want control, and provision is made for this in the Black Local Authorities Act.

Housing represents the single most important source of power in urban black communities. The councils would prefer to own the rented houses now owned by the boards.

Others would say private ownership — such as under the 99-year lease scheme — would permit resales at much higher, market-related prices, which would create new wealth in the community.

Sorghum beer brewing and sales remain with the development boards, although revenue is returned to the area in which sales are generated.

Liquor will be a tussle, since the Cabinet has committed itself to "privatisation" of outlets. Many councils want the outlets and their revenue transferred to them.

But if the councils are to be stuck with privatisation, then — Mr Boya and Mr Mmesi believe — revenue **from the sale and licensing of outlets should go to the councils.**

Mr Tshabalala proposes toll bridges. Mr Mmesi proposes taxing buses and taxis and applying for vehicle and licence testing rights.

Both have referred to vehicle licensing, an option which, Mr John Knoetze — chairman of the West Rand Development Board points out — could involve more expenditure than income.

Everybody speaks of the need for industrial and commercial growth in and around the urban black areas, which would serve as a source of development revenue for the councils.

But with the backlog of services to meet, and the prospect of black urban populations doubling within the next 15 years, it could take many years before the councils are on a financial footing comparable to that of white municipalities.

Twenty years ago, blacks were regarded as urban only in a temporary sense; now they are accepted as permanent partners. But the legacy of former policies has necessitated a massive Government re-think on the finances of urban black development.

The Government has established new principles. It is now a question of how it will implement them.

TOMORROW: Shifting the burden of financing

Bursaries/study grants

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

(1) With reference to the reply of the Minister of Internal Affairs to Question No 974 on 15 June 1984, how many Black persons (a) applied for and (b) were granted bursaries or study grants to study at (i) universities and (ii) other tertiary education institutions in 1984 in the field of (aa) agriculture and the veterinary sciences, (bb) architecture, (cc) the commercial and economic sciences, (dd) engineering, (ee) quantity surveying, (ff) forestry, (gg) the geo-sciences, (hh) law, (ii) librarianship, (jj) medicine and dentistry, (kk) the paramedical sciences, (ll) the pure sciences, (mm) town and regional planning, (nn) social work, (oo) education, (pp) the administrative sciences and (qq) any other specified sciences or studies;

(2) how many Black persons holding such bursaries or study grants qualified in each of these fields in 1983?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

The Department of Co-operation and Development awards bursaries to its own Black officials and to Black students in social work who intend to serve outside the national states. The national states award bursaries under their own bursary schemes to other Black students.

Bursars who study in medicine and who commenced studies with bursaries from the Department will continue to receive such bursaries until they complete their studies.

(1) (a) Apart from the 536 applications received via the Commission for Administration another 1 265 applications were received by the Department of Co-operation and Development directly from individual applicants.

(b) (i) (hh) 5

(jj) 3

(nn) 15

(ii) (qq) 2 national diploma in state accounting.

No. bursaries were awarded in other fields.

The remaining 1 776 applications were referred to the various national states for disposal.

(2) (jj) 5

(nn) 1

Development Boards: liquor outlets

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

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 30 on 4 July 1984, he will furnish this House with the names of the (a) majority and (b) other shareholders of the business undertakings to which the liquor outlets concerned were sold by Development Boards; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars in respect of (i) T Prins and C M Stydom, (ii) Duncan Village Liquor Store, (iii) Petrusburg, Liquor Hall, (iv) C J de Beer Maatskappy, (v) H W du Plessis, P Mofakeng and Partners, (vi) Columbo Liquor Store, (vii) A K Lolwane and Partners and (viii) J P R Mbau and Partners?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(i)	(a)	B I Mokoena	51%
	(b)	T Prins and C M Strydom	49%
(ii)	(a)	R L Ngwane	100%
(iii)	(a)	R Mocwaledi	25%
		A Radithlare	26%
	(b)	J S J Hugo	25%
		D J Terblanche	24%
(iv)	(a)	J M Molutzi and M S Nchecke	51%
	(b)	C H Fourie	9%
		J P Neser	9%
		R J Muller	9%
		H S Oberholtzer	9%
		C J de Beer	9%
		R J Reder	4%
(v)	(a)	B J Hlakide	88 shares
		M W Finger	5 shares
		R D Matsiniane	9 shares
	(b)	H W du Plessis	40 shares
		J A J van Rensburg	29 shares
		P M Vermaak	29 shares

(vi) Tender not granted to Columbo Liquor Store but to D Shole.

	(a)	D Shole	100%
(vii)	(a)	A K Lolwane and J P R Mbau	100%
(viii)	(a)	J P R Mbau and A K Lolwane	100%

Election: registration

*22. Mr A FOURIE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 4 July 1984, a final figure is available in respect of the number of Coloured persons who had registered for the general election in August 1984 as at the closing date for registration; if so, what is this figure?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes. 907 106

I wish to add that the final number of Indian voters for the respective electoral divisions has in the meantime become available. According to this final division of Indian voters into the respective electoral divisions, the total number of Indian registrations amount to 411 654. This number is 14 312 lower than the figure furnished by me in reply to Question No 16 on 4 July 1984. The reason for this is that during the fiinal division of voters into the respective electoral divisions a further 14 312 duplicate registrations were traced and removed from the voters' lists. Mr Speaker, with your approval, the number of Indian voters in the respective electoral divisions will be tabled as an annexure to this reply.

†Mnr S S VAN DER MERWE: Sir, may I just inform the hon the Deputy Minister that there are still 10 extra Coloured voters for him. They are at present on the White voters' roll for Green Point!

ANNEXURE

ELECTORAL DIVISION	NUMBER OF VOTERS REGISTERED
PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	
Malabar	4 283
North Western Cape	2 547
Rylands	4 121
PROVINCE OF NATAL	
Allandale	11 717
Arena Park	10 572
Bayview	10 080
Brickfield	12 088
Camperdown	9 354
Cavendish	12 954
Chatsworth Central	11 260
Clare Estate	11 634
Durban Bay	7 722
Glenview	11 654
Havenside	9 904
Isipingo	10 510
Mariannhill	8 966
Merebank	13 224
Montford	11 035
Moorcross	11 215
Natal Midlands	12 640
Newholme	15 154
North Coast	11 304
Northern Natal	12 339
Phoenix	23 264
Red Hill	11 942

RDM 12/7/84 (339)

Will white businesses fund black urban areas?

PAUL BELL

IN RECENT years the Government has made it plain that it cannot cope with — and therefore will not be entirely responsible for — the massive task of developing black urban areas.

Facing an economy in decline and under intensifying pressure to increase capital spending, the Government is attempting to dovetail its problem of inadequate funds for black development — at least in urban areas — with the expansion of black political rights at local authority level.

With the creation of the new black municipalities and the prospect of new metropolitan tax authorities being established, which would draw in municipalities of all races, the Government will try to shift the burden of financing satellite black urban areas on to white business/residential complexes.

And the emphasis will be on business, which — if the first detailed strategy to be outlined by Government is accepted by all parties — will be subjected to a series of new metropolitan taxes which will be collected on the basis of "economically bound areas".

The Croeser Working Group, headed by Mr Gerhard Croeser, director of public finances at the Department of Finance, has proposed that business be subjected to an employment tax, a turnover tax and an investment tax, to be gathered for the benefit of local government and, more particularly, black urban areas.

In April, Assocom's Mr Raymond Parsons produced "a very rough estimate" of the revenue these taxes might raise: "Assuming a 1% employment tax, a 0,02% turnover tax and a 10% investment tax (they would) yield about R1 000-million."

During the Seventies, local government financing was a hot issue when white municipalities found themselves hard up and asked the Government to provide additional sources of revenue.

The Browne Committee reported to Parliament on the problem in 1980, before the process of constitutional redesign got under way. And it was a terrible disappointment to municipal officers.

Mr Browne, former Secretary for Finance, said he could not recommend additional sources of municipal revenue and added that municipalities should subsidise coloured and Indian satellite "authorities".

The municipalities reacted angrily. Nevertheless, Browne was unwittingly in line with, as yet, unvoiced Government thinking.

New constitutional formulas were being devised, including the devolution of more power from central to local government. And urban blacks were part of the picture.

Nine months after Browne, the Croeser Working Group and the President's Council began investigating local government financing with a view to possible constitutional change.

The President's Council found that new sources of revenue for white councils could not be justified, but a redistribution of revenue to "non white" local authorities was needed. It called for levies on turnover and employment.

The Croeser Group inquiry, Mr Croeser told the Institute of City Engineers in May, worked on the basis that all races should have fully-fledged local government, which would need proper financial resources to be viable.

With the demand for services increasing beyond the financial ability of the economy and central government, and the huge backlog of essential services in black areas, two further principles were accepted:

- User-charging ... you pay for what you use; and
- Some municipalities could have financial responsibilities to others.

The Croeser Group also recognised that the black councils' fundamental revenue leg — housing — was inadequate: black earning power was too low to give housing revenue real growth potential.

Also, with the wealth and most of the existing local tax base situated in white areas, black councils would not have, for example, trade licensing and industrial rates as sources of income.

So new revenue sources would need a strong, built-in growth factor. They would have to be flexible enough to cope with further devolutions of power, relatively easy to collect and fairly distributed among contributors.

Mr Croeser put forward his proposals. First, the turnover tax ... very wide, very productive and with great growth potential, seeing that turnover represents the single largest quantum in the gross domestic product.

It would be levied at a fraction of 1%, and trade licensing fees would be dropped.

Second, a tax on all public and private sector wages and salaries, which represents the second highest quantum in the GDP.

Again, widely based with a high yield, and therefore able to be levied at a low rate. Transport levies would be dropped.

Third, a levy on all productive assets ... machinery and equipment. It would discourage a switch towards more capital-intensive enterprise, off-setting any negative effect that the wage/salary tax might have on job creation.

Because of the growth of black dormitories around white residential/business complexes, the taxes would be collected on the basis of "economically bound areas" and redistributed, taking backlogs of services and community needs into account.

Underlying the strategy appears to be the principle that the business community is one, large taxable area which the black and white communities have in common. Equitable distribution would have a better chance where both sides could lay valid claims to the revenue.

The Croeser proposals represent the first comprehensive plan to tackle the problem of black urban financing head on.

The business response — since it is expected to assume a good part of the load — has been decidedly twitchy.

TOMORROW: 'The three-headed monster'

West urged: don't forget the blacks

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe said it was high time Western nations responded to the needs of Southern Africa by providing development capital.

He was delivering his closing speech of the fourth session of the first national assembly.

He referred to frustration through lack of development capital in the national and independent states.

"It was high time the Western nations responded to the needs of Southern Africa, to the millions of underprivileged who sought a better opportunity and quality of life.

"Our own pleas in the past were rejected on the basis that to help would be tantamount to supporting apartheid," he said.

"I say that Europe cannot continue to sweep South Africa's 20 million black under-privileged people under the 'apartheid' carpet.

"Today there is no excuse for these affluent nations to stand back and pontificate on the problems of Southern Africa without themselves becoming involved and making some contribution to the desperate needs of the emergent nations of South Africa."

President Sebe congratulated Mr P. W. Botha on the success of his visit to Britain and Europe.

Because of the interstate relationship between Ciskei and South Africa, any success in international relations achieved by South Africa would of necessity, directly or indirectly, be beneficial to Ciskei.

"We noted with admiration the courage, conviction and determination with which Mr Botha faced the foreign statesmen and other dignitaries who received him.

"Against the background of the Nkomati Accord, the dialogue and peace overtures with Angola and Mr Botha's overseas crusades, it would be true to claim that a new climate of co-operation was emerging in Southern Africa.

"Throughout his tour Mr Botha emphasised his government's willing ness to contribute to the economic upliftment of other African states.

He said the new era of optimism offered encouraging opportunities for investment to help bridge the gap between the needs of the developing countries of Southern Africa and the huge financial resources of Western Europe.

Mr Botha had spelt out the development needs of Southern Africa and stated that South Africa alone could not hope to carry the total financial burden in the development of Southern Africa.

President Sebe said these statements must be understood to indicate that the South African Government had understood at long last that external accord alone would not secure the peace and prosperity of Southern Africa which everyone so dearly aspired to.

"The prior needs must be to find an internal accord by providing for the basic development needs and requirements of South Africa's underprivileged and neglected black people.

"Internal accord demands a new deal for this majority of the people of South Africa. There can be no denial of their claim to an equitable share in the resources of South Africa. They aspire to the same opportunities in life as their more affluent compatriots in South Africa, to be able to work and earn a decent living, to be able to build and own a home, and to bequeath to their children an opportunity to be educated to the same standards and proficiency as are available to the more privileged section of the South African community." — DDR.

CHIEF SEBE . . urban blacks a reality

D. Dispach
12-7-84

Sebe: consult urban blacks

BISHO — Permanency of blacks in urban areas of South Africa was an indisputable reality, President Lennox Sebe said in his closing speech to the National Assembly yesterday.

He said because of the serious problems caused by urbanisation, South Africa would undergo radical changes in social, economic and political life.

Since about seven million blacks resided in urban areas, it was imperative that they should be consulted if any new political dispensation, which would affect them, was to succeed.

On the argument that blacks could choose a national state to exercise political rights, it seemed unlikely that a large percentage of urban blacks, born and bred in urban areas, would exercise such a choice.

Many of these married across ethnic borders and their offspring were not willing to be associated with any particular homeland.

Some were made to believe that such a choice led to the alienation of their South African citizenship rights.

President Sebe said the Rikhoto judgment against the East Rand Administration Board brought relief to thousands of workers who had subsequently acquired permanent rights in urban areas, including the right to make application to bring dependants into urban areas.

He said the South African Government's broad acceptance of the Wiehahn recommendations constituted a radical departure from established political and social practices over the past two decades.

The Riekert report also attacked discrimination in the workplace and laid the foundation for greater freedom, dignity and equality of opportunity for blacks.

President Sebe suggested three levels of government for urban blacks.

These were:

● The lowest level, consisting of municipalities, but excluding the four main metropolitan areas;

● A middle level, consisting of the four main metropolitan areas which would have extended powers like police and education, with a structure based on the concept of a black urban city state; and

● The highest level, consisting of the representatives of the metropolitan councils with powers to act in an advisory capacity on a confederal level in matters relating to urban areas, like the problem of citizenship.

President Sebe said citizenship was one of the major obstacles in the present system. After the "disadvantages" of belonging to a homeland had been eliminated, there might be a change in the attitude of many blacks towards transfer of citizenship.

With permanent South African citizenship, blacks might be enthusiastic to return to their homelands with which they could associate through dual citizenship and serve their communities without fear of becoming aliens or secondary citizens of South Africa.

Dual citizenship might even be a temporary arrangement on the way to the evolution of a confederation of South Africa states. Whatever was done, first and foremost, all discriminatory laws should be repealed or else the blacks might view every step as cosmetic.

Those blacks who would be willing to settle for less than real change would be rejected by their people and the outside world, a fact on which the ANC would capitalise in stirring up emotions.

Among other suggestions, President Sebe made were:

● Replacing the 99-year leasehold system with a freehold system for residents as well as businessmen. This would create a sense of belonging;

● The establishment of partnerships or companies between blacks and white entrepreneurs based on a 50/50 relationship; and

● Creation of small, medium, and large industries in and around the black cities on the 50/50 partnerships. — DDR.

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 (339) 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

of necessity away from home on board business.

(c) All board members are appointed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development in terms of section 4 of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984).

FRIDAY, 13 JULY 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

The following written replies were received after Parliament had adjourned:

Advocate-General's Report

*4. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether he intends to take any action in the light of the findings published in paragraph 3.7 on pages 12 to 22 of the Advocate-General's Report in terms of section 5(1) of the Advocate-General Act, No 118 of 1979, which was laid upon the Table on 3 July 1984; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

About the relevant matter, namely that part of the purchase price of land that the South African Development Trust bought was paid in Government Stock, discussions were held over the years with *inter alia* Organized Agriculture, the Department of Finance and individuals whose land was purchased in this manner. The Government has great sympathy with farmers who part with their land and its approach has always been that such farmers should receive fair compensation for their land.

The findings and remarks of the Advocate-General have once more drawn attention to this matter and I have requested the Department of Co-operation and Development to once again get in touch with the Department of Finance and the State Law Advisers about the whole question.

At this stage I can only say that the matter will be investigated and that the Government will take suitable steps in this regard.

Walkerville: country club

*5. Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 17 on 4 April 1984, his Department has since received applications in connection with the purchase or sale of a country club in Walkerville; if so, (a) from whom, (b) to which population groups do the applicants belong and (c) what was the nature of the applications;

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

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

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

(2) No.

Electoral Act: admissions of guilt

*11. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any persons in the Cape Province have (a) been convicted and

(b) paid admissions of guilt in 1984 in respect of offences committed under the Electoral Act, No 45 of 1979; if so, what was the (i) nature of the offence and (ii) name of the person concerned in each case;

(2) whether any of these persons hold public office; if so, what office;

(3) whether, as a result of these offences, any (a) elections or by-elections have been declared null and void and (b) persons have been declared incapable of holding public office; if not, why not;

(4) whether any further action is to be taken in respect of the persons concerned; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) No.

(i) and (ii) Falls away.

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) The person charged paid admission of guilt fines on six counts of contravening section 51 read with section 50 of the Electoral Act, 1979 (Act 45 of 1979).

(2) Yes. The person concerned is a member of the Provincial Council.

(3) and (4) The required information falls outside the sphere of activities of my Department.

For written reply:

Questions not replied to owing to adjournment of Parliament:

1124. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What amount is paid per month to persons who served in (a) wars prior to World War I, (b) World War I, (c) World War II, (d) the Korean War and (e) post-Korean wars and who are (i) 100 (ii) 70, (iii) 50 and (iv) 30 per cent disabled as a result of injuries sustained in action?

1125. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many 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 such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) whether any of these persons receive 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?

1126. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many 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;

URBAN BLACKS

Problem generation

339

FM 13/7/84

The generation gap, pitting parents against their children in mutual incomprehension, is a problem in any society. In SA's black townships, it seems to take on an extra dimension of bitterness mixed with political overtones.

Academics attribute this largely to the growth of individualism among black youth, combined with the fact that they blame their parents for tamely accepting the indignities of apartheid. Impersonal relationships, resulting from housing congestion, urbanisation, industrialisation and long working and travelling hours, exacerbate the problem.

Certainly, many township parents seem to have little control over their older children. Parents see the availability of mass schooling as a privilege. The youngsters consider it an inadequately supplied right — and they demand equal education in a unitary school system.

The recent Pretoria school boycott, which resulted in the closure of six high schools with an enrolment of 6 000, illustrates the point. Parents held public meetings and called on the 6 000 pupils to reject their leaders and return to classes after Minister of Education and Training Barend du Plessis threatened to close schools if the boycott continued.

Combined pressure

Some parents even suggested that their children should identify "the irresponsible leaders" to the authorities. The boycott continued, with pupils defying the combined pressure of their parents, the churches and community leaders.

The black township generation gap seems to have become more pronounced since the 1976 riots. During that period, youths formed what was really the ultimate authority in many black areas — an authority their elders defied at their peril.

The young tasted power, and they, either through organised groups or *ad hoc* gangs, directed and controlled events in the townships. Circumstances have changed, but many are reluctant to recognise the fact.

In townships such as Soweto, the young claim their parents can do little to help them in matters related to education or the struggle for social and political change. Many say openly that their elders either do not fully grasp "the urban situation" or are "Uncle Toms" who bow to white authority.

The director of the Institute of African Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), Professor Charles van Onselen, sees the feeling in the urban areas as a by-product of capitalism — resulting in the emergence of "contractual impersonal relationships, new values and the breakdown of extended family groupings."

There is now, he says, a different type of youngster: assertive, highly sensitive and resentful of social and political pressures. This is seen in all societies — the young are always more radical than their parents and most of today's young radicals become tomorrow's conservatives.

Another Wits academic, social anthropology professor David Hammon-Tooke, says urbanisation and industrialisation are responsible for the differences in outlook between parent and child.

"Today's children are, in some cases, more independent financially and can therefore look after themselves. Another point is that parents could very well be strangers in the new, modern world of technology," he says.

fr Sowetan 17/7/84 339

Boards come under fire

By MONK NKOMO

GOVERNMENT-CREATED development boards have been condemned and accused of "cooking up" deficits in the townships and of refusing to cede land to the newly-created black town councils.

Councillors at the annual general meeting of the Regional Council for Central Transvaal, which was held at a hotel in Atteridgeville on Saturday, launched a blistering attack on the development boards which they labled as "cheaters" and "stumbling blocks."

Mr Z Z Mashao, mayor of Atteridgeville/ Saulsville, and chairman of the regional council, said that the development officials were still entertaining the Government's policy that blacks were temporary sojourners in the country of their birth.

He said: "Although we have been declared autonomous bodies by the Government, the development boards are still refusing to transfer the land and public places to us.

"We cannot acquire financial loans to alleviate our housing shortages because without the land we have no surety."

Mashao lashed out at certain development board officials "who still feel they are the bosses in our townships."

He also accused the Government of having created ethnicity among blacks. "The aim of the Government is to see blacks fighting each other and not uniting." Mr Mashao also urged councillors to fight and dismantle apartheid.

Mr Steve Kgame, national president of the Urban Council Assocation of SA (Ucasa), launched an attack on the development boards and accused them of "cooking up" deficits in the black townships and forcing councillors to increase rents.

The transfer of land to the councils, he added, was a very serious issue and if the officials continued using delaying tactics, a delegation from Ucasa would have no alternative but to confront the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Whites are target of black councils

By Sol Makgabutlane

After all the fanfare that accompanied their introduction, the Black Local Authorities are settling down to serious business.

Town councils are increasingly making their presence felt and their target appears to be white officials seconded from administration boards. Several of these officials have been dismissed and the axe is hovering over the heads of others.

A precedent was set by Daveyton's mayor, Mr Tom Boya, who dismissed four white officials earlier this year for alleged insubordination.

He said this week: "The posts of the four men had become redundant and we were planning to inform the East Rand Development Board (from which the township got its autonomy) that we did not need their services. But before we could do that, the four men became insubordinate. Once, I found them playing tennis during working hours — so I dismissed them.

"Since then my council has been running smoothly and we are getting the utmost co-operation from the remaining white employees."

EXPERTISE

Mr Boya firmly believes that, at this early stage "it is important that we should have white officials in town councils because of lack of expertise among Africans.

"For example, we need these officials in the plannning department, in the technical department and, in some instances, in the the revenue section. But I feel that these people should be phased out as time goes on so that trained blacks can take over."

The mayor sounded a thinly veiled warning when he said councils could save a lot of money by getting rid of "redundant" staff. He also reacted with annoyance when asked if such actions would not be construed as racism in reverse.

"The Black Local Authorities are for blacks to serve blacks," he said.

HARD LINE

Another local government body that has taken a hard line on white seconded employees is the Soweto City Council under the leadership of businessman Mr Ephraim Tshabalala.

Dozens of vacancies were advertised in Johannesburg newspapers this week — although most of them are still being occupied by officials seconded by the West Rand Development Board. But a look at the vacancies reveals that most will not be filled by Africans. Most call for university degrees and experience ranging between seven and 10 years.

Mr Tshabalala has stated previously that all top jobs within the council should be given to blacks.

Duduza township, near Nigel on the East Rand, is another council that has been involved in a controversy concerning seconded white officials.

The township is still being governed under the old Community Council Act and the council has opted for the new Black Local Authorities system.

The chairman of the council, Mr Kebane Moloi, said that, at a meeting with the Department of Co-operation and Development and the East Rand Development Board, he was informed white officials who would be seconded would have to be paid salaries which, in his view, were "unrealistic".

"If we agree to this it means we will be forced to increase our monthly rates in the township by at least R20 a household. This is not right ... it is above our income."

It would mean that 51 percent of the council's income would be spent on salaries, he said.

The chief director of the East Rand Development Board, Mr F E Marx, denied this, pointing out: "If councils do not wish to make use of seconded white personnel, they are at liberty to establish their own black personnel structures immediately."

Mr Marx said a suggestion had been put forward that white seconded officials should occupy senior positions and that the board should continue running the departments of housing, works, town secretary and town treasurer.

"But this," he explained, "was for the transitional period only."

He emphasised that this was only a suggestion to assist the council and the final decision rested with the council itself.

The high cost of Koornhof's Bills

Who is paying Koornhof's Bills? The Koornhof Bills, accepted as a part of the "new dispensation" by the white electorate in the referendum of 1983, have established new, self-funding community councils in the black townships. This move may be seen as a means of fobbing off Africans with a semblance of self-government, while the white government tries, simultaneously, to lure coloureds and Indians into the web of the new constitution.

These new community councils have no means of funding themselves other than by drastic increases in rents and tariffs. Such increases in basic living costs, coupled with the rise in GST, are the root cause of the recent unrest in Tumahole, near Parys (and, as we noted previously, in Cradock).

While the DPSC devotes its attention primarily to the issue of detentions and detainees, we are compelled to consider the situations which give rise to police intervention and detentions. Therefore, we must see the direct connection between the Koornhof Bills, the community councils, the recent unrest in Tumahole and the subsequent police intervention and detentions there.

We see that the bedfellow of the Government's declared policy of reform is the increasingly oppressive stifling of the inevitable grievances of those communities who are still excluded from any say in the government of their country.

For example, since 1976 there has been a nationwide prohibition on all outdoor gatherings, a gathering being constituted by two or more people.

This stifling of the democratic right to protest and free assembly has been justified as part of the process of "maintaining law and order." In practice, therefore, no distinction is drawn between peaceful gatherings and protests of a potentially violent character. These wide powers give the State a convenient device for selecting particular protests for attention.

Recently, for example, concerned theatre-lovers picketed and marched in the Johannesburg city centre in protest against the demolition of the Colosseum theatre. Hundreds of signatures were collected at tables in Commissioner Street. At no point was this lengthy protest campaign disrupted by the police. This is as it should be.

OUR VIEW

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee

By contrast, within the last fortnight at Tumahole the local residents were presented, without consultation, with drastic increases in rent and transport fares. Families were living on average weekly wages of R18 and the R14 rent increase was, as described by a Tumahole resident, "the straw that broke the camel's back".

In desperation, the people sought to negotiate a compromise with the Government community councillors. But these councillors refused to meet the people. Some of the residents marched to their councillors to seek an explanation from them for their failure to attend their meeting.

On the intervention of the police, wielding sjamboks and armed with teargas canisters, this demonstration erupted into violence. At least 40 people were arrested.

The events at Tumahole are lamentably only one instance of the police's abuse of power countrywide. We regard the ongoing detention and harassment of community leaders in these situations as an attempt to disorganise communities and to crush continued opposition to the apartheid system.

We are also concerned about the suppression of information about events such as detentions. When our figures reflect, as they do for June, that fewer than 30 people have been detained and the Government announces that the correct figure for this period is 70, we can only conclude that there are 40 people who are missing — unnamed, whereabouts unknown, circumstances of detention unknown. Surely we need to seriously question the system that requires a State to go to such lengths in its defence.

We challenge Minister le Grange to reveal the names of these "missing" detainees, and to clear up this confusion as soon as possible. We reject his claim that all detentions are reported to the families of the detainees concerned, as we know this to be untrue from our long experience.

The Minister knows that the Protection of Information Act can be used to keep knowledge of detentions from the public and even from the families concerned.

Probe into salaries of township board staff

339 C-Times 27/8/89

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has revealed that 77 part-time members of the 13 boards set up recently to direct the development of black townships are paid a total of nearly R700 000 a year.

The PFP MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Peter Soal, said the payment of such high salaries to part-time board members was "intolerable", particularly because the money came from funds meant for the upgrading of black townships.

Details of payments to board members were recently given to Mr Soal by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in a written reply to a question in Parliament by Mr Soal.

The only full-time member of a board is Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Development Board. He is paid R50 232 a year.

The part-time chairmen of the other 12 boards throughout the country are paid R18 000 a year, the deputy chairmen receive R13 000 and the four ordinary members of each board are paid R6 000 a year.

The boards were established in terms of the Black Communities Development Act and replaced the administration boards.

In his reply, Dr Koornhof also said: "All members of development boards are further entitled to a subsistence allowance of R53 per day . . . when they are of necessity away from home on board business."

In terms of the Act, salaries and allowances are paid from the board's funds and the amounts are determined by the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Soal also questioned the exclusion of blacks and said surely there were blacks more qualified to know their development needs.

"It would be interesting to know what these people do to earn their money."

'Capitalism is alien to urban blacks'

By Andrew Beattie

Urban blacks are not equipped to compete in private enterprise and find the legal system oppressive, says Mr J H Booyens, a lecturer in politics at Potchefstroom University.

Mr Booyens was lecturing last night to the university's Institute of Politics and Africa Studies on the socio-economic plight of urban blacks.

Mr Booyens's lecture concentrated mainly on phenomena in poor black urban communities.

Various studies had shown that, although blacks had been introduced to the concept of private ownership some time ago, it did not fit in with their culture.

Particularly in the poorer communities, families were expected to share commodities with neighbours and, if they failed do so, they became victims of derision and gossip.

An indication of the success of this type of sharing was the fact that there was no evidence to suggest that ghetto blacks starved during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Another sign of the urban blacks' inability to participate in the broader economy was the proliferation of "stokvelle", or "informal credit mechanisms", whereby a group of people in the community would "club in" and cash could be given to one member at a time to buy goods.

In the past century, black farmers in areas such as Transkei and Ciskei had been able to produce a surplus which could be marketed but, apart from this limited example, the black culture had not embraced capitalism.

Among the statistics obtained by Mr Booyens from various studies in urban black communities were:

- The average breadwinner in a township near Grahamstown earned only R134 a month.
- More than two-thirds (68 percent) of all Sowetan breadwinners had educational qualifications lower than Std 8.
- Half of the breadwinners for families in the townships around East London were women. In Soweto this figure was 18 percent and it was, perhaps, as high as 51 percent in the older Reef townships.
- Of all childbirths, 70 percent occurred outside marriage.
- Of all crimes 30 percent involved violence.

These, and other studies, indicated that many urban blacks lived in a social environment in which there was a conflict between traditional and modern values, a breakdown of the nuclear family unit, alienation, extreme lack of privacy, alcoholism and frequent violence. To add to this, many children were forced to work from an early age.

Mr Booyens said that those who wished to better their lot by furthering their education usually chose an academic, instead of a technical, course of study.

"It is as if they believe that their way to the corridors of power will be facilitated by sitting behind a desk with a pen.

"Urban blacks are pessimistic — they feel as though they are puppets with no control over their own future and see the legal system as oppressive.

"They do not plan for the future and they do not build castles in the air. Their life is a constant struggle to survive," said Mr Booyens.

Govt looks at new deal for blacks

By BRIAN POTTINGER

BLACK constitutional advancement — including the possibility of a broad common citizenship for all South Africans — has sprung into the limelight.

Mr Wynand Malan, prominent National Party verligte MP, told a RAU audience this week that the old Government view that there would be no black South Africans was now open for review.

And Dr Piet Koornhof, retiring Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in a recent interview that loss of South African citizenship was one of the biggest grievances of blacks.

The comments indicate a major shift in the traditional NP view that the logical conclusion of separate development was that all black South Africans would end up with the citizenship of independent homelands.

Grievances

A wider South African citizenship — but separate nationalisms — is said to be one of the options being considered by the Cabinet committee as a way to address black grievances.

Mr Malan said the only options that had been ruled out were a fourth black chamber for the tricameral Parliament and simple majoritarianism in a one-man-one-vote unitary system. Otherwise all options were open.

This week the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, assured a Durban audience that black constitutional development was a top government priority.

The Cabinet sub-committee is slowly extending the scope of its consultations with black South Africans, but details are a closely guarded secret.

Election showdown

By NORMAN WEST and BRIAN POTTINGER

WEDNESDAY's historic elections for the coloured House of Representatives are set for a classic showdown between boycotters and the participating parties.

The drawn out campaign has been characterised by fierce electioneering, occasional violence and a media blitz.

And, in a dramatic eve-of-poll development one of the participating parties has decided to challenge the outcome of the elections because of the Labour Party's disregard of the Political Interference Act.

Government and political obervers are keenly watch-

□ To Page 2

Court to test poll claim

□ From Page 1

ing the percentage poll on Wednesday.

A relatively high poll would embarrass the boycott lobbies arguing for non-co-operation with the Government and could help push up polls in the Indian Chamber of Delegates elections next week.

But a dramatically low poll would test the credibility of the participants, put the Government under even greater pressure to "deliver" and get the new constitution off to a shaky start.

As the campaigning in the 76 contested seats reached its climax this week the following picture emerged:

- A significant mobilisation of coloured people in the boycott lobbies under the umbrella of the United Democratic Front and National Forum — its exact impact is impossible to judge but could be profound,
- Indications of a runaway Labour Party victory although the outside runners, the People's Congress Party, have been able to firm up support, particularly through the good media style of Mr Peter Marais, their leader,
- Cold comfort for the other splinter parties, the Freedom and Reformed Freedom parties, who have been hamstrung by lack of money, workers, profile and policy.

The last few days of the campaign will see renewed efforts by the boycott lobby to persuade people to stay away from the polls. Rallies are planned, pamphlets prepared and a number of educational institutions pledged to boycott classes in protest against the elections.

A shock late development — its seriousness is difficult to judge — has been the announcment by Reformed Freedom Party leader Mr Charles Julies that his party intends appealing to the courts to invalidate the election results because of the Labour Party's disregard of the Political Interference Act which forbids politicking across colour lines.

Labour Leader Mr Alan Hendrickse has angrily rejected the threat.

(Report: N West and B C Pottinger, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town).

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PM pledges justice for urban blacks

339 Star 30/8/84

BLOEMFONTEIN — A solution to the constitutional future of South Africa's nine million urban blacks had to be found for the sake of justice in the country, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last night.

He told a packed Bloemfontein City Hall that such a solution had to be found for the sake of constitutional development in the country and in the interests of white South African children.

Since the establishment of the Republic, democracy had been extended so that 10 million people, who had no franchise in 1910, now lived in independent or self-governing states and voted for their own government.

"But we have to admit that there are nine million others outside those states because it is to their benefit ... to seek work in our industries and on our farms.

"We do not say that they have no right to existence and that is why this government has said it will, in consultation with the leaders of the black states and black cities, try to find a solution."

Although there were hitches it was known there was movement, Mr Botha said.

There would also have to be an eventual institutionalised grouping of Southern African states co-operating on matters of common concern.

"But for the urban black we have to find a solution.

"We know that our children cannot live here in blood, but can only live here in peace.

"South Africa seeks peace with all the states of Southern Africa on the basis of non-interference."

Mr Botha said South Africa was a recognised regional power and would not tolerate interference in its internal affairs.

"They can do it from 6 000 miles away, that's in order — but they must not come and do it here or there will be trouble," he warned.

Reasonably powerful countries had better think carefully and keep their distance: "We know better when it comes to dealing with Southern Africa," the Prime Minister said. — Sapa.

● See Page 6, World section.

Black rights hint by US for Pretoria

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States has hinted that its relations with South Africa might deteriorate if the Government does not move on from the coloured and Indian parliamentary elections and deal seriously with the question of political rights for blacks.

A State Department spokesman carefully avoided commenting on the coloured and Indian elections but he indicated that the US hopes Pretoria will make use of the mandate on political rights for blacks that Washington believes the Government was given by the white voters in the referendum.

The spokesman said the US was "deeply concerned by the deplorable violence" that accompanied the Indian election and was still concerned about the detentions prior to the coloured election.

He recalled that the Government received "a mandate from the white voters supporting the evolution towards constructive change.

"It remains our hope that the South African Government will use this mandate to address the problems of political rights for South Africa's black majority."

The Star Monday August 6 1984 3393

Black board members are not overpaid, says Knoetze

By David Braun

The chairman of the West Rand Development Board, Mr John Knoetze, today reacted angrily to reports that members of boards administering black townships were overpaid and underworked.

Mr Peter Soal, the Progressive Federal Party member of Parliament for Johannesburg North, had said that the 77 part-time members of the 13 boards were paid a total of nearly R700 000 a year.

"The boards either order or carry out raids from time to time. It is a scandal that they are paid with black people's money to cause misery for black people," Mr Soal said today.

SALARIES

He had recently received a written reply from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, detailing the salaries paid to the officials in response to a question tabled in Parliament.

Mr Soal described the appointments to the boards as "jobs for pals" handed out to members of the National Party.

"It would be interesting to know what these people do to earn their money," he said.

He said it was a disgrace that not a single black had been appointed to a board which directed black development.

CONTEMPT

Mr Knoetze, the only full-time member of a board, said he had nothing but contempt for Mr Soal's remarks.

"I ask Mr Soal to be more specific about these 'raids'. We don't carry out raids, we carry out administrative inspections and we don't use black people's money for that."

Mr Knoetze denied that the salaries paid to officials were excessive.

The people concerned had been asked to serve the black townships, often at the request of the black communities involved.

The black boards did not pay any of his salary (reported to be R50 000) either, he said.

Sowetan 11/9/84 ~~139~~ 339 ~~202~~

Union vows to fight on

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union has resolved to fight against city councils and development boards which refuse them rights to represent their members — even if it means going to court.

This was said by the union's general secretary, Mr Phillip Dlamini, after the union had obtained permission from the Johannesburg Chief Magistrate to hold their indoor annual general conference in Soweto.

Indoor gatherings have been banned by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in 21 magisterial districts countrywide until September 30.

Mr Dlamini, who was recently released from jail for refusing to give evidence, said the conference addressed itself to the problems of their members —mostly migrants who had suffered at the hands of these institutions in terms of the influx control legislation.

Harmful

Both employers and employees alike see the influx control legislations harmful to labour relations in the country and Mr Dlamini said these laws needed to be repealed.

The following were elected office bearers: Mr Eric Modise (president); Mr Zebulon Matsane (vice-president) and Mr Dlamini (general secretary). The conference also resolved to call a special meeting soon to question the structure and reshaping of the union.

Mr Dlamini said most management — city council and development boards — have refused to negotiate with them, even despite the fact that "we have shown majority membership."

The conference also noted that some development boards in the East and West Rand have in the past engaged on a policy of retrenching workers, without prior arrangements with the union.

Troubled townships — 'the future is now'

PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

BY THE year 2000 black townships in the major metropolitan areas may experience large scale unrest, with adverse implications for economic growth and state control, Professor Hermann Giliomee, of the University of Cape Town, wrote in a recent article.

His attempt to depict the political situation at the turn of the century was published on the eve of the outbreak of unrest in the Vaal townships and on a smaller scale in Soweto and the East Rand townships.

The virtual fulfilment of his prediction 16 years ahead of time invites the comment: "The future is now".

But the 1976-77 unrest in black townships — in which at least 575 people died, according to the Cillie Commission — also suggests an Orwellian label: "The future is the past".

At one level there is a surreal dimension of sameness about unrest in the townships. History seems to be repeating itself in an almost nightmarish way, recalling the shibboleth that those who cannot learn from history are doomed to relive it.

But there are important differences as well as similarities between the present turmoil and the upheavals of 1976-77. A salient difference is the physical and, in some cases, murderous attacks on councillors in the black townships.

Members of the now defunct Urban Bantu Councils (UBCs) were verbally abused and harangued into resigning by black militants in 1977, particularly in Soweto and its neigbouring township of Dobsonville.

But they were not subject to homicidal assault by angry mobs and anonymous suicide squads in the way that their successors in the town councils have been.

The present situation was encapsulated in Sunday Press reports on September 9, the weekend after violence erupted in the Vaal townships.

Two deputy majors were dead, Mr Sam Dlamini of the Lekoa Town Council and Mr Phillemon Diphoko of Evaton. Both were victims of mob violence. Another victim was Councillor Caesar Montjaene.

While he lay in the morgue waiting to be buried, a colleague, Councillor J Chakane, was seriously ill in hospital. He was to die within a few days.

Juxtaposed with the recording of these deaths, were accounts of arson attacks during the same weekend on the homes of the Mayor of Katlehong, Mr AP Khumalo, and the Major of Dobsonville, Mr Don Mnesi.

Later one of the businesses of the tycoon Mayor of Soweto, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, was set alight. He has since reportedly gone into hiding.

Even before the upsurge of violence which devasted the Vaal townships at least 12 fire-bomb attacks had been carried out against Soweto councillors by the self-styled South African Suicide Squad.

A complex amalgam of several overlapping factors transformed the popular dislike of councillors in 1977 — as manifest in the campaign against the Urban Bantu Councils in that year and in the generally low polls for the Community Councils in 1977-78 — into naked violence.

One factor, ironically, was the upgrading of black township councils from powerless institutions with advisory powers only to bodies with real but limited powers.

The upgrading process was marked by the chronological progression from the UBCs — known derisively as "Useless Boys Clubs" — to the Community Councils and, finally, to the Town Councils set up in 29 townships last year under the Black Local Authorities Act.

The new town councils did not commend themselves to township residents any more than the Community Councils or UBCs before them.

Comparison of percentage polls in elections for town councils last year and elections for the community councils in 1977-78 shows that town councils were generally less acceptable.

Soweto was an exception. The poll last year was 10,7% against 5,7% in the 1978 election for the Soweto Community Council. Both polls, however, were so low as to raise serious doubts about the legitimacy of both the Town Council and the Community Council before it.

Outside of Soweto, however, there was a definite trend toward lower polls for the Town Council elections.

A study last year by the department of political science at the Rand Afrikaans University showed that blacks felt more angry at the thought of tri-racial rule by whites, coloured and Indians than at the prospect of continued uni-racial rule by whites.

It was a clear case of relative deprivation. Although blacks were offered greater (but still strictly confined) powers of local government, they felt relatively deprived compared to coloureds and Indians, who were being offered a place in the formerly sacroscant whites-only parliament.

Sociologists have long warned that a strong sense of relative deprivation is one of the most explosive of all societal forces.

The apparent lesson of Community Councils in the late 1970s and the Town Councils today is that they have little hope of popular legitimacy while they are offered as an alternative to participation in central government — instead of as a means to greater local government in its own right.

The explanation for the unpopularity of the town councillors goes deeper. South Africa's ruling National Party is increasingly pursuing a strategy of co-opting "moderate" blacks as its political auxillaries.

Like their counterparts in the "homelands" and the coloured and Indian MPs in the tri-racial parliament, township councillors have insisted that they entered the "system" to advance the cause of underprivileged blacks generally.

Their problem, however, is that they are saddled with the responsibility of administering the townships without having an adequate budget to do so.

Townships are meant to be self-financing. But they simply do not have the central business districts to tax to raise money.

Councillors are often forced to take the unpopular action of raising service and electricity charges to balance their budgets. Thus they become, in the colloquial idiom, the fall guys for the real holders of power in Pretoria.

Their businesses are often seen as evidence that they have used their positions as town councillors to advance their material interests, or — to put it less tactfully — their businesses are perceived as the "fruits of collaboration". Hence attacks on the businesses themselves.

To this already volatile combination of factors generating resentment and hatred in the townships, further explosive ingredients were added in the past year or so: the rising cost of living and the increase in general sales tax to 10%; a general situation of high unemployment; the failure of upwards of 50% of black matric pupils with the bleak prospect before them of unemployment.

Hence their availability as the shock troops of radical political forces.

Finally, the 18 months before the outbreak of large scale violence was a period of intense politicisation in the black community, as evinced by the rapid rise of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the intense competition between it and the National Forum (NF) for the allegiance of blacks.

The UDF and the NF vied with one another to add a potent ideological element to the bubbling township crucible — the doctrine of anti-collaboration, with its contempt for "collaborators," as a political riposte to the co-option strategy of "reform" pursued by the PW Botha administration.

Urbanization can't be stopped — President

Staff Reporters

URBANIZATION was a "universal and unstoppable process", the State President, Mr P W Botha, declared at the Cape National Party congress in Cape Town yesterday.

However, he emphasized that urbanization should take place in an "orderly manner" to restrict possible undesirable social and economic side-effects.

These were among several indications in Mr Botha's address to the Cape National Party congress yesterday that the government may allow some degree of legal urbanization of blacks.

He said the cabinet committee under the chairmanship of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, was considering draft legislation on urbanization.

In addition to this, the government had already designed an "urbanization strategy" which encompassed not only the metropolitan areas but underdeveloped regions both inside and outside the homelands.

Mr Botha also acknowledged there would be "fewer problems" today

Mr P W Botha

if the government had not disregarded important recommendations of the Tomlinson Commission, the key 1950s probe on which the government partly based its homelands policy.

Sketching the background to State attempts to deal with urbanization, he said the government had "with the best intentions" not implemented important elements of the Tomlinson Commission report.

It wanted the blacks states to handle their own development without having to rely on white capital.

"However, I am afraid this did not work."

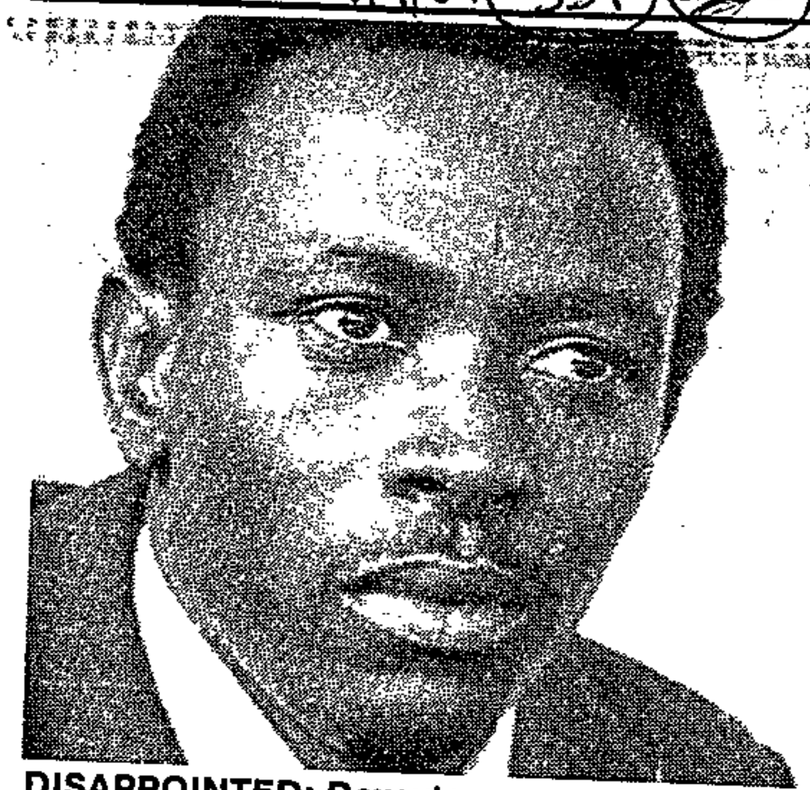
The government had also learnt that any urbanization strategy could not be applied in metropolitan areas alone but should include economic decentralization, regional development and agricultural development in addition to industrial development.

This was why the government had been giving attention to a comprehensive developmental strategy which incorporated these aspects.

"However, I personally feel if we had listened to Professor Tomlinson, we would probably have had fewer problems today," he said.

Dealing with the Black Urban Areas Act adopted in 1945 which, in Section 10, provided permanent residence rights for blacks in urban areas, he noted: "Therefore, even in Dr Verwoerd's time, when there was talk of drastic removals of blacks, Section 10 people were already treated differently."

Soweton 27/9/84 339



DISAPPOINTED: Daveyton mayor Mr Tom Boya blames the Government.

Govt broke our trust - says Boya

THE Government's failure to fulfill its promises following the introduction of the Black Local Authorities (town councils) has resulted in councillors' lives being threatened and their property destroyed by frustrated masses.

This was said by Mr Tom Boya, the mayor of Daveyton, when he addressed a special meeting of the Daveyton Town Council held recently at the council's chambers, to discuss progress done by the council since it was voted into power under the Black Local Authorities Act last November.

The meeting was also attended by Mr D Wolmaraans, the Department of Co-operation and Development's deputy chief commissioner in Witwatersrand on behalf of Mr D J F Hitge, the director of local government, who could not attend.

In a hard-hitting statement, Mr Boya said: "Councillors have allowed themselves to be used by the Government in order to increase rent. The Government is too scared to do this on their own and also, they do not have the welfare of councillors at heart.

"When town councils were introduced under the Black Local Authorities Act, we were all optimistic that we were going to achieve success, but, soon thereafter, we discovered that being a councillor or serving in a Government-created institution was difficult and dangerous at the same time," Mr Boya said.

Councillors, he said, were unpopular and to show how unpopular they were, four councillors were brutally murdered in the Vaal Triangle recently during disturbances in the area.

Ashes

"If we were popular, our houses would not have been burned to ashes as was the case in Soweto, East Rand, Vaal Triangle and Tumahole. If the Government had the welfare of councillors at heart, they would not have removed sources of income from the councils such as bottlestores and beerhalls and given them to development boards," Mr Boya added.

Mr Boya called on the Government to transfer all movable and immovable assets, including land from the administration boards to the local authority with immediate effect so that the council could have a source of income and to avoid taxing the poor residents by increasing rents in order to raise funds.

Viljoen aims at orderly urbanisation

359

2/10/84 Star

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The New Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, today said that the emphasis of his Ministry would be on working out a comprehensive strategy for orderly urbanisation.

Priority would be given to changing the problem of influx control by giving it a positive rather than a negative connotation, he said at his first Press conference in his new capacity.

Dr Viljoen said he accepted that the urbanisation of everyone was necessary, but not inevitable.

"Therefore I think it is fair that people have a fair claim to become urbanised if they prefer it," he said.

The Minister said his urbanisation strategy would affect urban areas outside and within the national states.

He said his point of departure in his new portfolio would be that black communities and affairs would not be treated as a problem.

"I consider it my task, in conjunction with the black leaders, to promote as far as possible the further expansion of full opportunities for blacks and to improve the quality of life in all spheres."

Dr Viljoen said he had committed himself to the promotion of political rights, especially for blacks living outside the national states.

He said he and his deputies would soon meet as many black leaders as possible to discuss urban rights.

Dr Viljoen said he was ready to talk to anyone, even those highly critical of the Government, as long as the person was not committed to violence.

"I am fully aware of the many shortcomings in the education services for blacks and I will do everything in my power to rectify these deficiencies and to work towards further improvement," he promised.

Expansion of education services for blacks, he said, was perhaps the most important door to a happy future, improved quality of life and peaceful co-operation.

New scheme for Cape squatters

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In a bid to clear the Cape Peninsula settlements of Crossroads and KTC the Government plans to move "legal" and "illegal" residents to Khayelitsha, offering low rentals as an incentive.

The scheme was announced by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, at a Press conference in Pretoria today.

Under the new scheme, only those who qualify in terms of influx laws will be offered housing in Khayelitsha at R20 a month for rent and services.

The Government will spend R7,5 million on the scheme over three years. In addition, the National Housing Commission will make available subsidised loans.

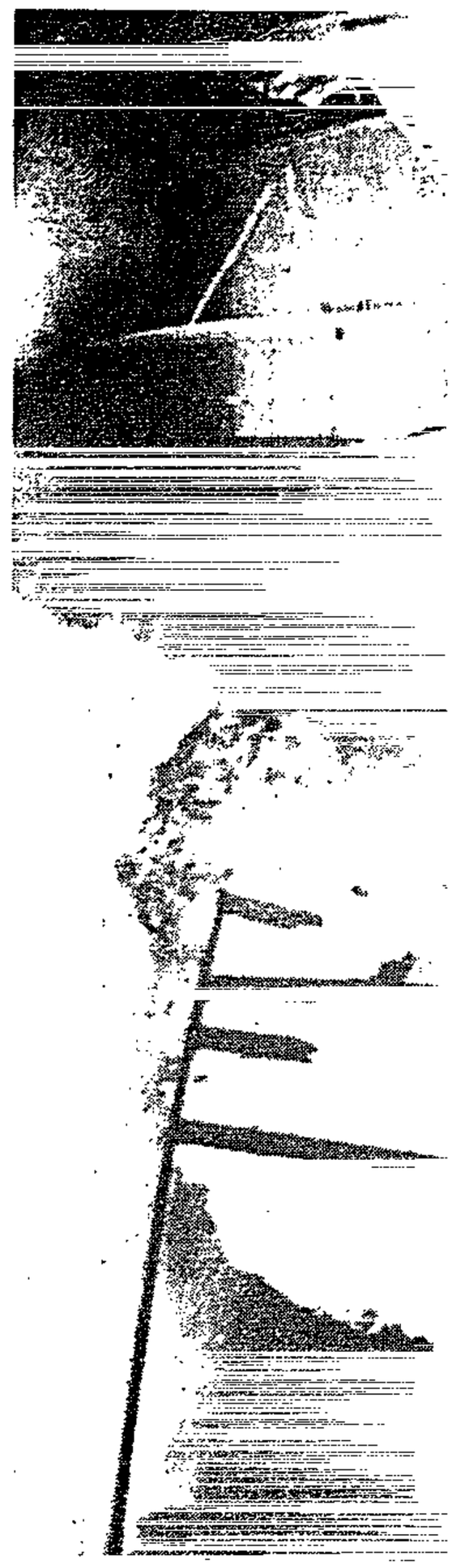
ILLEGAL RESIDENTS

The facilities to be made available to "illegals" will be serviced sites where they will be allowed to erect shanties.

Dr Viljoen emphasised that resettling the "illegals" would not help them qualify for urban residence. Further plans would be made at a later date.

Crossroads and KTC, where the total population is estimated to be 80 000, has been subjected to repeated raids by police and development board workers for years.

Dr Viljoen said residents would have to pay privately for house extentions but the extension of the 99-year lease to the Western Cape townships would mean some residents would become eligible for building society loans.



Fireflyer

Apartheid i Marriages

By Eugene Saldanha, Religion

The 1949 Prohibition of Mixed ... would have to be repealed befo... ment could claim apartheid wa... says the *The Southern Cross*, S... largest Catholic newspaper.

But the main reason why th... never have been enacted in the ... that it infringes on one's right to ... ner, says an editorial in the news...

"Where Christians are concern... over an infringement by an ... beyond its competence; the ma... baptised people, Catholics believ... ment to which only God and th... attach impediments."

The newspaper says even th...

RDM 11/10/84 (2nd) 33

Make room for black local authorities, TMA urges

far from clear what the extent of these new sources will be," Mr Van Zyl said.

He then called on municipal councillors to familiarise themselves with the new constitution as quickly as possible — "otherwise you cannot function adequately in this dispensation".

He said this year's congress programme would make an important contribution in this respect.

He added that a manual for the training of councillors was to be compiled by the Institute of Town Clerks in collaboration with the provinces. "I think the time has come for this to be started as a matter of urgency.

"In my opinion the new dispensation also demands that a code of conduct for councillors and officials be drawn up. Views on this often came up during the past year, also in the Co-ordinating Council.

"It will not be a bad idea to follow the example set by the State President recently when he announced certain ehtical rules of conduct for his Cabinet members."

The Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs — whose reports on several aspects of the constitution were released in Pretoria yesterday — would have an even bigger role to play in the future as local government geared itself for the implementation of the new constitution, Mr Van Zyl said.

The council consists of 120 persons involved in local government affairs.

Mr Van Zyl also made the following points:

- The TMA was disappointed that the Government did not accept recommendations that only local authorities should be able to initiate free trade areas in towns and cities.

The TMA believed that local authorities should be able to decide whether blacks, Indians and coloureds would be allowed to trade in their town and city centres.

"We accordingly wish to appeal to the Government to attach due weight to the views of the relevant local authority when considering such an application."

- Local authorities should to a greater extent become involved in security and policing functions "without making inroads into the essential national police services".
- Traffic functions should not be centralised, but should remain the responsibility of local authorities.
- Municipal functions could in some instances be performed more cheaply and effectively by the private sector.

Committee on urban blacks speeds up work

13/10/84 E. Post

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The special seven-member Cabinet Committee examining the constitutional position of blacks outside the self-governing and "independent" states in South Africa had speeded up its work rate "considerably", a top official in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said this week.

He stressed that the committee's brief was all-embracing and that the question of a new form of citizenship for urban blacks could be considered, but no specific date had yet been set for the committee to report.

And neither has its composition been extended to reflect South Africa's new Government set-up, although it is thought the Rev Allan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader, and/or Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party, may be co-opted in the near future.

The committee's work has gathered added importance by continual references to it by senior Government leaders, from the State President, Mr P W Botha, down, whenever they are asked about the constitutional future of urban blacks.

Another informed source said alternatives to the homeland policy were being examined which could amount to a type of citizenship for blacks which would not be linked to the homelands.

In this connection the concept of city states, or an overall "confederal" citizenship, have been mentioned.

But senior Cabinet Ministers — and President Botha — have also been careful to say that any "new deal" will still fall within the separate development parameters.

Last week the special Cabinet Committee — chaired by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis — started hearing oral evidence, after it had earlier heard representations from homeland leaders.

S-Express 14/10/84

Thousands go free in wake of reform

Pass laws justice empties the jails

● Sheena Duncan: If abuses stop, it is a step forward

● Prof Johan van der Vyver: Impossible for people to sue

By KAY TURVEY

MORE than two-thirds of people arrested for pass offences in Johannesburg are being released before prosecution because police are not following correct procedures.

Reform of the 'pass courts' to eliminate the slipshod justice of the past has saved thousands of people from going to jail under influx control regulations.

Since the Department of Justice took over administration of the commissioners' courts last month, no more than 30 cases are being heard a day, compared to 200 when the courts were under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Miscarriage

The instant change in the fate of thousands of South Africans reveals a massive miscarriage of justice in the past, legal experts say.

There could also be a major reduction in the country's prison population of about 100 000 as a third of all trials have involved pass offences.

A prosecutor at Johannesburg's Market Street courts said this week many of the cases were being thrown out as a basic tenet of the law was not being applied — people were not being brought to court within 48 hours of arrest.

Another prosecutor said: "Only about one third of the cases brought in make the court roll, but we don't want to point a finger at the police. We are just much stricter than the commissioners were."

Mr Chris Human, chief public prosecutor of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, confirmed there had been a drastic reduction in the number of influx control cases reaching court.

This was because the cases had been assimilated into the ordinary system of justice. "We are totally colour blind. Whether someone is green, yellow, black or white, the same law of criminal procedure and evidence will apply to them," said Mr Human.

Under the Department of Co-operation and Development, up to 200 cases, each lasting a few minutes, were heard daily by commissioners with minimal legal training. The courts are now presided over by magistrates.

[illegible]ested

Now more than [illegible] thirds of the about 100 people arrested daily in the Johannesburg area are released before being brought to court, often because sworn statements are not made by the arresting officers or because they do not put forward the elements of the crime as required by law.

Cases are screened by prosecutors and dropped if incorrect or inadequate procedure of arrest has been applied.

According to the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, the commissioners' courts dealt with a third of all people sent to trial each year.

The transfer of the courts to the control of the Department of Justice was recommended by the Hoexter commission of inquiry into the country's legal system, whose report was tabled in Parliament earlier this year.

The commission found it "unnecessary, humiliating

● To Page 2

)UNCIL OF CHURCHES
'ILLAGE HEALTH SURVEY

Identifi

1) Village [ ] ..... (Name)

2) Street [ ] ..... (Name)

3) House [ ] [ ] ..... (Name)

I am carrying out a s Churches, who want to
find out more about ditions here so that
they can try to do some ope you will help us
by answering the questio.

4) Have you filled in th e while living
here? [ ]1 Yes [ ]2 No

5) How old are you? [ ] [ ]

6) (Record Sex) [ ]1 Male

Marital Status

7) Are you: [ ]1 Married or promised

[ ]3 Widowed [ ]4 Divorced

(if single, widowed, divorced, or des

8) Do you live with your spouse? [ ]1 yes
(If answer is yes: goto 10).

9) Is your spouse a migrant (working elsewhere) [ ]1
(if no: go

(a) how many years has he been a migrant? [ ]

(b) where? ..... (place na

(c) How many weeks do you spend together in a ye

10) How many pregnancies have you/your wife had? [ ] [ ] none
(if none: goto 16(B))

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From PAGE 1

and repugnant by any civilised standards" that separate courts should be used for the prosecution of a country's inhabitants solely on the grounds of race.

The magistrates who now preside over the courts hold a South African law degree or have passed the civil service higher law examination. The prosecutors are from the Department of Justice and possess the necessary legal qualifications.

The unqualified staff who previously acted as prosecutors have been absorbed as clerks in the magistrates' courts.

But for the thousands of people who were wrongfully arrested and unfairly fined or imprisoned before the improvements made by the Department of Justice, no recourse to the law exists.

Professor Johan van der Vyver, chairman of the law school at the University of the Witwatersand, said it would be impossible for those people to sue because of the time that had elapsed.

"Legally there is not much that can be done, except to publicly condemn the system of administration of justice, which permits this gross miscarriage of justice."

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said: "If the takeover by the Department of Justice means the police stop their abuses of the law, that is one step forward."

She said police ignored a ruling which allowed blacks a chance to fetch their passes. Also, many people from outside Johannesburg were arrested on their arrival at Johannesburg station and charged with being in the area for longer than 72 hours.

Mrs Duncan said many people had been wrongfully convicted through their lack of legal representation and ignorance of the law.

The changes effected in the Johannesburg court did not appear to be happening in other courts in the country, where the 'sausage machine' system still existed.

Mr Gilbert Marcus of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies which, with the Lawyers for Human Rights and the Black Sash, has been monitoring the 'pass courts', said he believed many cases were being thrown out because "court personnel are not perpetrating the types of abuse characterised by the old system".

"Here many of the basic tenets of justice did not apply and the accused had to rely on the whim and personalities of the court officials."

Mr Marcus said that despite the improvements in the administration of the courts, major inadequacies still existed.

For example, there were still no proper consulting facilities for lawyers, who had to fight their way into the cells to consult their clients.

The clients were often not informed of their rights to apply for bail, be defended and call witnesses.

He did not think the changes had been felt in areas outside Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria said he was unable to comment on the reduced number of cases.

THE RISING TENSIONS BETWEEN AFRIKANER BUSINESS AND THE STATE BUREAUCRACY

How civil servants try to keep the body warm

WHILE Afrikaner businessmen and intellectuals have been reconstructing the ideological foundations of the social order, state officialdom has remained essentially unreconstructed.

Officials refuse to relinquish the core tenet in state ideology — the state's essential control over markets. This commitment has survived the Soweto disorders and the death of Biko, it has survived the ideological discourses surrounding the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions, and it has survived the apparent coming together of business and political leaders at the Carlton Centre in Johannesburg and at Cape Town's Good Hope Centre.

Adherence has not simply lingered in the rural backwaters or at the bottom-most parts of the bureaucracy. The importance of politics and the subordination of the economic realm remain central to ideological thinking at all levels within the state.

Officials describe their functions in formal and in-service terms — "to bring the employer and labourer together" (Labour Bureau, Johannesburg), to place people in employment and to correlate the demand and supply" (LB, Krugersdorp), "the main purpose is to supply labour according to the demand" (Central Transvaal Administration Board).

Overshadowed

But the formal responses are nearly always overshadowed by a constant attention to maintaining 'control'.

"True," one labour official observed, "we bring the employer and employee together, but influx control is just as important. It is our job to see that blacks coming to the urban areas are on an organised basis, to see that blacks won't flow to an area where there aren't facilities." (LB, Carletonville.)

Few officials, whether simple operatives at the bottom or policymakers at the top, can imagine life in the absence of control:

● "If you allow everybody to come in without the necessary documents, you will have a flooding." (East Rand Administration Board.)

● "You'll have them in the bushes around Cape Town ... We are a developing country and with the political situation around us, if everything is abolished, the whole of South Africa would be overrun by the blacks.

"Then it would be impossible out of the chaos to maintain an economically sound basis." (Western Cape AB.)

● "The influx from the rural areas into the urban areas, as elsewhere in the world, will be controlled. If you don't do that, you will create social problems that we will not be able to handle." (Manpower Commission.)

The enduring commitment to control translates into two streams of thought that are difficult to reconcile with the new ideology: first, officials evidence almost no sympathy or understanding of market principles; and second, officials envision a growing, rather than diminished, role for the state in the regulation of economic life, particularly over the movements of black labour.

☐ ENFORCING PASS LAWS ... halting the flow

Labour officials who have been tutored in an administered system find it very difficult to comprehend the market. In the absence of state administration, one official remarked quizzically, "the employer would have to get his own labour; he would not end up with the best type of employee".

As for the employee, "there is no control over there; you will have uncontrolled entry of blacks" (Port Natal AB). A process that would certainly seem dear and appropriate to adherents of free enterprise, in official eyes, appears unseemly.

● "(Without) an inducement for an employer or an employee to abide by legislation for registered employment, there would be no canalisation whatsoever; with the result that you would have undesirable social circumstances. People would flock in by the thousands. Employers would hire and fire them. There would be squatting conditions and crime."

● "(If the labour bureaus were abolished), how would you regulate the employee? You throw the whole labour market open to whomever wanted to work wherever. What are you going to have then? It would be chaotic."

One official finally asked: "Isn't supply and demand the same as influx control?"

In any event, officials argue, blacks are in many respects unprepared for market arrangements. When they cannot find jobs in the city, they do not return home.

"Even with these new penalties," and the high unemployment, "they are streaming in to the urban areas ... They have a different mentality. You can't always understand these people."

That mentality apparently includes a continued attachment to traditional culture, "even in the industrial situation", and a certain market impracticality compared with the white man: "These people just get on the train and they create the problem, like we have at Crossroads."

"A majority of the blacks, the unskilled labourers, has not yet learned to think for himself, that there is no sense going to a place where there is no job."

The lack of understanding of labour markets leads blacks, almost inexorably, to the labour bureaucracy. "It is in their culture," one official observed. "They want somebody to lead them in a direction."

Expect us

With respect to the labour market, the "blacks need help".

"They are so used to the system now," one official observed, "they expect us to find a job for them."

The ideological discourse outside the state takes as axiomatic the diminished role of the state. Within the bureaucracy, at every level, the opposite is the case.

In these offices there is a very strong belief that markets bring a corresponding increase in state efforts to regulate them. Politics, consequently, continues to subordinate economics.

This theme is propagated right from the top. A principal adviser to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, member of legislative drafting committees, and formerly a chief commissioner, speaks eloquently of the process.

"Hopefully, it (expanding markets) should bring less (state regulation), but I know as a fact that it will bring more. How can you avoid that, because there are bound to be employers who will take the chance? They will find a loophole somewhere. You fill the loophole and that means another regulation."

He joins this general observation with a range of specific recommendations suggestive of an overarching state structure:

"What I would like to see is a system in this country whereby the faulting employees, as well as the faulting employers, are tried in the same form, simultaneously and punished in that same form.

"We should have new courts — labour control tribunals."

With regard to labour supplies, he noted, "there is a flaw, a weakness in our system" of distribution ... "If we could have a reservoir at a strategic point, then we could insist that nobody take a shortcut."

For officials at lower levels of the labour bureaucracy, the state role is simply a common sense extension of their generalised commitment to control.

"Personally," a Kempton Park labour bureau official observed, "I think control will be more needed. You will have more people looking for work so you will need a proper system to canalise people so that you can maintain proper health conditions."

Presumption

A Klerksdorp official underlined the presumption with a simple definitiveness: "There should always be control.

"Control is a very good thing. Without control, we don't have much of a chance of surviving — not just in South Africa but all over the world ... Maybe less regulation, but control must always be there."

The conclusion presupposes an expanded role for the bureaucracy itself. "Because these are the people who are handling the labour, who have the experience with the labour," an official at Carletonville observed, "they must have more to say in the flow of labour."

Across a broad range of administration boards there is a feeling that growing industrialisation and urbanisation, even with recent 'reforms', would bring more labour bureaus, more inspectors, and more state regulation.

While officials at the policy-making level will not easily relinquish control over the market, they are anxious to put a different face on the process. "The influx control side is still there," one official observed.

Control based on availability of employment and housing, the chairman of the Manpower Commission concluded, was "more morally defensible; also more economically defensible".

The economic adviser to the then Prime Minister generalised the problem and the government's intent: "The idea of managing the economy through indirect means still is hard to sell."

(339) 15/10/84

Shots fired at meeting

SHOTS were fired and a car belonging to a Mamelodi councillor damaged when a group of placard carrying youths tried to disrupt a Urban Councils Association of South Africa conference at the weekend.

By ALINAH DUBE

This took place at the Mamelodi YMCA on Saturday morning. Councillor Chiloane's car was parked in the yard when demonstrators smashed its windows. They displayed placards reading "Boycott the conference, Away with councillors, They are puppets and Away with high rents".

The brief demonstration came to an end when a councillor fired shots from his revolver. Five people were later arrested and placards were confiscated by the police.

Reacting to the incident, the national organiser of Ucasa Councillor Zikhali Ndlazi, said: "While we are aware of the fact that we are operating from Government created institutions, it does not mean that we are blind to the inadequacy of these bodies. We have, however, opted to use these political vehicles as a means of obtaining meaningful representative organs through which people can articulate their aspirations fully on the Government level."

The president Mr Steve Kgame called on councillors not to be forced into resigning their posts by people who were "murderers" of the black society. He said scoolchildren were gradually ceasing to be students as they were being used to kill their own brothers who serve on Government created bodies.

He said councillors stood for elections not because they agreed with details of the policy but "we think loopholes and deficiencies in the machinery administering affairs of black people in urban areas could be exploited and used to pressurise the Government into meaningful change."

RDM 16/10/84 (339)

Govt looking at black freehold, says Viljoen

Mail Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has said the Government will give serious thought to freehold rights for urban blacks.

Dr Viljoen accepted the idea that "urban blacks are here to stay" and urged councillors to make themselves available to the Cabinet Committee appointed to look into the matter.

He said this during a meeting with East Rand mayors and town councillors who said after the meeting that the talks had been "fruitful" and would help them regain credibility.

The councillors are members of the East Rand Urban Councillors Association (Eruca), which represents 14 town councils.

At a Press conference the Eruca chairman and Daveyton mayor, Mr S T Boya, outlined points and their replies to a memorandum the group sent the Minister two weeks ago.

● Dr Viljoen said a Select Committee was inquiring into the idea of establishing a single education system for all races and the issue could be raised in Parliament soon.

● There should be "no problems" in transferring all township assets to the jurisdiction of the councils, including land and buildings. Dr Viljoen would delegate officials of his department to speed this up.

● It was up to the town councils to ask for industrial land to be developed so that the towns could benefit from levies. Dr Viljoen said he would look into the matter so black councils could benefit from industries like white councils did.

● Efforts would be make by the Government to subsidise local authorities and the Government would establish a revolving fund and loan fund from which the local authorities could benefit.

● The Government would delay selling the liquor outlets and sorghum beer industry to private enterprise. The department would look for other sources of revenue and only then sell the outlets. Town councils would share profits from the outlets with development boards, "which did not happen before".

● The age limit in schools has been scrapped and corporal punishment guidelines are being set.

● The upgrading of teachers would be a first priority for the Government in the near future.

Commenting on the talks, a Katlehong councillor, Mr Lucky Mogorosi, said: "The ball is now in the Minister's court. We cannot be overconfident about the results until we see them implemented. I want to see the day my child gets a National Education certificate."

Asked if the lack of credibility could be reversed after the meeting, Mr Boya said if everything which was agreed upon in the meeting could be implemented, he was sure they would be able to go back to their constituencies and tell them what had been achieved.

Mr Boya announced that Eruca will meet Dr Viljoen on Wednesday, October 24, to "finalise issues".

MATTER OF FACT

Freehold rights for urban blacks being considered

17/10/84 E.Post

By DIRK VAN ZYL
Political Correspondent

THE Government is to give "serious thought" to freehold rights for urban blacks, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has told East Rand black community leaders.

This was confirmed today by a senior departmental spokesman in Pretoria.

The introduction of such rights for urban blacks would represent a major departure in Government policy, which has up to now refused to go beyond the granting of (99-year) leasehold rights.

The Government has been urged to expand this to freehold, with community leaders, Opposition spokesmen and academics pointing out that the 99-year term for leasehold virtually amounts to the bigger measure of permanency freehold would contain.

The Government has in fact taken the same line in promoting leasehold, but has so far baulked at the prospect of granting land ownership rights to blacks in what it calls "white" South Africa.

It is understood the matter is one of many being investigated by the special Cabinet committee investigating the constitutional position of blacks outside the homelands and "national states".

According to the leader of the group of community leaders which saw Dr Viljoen this week, the Minister reiterated the Government's acceptance of the permanency of urban blacks and urged the mayors and councillors who attended the meeting to make themselves available to give evidence to the Cabinet committee.

The councillors were all members of the East Rand Urban Councillors' Association (Eruca) which represents 14 black town councils.

Other points made by Dr Viljoen, according to the senior departmental official, include:

- That legislation passed in the long parliamentary session early this year implemented the De Lange Report recommendations that there should be a single education department (the new Department of National Education) responsible for general education policy applicable to all population groups in respect of norms and standards of education, service conditions for teachers and standards of examinations and certificates.
- That pupils would be allowed to attend school beyond the educational age limit unless the Director of Education thought it unwise for sound educational reasons.
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339

URBAN BLACKS

Groping in the dark

To a large degree, Constitutional Affairs and Planning Minister Chris Heunis's Cabinet committee on the political future of urban blacks is groping around in the dark. It is trying to beg, borrow or steal ideas that can be combined into a realistic solution to what is, according to nationalist ideology, an intolerable state of affairs (see *Current affairs*).

No one should expect the Heunis committee to produce a complete blueprint for government. Heunis himself says that is not the idea; the committee will be sitting for a long time, tentatively feeding ideas to Pretoria.

It all sounds a little like the recipe expounded by the witches in *Macbeth* — we have "eye of bat and toe of newt" while all the time "fire burns and cauldron bubbles."

The problem is that government starts from ideological premises, not human ones. Faced with a permanent legal urban black population — which it optimistically places at 5m — it is attempting to find a political destiny for them that will not threaten the *status quo*.

So we have such artificial imperatives as insistence on the "multinational" character of the population at large; the absolute need for minority protections; the irreversibility of the homelands as structural political entities; and the unacceptability of "group domination."

All of which lead on to any number of contradictions. The urban population might well be "multinational," but it exists in mixed form in a social and cultural milieu which has little political contact with the various homelands. It is far too late to divide the townships among Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho, Tswana, and other groups: in fact we have very largely ended up with homogeneous black populations.

Some of Heunis's ideas have merit — as starting points. Regional autonomy for townships, for instance, with the local authorities enjoying powers considerably in excess of those granted to town and city councils. This is getting pretty close to the city state idea.

Again, Heunis is prepared to consult with urban blacks on their needs — including, he seems to imply, talking to the United Democratic Front (UDF) providing it approaches him and rejects violence and revolution. Since the UDF has never publicly tolerated violence, such a meeting is clearly possible. But whether advocates of a unitary democracy can have any point of contact with a separate development nationalist is another matter.

Government obviously feels it has some elements of the future destiny of blacks in place. Independent homelands is one; autonomous self-governing homelands is another; and autonomous local authorities is a third. Put them all together and you still lack a solution.

Heunis suggests that elements of "confederation" will be incorporated into the ultimate answer. By that he means a voluntary association for handling certain matters — but he adds that government is not looking for any particular system. "What we are looking for is elements of systems that can be appropriately applied . . ."

So perhaps he will end up borrowing cantons from Switzerland, city states from medieval Italy, metropolitan authorities from the US — or, for that matter, feudal baronies from the Holy Roman Empire. Who knows? All that is certain is that the solution will be cumbersome, because it is based on ideology.

It is encouraging, of course, that government is prepared to examine the political future of urban blacks at all. In the recent past this was not thought necessary because, by definition, they had no future. They were sojourners.

Now their permanent status has been recognised. We suspect that after a long time, many experiments and much unnecessary trouble, government will reach the obvious and sensible conclusion that people in their own country cannot be permanently denied the right to work where they like, live where they wish, and adopt the lifestyle they can afford.

Financial Mail October 19 1984

Mercury 25/10/84 (339/[illegible])

Govt 'looking at urban blacks'

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—The urbanisation of blacks presented a problem which was receiving the Government's urgent attention, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Speaking at an international banking seminar here, he said the Government had acknowledged the realities of urbanisation in decentralised and existing urban areas.

This was reflected in steps taken recently to upgrade facilities in black urban areas, to remove restrictions on blacks to participate in economic activities and to provide adequate services and trade facilities.

Progress in these areas was also important politically, because a stable black middle class had something to lose in the event of revolutionary and radical upheavals.

Mr Heunis said it was not true that blacks were excluded from constitutional and other developments in South Africa. It was only true in so far as the constitution was concerned.

Completed

Referring to the special Cabinet committee dealing with black constitutional development, Mr Heunis said the committee had completed its initial spade work in spite of a hectic 1983-84 political year.

'The urgency of the matter as far as the Government is concerned is underlined by the fact that since the start of 1984 the special committee has met many times with black leadership.'

It dealt with contentious issues ranging from citizenship to the position of the urban blacks.

'It should be clear then that change has gained momentum in South Africa.'

Urbanisation involved roughly 40 percent of blacks.

The problem it presented did not invalidate progress that had been made in constitutional development, he said.

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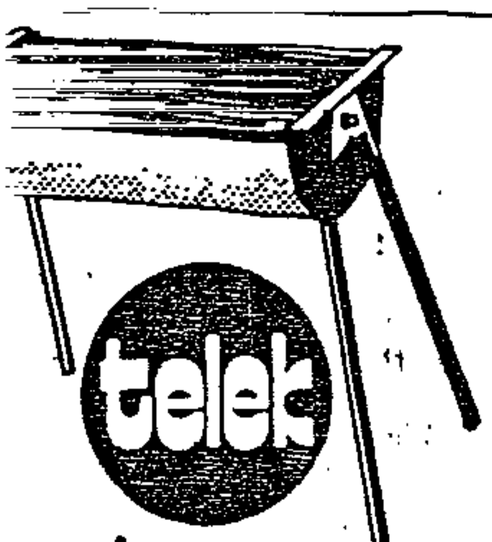

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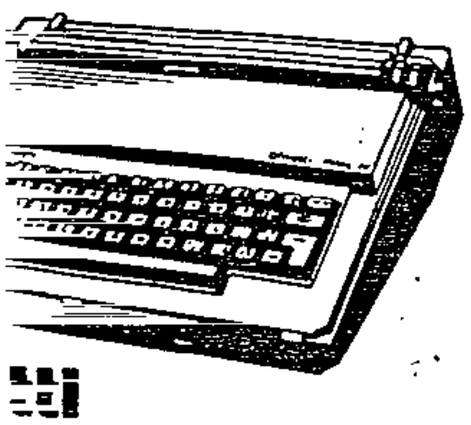

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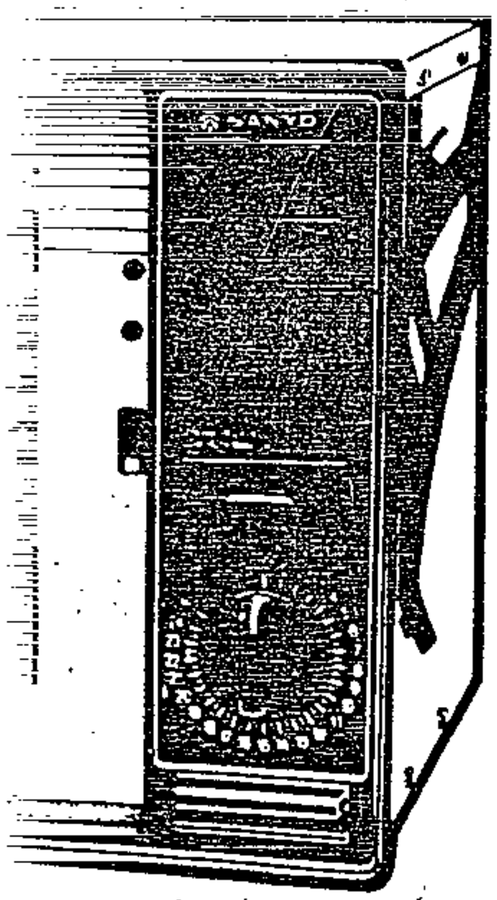

YO

ot prince

R200 and R14 000 for his work, but the royal paintings are not for sale. He said children of two were normally quite chubby.

Blacks are told: set up your own police

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

In an apparent bid to tighten control over troubled black townships, the Government yesterday granted powers to the 32 new black local authorities to set up their own police forces.

The announcement comes after weeks of rioting and tension in townships.

The Department of Cooperation and Development says it is acting in response to requests for these powers from black local authorities.

ACTIVITIES

Minister of Cooperation and Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen announced that inspectors from development boards, local authorities and community councils would be installed in the new units.

However, he stressed that the units would not affect police capacity, activities or duties.

A spokesman for his department said the new officers would serve notices and eviction orders and generally help councils to carry out daily functions.

They could also be called in to help quell riots, although they would probably be used only to patrol streets.

The spokesman pointed out that Soweto City Council already controlled its own force made up of former West Rand Administration Board police.

Chris More writes: Black leaders and political organisations have criticised the extension of powers to council police, commonly known as Black Jacks.

The new move is seen as a subtle legalisation of violence.

Mr Kabelo Lengane, publicity secretary of the Azanian Students Movement, said the Government had made yet another blunder in its futile attempt to run the affairs of black townships.

"This is a covert but subtle enforcement of violence as opposed to open violence as we have known it from the police.

"The Botha regime is now trying to legalise to a higher level the violence that has been perpetrated against black people."

Mr Zithulele Cindi, a spokesman for the National Forum Committee, said: "It's an attempt to find accomplices in the black community so that the real culprits can claim that the injustice is being perpetrated by blacks on blacks."

Violence created by police - Duncan

The police were deliberately creating incidents of violence in townships because they were much easier to control than non-violent protest, the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said in Durban last night.

Addressing a meeting on violence, Mrs Duncan said a clear pattern of action had emerged in the townships.

"There would be some form of outdoor protest, illegal in terms of the 1976 ban on outdoor meetings. The police would use this ban to order the crowd to disperse. Then, without giving them a chance to do so, they would start throwing teargas."

The confusion as a result of the teargas would then escalate into the use of sjamboks, rubber bullets and stones, she added.

"There has been no violence in the communities until the police have intervened. My theory is that the police deliberately create violence," she said.

A spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria said last night the police actions were never intended to harass or intimidate people.

"Instead the function and duty of the police is to maintain law and order."

He did not think Mrs Duncan's statements were worthy of further comment. — Sapa.

One mourner held — SAP

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Only one of 32 Vaal mourners whom lawyers have been struggling to trace for almost a month has been officially claimed as a detainee.

A spokesman for the legal firm said police had yesterday confirmed in a letter the detention of Mr Patrus Malindi (27) in

The Commissioner of Police, General P J Coetzee, responded that his force "can and have accounted for each and every person arrested".

Suspicion that the 32 mourners had been detained arose when they failed to appear in court on two occasions, despite

three black children.

This was in reply to a letter received from the Embassy Minister, Mr Leo Evans, in response to a statement made by Mr Anderson alleging that 32 blacks had disappeared and three children had been killed.

The letter informed Mr

Councils' own police force to operate . . .

SHOCK MOVE

Sowetan 25/10/84

339

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday tightened its grip on the country's black areas when it gave the 32 newly-established local authorities powers to establish their own police forces.

By ALI MPHAKI

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education announced yesterday that after consultation with Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, it was agreed that the new black councils should now have their own law enforcement officers.

The news is certain to be met with shock by the community. The essence of this regulation is that black local authorities will now have their own private police forces to enforce decisions that are usually unpopular with the community.

This will place 31 of the councils on an equal footing with the Soweto City Council which controls its own force, formerly the West Rand Administration Board police. Mayor Ephraim Tshabalala confirmed this earlier in the year.

According to Dr Viljoen the new law enforcement authorities controlled by the councils would have the power to:

- Ensure the safety of residents in their areas;
- Maintain law and order and prevent crime; and
- See to the implementation of decisions of the councils.

While riot control was not specifically mentioned, but any law enforcement unit can be called in to assist the police in riotous conditions and would be obliged to render whatever assistance required of it, as the SA Defence Force which this week deployed hundreds of men in the Vaal complex to assist the police.

New law

Dr Viljoen, however, said the presence of these new law enforcement units would not affect the "capacity, activities or duties of the police." He added that an opportunity would be given to existing inspectors of development boards, local authorities and regional councils to become law enforcement officers under the new dispensation.

He said this would be implemented "as soon as possible."

On hearing the news, black leaders and organisations said this move was "totally out" and would only serve to worsen the situation in the townships.

President of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Dr Bishop Manas Buthelezi said this was an unfair reaction to the recent events in black townships.

"I fear that this introduction of enforcement officers will only serve to escalate the current unrest and violence in black townships," he said.

Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said in a statment that it was not surprising for the Government to grant local authorities this power.

"After all, the system is established on arms and police."

A spokesman for the United Democratic Front (UDF) said the use of police and the military in South Africa was "more dominant than democratic force."

Chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he was surprised the Government was not learning from its past mistakes.

"This is not the time for more confrontation but consultation. The Government should talk to the true leaders of the people and stop applying delaying tactics to the detriment of South Africa," Dr Motlana said.

339

Scrap 'costly' influx control, Govt is urged

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

IN A major new policy statement yesterday, the Urban Foundation added its voice to the call for the gradual phasing out of influx control and called for a "positive urbanisation strategy ... designed to manage urbanisation, but not to prevent it".

It described the present approach to urbanisation as counter-productive, illusory and diverting attention from the real development questions facing South Africa's metropolitan areas.

"The costs in both human and financial terms are increasingly apparent; its benefits are — at best — minimal.

"Moreover, it is rightly perceived by the majority of South Africans as a racially discriminatory measure. As a single factor, it has had the most devastating effect on race relations," said Mr Justice Jan Steyn, chief executive director of the foundation.

South Africa needed to formulate a positive urbanisation strategy that was realistic, built on economic trends and appropriate for development needs, he said.

He declined to describe such a strategy, saying it would have to be evolved with black leadership and acceptable to those communities whose lives would be affected by it.

However, it was essential to undertake a planned programme to replace influx control with "a policy based on a set of positive incentives ... not relying on coercive measures", he said.

Mr Justice Steyn chose a special luncheon organised by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC) at the Carlton Hotel to make this statement.

The function was attended by about 150 people, including representatives of most of South Africa's large companies and the United States, British, French and Belgian consulates.

It was the first full statement of the Urban Foundation's policy on influx control since its formation in 1977 and was the result of a three-year study by the foundation.

Mr Justice Steyn warned that failure to face the problem of urbanisation honestly and with integrity would inhibit the country's ability to maintain law and order and promote development.

The Urban Foundation study had shown that attempts at influx control all over the world had not succeeded. Coercive attempts had been ineffective and had led to corruption and disrespect for the law.

Influx control inhibited forward planning for metropolitan areas and this fundamentally affected the quality of life in black townships, he said.

"The movement of people towards South Africa's metropolitan areas is an inevitable process which cannot be halted by the application of controls on the movement of people," he said.

The first step to an alternative approach was to change attitudes by ceasing to regard urbanisation as an evil to be averted at all costs. "It is necessary for economic development and critical for successful rural development," he said.

Urban blacks' rights must be reaffirmed

BLACK'S attitudes to home ownership are unlikely to alter until the government has reaffirmed the rights of urban blacks to permanent residence in South Africa, Toyota's chairman, Dr A J J Wessels, said last night.

He told the University of Cape Town's Graduate School of Business Association that there was still some suspicion of government's commitment to the permanence of urban blacks.

Black consumer attitudes to home ownership was unlikely to change until the 99-year lease system was replaced by the same freehold system enjoyed by whites.

Blacks could also see no economic benefit in owning a house in what was a "no market" situation and many chose the cheaper option of renting.

Rand 8/11/84 334

Big business wants new review of influx contro

THERE has been a chorus of calls from big business interests for a re-examination of influx control in recent months.

Mr Justice Jan Steyn, chief executive director of the Urban Foundation, recently called for a phasing out of influx control and the introduction of a positive strategy for urbanisation.

It was the first clear statement on the issue by the seven-year-old foundation and was the result of three years of careful study.

It was significant, too, that Mr Justice Steyn chose a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce special luncheon to make the policy statement on influx control.

The Urban Foundation represents a wide range of businessmen — both English and Afrikaans — and as such its pronouncement was particularly noteworthy.

However, it is by no means standing alone. A wide range of South Africa's most powerful business bosses

ANTON HARBER, Political Reporter

have chorused this standpoint.

The chairman of Anglovaal, Mr Basil Hersov, recently said it was clear that the forcible relocation of people should not form part of a long-term response to urbanisation.

Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of Barlow Rand, said the private sector had a vital interest in "the search for a new and more sensible approach to urbanisation".

Mr David de Villiers, until recently the managing director of Nasionale Pers, said there were areas in which forces seemed to be building up so as to require urgent reconsideration of previously "non-negotiable" matters.

One of these was influx control and pass law enforcement, he said.

"In the light of the evidence, an overwhelming case seems to be building up for a fundamental rethink, with a view possibly to the phasing out of influx control and the substitution for it of better balanced policies for coping with the inevitable processes of urbanisation."

A year ago, Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, illustrated the importance of the issue when he said that "probably more than any other tool of national policy, (it) is central to South African affairs in general and our economic development in particular.

"Movement to the towns is going to take place, whether we like it or not, and however draconian the methods we take to stop it. We can no longer afford to be held back by policies that serve only the narrowest of sectional interests," Mr Relly said.

Criticism of South Africa's influx control policies is not new. A wide range of organisations — including almost all black organisations and trade unions — have consistently maintained a non-negotiable opposition to influx control.

This is not surprising. It has repeatedly been said that there is no policy which has caused more suffering and bitterness among blacks.

In 1982, one person was arrested for breaking influx control laws every 2,5 minutes, and 564 were arrested every day.

Why, then, the sudden chorus of concern by businessmen? The argument among most of them runs much the same. Influx control has become too costly — both economically and politically — and has had little effect on stopping the flow of people to the towns as the countryside became increasingly unable to sustain them.

Other, unstated, reasons for the new attack on influx control can be guessed at.

The ramifications of a phasing out of influx control would be enormous and difficult to predict. However, one of the obvious effects would be the creation of a much larger army of labour or potential labour in the cities.

For businessmen, this is a double-sided coin. On the one hand, the possibility of a large body of unemployed people in the cities could hold a long-term political risk. On the other hand, it also reduces the power of employed people — and particularly those organised into trade unions — since they are more easily replaced in the event of conflict in the workplace.

There has also been a lot of attention focussed on the financial costs of the "Homeland" structures and the expense of administering the pass laws.

Perhaps, too, these men feel the issue is timeous because of recent statements and actions by the Government and its officials.

Mr J Gunther, chief director of the Western Cape Development Board, admitted last month that prosecutions and shack demolitions was not stopping the influx of blacks into his area.

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Perhaps, too, these men feel the issue is timeous because of recent statements and actions by the Government and its officials.

Mr J Gunther, chief director of the Western Cape Development Board, admitted last month that prosecutions and shack demolitions was not stopping the influx of blacks into his area.

There were about 100 000 "illegals" in the Western Cape, with up to 1 000 more arriving daily, he said.

Dr Piet Koornhof, while still Minister of Co-Operation and Development, said last year that the Government had no intention of easing influx control. But his successor, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said recently:

"It is no longer a question of whether or not blacks will urbanise, but of how and when? Therefore, it is unavoidable, and of the greatest importance to the Government to follow a planned and thoroughly structured urbanisation policy".

It is not yet clear what a planned and thoroughly structured urbanisation policy is, but observers keen to know will be watching to see how the Urbanisation Bill emerges from a Parliamentary select committee.

Meanwhile, influx control arrests rose by 28% last year, to a total of 206 022. Another 98 507 people were arrested under the new Trespass Act.

11/11/84

(339)

Black talks with Government hit tricky stage

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE Government's cautious progress towards constitutional change for black South Africans is entering its trickiest stage — the debate with black leaders who have rejected Government institutions altogether.

And as part of the initiative to maintain momentum, the Government is prepared to engage prominent black figures in free-ranging and informal talks on constitutional issues outside the confines of the Cabinet committee on urban blacks.

Threaten

This move towards the "informal negotiating sector" has been prompted by the Government's acceptance that prominent and respected members of the black community will not give evidence to the Cabinet sub-committee.

The black leaders have rejected the sub-commitee as a forum for the debate, and threaten to thwart Government hopes to attract a wide range of black political opinion — including those from outside the Government-created platforms.

The broad strategy is to encourage individual ministers, or their representatives, to initiate informal talks with community leaders on specific issues.

Input from independently-established talk-shops will also be considered.

Conclusions from these talks will then be channelled to the sub-committee, which is already in possession of a mass of evidence from establishment black political leaders and other organisations concerned with constitutional and social change.

The willingness to explore alternative forums for the black political debate indicates the Government's acceptance that for many blacks the instruments used for the debate are at least as important as the content of the debate.

The Cabinet sub-committee has heard evidence from a range of establishment leaders — self-governing homelands, independent homelands and black local authorities.

Last week, for example, it solidified its standing with the leaders of the self-governing homelands by suggesting permanent joint Cabinet committees be established to liaise on common socio-political issues.

Rigid

The committee has also taken evidence from constitutional and political experts, community groups, the Urban Foundation, and other organisations involved with black issues.

But now comes the hardest part — the debate with anti-establishment figures who enjoy support in their communities, and whose contributions are critical to the work of the sub-committee.

At this sensitive stage in the work of the Cabinet sub-committee, there appears a tacit acceptance that much of the work will initially have to be done outside the rigid framework of the committee on a more person-to-person basis.

Problem

The question of the right forum for the black constitutional debate to take place has dogged the work of the Cabinet committee since its formation more than a year ago.

When it was initially formed, prominent members of the committee felt it was urgent for the black community itself to establish their own forums through which they could give evidence to the Cabinet committee.

(News by B C Pottinger, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg).

Committee in T'kei for talks on constitutional position of blacks

Post 14/11/84

2 SEPA

339

By DIRK VAN ZYL
Political Correspondent

THE Special Cabinet Committee looking into the constitutional position of blacks in South Africa and related matters is visiting Umtata today for talks with the Transkeian Cabinet.

Last Friday it held similar talks with the Bophuthatswanan Cabinet, and next on the agenda were Ciskei (November 24) and Venda (November 28), a senior spokesman for the office of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Mr Heunis chairs the committee.

Other members at today's Umtata talks are the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha; the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange; the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel.

Eight senior Government officials make up the rest of the 13-member South African delegation.

They are holding talks with the full Transkeian Cabinet and the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, at the presidential palace today.

When it was instituted last year, the committee was widely billed as being mainly concerned with finding a solution to the vexed question of the constitutional position of blacks outside the homelands — particularly the urban blacks.

The committee has already received representations from urban black leaders, whose identity Mr Heunis has declined to disclose on the basis of confidentiality and the "safety".

But Mr Heunis has made it clear in past weeks that the constitutional position of homeland blacks is also included in his committee's brief, and the present talks are a manifestation of this.

Both he and the State President, Mr P W Botha, have stressed that they view the committee's work as "urgent".

Mr Heunis pointed out in an interview with the Evening Post last month that all options were being considered, although any final decision would be taken by the full Cabinet.

The spokesman at his office further pointed out today that socio-political factors affecting blacks were also being examined, in addition to constitutional questions.

"Attention is being given to the whole question of citizenship, particularly as far as urban blacks are concerned. There have been complaints that blacks lose their citizenships when homelands become independent," he added.

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15/11/84

SA, Transkei discuss urban black issue

UMTATA — Further discussions between the South African and Transkeian Governments on black constitutional development will be held next year.

This emerged after the first meeting between the South African special cabinet committee on the issue, chaired by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and members of the Transkei Government here yesterday.

The four-hour meeting was the 14th meeting of the special committee, and its first visit to Transkei.

In a joint press statement by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, and Mr Heunis, the talks, "held in a cordial atmosphere", were described as "positive and fruitful".

"The opportunity was used to speak and deliberate openly and frankly about a wide variety of issues related to interstate relations in the social, economic and political fields such as constitutional developments, citizenship, consolidation, bilateral agreements, consular relations and the freedom of movement.

"The discussions also covered the position of citizens in Transkei who work and live outside the borders of the state.

"It was also agreed that a number of issues will be investigated further and that follow-up meetings should take place in the new year," the statement said.

In a brief interview after the discussions, Mr Heunis said they were "exploratory" and "successful".

He said talks would be held with the Transkeian Government next year, the date depending on "when we have arranged our schedule".

Mr Heunis explained that no firm decision had been reached on the constitutional future of urban blacks, but documents would be circulated among members of the committee.

In view of the new political dispensation in South Africa, Mr Heunis said the admission of professionally qualified personnel from the national states into South Africa had been discussed at the meeting, and a report would be submitted to the multilateral committee on November 23.

The matter of the establishment of Transkeian embassies in predominantly white metropolitan areas, which was strongly opposed by the Herstigte Nasionale Party, had been arranged between the various departments of foreign affairs.

Other South African ministers present included Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Finance, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel. — DDR.

Bell tolls for space salvage

LONDON — The Lutine bell tolled at Lloyd's of London yesterday to mark the first successful space salvage — two wayward satellites that cost insurers $180 million (R320 million).

The bell is traditionally rung once for bad news and twice for good news.

Sober-suited underwriters cheered and clapped when it was sounded twice after the shuttle. Dis-

Miss Brazil t

BLACK AFFAIRS

Common identity?

Traditionally excluded from a common SA citizenship by apartheid policy, blacks were not jubilant over Pretoria's landmark announcement that common identity documents will be issued to South Africans of all race groups from next year.

This is because the announcement by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis raises more questions than it answers. These naturally centre on blacks' citizenship status in SA, which is the most sensitive issue to them, and on influx control — in many ways the backbone of a policy which businessmen have begun to condemn.

Ntatho Motlana, spokesman of the once "radical" Soweto Committee of Ten, was quick to point out that the "fine print" governing the new, apparently non-racial ID books will have to be seen first. Motlana welcomes common IDs in principle but adds: "As long as there are influx control laws and 'proclaimed' areas where blacks are not welcome, the idea ... is absolutely useless."

The announcement was made after a meeting of the Special Cabinet Committee on Black Constitutional Development (chaired by Heunis) and the chief ministers of most of the non-independent homelands on November 7. Absent were KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and QwaQwa's Kenneth Mopeli.

The black ministers are cautious in their response to the mooted new IDs and tend to reiterate Motlana's queries about the details. It's as if they expect a catch somewhere. Said one: "Government is receptive to the idea of non-discriminatory identity documents, but whether they will accept the changes (we are calling for) is another matter."

The details of the new IDs, says Lebowa's Cedric Phatudi, are being worked out by F W de Klerk's Home Affairs Department.

Phatudi, who rejects the idea of homeland independence in favour of an SA federation, says he and his homeland colleagues "want to get rid of the dompas and influx control. We are not begging for favours but demanding our rights," he said. Phatudi tells the *FM* that the issue of influx control is a very thorny one and was only "touched upon" at the meeting. "Government spokesmen tell us they are prepared to look very critically at these requests. They realise they must change or perish."

Technical committee

According to Phatudi, it is a "fallacy" to divide blacks, but not whites, into urban and rural categories in the matter of their rights.

An unreported but potentially significant point to emerge from last week's special Cabinet committee meeting, says one source, is the establishment of a "technical committee" on education. This, it appears, is to ensure a more even allocation of cash and resources to the education departments of the self-governing homelands.

The question of the urban black local authorities — government's important third-tier community councils which have been undermined in the township riots — was not on the agenda of last week's meeting. This omission was regrettable, says one chief minister, "especially in view of the political climate in SA."

According to this homeland leader, not much of any real substance was discussed at the meeting. However, he said influx control and the scrapping of all discriminatory laws is a "suspended matter" and will be discussed at future meetings of the special Cabinet committee.

Financial Mail November 16 1984

16/11/84

DAILY DISPATCH, FRIDAY, NOVE

Viljoen: permit not needed for township sport

339

PRETORIA — The Minister of Co-operation, Development and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday clarified the position of whites playing sport in black areas.

This came only days after a Rhodes University student received a summons for playing non-racial soccer in a Grahamstown township.

Although he did not refer to the Grahamstown incident, Dr Viljoen said in a statement here that many people were unaware that legislation passed in 1983 declared that "white persons who wish to partake in sport in black towns do not need permits to do so".

It was reported last week that the 23-year-old student, Mr Peter Auf van der Heyde, was to appear in court for entering Grahamstown's township without a permit.

Mr Auf van der Heyde said that while on his way to a meeting of his soccer team, he had been stopped by the police and taken to the New Street police station.

He claimed he had been warned that the next time he was caught going into the township, he would be jailed.

According to Dr Viljoen's statement, players and spectators were allowed to attend any sports meeting which was organised by a "sports body". It was stipulated by law that the meeting had to be held on premises controlled by the sports body or which were open to the public.

In a speech last week at a sportsman of the year function, Dr Viljoen called for the elimination of "small-minded action against people of colour . . . for the sake of justice and to enable our true friends abroad to fight unhesitatingly for our cause."

The senior prosecutor in Grahamstown, Mrs H. B. Kruger, said yesterday the matter was sub judice.

"Mr Van der Heyde has not been charged with an offence. He has been summoned to appear in court and it will be decided on December 12 whether charges will be laid or not."

Mrs Kruger said her office was aware of the 1983 legislation. — DDR-SAPA.

21/11/84

'Private sector must become honest broker'

Apartheid blai
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for plight of bl

Concerned about the escalating violence and sustained conflict in South Africa's black townships, the United States/SA Leader Exchange Programme (Ussalep) Council recently convened an urgent meeting of leading black figures and private sector representatives. The aim was to determine the root causes of the unrest and examine the role of the private sector and black organisations in addressing the problem. CAROLYN DEMPSTER reviews the findings of the forum.

Mr Relly

Bishop Buthelezi

Exclusion from the new constitutional dispensation, political frustration, isolation and despair caused by decades of political and economic inequality are the foundations upon which the current civil unrest in black townships has been built.

But more than this, the forum found, the intensity of the unrest can be attributed to a number of compounding factors.

Primary among these is economic hardship.

Retrenchment, unemployment and inflation have exacerbated the economic deprivation already felt by black families who have no option but to vent their despair in political action.

The significance of the economic pressures on black households in recent months has been manifested in the high level of looting and the prolonged disruption of the education system.

Rather than motivated by any criminal intent, looters were more intent on relieving the family plight and chose to steal essential foodstuffs — leaving non-essentials such as clothing and other items behind, it was observed.

The malfunctioning education system was cited as the second most crucial compounding factor in the unrest.

Education is a priority concern in the black community and dominates black values — inasmuch as it is the key to prosperity, and the only route whereby black youth can achieve material aspirations in the South African system.

Currently the black education system is plagued by deficiencies — an inadequate and underqualified teaching force, a burgeoning number of black pupils and a growing antagonism between pupils and teachers.

In spite of increased spending, the State's resolute stance on the apartheid base of education has only served to heighten the tensions and stresses. It was also stated that the grievances expressed by boycotting pupils in recent years could not be separated from broader social and political injustices.

High unemployment, an abnormally high school drop-out rate and the crowded living conditions prevalent in black townships all contribute to the degree of social deviance — rape, murder, drunkenness — which has become part of the unacceptable fabric of township society.

Influx control, the migrant labour system and the humiliation entailed in the administration of the pass law system have contributed to a collapse in family structures, and a high level of "deferred aggression".

Resistance to rent increases, when reflected, against this background is understandable.

The introduction of the community councils has done nothing to alleviate these conditions, the finance required by the local municipalities is not forthcoming and nepotism runs rampant. In the face of this residents are asked to pay more when they can least afford it.

Transport, because of the location of the townships, is also a major concern and expense. Putco buses have frequently been attacked because they are perceived as symbols of State oppression.

Against this backdrop, the black community has little truck with private enterprise and the benefits of the free enterprise system — which they see from the other side of the fence, but have little access to.

It was suggested that the private sector has a role to play as "honest broker" between factions such as black workers and the government.

It was also mooted that in the long-term interests of the survival of private enterprise in South Africa, the business sector should be seen to play this role.

Suggestions put forward to achieve this end included:

- Co-operative schemes to democratise the workplace and involve black and white, labour and management in all facets of business operation.
- Consultation and community involvement in the development of social responsibility programmes.
- Urgent representations to be made to Government for the recognition of social responsibility as a tax deductible investment in the development of the country.
- The private sector should act as a strong lobbyist for reform.
- A renewed effort aimed at job creation, development of skills and a programme addressed to the rural crisis.
- Investment of pension funds in black urban areas.
- Improved communication and greater understanding between the races is imperative to racial harmony. As white attitudes can only be influenced by an intimate understanding of black fears and aspirations, ongoing forums for meaningful dialogue should be established.

Finally it was decided that the "notion of free enterprise" cannot be sold to blacks as the free enterprise system is currently interpreted as synonymous with the status quo.

If attitudes are to be changed, the private sector would have to become the catalyst and conduit for the redistribution of economic and political power. If it does not take this route, then business will continue to be perceived as a partner in racial oppression.

Slump hits film

From Cargo Germiston

STAR 21/11/84

ned acks

Mr Parsons

The meeting

More than 85 prominent figures from the union movement, business, commerce, the church and academia were invited to attend the meeting

Among those present were Mr Gavin Relly of the Anglo American Corporation, Bishop Manas Buthelezi of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Piroshaw Camay of the Council of Unions of South Africa, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal, Mr John Kane-Berman of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Dr Robin Lee of the Urban Foundation, Advocate Arthur Chaskalson of the Legal Resources Centre, Dr Nthato Motlana of the Soweto Committee of 10, Mr Percy Qoboza of *City Press*, Mr C Kuun of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr Raymond Parsons of the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Dr Sam Motsuenyane of Ussalep.

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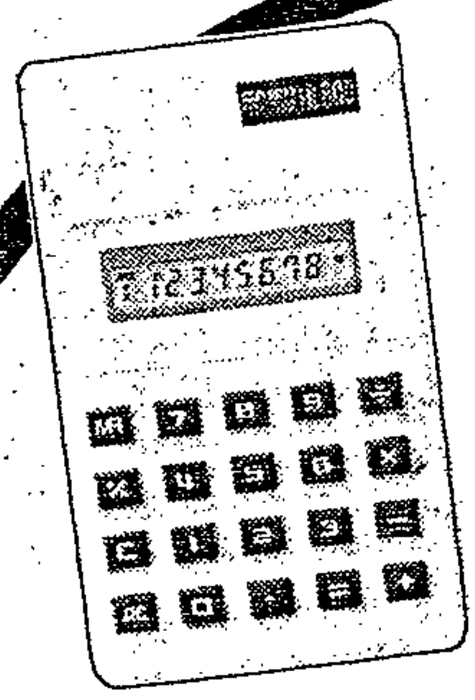

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Cape Times 26/11/84

Francis Wilson: Are we at war?

Staff Reporter

SENDING the army into black townships was "to some extent a declaration or acknowledgement of war", Professor Francis Wilson told a well-attended meeting in St George's Cathedral Hall called yesterday by the "End Conscription Campaign".

"What is the SADF doing in our townships?" asked Professor Wilson, of the Economics Department at the University of Cape Town.

"If there is not a war, why is the army there?

"If it is a war, what we are doing about it?

"We must ask to whom the army is subject, ask about its accountability to the broad will of the people, about its democratic acceptance.

"If we are good enough to be participants of the army, we are good enough to be part of the decision-making of that army," he said.

"We have in the Sixties and Seventies witnessed an erosion of the rule of law. People can vanish into detention for a week, a month or for life ... or death.

Free flow

"That's outrageous, barbarous, a breakdown of the rule of law ... until we are now so punch-drunk and hardly even notice it," he said.

Calling for a free flow of information on the activities of the South African Defence Force, he said: "Things are far too serious to be left to politicians and generals. As fathers of sons who are going into military service we cannot allow that these matters will be decided for us without our knowing what is happening."

Speaking on structures of democratic negotiation, he said the business community had "at last" realized the horror of what it meant to detain trade union leaders.

"There must be structures of negotiation. We have to nurture and not destroy these ... and we are destroying them yet again," Professor Wilson said.

S. Express 25/11/84

Buti calls on leaders to snub Cabinet committee

By GRAHAM WATTS
Political Reporter

THE Reverend Sam Buti, mayor of Alexandra, has delivered a blow to the government's plans for a constitutional formula for urban blacks.

He this week called on black leaders not to participate in talks with the Cabinet committee on the constitutional future of urban blacks chaired by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Mr Buti said in a statement: "The participation by blacks in discussion concerning the constitutional plan for urban blacks will be a definite betrayal of established struggles by those men and women who have been banished, exiled or even imprisoned by the South African racist regime."

The government has made much of the Cabinet committee, frequently assuring its critics that a constitutional solution for blacks was in the pipeline. Talks have been held with the leaders of independent and self-governing homelands but these have been boycotted by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu.

Mr Buti has the rare status of a black community leader who has participated in the government-created black local authorities structure (upgraded community councils) and still has considerable legitimacy in his community — a sort of small-town Chief Buthelezi.

During the height of unrest in Reef townships recently when black councillors died at the hands of residents, had their homes and businesses burnt down or went into hiding, Mr Buti's home stood unguarded.

● Rev Sam Buti ... mayor ofAlexander

He was just the sort of man Mr Heunis needed to lend credibility to his efforts for a constitutional formula for blacks.

Instead, Mr Buti has advised "our black brothers and sisters — those so-called black community leaders — not to pose as if they have been mandated by the black South African poeple to discuss the future national constitutional matters" with the government.

"Experience has taught us that such committees and discussions bear fruitless results," said Mr Buti.

"We wish to make an earnest plea to those so-called 'urban black' community leaders and 'homeland' leaders who have been invited to participate in the discussions not to fall into a trap of consciously or unconsciously propagating and promoting the policy of apartheid.

"We reiterate our plea for reconciliation and the unbanning of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and black political movements," he said.

Blacks may get regional role

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

IN WHAT could be a major change in Government thinking, the State President, Mr P W Botha, has indicated that black local authorities will be included in proposed Regional Services Councils to co-ordinate the supply of infra-structural services to municipal areas in South Africa.

Mr Botha hinted at this possible new development during a public meeting this week in the Primrose by-election campaign.

The Regional Services Councils Bill, one of a trilogy of local government reforms, was refered to a committee of Parliament earlier this year after strong opposition criticism centred on its exclusion on black local authorities.

In terms of the Bill, white, coloured and Indian local authorities would have been able to form regional services councils to co-ordinate the supply of services such as water, electricity and sewerage to municipalities in particular regions.

The Progressive Federal Party rejected the Bill because it excluded blacks and entrenched aspects of apartheid by excluding black local authorities.

At this week's meeting, Mr Botha referred specifically to co-operation in a joint body between the various groups, including blacks, in the provision of certain services and asked what was wrong with such a principle.

Proposals for revised draft legislation on the Bill from a committee of white, coloured and Indian MPs is expected during next year's parliamentary session.

There seems little doubt now that blacks will be included in any new scheme.

RDM 6/12/84 (339)

Urbanisation strategy to replace influx control . . .

THERE has been considerable speculation about the Government's declared policy to replace influx control with a black urbanisation strategy and to provide for black participation in metropolitan government.

HERMANN GILIOMEE

In a series of interviews I have recently conducted with senior people in Government, the broad outlines emerged of the revised Government thinking on urban blacks.

The Government has finally accepted that influx control in its present form is undesirable and that black urbanisation is inevitable and to be welcomed.

It is, however, still committed to important aspects of its old policy.

Black urbanisation cannot occur "as desired" but must take place in an "orderly fashion" and fulfil "an economic function".

New housing and infrastructure will be provided as much as possible in the homelands so that urbanisation could take place there. This is seen as an acceptable substitute for influx control.

Of the expected 10 to 15 million Africans who will urbanise over the next 15 years, the majority is expected to settle in homeland cities. Uncontrolled squatting in white areas is still looked upon with disfavour. The Government is still intent on clearing a place like Crossroads, near Cape Town, in the course of 1985.

At recent academic conferences, scholars have suggested that South Africa tackle the problem of rapid black population growth by encouraging black settlement on white farms.

This option has not yet been considered by Government and there is strong opposition to the idea of a return to squatting or labour tenancy on white farms.

Although there is increasing sensitivity on the issue of black resettlement, the Government intends to continue cleaning "uneconomic" or "badly situated" black spots.

The controversial removal of the KwaNgema and Driefontein near Piet Retief will go ahead.

There are also new elements in the urbanisation policy.

Firstly, the Government has abandoned the policy of freezing black townships within 70km of a homeland and removing people to that particular homeland.

The existing freeze on several of such townships has already been lifted and the Government fully accepts that the old policy was not economically or politically feasible.

This is a welcome change, and it is to be hoped that the on-going removals from several Free State and Transvaal towns will now be stopped.

Secondly, the Government wants to base future influx control squarely on the twin principals of approved housing and employment.

It is prepared to relax influx control somewhat by lowering the standards of housing through permitting site-and-service schemes and the self-financing of housing by means of seat equity.

Some officials and advisers also speak of a lowering of the standards of employment to include those outside the formal sector.

How these broad principles will be implemented is still being debated and much will depend on how much land for township development is made available.

There is some talk in Pretoria of two new Sowetos currently being planned, but senior politicians remain tightlipped about this possibility which will, in any event, require the backing of the Transvaal caucus.

Thirdly, the Government wants to depoliticise passes.

Instead of passes blacks will be issued with a document which will be identical with that carried by whites, coloured people and Indians.

The hope is that this uniform identity document will be seen as "establishing a person's identity rather than being an instrument for policing influx".

Whether blacks will appreciate this fine distinction remains to be seen, but there is a belief that this new document will help to present influx control in a more favourable light, both locally and abroad.

In general, this policy is an improvement on the system that prevailed before the Riekert Report.

At the same time it is far removed from the Grosskopf recommendations supported by big business, which would have made it possible for blacks to stake a claim to urban residence rights after a reasonably short period.

As regards black local authorities, the Government feels it unnecessary to embark on a profound rethink as a result of the recent riots, the mass action against 27 of the 39 Vaal Triangle councillors and subsequent resignation of several black mayors.

It accepts some of the blame, especially in it not providing for a proper financial base for these authorities before they were introduced (which led to the disastrous raising of rents of the Vaal Triangle councils).

Nevertheless, the black local authorities are largely seen as experiencing growing-pains, which will subside once they acquire a sounder financial base and are fitted into a wider Governmental structure.

In an important shift, the Government has come round to the view that black local authorities should be included with the white, coloured and Indian local authorities in the proposed new regional service councils.

The familiar distinction between own and general affairs will prevail.

Own affairs will be handled by the relevant "ethnic" city councils.

At the same time, white, coloured, Indian and black local authorities will come together in regional service councils to co-ordinate the supply of services — such as water, electricity and sewerage — to municipalities in a particular metropolitan area.

These regional service councils will formally set the rate for tarriffs and taxes within a particular region and this revenue will in turn be distributed among the respective local authorities.

Underlying this are two somewhat hidden principles.

On the one hand, the Government want to phase out as soon as possible the current subsides on housing and transport. On the other hand, local government will primarily be financed by revenue raised through indirect means.

Most important of these will be the new employment tax. It will be presented as a tax on business, but in reality business will only be the collection agents and it will be the consumer who will in fact be paying the new taxes.

On the question of how urban blacks could be fitted into a new national political dispensation, little progress has been made.

The old view that these blacks have to exercise their rights via the homelands is being abandoned.

There is a strong tendency to consider blacks with urban residence rights (the so-called Section Ten people) as a distinct political category entitled to special political rights.

The Government obviously wants to incorporate only a limited number of "insiders"; however, the recent Vaal Triangle riots have shown how vulnerable those blacks are who are deemed to receive special favours from the system.

In conclusion, it appears as if the Government intends to lower the influx control barriers somewhat, but not substantially so.

It will attempt to sanitise passes and it hopes to overcome the legitimacy crisis surrounding black local authorities by placing them on a more sound financial footing and fitting them into an over-arching metropolitan system of government.

No substantial progress appears to have been made on the issue of black political rights on a national level.

Time will tell whether these adaptations will defuse the issue of influx control and begin to meet urban black political aspirations.

The general prognosis does not seem to be particularly promising. Perhaps one should, during the festive season, reflect on a thought expressed by the incomparable C W de Kiewiet.

In 1941 he wrote in his "A History of South Africa": "It is not given to any people, however wise or rich, to extricate itself simply from the disorders and maladjustments that history has produced in its midst".

Star 11/12/84 339

Doors are closing on this committee

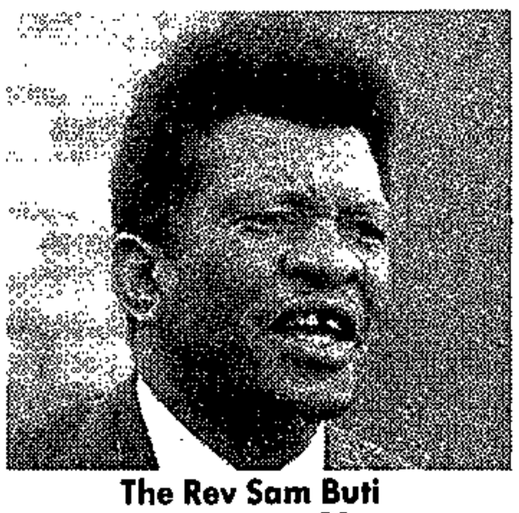
By Gary van Staden, Political Reporter

Recently the Rev Sam Buti, a moderate leader with a rare degree of credibility in the Alexandra community he serves as mayor, called on black leaders to snub the Cabinet committee investigating the constitutional future of urban blacks. This could be the kiss of death for any proposals which may emerge.

The committee, chaired by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, has been rejected out of hand by organisations such as the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front. Their plans for black constitutional rights demand a full democratic vote in a unitary state.

Although some "independent" and self-governing homeland leaders held talks with the committee, it was boycotted by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Inkatha.

That left leaders in the black political centre — men such as Mr Buti — to give the committee, and any proposals it might make, some credibility. Now the only people likely to talk to Mr Heunis's committee are black local authority councillors whose credibility is at an all-time low.



The Rev Sam Buti

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

To make the situation worse about 20 of these councillors have resigned in the past few months.

It all adds up to a Cabinet committee with no one to talk to and leaves a vital aspect of the Government's "reform" plans floundering.

"The participation by blacks in discussion concerning the constitutional plan for urban blacks will be a definite betrayal of established struggles by those men and women who have been banished, exiled or even imprisoned by the South African racist regime," Mr Buti said in his statement.

He added that history had proved that very little ever came out of such committees and reiterated that the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and various banned Black Consciousness organisations be unbanned.

The Cabinet committee was born of a Government realisation that the non-homeland urban black was here to stay and that somehow, without giving him a full vote, a method had to be found whereby he could have some representation.

The Government has been touting the committee as evidence that it is taking the urban black question seriously as a part of a "reform" package that included the extension of a limited franchise to the coloured and Indian population groups.

The urban blacks are excluded from both the first (Parliament) and second (Regional Councils) tiers of Government. Their only slender link to the decision-making process is the third-tier local authorities, which are in serious trouble.

During unrest in the Vaal Triangle the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, told a Press conference at Vereeniging that the black local authorities were the voice of the urban black and the Government would listen to them — despite the fact that some were elected on a five percent poll.

The Cabinet committee is likely to find a willing ear only among local authority councils, whose credibility is almost nil.

But, according to Mr de Klerk, they are the voice of the urban black and their suggestions and proposals will be heeded by the Government.

The end result of that will be committee recommendations on the constitutional future of urban blacks that will solve little and be acceptable to very few.

'UCASA WANTS TO CO-OPT PUPILS'

THE URBAN Councils Association of SA is determined to have civic government introduced as a subject at black schools.

They intend making formal recommendations to the Department of Education and Training soon.

Civic, church and student organisations are against the move.

DET PRO Job Schoeman said Ucasa had made a informal request to them about the matter.

"We receive such requests from time to time to fit in certain subjects in our syllabusses. If we can, we accommodate such topics in the existing syl-

By MUDINI MAIVHA

labuses," he said.

The reason for Ucasa's move is the anti-community councils attitude of black people. Ucasa has blamed this opposition on the "lack of education" about the functions of local authorities.

"To make our education meaningful to our needs, civic government must be introduced as an examination subject," said Ucasa president Steve Kgame.

"Local authorities will always be there, whether we have a white or black government. People must be informed about the essential services provided by such bodies."

Mr Kgame was supported by Dobsonville mayor and Ucasa colleague Don Mmesi.

"Not today," was the response of Soweto Civic Association chairman Nthato Motlana.

"The introduction of such a subject will be very valuable in a country where those affected will play a meaningful role.

"In South Africa it will be meaningless."

Wits University's Black Students' Society president Chris Ngcobe said:

"We reject the introduction of this subject because it will be used to safeguard the interests of councillors.

"It is an attempt to co-opt our people," he said.

Black local councils: opportunity or dil

STAR 20/12/84 376 359

By Langa Skosana

When the Government introduced black local authorities about a year ago, political analysts called it a new opportunity and a dilemma.

The positive aspect of the new deal was that at last a start was being made towards fulfilling the political aspirations of urban blacks.

The dilemma lay in the widespread impression that instead of a share in national decision-making, urban blacks would be getting no more than the crumbs of local self-rule.

This week the Government announced that autonomous black councils will have a say in the new regional councils soon to be established.

The functions of these regional councils will be overall planning, road building, traffic matters and the supply of water and electricity.

This new step has been welcomed by members of the black local authorities which have gone through a painful and traumatic period in the past few months.

These councils have been hit by resignations by councillors who fear for their lives because of intimidation from opposition groups.

Some councillors have been murdered by angry residents.

Others have had their houses petrol-bombed by anti-Government elements.

Organisations opposed to the new deal have made repeated calls for councillors to abandon the system.

These organisations aim to make ultimately unworkable the Government's formula of limited, township-restricted political rights for urban blacks.

Among organisations that want replacement of the councils with direct representation for blacks in a one-man one-vote Parliament are the United Democratic Front and the National Forum Committee.

The Inkatha Liberation Movement under the leadership of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has not taken an active role in demanding the resignation of councillors.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced on Tuesday that black local authorities would share in the revenue from levies on businesses soon to be introduced.

He said a recommendation would be made to the Government to have black local authorities in regional service councils.

The announcement was met with guarded elation by members of these councils.

The chairman of the Soweto council, Mr Edward Kunene, said his council would welcome the move if it had no strings attached.

"We don't want to get into a trap where we welcome Government moves only to find there is a sting in the tail," he added.

"If this step is going to benefit our people it is going to get the wholehearted support of the council.

"But the regional councils still fall short of what the majority of urban blacks want ... freehold rights in urban areas.

"I believe the Government could ease a lot of this tension in our troubled townships if it made councils economically viable and also established stable communities by giving freehold rights to blacks."

The chairman of the Diepmeadow council, Mr Joseph Mahuhushi, said the Government had jumped the gun by announcing sharing of regional services before handing over assets to the councils.

"If we know what our assets and liabilities are," he added, "we will be able to negotiate more meaningfully in these regional councils.

"At the moment we can't plan our development because the money is with the Government."

Other councillors agreed that the councils were not the answer to political rights for urban blacks, but some felt that without a say in the running of their affairs urban blacks would be hamstrung.

They look upon themselves as civic politicians whose role extends only as far as the day-to-day running of the townships.

They regard matters to do with national politics as outside their ambit.

Just before he was murdered about two weeks ago, the chairman of the Soweto council's management committee, Mr Edward Manyosi, said: "We know we are an oppressed people. We have our leaders like Nelson Mandela who will talk to the Government on our behalf.

"We agree with the students when they say that Bantu education should be abolished.

"But we have to run our townships and get our rubbish bins collected and our streets cleaned.

"That is why we are in the council."

His colleague on the East Rand, Mr Tom Boya, said: "The reason we are in the council is simply that we want to improve the quality of life of our people.

"No country can survive without local government."

In the Vaal Triangle, Lekoa Town Council chairman Mr Esau Mahlatsi, who narrowly escaped death when his house was burnt down, said: "People fail to understand what our role is.

"A lot of people are being misled by agitators who want political gain.

"We are not Government stooges but residents' representatives."

Councillors who quit have a different story.

Mr Kebane Moloi, mayor of Duduza Community Council on the East Rand who resigned last month, said: "I entered the councils because I thought I would represent my people.

"I have failed to do so.

"The people have asked me to resign and I think they are right.

"We were being used by the Government to promote apartheid.

"We found to our dismay that we have to work with officials who would not listen to our representations.

"They only wanted us to carry out what they have decided."

Ratanda Community Council chairman Mr L Mohlomi, who quit with his entire eight-member council, said: "People asked us to resign.

"We have listened to their call. We could not go on when everyone wanted us out."

Dobsonville mayor Mr I B Mashao, who resigned last month, said pressure from his family forced him to resign.

He felt also that he had to abide by residents' demands.

cal councils: opportunity or dilemma?

TAR 20/12/84

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Dobsonville mayor Mr I B Mashao, who resigned last month, said pressure from his family forced him to resign.
He felt also that he had to abide by residents' demands.
But those whose aim is to destroy urban local authorities say they would not take revenge on councillors who quit.
Mr Jabu Ngwenya, a spokesman for the Release Mandela Committee, which is among United Democratic Front affiliates demanding the resignation of the councillors, said the only requirement for a councillor who resigned to be accepted back into the community would be for him to give an undertaking that he would wash his hands of the system.
"They must actively work with those opposed to the system," he said.
Mrs Albertina Sisulu, a president of the United Democratic Front, said that people who have quit the councils should be welcomed back by the community.
Resigning showed that they had now seen the light, she said.
Other councillors are in a dilemma.
On the one side, resignation would mean withdrawal of police protection. This would leave them open to possible attack from those who harboured grudges against the former councillors involvement in establishment politics.
One councillor said:
"People are saying I am a sell-out and a Government stooge.
"If I quit I will lose police protection. If I remain I face petrol bombs.
"What should I do ?"

Police behaviour: 'Whites reaction a sign of ignorance'

339

STAR 22/12/84

by

Eugene Saldanha,
Religion Reporter

Two leaders of the country's largest Christian churches yesterday said white opinions on the police role in the recent unrest in the townships were based on ignorance and wishful thinking.

The Rev Peter Storey, president of the Methodist Church, and Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC), were reacting to the findings of a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) survey which shows that only 5,2 percent of white adults polled evaluated the actions of the police during the recent unrest as "too hard".

However, Mr Storey, who earlier this year made a dramatic call on the liberation movements to lay down their arms, said the finding that 43 percent of whites polled were in favour of negotiations with the ANC, was encouraging.

"It is an indication that the call I initiated in October is gaining momentum and should be pressed upon by both parties," he added.

Of the respondents who were questioned on the role of police in riot control, 43,3 percent said their actions were "too soft", while 41,5 percent said it was "just strong enough".

Early this month the SACBC issued a report accusing the police of irregular and illegal activity in the townships during the unrest.

Both clerics said it was a "tragedy" that the poll was conducted only among the white section of the population.

"The white population is almost completely ignorant of what took place in the townships. I consider the results a confession of ignorance rather than a reflection of objective fact.

"It would be interesting to see the results of a survey among people in the townships that suffered most in times of unrest," said Archbishop Hurley.

"Only black people can answer any question about police action from personal experience.

The reasons white people gave for the low poll in the coloured and Indian elections demonstrates how successfully the Government and the SABC have covered up a disastrous area," he said.

The survey revealed that 14,4 percent of whites polled attributed the low poll to the voters' rejection of the new constitution, 35 percent attributed it to "apathy and ignorance" and 30,7 percent regarded "intimidation and propaganda by radical groups" as the cause.

391 - FUNERAL UNDERTAKING, CERTAIN AREAS.

Superceding w.d. no: 325

AREA A: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Durban, Germiston, Goodwood, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Kuils River, Nigel, Oberholzer, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Simon's Town, Springs, The Cape, Uitenhage, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria, Wonderboom and Wynberg;

AREA B: Bloemfontein, East London, Inanda, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Pietermaritzburg and Welkom.

AREA C: Odendaalsrus, Paarl, Potchefstroom, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand and Virginia. Municipal Area: Witbank.

AREA D: Kroonstad.

Footnotes

1. Additional Allowance - Special allowance
   - Embalming allowance

1985

URBAN AFRICANS - GENERAL

Police are probing corruption in black councils

339

E. Post 4/1/85

PRETORIA — Police are investigating about 30 cases involving possible corruption in the administration of black local authorities, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, disclosed yesterday.

He was commenting on the recommendation by Professor Tjaart van der Walt in his report to the Government on the recent unrest in the Vaal townships that a judicial commission of inquiry should be held into allegations of corruption, self-enrichment and maladministration in black local government.

Dr Viljoen said that although he was in favour of an inquiry, the police had been investigating similar alleged irregularities for the past few months.

There were about 30 cases, in various areas not confined to the Vaal triangle.

A final decision on an inquiry could only be taken when police prosecutions had been completed.

The hurried survey by Prof Van der Walt, Rector of Potchefstroom University, initiated by the Government into unrest in Vaal Triangle townships during the last four months of 1984, has labelled the newly instituted black local authorities and possible maladministration as the major catalysts of rioting in the region.

Dr Viljoen said the main findings emphasised in the survey all dealt with aspects of black local government.

Earlier this week, a few education-related details of the 970-page report were announced by the Deputy Minister of Education and Cooperation, Mr Sam de Beer, who said that Dr Viljoen said the report would be published after Prof Van der Walt had been given the opportunity to edit it, at Prof Van der Walt's request.

One of the points made by Prof Van der Walt was that there was frustration in the black community because the people lacked a voice in the decision-making processes in the country.

Dr Viljoen said the Government understood the urgency of this problem, and that was why a special Cabinet committee had been appointed to investigate the matter of political rights for urban blacks. This investigation was being given top priority.

Dr Viljoen said he accepted most of the recommendations made by the report.

It referred specifically to the town council of Lekoa, where bloody violence in the Transvaal first erupted, and the adverse effects of an intended rates hike announced by the council at the time.

When large-scale unrest first started, at least one Lekoa councillor was killed in mob actions and political analysts specified the suggested hike in rates as a likely cause of the violence.

Prof Van der Walt identified an "enormous ignorance" among blacks about local government and the ways of determining rates and levies.

In this respect, Dr Viljoen said, he agreed with the survey leader that urgent attention should be given to improving communications between residents, development boards and town councils. A campaign would be launched to ensure that people were properly informed about the workings of the local black government system.

"I undertake that no increase in rates will be considered before the investigation has been completed and the public informed about its findings," Dr Viljoen said. — Sapa

Jesse Jackson points to 'a way out' for SA

"America cannot morally justify relations with South Africa. It is a source of shame, like doing business with a prostitute."

"There's a way out for South Africa — in the tradition of Jesus, Gandhi and Martin Luther King. It is Bishop Desmond Tutu's way," the Reverend Jesse Jackson told Victoria Brittan of *The Guardian*, London, in an exclusive interview.

"The Rainbow Coalition brought Africa into its rightful place as a mainstream issue which it is now impolitic to ignore in America," he said.

The leader of America's black community and (according to Gallup) the second most popular man in the country, said South Africa "is the meeting place of America's foreign and domestic policy". And for him South Africa is a fascist country.

"Fascism anywhere is a threat to the human family — Britain, Israel, Germany and Italy know what damage fascism does. The Western allies who do business with South Africa must bear the moral responsibility for supporting it.

"South Africa does not exist independently. We cannot morally justify relations with South Africa. It is a source of shame, like doing business with a prostitute.

"Neither governments nor companies feel easy about their dealings with South Africa. Even Mr Reagan finally took a position against apart heid. But now the word must be made flesh. We have to go beyond the words to change policies. South Africa is immune to words."

Mr Jackson continued: "All my life I have lived with double standards; blacks have to be superior to be equal. The basic notion of white racial superiority is locked into the

Mr Jackson . . . "now the word must be made flesh."

constitution of our nation. You change laws, change behaviour, but race as the basis for decision-making runs deep. Look at athletics — blacks dominate, but the whites are the managers."

On his recent meeting with the Pope, in which he urged the pontiff to visit South Africa, he said: "The moral and non-violent forces of the world must co-ordinate."

The Jackson presidential campaign theme was "Jobs, peace and justice", and he believes that South Africa is an issue in all three.

"American workers are losing jobs to South Africa. Copper workers in Arizona are striking for $9 an hour. In South Africa they work for $1. It is the same story in the coal and steel industries. Slave labour is undermining organised labour.

"The United States is so self-indulgent in its nationalism that public opinion has been very slow to grasp the implications of foreign policy at home. In South Africa 80 percent of the people don't have the right to vote: their lack of democracy is a threat to the integrity of ours."

Mr Jackson described the Reagan Administration's foreign policy as morally bankrupt. "Constructive engagement with South Africa has been successful . . . in extending the life of apartheid," he said.

He was scornful of Dr Chester Crocker's ambitious plan to persuade South Africa into gradual change internally and into closer relations with its neighbours.

"Constructive engagement has meant more military intelligence shared, more bank loans, more trade, more acceptance of South African diplomats, more refusals at the UN to condemn apartheid. And the stronger South Africa becomes, the more it uses its leverage on its neighbours.

"But the will of the people of Africa to resist apartheid has not been daunted by these deceptive schemes. There is no military machine in the world adequate to quell the quest for justice."

Contrasting US Government attitudes to Poland and South Africa, Mr Jackson said: "In both you have unions under pressure, the churches under pressure — but the criteria for criticism are not the same.

"It is not just ideology: communism is not the issue. We have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, China, but not with Angola. Race is a cancer eating the soul of our country.

"Look at starvation in Africa — it is inconceivable that Europeans could be allowed to starve as people are in Ethiopia or Somalia or Sudan."

Kennedy cares about people *and* politics

STAR 8-1-85

From Andre Meyerowitz of The Star's political staff

As Ted Kennedy flits about the country, getting mixed reactions from the people he meets, it is as well to remember that he is a professional politician.

The visiting American senator's main preoccupation since arriving here on Saturday has been an exploration of the lives and lifestyles of black South Africans.

As an uncompromising liberal, he does care about human rights and the racial set-up in South Africa. This is evident from the humility and even tenderness of his demeanour when he is with ordinary black people and away from (or believes he is away from) the gaze of the media. He, and members of his family who are accompanying him, do seem keen to learn and seem genuinely saddened by a lot of what they have seen so far.

At the same time, a politician thrives on issues, and apartheid is an issue which Mr Kennedy knows he can use to advance his own interests back home in America. His visit is obviously a political one. Much as he is distressed by circumstances here, Kennedy is also very interested in Kennedy.

As a professional, he can spot an emerging issue and run with it. The present wave of anti-apartheid feeling in the United States is something he will certainly try to encourage and capitalise on when he gets back.

His position in Congress is not intrinsically very powerful — he is not a member of the Senate majority and has no committee chairmanship — but he does have great influence and a great capacity to command media attention. What is more, on the apartheid issue he will have gained the credibility of complying with a frequent South African injunction: "Come and see for yourself."

He was clearly well briefed before he got here. He has already seen a great deal at first hand. And he has had many private conversations with people ranging from a common black labourer (smiles) to a powerful white Cabinet minister (gnashing of teeth).

This is one of the differences between the present Kennedy visit and its forerunner in 1966. At that time the Government chose to pretend, publicly at least, that Robert Kennedy did not exist, and thereby lost its chance to put its case.

Now, the remaining Kennedy is getting more tan one side of the story — and although there is little doubt that he will reject the Government's side, he will have a better grasp of local realities. This could be important if one day he does become truly powerful in American politics.

The Republicans are entrenched for the moment, with George Bush a good early bet for the next White House election. The Democrats are in disarray. Many voters have written Kennedy off, and the ghost of Mary-Jo Kopechne will haunt him for the rest of his political life.

But there is an ebb and flow to American politics which cannot be disregarded, and Teddy Kennedy may yet become the President. If so, the South African Government will have occasion to recall the week he spent whizzing around this country.

CAPE Times 10/1/85 339

Time to ditch the influx control laws

By S P CILLIERS

INFLUX control has now clearly emerged as a major issue affecting the stability of South African society and it needs to be attended to urgently.

In view of the fact that influx control forms a key element of the policy of separate development as pursued by the state, its removal can only be achieved if a drastic reconceptualization of the policy of separate development is effected.

There is now an imperative need for such a reconceptualization. For this, it is necessary to consider that the policy of separate development has served (and still serves) as the basis of the national development plan of the state for the past several decades. Its basic aim was to preserve the identity and autonomy of originally the Afrikaner and later the white community in South Africa.

In view of its failure, an alternative national development plan now needs to be formulated.

A national development plan must have as its goal the restructuring of the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the societal structure so as to promote the realization of the reasonable aspirations of the population within a democratic system.

Modernizing

On the political front it calls for a restructuring that would allow for all persons living within any particular area of jurisdiction of any political system to participate in the decision-making process at local, regional and national levels.

The economic system must cater for growth and development in order to accommodate a growing and modernizing population. The social order must allow for people to maintain personal, family and community relations as far as possible. Cultural values as expressed in peoples' preferences for lifestyles must be protected.

From the preceding, specific concrete goals and guidelines may be derived in terms of which an overall development strategy and specific strategies for urban growth and urbanization may be evaluated. Thus it should be clear that the above goals require that the strategy should aim at the eventual institution of complete freedom of movement and settlement.

In the absence of such freedom no effective political participation can be achieved, economic growth and development cannot be maximally achieved, people cannot have normal family and community relations, and preferences with regard to lifestyles cannot be realized in practice.

Influx control

The specific mechanisms of control envisaged in past proposals and those contained in the present system are based on the negative presumption which denies the existence of claims to permanent rights of residence to black persons in white-controlled areas of South Africa. It therefore denies black persons — even those with South African citizenship — one of the basic rights of citizenship, ie. the right to freedom of movement.

It follows from the above that it is desirable to replace the present system of influx control with a national strategy for urban growth and urbanization designed as part of a national development plan. A development plan must consist of a strategy which facilitates the realization of the stated goals. As a strategy it must consist of enabling mechanisms rather than of limiting or coercive measures.

It is to be expected that the institution of freedom of movement and settlement will, at least initially, lead to higher rates of migration in to urban and white-controlled rural areas. In order to minimize the negative effects of such developments a restructuring of present systems of organization and control needs to be achieved along the following lines:

☐ The promotion of industrial and commercial deconcentration in existing urban and in particular metropolitan areas in order to restore the present imbalanced urban systems. The aim must be to eliminate the existing monopoly of whites over the economic growth potential of urban areas and to maximize the use of existing infrastructure.

Suburban

☐ Dormitory towns must be allowed to develop into balanced suburban communities, workplaces and living areas must be allowed to develop in closer proximity to one another, sources of revenue for local services must be allowed to develop in local communities so that local authorities can become viable entities. This requires the opening of commercial and industrial areas to entrepreneurs of all population groups.

Deconcentrated growth points with existing urban complexes must be promoted.

☐ A review of the system of zoning of land use in urban areas and of the system of control over the licensing of commercial and industrial activities so as to create maximal opportunities for informal economic activity.

☐ The institution of intermediary systems of urban and regional authority to structure total urban and regional systems effectively.

☐ The institution of a comprehensive housing strategy to cater for rapid urban growth and to prevent urban congestion and overpopulation.

This requires:

- Controlled informal urban settlement with security of tenure in the place of uncontrolled illegal squatting;
- Adopting the Slums Act, extending its applicability to black townships, and applying it strictly in order to contain overpopulation, congestion and decay in the formal sectors of urban areas;
- Further extension of the housing policy to maximize participation by the private sector, including the end-user, in the housing process.

☐ The systematic dismantling and eventual scrapping of the Group Areas Act so as to facilitate intra- and inter-urban migration and circulation of the growing developed sector of the population.

☐ Rural and agricultural reform and development programmes for both black states (national as well as independent) and white rural areas to facilitate and promote both subsistence and commercial agriculture maximally.

This requires a systematic replacement of communal land rights by individual land tenure in black areas and the reinstitution of land tenure rights of blacks in white rural areas. In final analysis it calls for a major revision of the Black Land Act (1913) and of the Black Land and Trust Act (1936).

☐ The extension of full civil rights to blacks and the basis of domicile, as in the case of whites, coloureds and Asians. This means that blacks living in white-controlled areas (such as those with Section 10 (1) a-c rights in urban areas and those living as permanent workers on white farms) must be recognized as full citizens of these areas with full freedom of movement. Influx control and pass laws for such people must be scrapped.

The principle of domicile must also form the basis of the allocation of political rights for all citizens at local, regional and national levels.

(Professor Cilliers teaches sociology at the University of Stellenbosch.)

RDM 11/1/85 339

Influx laws hamper our economic growth

S P CILLIERS

INFLUX control has now clearly emerged as a major issue affecting the stability of South African society and it needs to be attended to urgently.

In view of the fact that influx control forms a key element of the policy of separate development as pursued by the State, its removal can only be achieved if a drastic reconceptualisation of the policy of separate development is effected.

There is now an imperative need for such a reconceptualisation.

For this, it is necessary to consider that the policy of separate development has served (and still serves) as the basis of the national development plan of the State for the past several decades.

Its basic aim was to preserve the identity and autonomy of originally the Afrikaner and later the white community in South Africa.

In view of its failure, an alternative national development plan now needs to be formulated.

A national development plan must have as its goal the restructuring of the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the societal structure so as to promote the realisation of the reasonable aspirations of the population within a democratic system.

On the political front it calls for a restructuring that would allow for all persons living within any particular area of jurisdiction of any political system to participate in the decision-making process at local, regional and national levels.

The economic system must cater for growth and development in order to accommodate a growing and modernising population.

The social order must allow for people to maintain personal, family and community relations as far as possible. Cultural values as expressed in peoples' preferences for lifestyles must be protected.

From the preceding, specific concrete goals and guidelines may be derived in terms of which an overall development strategy and specific strategies for urban growth and urbanisation may be evaluated.

Thus it should be clear that the above goals require that the strategy should aim at the eventual institution of complete freedom of movement and settlement.

In the absence of such freedom no effective political participation can be achieved, economic growth and development cannot be maximally achieved, people cannot have normal family and community relations and preferences with regard to lifestyles cannot be realised in practice.

The specific mechanisms of control envisaged in past proposals and those contained in the present system are based on the negative presumption which denies the existence of claims to permanent rights of residence to black persons in white-controlled areas of South Africa.

It therefore denies black persons — even those with South African citizenship — one of the basic rights of citizenship — i.e., the right to freedom of movement.

It follows from the above that it is desirable to replace the present system of influx control with a national strategy for urban growth and urbanisation designed as part of a national development plan.

A development plan must consist of a strategy which facilitates the realisation of the stated goals. As a strategy it must consist of enabling mechanisms rather than of limiting or coercive measures.

It is to be expected that the institution of freedom of movement and settlement will, at least initially, lead to higher rates of migration in to urban and white-controlled rural areas.

In order to minimise the negative effects of such developments a restructuring of present systems of organisation and control needs to be achieved along the following lines:

- The promotion of industrial and commercial deconcentration in existing urban, and in particular metropolitan, areas in order to restore the present imbalanced urban systems.

The aim must be to eliminate the existing monopoly of whites over the economic growth potential of urban areas and to maximise the use of existing infrastructure.

- Dormitory towns must be allowed to develop into balanced suburban communities; workplaces and living areas must be allowed to develop in closer proximity to one another; sources of revenue for local services must be allowed to develop in local communities so that local authorities can become viable entities.

This requires the opening of commercial and industrial areas to entrepreneurs of all population groups. Deconcentrated growth points with existing urban complexes must be promoted.

- A review of the system of zoning of land use in urban areas and of the system of control over the licensing of commercial and industrial activities so as to create maximal opportunities for informal economic activity.
- The institution of intermediary systems of urban and regional authority to structure total urban and regional systems effectively.
- The institution of a comprehensive housing strategy to cater for rapid urban growth and to prevent urban congestion and overpopulation.

This requires:

- Controlled, informal urban settlement, with security of tenure in the place of uncontrolled illegal squatting;
- Adopting the Slums Act, extending its applicability to black townships and applying it strictly in order to contain overpopulation, congestion and decay in the formal sectors of urban areas;
- Further extension of the housing policy to maximise participation by the private sector, including the end-user, in the housing process.
- The systematic dismantling and eventual scrapping of the Group Areas Act so as to facilitate intra- and inter-urban migration and circulation of the growing developed sector of the population.
- Rural and agricultural reform and development programmes for both black states (national as well as independent) and white rural areas to facilitate and promote both subsistence and commercial agriculture maximally.

This requires a systematic replacement of communal land rights by individual land tenure in black areas and the reinstitution of land tenure rights of blacks in white rural areas.

In the final analysis it calls for a major revision of the Black Land Act (1913) and of the Black Land and Trust Act (1936).

- The extension of full civil rights to blacks and the basis of domicile, as in the case of whites, coloureds and Asians.

This means that blacks living in white-controlled areas (such as those with Section 10 (1) a-c rights in urban areas and those living as permanent workers on white farms) must be recognised as full citizens of these areas with full freedom of movement.

Influx control and pass laws for such people must be scrapped.

The principle of domicile must also form the basis of the allocation of political rights for all citizens at local, regional and national levels.

(Professor Cilliers teaches sociology at the University of Stellenbosch).

Kgame slams UDF, Azapo

CLAIMS that unrest in the Vaal Triangle took place because residents there were partly ignorant of the functions of the Black Local Authority's Act were described as "a pinnacle of myopia and ignorance" by two black political organisations.

The allegations were made in a statement released this week in Pretoria by Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA), to endorse the findings of the Van der Walt Commission into the recent riots in the Vaal. The statement further stated that not only residents of that area were ignorant but that the situation was worsened by the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo).

Mr Kgame accused the UDF and Azapo of having exploited the fact that many black people were unfamiliar with the running of municipalities "for their own short term political gain."

"Instead of the senseless attacks on councillors, which merely serve to divide and confuse the community, these organisations should be striving for political accommodation of blacks at other governmental levels," Mr Kgame said.

Reacting to these allegations, Mr Popo Molefe, UDF general secretary said: "There is none as blind as those who refuse to see. To believe that it is out of ignorance that the people of the Vaal rejected dummy councils is to believe that it is out of ignorance the oppressed masses are rejecting white minority rule. In fact, the statement by Ucasa represents the pinnacle of myopia and ignorance."

Mr Molefe went on to ask if it was the fault of his organisation that the Lekoa Town Council was forced to raise rent and service charges because of not being financially viable? Representation at local level, he emphasized, was meaningless without democracy at the central government level.

Mr Amos Masondo, publicity secretary of the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), said, that the people were ignorant was untrue.

Time to ditch influx control

Mercury 15/1/85 339(455)

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In view of the fact that influx control forms a key element of the policy of separate development as pursued by the State, its removal can be achieved only if a drastic reconceptualisation of the policy of separate development is effected.

Imperative

There is now an imperative need for such a reconceptualisation. For this it is necessary to consider that the policy of separate development has served (and still serves) as the basis of the national development plan of the State for the past several decades. Its basic aim was to preserve the identity and autonomy of, originally, the Afrikaner and, later, the white community in South Africa.

In view of its failure, an alternative national development plan now needs to be formulated.

A national development plan must have as its goal the restructuring of the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the societal structure so as to promote the realisation of the reasonable aspirations of the population within a democratic system.

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Negative

The specific mechanisms of control envisaged in past proposals and those contained in the present system are based on the negative presumption which denies the existence of claims to permanent rights of residence to black persons in white-controlled areas of South Africa. It therefore denies black persons — even those with South African citizenship — one of the basic rights of citizenship, i e the right to freedom of movement.

It follows from the above that it is desirable to replace the present system of influx control with a national strategy for urban growth and urbanisation designed as part of a national development plan. A development plan must consist of a strategy which facilitates the realisation of the stated goals. As a strategy it must consist of enabling mechanisms rather than of limiting or coercive measures.

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Viable entities

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Full citizens

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The principle of domicile must also form the basis of the allocation of political rights for all citizens at local, regional and national levels.

● *(Professor Cilliers teaches sociology at the University of Stellenbosch)*

The Star Wednesday

Support for idea of black authorities having police forces

16/1/85

339

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Urban Councils' Association of South Africa (Ucasa) "wholeheartedly" supports the plans of black local authorities to set up their own police forces and hopes that training will be provided by the South African Police.

Ucasa president Mr Steve Kgame said today that top-level talks with the Ministry of Co-operation and Development on the matter had already reached an "advanced stage".

Mr Kgame made it clear in an interview with *The Star* that the police force would be armed and equipped with riot control gear.

The first initiatives to set up new municipal police forces came in the wake of the urban unrest last year. Until then councillors had not publicly made moves to use the provisions of section 34 of the Black Local Authorities Act, which allows for the appointment of law enforcement officers.

Mr Kgame shrugged off the comparison with white municipalities which do not have independent police forces. "When it comes to blacks the South African Police are inadequate," he charged.

He insisted that township councillors had no desire to run police forces but had no option — "we cannot shrug our shoulders and watch people die".

Although Mr Kgame emphasised the high township crime rate and said municipal police would be there to attend to municipal affairs, he made it quite clear that they would deal with unrest.

In the latest wave of township troubles, since last September, councillors have been a particular target of outraged residents. Mr Kgame's own house was petrol-bombed just weeks ago.

Mr Kgame said the establishment of local forces was a priority and already overburdened councils would simply have to foot the bill for the men and their arms. But he was hoping that Ucasa could negotiate for the SAP to subsidise municipal police.

areas" were defined as those "with some form of local authority." But, as Haarhoff points out, this excludes "populations who live in close proximity to urban areas, who may be economically and functionally linked to them, but because they reside in areas without local authorities, escape being classified as urban."

These he describes as "frontier zones," largely inside KwaZulu but close to established urban centres. Those identified surround the Durban metropolitan sub-region (DMS), Maritzburg, Richards Bay and northern Natal. Together, he says, the Durban/Maritzburg districts accommodate two-thirds of the region's estimated urban black population of 1,6m.

Jobs are the obvious attraction. The fact that "in KwaZulu migration between rural areas and frontier zones is possible" is a contributing factor. "Controls by influx regulations," notes Haarhoff, "are difficult to apply, except in terms of access to employment in white areas."

After adjustment of the census figure for blacks he regards as "urban," Haarhoff has made a series of population projections for the region to the year 2000. Assuming population growth and urban migratory trends remain constant, he says the region's African population is likely to nearly double from 4,7m to around 8m — and that from natural increases alone.

However, he expects urban migration will continue at the 1970-1980 rate resulting in an increase in urbanisation from the present 35% to 42%. But even at this level there will be severe strain on the rural areas where the population is expected to grow from around 3m to 5m. Some have serious doubts "whether the rural areas have the capacity to absorb a population increment of this size without a further drop in living standards."

The answer, he believes, could lie in allowing urbanisation to increase to between 55% and 65%, coupled with a vigorous rural development programme and improving the possible absorption capacity of rural "white" Natal.

The authorities might be horrified at the suggestion, but Haarhoff argues that, under the circumstances, an urbanisation rate of around 65% is not only likely but necessary. It will, he says, ease the pressure on the rural areas by keeping population growth constant and "make rural development a more realistic proposition."

But what are the implications of an urbanisation rate of 65% for areas like the DMS already heavily populated by squatters? Haarhoff's calculations suggest the black population of the DMS could rise from around 1m to 3,6m at the turn of the century — depending on the rate of city-bound migration and the effectiveness of government's decentralisation policies.

In the process, the city's racial composition is likely to change fundamentally. Of a total estimated population of 4,7m urban dwellers, 71% will most probably be black.

FM
18/1/85

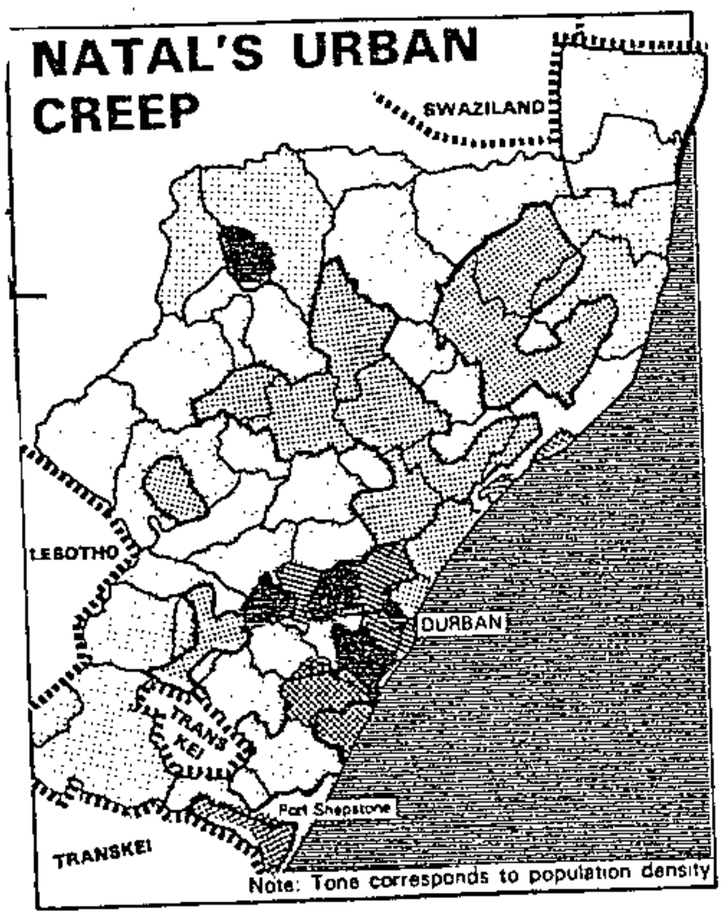
URBANISATION 339

At Durban's gates

New statistics have emerged which indicate government's estimate of the rate of urbanisation in Natal/KwaZulu could be wrong.

According to the 1980 census, 22,7% of the black population of Natal/KwaZulu was urbanised. But in his doctoral thesis on urbanisation, Natal University's Errol Haarhoff suggests it could be as high as 35%. The recent increase in urban squatting seems to confirm his view.

The reason for the discrepancy appears to be government's narrow definition of an "urban area." In the 1980 census, "urban



Councils ask to form own police forces

☐ From Page 1

cils have decided to establish their own "law enforcement units" and have requested permission to do so from the Minister. The South African Police will, where necessary, assist in the training of the new council police.

According to Dr Viljoen's original statement, the primary function of law enforcement units was to ensure the safety of residents by combatting crime and maintaining law and order.

They could, however, be called in to help police with riot control and to fulfil any role assigned to them.

On January 4, further powers were offered to town councils, including traffic control, fire-fighting and running ambulance services.

No council has yet asked to exercise these powers.

The Government had been "dragging its feet for years and the latest July deeadline was typical of Government mismanagement", he claimed.

Possible delays at the Department of Home Affairs in processing the licences into identity documents could mean that thousands of drivers would be unable to meet the deadline, he said.

In a front page Rand Daily Mail article last week,

☐ To Page 2

16 councils opt for own police force

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

MORE than half of the black town councils established under the Black Local Authorities Act have formally decided to establish their own police forces, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, of the Department of Co-operation and Development, disclosed yesterday.

Training of these local police forces or "law enforcement units" starts next month, he added.

Council-controlled "law enforcement units", like the town councils themselves," have been at the centre of a political controversy in the black community over their perceived role as ancillaries of apartheid.

Thirty-one town councils have been established under the Black Local Authorities Act to date. The 32nd will be formally inaugurated at Wesselton, near Ermelo, on Monday.

Of the 31 existing town councils, 16 have formally requested the power to establish their own law enforcement units, Mr Oosthuizen said.

This apparently includes Alexandra, whose mayor, the Reverend Sam Buti, has run into criticism over his reported plans to establish a R700 000 "law enforcement unit", referred to by his opponents as a "private army".

Asked yesterday whether Alexandra was one of the 16 town councils to opt for its own law enforcement agency, Mr Oosthuizen said: "I presume it was. It was one of the town councils which was investigated with a view to establishing a law enforcement unit."

Only councils which specifically asked Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, to authorise the establishment of a municipal police force were investigated, Mr Oosthuizen said.

Under the Act, the power to establish and maintain a police force has to be conferred on councils by the Minister.

Last October, in the wake of serious unrest in townships in the Vaal Triangle, in which local councillors were the target of hostile and even homicidal attacks, Dr Viljoen announced that after discussions with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, it had been decided to authorise the setting up of municipal police forces.

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☐ To Page 2

Black town councils to get own police

PRETORIA — More than half of the black town councils established under the Black Local Authorities Act have formally decided to establish their own police forces, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said at the weekend.

Training of these local police forces or "law enforcement units" starts next month, he added.

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Police for black councils

Own Correspondent

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According to Dr Viljoen's original statment, the primary function of law enforcement units is to ensure the safety of residents by fighting crime and maintaining law and order.

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21/1/85

339

Councils to have own police forces

By SYD KHUMALO

IN a meeting of the West Rand region of the Urban Councils' Associations of South Africa (Ucasa), held at Dobsonville yesterday, the national president, Mr Steve Kgame announced that the various councils will now have their own police force, which will be trained at the Hammanskraal Police College.

Mr Kgame, who said councillors should not be intimidated by political organisations into resigning also stated that fresh plans for the accumulation of finances for the various townships are in the pipeline.

"I appeal to the councillors not to succumb to outside pressure because the people who have elected them had confidence in them, and I don't understand why they go to the United Democratic Front or the Azanian People's Organisation when they resign. Why not go back to the same people who elected them?" said Mr Kgame.

Some of the plans to accumulate finance are:

- Fines from the traffic department which will now be controlled by the different black local authorities, and
- A levy on employers throughout the country, which is expected to yield R800 million.

The meeting was told that these plans would help the councils to run and maintain essential services without increasing rents, because the money would come from the different sources of revenue.

'Negotiating forum' on the cards

RDM 23/1/85 (339)

Govt may give blacks greater say

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Poltical Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

THE GOVERNMENT was considering establishing a new negotiating forum in which blacks would have a far greater say in political reform, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail in Cape Town, Dr Viljoen said a new negotiation structure was one of the issues being considered by the Cabinet committee examining the future of urban blacks.

Results of the committee's work were likely to be made known in the first half of the year, he said.

Dr Viljoen said the committee was trying to avoid working out solutions and presenting them to people because this had caused problems in the previous stage of reform in respect of the coloureds.

The committee had tried to adopt a give-and-take style of negotiation with the black leaders who had made themselves available for discussions.

But there was a feeling that the negotiation structure should be changed because the committee represented only one participant in the process, Dr Viljoen said.

He added that this had been suggested to the Government and he believed it was the line along which people should be thinking.

The possibility of a new discussion forum did not mean the committee had failed.

"I would not say that the Cabinet committee is not achieving what it set out to achieve. I think it has made good progress and I think that some of its results should be forthcoming in the first half of this year," he said.

P.T.O.

The Government had hoped for a greater input by extra-establishment black groups and leaders, but there was apparently considerable resistance to being associated with the committee.

These groups could be encouraged to participate if the Government produced some results that showed a clear commitment to further reform and thereby demonstrated the value of negotiation.

"My experience is that black leaders are open to the need for a peaceful solution, which means a give-and-take rather than a simple black majority single-state concept which, in any case, would not be accepted by the whites and would lead to deadlock," Dr Viljoen said.

The Government's priorities for black political reform included the provision of acceptable participation in decision-making by black communities in areas affecting their lives, and joint decision-making with other groups on general affairs.

The two basic prerequisites for constitutional reform were:

- The acknowledgement of the cultural, national, ethnic diversity in the population, and therefore differentiation, according to population groups, in the political structure; and
- The maintenance of social, economic, educational and political standards and norms that had been achieved, in contrast with the rest of Africa.

Successful reform at central level was also crucial to the success of the new black local Government system, he said.

The past year was one of transition for the new system and there were many problems, including lack of understanding.

The perception in black communities that they were being excluded from central decision-making manifested itself in a rejection of the new black local authorities which were seen as an alternative to a role in central Government.

Central Government reform was also crucial to educational issues, he said.

Dr Viljoen also said the Government was reviewing certain aspects of the policy on population removals, though removals would not be halted entirely.

Negotiations on removals for consolidation purposes would continue with the governments of national states.

"But when it comes to forced settlement and also the resettlement of townships — the policy in the past has been that they be resettled in the national states — this is an aspect which we are having a penetrating new look at," Dr Viljoen said.

Major new plans for urban blacks

PARLIAMENT — Major new plans for the constitutional and socio-economic development of urban blacks, including freehold title, were announced today by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

He announced the establishment of an informal, non-statutory forum in which interest groups and Government will hold open discussion on constitutional matters.

He announced that:

- Leasehold rights could now become full property rights.
- The Government agreed with black communities that clarity had to be reached soon on the issue of citizenship.
- Negative and discriminatory aspects of influx control had to be eliminated.
- Black communities had to be given a political say at higher than local government level.
- Steps to increase the credibility of existing local authorities were vital.

The first thing that had be-

● To Page 3, Col 8

Plans for urban blacks

● From page 1.

come clear from the special Cabinet Committee's wide-ranging negotiations was that the improvement of the everyday circumstances of black communities could be effectively promoted by giving "searching attention to attitudes and relations in their daily human contacts".

As a first step, directives were going to all Government departments and bodies concerned with blacks in the socio-economic sphere to submit programmes for the improvement of attitudes in the performance of their functions and for the elimination of problems.

"In addition, all Government bodies must ensure that black communities are involved in the decision-making that affects them in the socio-economic sphere," Mr Botha said.

The Government accepted the permanence in large numbers of the black population who find themselves outside the national states, and it was accepted that these people could not express themselves politically beyond local level via government structures in the national states.

It has therefore been decided to treat such communities, for constitutional purposes, as entitites which in their own right, giving them political participation and a say at higher levels. — Sapa.

Sowetan 25/1/85 839

UDF slams plan for council cops

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) has lashed at the Department of Co-operation and Development for giving local town councils the green-light to have their own police forces.

Training of the auxiliary police forces for 16 black town councils start next month under instructors appointed by the South African Police.

In a hard-hitting statement the UDF said: "These police forces are not aimed at crime prevention but will be tools in the hands of the unpopular town council to defend councillors and suppress mass resistance to abitrary measures like high rents, water, electricity charges etc.

"They are intended to relieve the already overburdened SAP and the SADF from the obligation of controlling unrests in the townships. Their establishment will further siphon off funds which should be used to provide the much needed amenities such as housing, recreation facilities etc," the statement said.

"They will only serve to deepen the scale of conflict in the affected communities. We reject them and call on the Department of Co-operation and Development and the councils to abandon the scheme and solve the material problems of the people," the statement added.

A call to test the legal foundation of apartheid

ARGUS 29/1/88

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Argus Foreign Service in London reports on an unusual plea to the World Court from an eminent South African lawyer

PROFESSOR John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, has called for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice at The Hague on the "denationalisation" of South Africa's black people in terms of the Government's homelands policy.

A finding that this "pivotal principle" of modern apartheid violated international law could give impetus to a revolution in South African attitudes.

Professor Dugard, who is professor of law at the university and director of its Centre for Applied Legal Studies, made his call in an article in the latest issue of the International Commission of Jurists' Review.

In the absence of a finding on this matter, he wrote, the South African Government would continue arguing that its policies complied fully with international law.

Professor Dugard said that under contemporary international law states were barred from discriminating against their nationals on grounds of race. Thus it appeared that measures whereby residents in independent homelands lost their South African citizenship, would violate international law.

A new strategy was required in the internationbal community's dealings with South Africa and only the International Court of Justice could provide the necessary legal foundation for such a response.

Clearly, the South African Government would reject a finding on the "denationalisation" of blacks as politically biased and legally untenable.

However, in the aftermath of the court's 1971 Namibia opinion and as one state after another gave their backing to the opinion, South Africa was obliged to change its strategy and accept that independence for a unitary Namibia was the only politically viable goal.

Thus, after the initial outburst of anger over the opinion on blacks' citizenship rights, there was a real possibility that Pretoria would relent and reconsider the course on which it had embarked.

Professor Dugard

Professor Dugard said the Government was becoming increasingly dependent on white, coloured and Indian conservatives, rather than on the reactionary forces of Afrikanerdom.

"It is precisely this constituency that would be most disturbed by a ruling by the International Court of Justice that Pretoria's policies towards the blacks were premised on an illegality.

"Secondly, South Africa's Western allies are committed to the promotion of the rule of law in the world order and could be expected to bring new influence to bear on Pretoria, as evidenced by their response to the 1971 Namibia opinion."

Professor Dugard said it had long been recognised that judicial decisions played an important educational role in domestic societies.

"Thus the judgement of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Brown vs Board of Education case in 1954 provided the impetus for a revolution in attitudes towards race in the United States.

"Judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice should be similarly viewed.

"An advisory opinion from the court that the pivotal principle of modern apartheid violated international law could serve the same purpose as the Brown decision — both among people and among nations".

The alternative to direct urban black rule

LONDON — Leading Southern Africa authority Professor William Gutteridge spells it out today.

Unless the South African Government returns to direct rule on urban black communities, he says, it may have no alternative but to negotiate eventually with United Democratic Front leaders and release jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Professor Gutteridge makes this point in the latest publication from the highly respected Institute for the Study of Conflict.

It comes within the framework of an argument concluding that South Africa is in a state of siege rather than revolution and that the Government will retain basic control through the 1980s with a mixture of reform and repression.

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

The price of relative stability in South Africa is going to be high, says Professor Gutteridge, and it will be hard to afford ... but the country has no realistic alternative.

Professor Gutteridge, emeritus professor of international studies at Birmingham's University of Aston, said the events of the last few months of 1984 demonstrated a total breakdown of Government communication with urban blacks.

This was the main problem facing the Government in its plans for further constitutional change; 1984 would prove to have been a watershed in modern South African history.

Events often violent in character began to push into the background the ideology of apartheid and even the rhetoric of Black Consciousness.

Whatever the deficiencies of the new constitution might be, it had changed the nature of South Africa's political processes and effectively focused attention on internal resistance and unrest.

It was probably an exaggeration on Bishop Desmond Tutu's part to suggest that the Government was in a panic.

However, the use by Ministers of the term "revolutionary climate" clearly indicated that they no longer felt themselves totally in control of events.

Reactions from outside South Africa could now be taken as a clear reflection of its increased volatility.

British attitudes remained directly and fairly simplistically related to a high level of bilateral trade with and investment in South Africa.

However, a fundamental shift of opinion appeared to be taking place in the United States.

"If South Africa's Accord with Mozambique were to collapse and intransigence in Namibia at the same time continues," said Professor Gutteridge, "the United States policy of constructive engagement could easily be greatly modified, with important consequences for the South African economy."

Disinvestment was much more of an issue in the United States than in Britain and on the Continent.

Professor Gutteridge said the new era heralded by the constitutional dispensation had begun in South Africa.

Already the repercussions of the formal change had created a level of uncertainty which only a dramatic move on black political participation could remove.

"This is unlikely to take shape in the near future," he added, "and thus almost everything depends on the capacity and the willingness of the reconstituted Government of South Africa, still based on white control, to institute real social reforms and create economic opportunities.

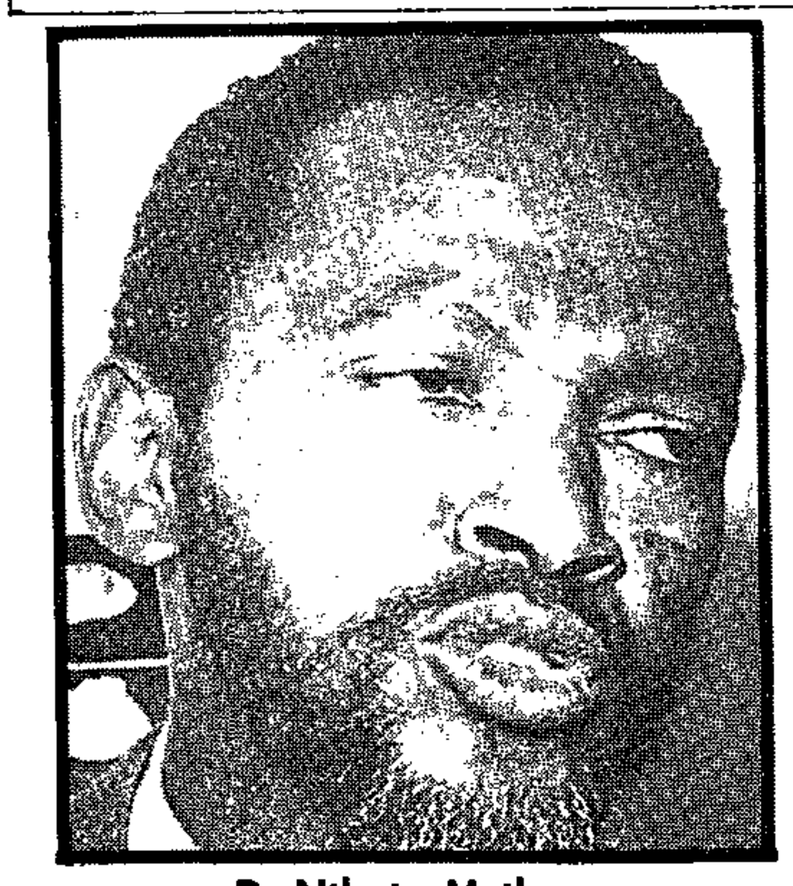
"This in turn is closely related to the future health of the economy which does not depend only on global recovery, nor just on the price of gold."

Talking point

P W Botha's offer to blacks — Motlana replies

ARGUS 31/1/85 339

PRESIDENT P W BOTHA'S pronouncements on black freehold rights, citizenship and influx control and his offer to them of a negotiating forum have sparked major political interest. Argus Political Editor LEON MARSHALL spoke to Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten and key black political figure on the Reef, on how he saw the President's statements.



Dr Nthato Motlana

President P W Botha

Question: How do you see the President's speech? Have you taken 'cautious encouragement' from it as initially reported?

Answer: The President made a bland statement. What could I have found encouraging about it. It lacked everything that could be called a statement of intent. Mr Botha might have tried to placate his rightwing by being vague. But what has it left us, the black people?

It was a vague and highly qualified statement. He could have said all blacks could qualify for freehold tenure. Yet, he qualified it by saying it would apply only to those who qualified for leasehold rights. And we all know how difficult it is to even get leasehold.

Debating society

I don't know what this debating society is that he is offering us where the Government is supposed to talk to invited blacks. We've been doing that since 1910. We don't need it.

In black society the statements have been rejected almost with contempt. For the momement it has given us no hope whatsoever. We'll have to see what the enabling legislation on freehold rights and inbflux control says.

Q: What do you think would break the logjam between white and black?

A: Many black people have said to me to break the logjam, to end mistrust, the government needs to do something dramatic.

I suggest two minor things that could be done towards that end and that would not affect the power structure — in other words white minority rule. The government needs to say:

'We abolish the pass laws with all their ramifications forthwith;' and

'We abolish the Group Areas Act forthwith.'

If it is prepared to do that it will create so much goodwill that it will be possible to start negotiations towards a constitutional agreement. Many blacks would sit down and talk. But that is the bottomline — abolition of the Group Areas Act and the pass laws.

I was once invited by Dr Piet Koornhof to serve on a regional committee for urban blacks. Before agreeing, I called a public meeting to consult the ordinary people. There were two things they said should be done before I could serve on the committee: first abolish the Group Areas Act and the pass laws.

The question is whether the government has the political courage to do that.

The problem is that the longer they delay, the more difficult it will become for negotations. Black demands are growing, not diminishing. First they demanded one department of education, not caring whether it was under a white minister or not. Now there are already those demanding not only one department but also that the minister should be black.

One thing there should be no misunderstanding about, we'll not go to the negotiating table carrying our passes.

The Government must show its bona fides first. We've been negotiating too long.

Q: But wouldn't some blacks be prepared to go to the negotiating forum anyway?

A: Of course. There are those who have grown fat on the system — the elite created by the government and who owe everything they have to government patronage. They will rush to Cape Town.

The Government may even give them something which in other circumstances would have meant something. But the people they give such concessions to are themselves rejected. Thus, what they come away with is also rejected.

Why call a puppet to say 'we're giving you freehold rights and this and that'? Why can people with doctorates from Oxford not learn? Why make concessions to puppets? Why give things to them which other people have died and suffered for?

Q: In what context then did you use the words 'cautiously optimistic' when first approached on the President's remarks?

Mirage

A: I am cautiously optimistic, yes, but only because I see the Government slowly and painfully coming to grips with reality. The mirage they saw of one day reversing the stream of blacks to the urban areas has disappeared.

Q: Do you think the President's offer of negotiation might eventually cause a division in black politics, with some — say the ANC — favouring talks and others — say Azapo — continuing to reject it?

A: The debating chamber offered to us is almost laughable.

We're all working for power, equality, one man one vote. We'll stand united on these things. There will be no real split in black society as long as that remains our common aim.

You see, it is Government policies that unite us.

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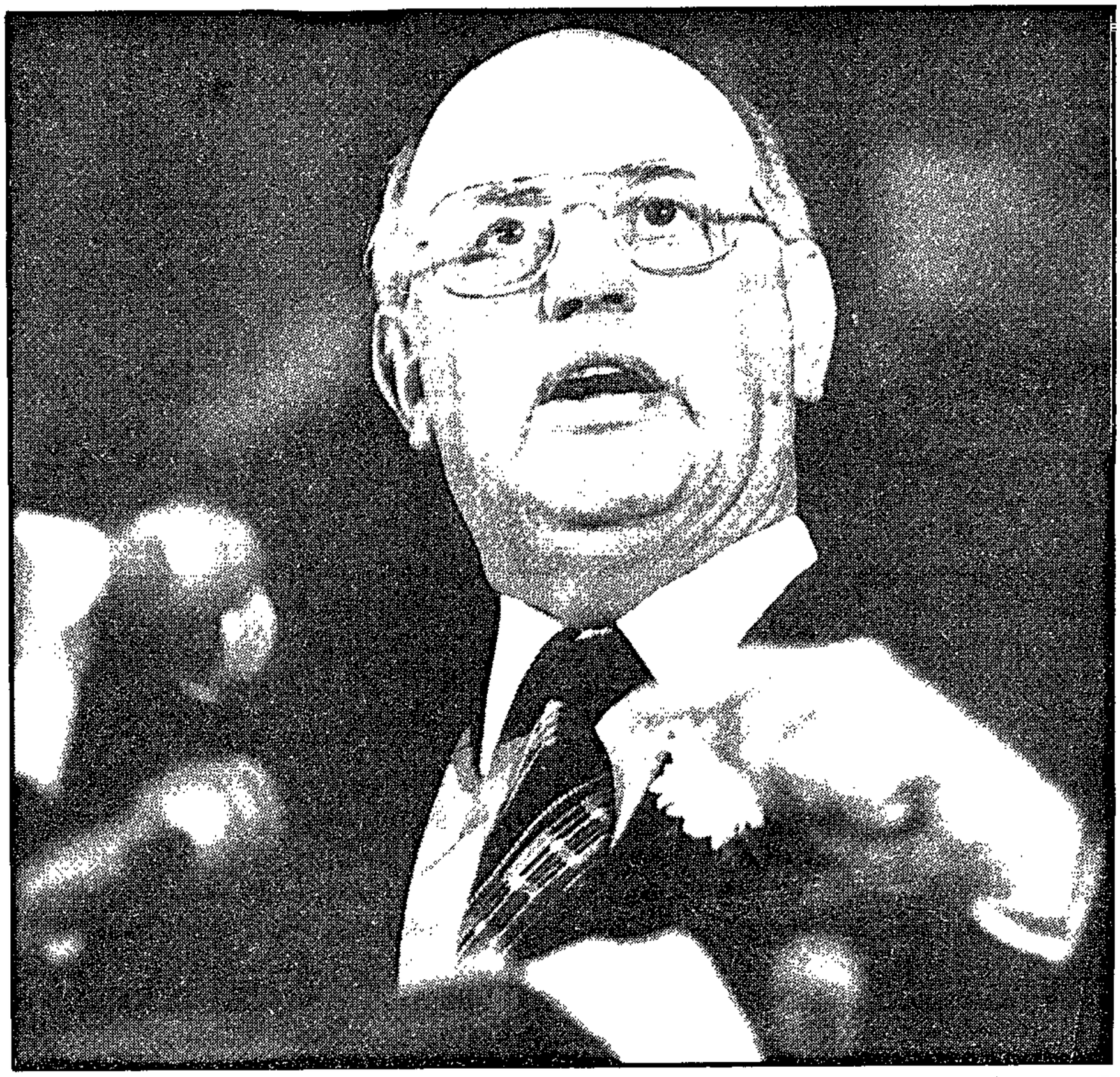

PRESIDENT BOTHA ... poker player without any new cards

RDM 31/1/85

Cont →

PW's promises are all old hat

PATRICK LAURENCE, Political Editor

WHEN it comes to proposing a place for blacks in his overall constitutional plans, President P W Botha resembles a poker player without new cards who must pretend his old cards are new ones.

Nearly all the proposals mooted by Mr Botha in his address to Parliament last week were not new initiatives but reformulations of already rejected or abandoned ideas.

One of the key items was the establishment of a "informal statutory forum" for discussion of constitutional matters with invited black leaders.

But as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was quick to point out, the forum is but the jettisoned Black Advisory Council in new garb.

When blacks were excluded from the old President's Council in 1979, they were offered a separate "advisory council" as a platform or forum where they could formulate proposals on how they should be accommodated politically and constitutionally.

Blacks, however, overwhelmingly rejected the advisory council ... whose members, like those of the new forum, would have been nominated by the ruling whites rather than elected by their own people.

In August 1980, Mr Botha, who was then Prime Minister, announced that his Administration would not proceed with the advisory council.

It is difficult to see why the new forum-cum-advisory council should be more acceptable to blacks in today's political climate of heightened tension and greater expectations.

Another concept mooted by Mr Botha in his address was the establishment of a intermediate stage between partial self-government and full independence for the black "homelands".

The idea of greater automony for the homelands, which stops short of full sovereignty, represents an attempt to resolve the impasse in which the Botha Administration finds itself.

The goal of official policy for the "homelands" remains independence, as Mr Botha noted in his speech.

But at least half of the designated "homelands" still spurn it, among them KwaZulu, numerically the largest.

The creation of "further stages of automony," as Mr Botha labelled the stages between partial self-government and independence, might be interpreted as a calculated bid to lure "homelands" further along the independence road.

But it is not a new idea: it was previously put before Parliament in the form of a Bill in 1977 after the township rebellion of 1976.

The 1977 Bill provided for the establishment of "internally automonous homelands," which were empowered to give their heads of state any title they wished — including, presumably, the title of "president" — and to pass any laws deemed necessary for "internal peace, order and good government".

In his speech, Mr Botha disclosed that the special Cabinet Committee on blacks outside the "homelands" had investigated, and made recommendations on, the controversial question of citizenship.

Mr Botha did not reveal further details, except to emphasise that "clarity must be reached soon on the question of citizenship".

Citizenship as it pertains to South Africa's blacks is, of course, one of the most controversial aspects of prevailing policy, largely because of its denationalisation provisions.

In terms of this policy, blacks deemed to be citizens of the "independent homelands" were stripped of South African nationality when their designated "homelands" accepted Pretoria's offer of independence.

Mr Botha's committment to re-examination of the question of citizenship co-

31-1-85

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incided with reports that his Administration is considering introducing a form of dual citizenship.

But, again, the idea of dual citizenship is not new. It was investigated in 1980 by a special committee appointed by Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the then chairman of the President's Council, and headed by Professor Charles Nieuwoudt, of the University of Pretoria.

The proposal considered at the time was a dual citizenship in which all South Africans would have a common, confederal citizenship, embracing the right to South African nationality, as well as a second-tier citizenship tying them to their designated "homelands".

But the idea was rejected by the committee, largely because of conservative white opposition.

It remains to be seen whether Mr Botha's planners can breath new life into the discarded dual citizenship concept and then "sell" it to blacks, who are increasingly demanding equal citizenship rights without any qualifying "ifs" or "buts."

Mr Botha further undertook to oversee the removal of "negative and discriminatory" aspects of influx control.

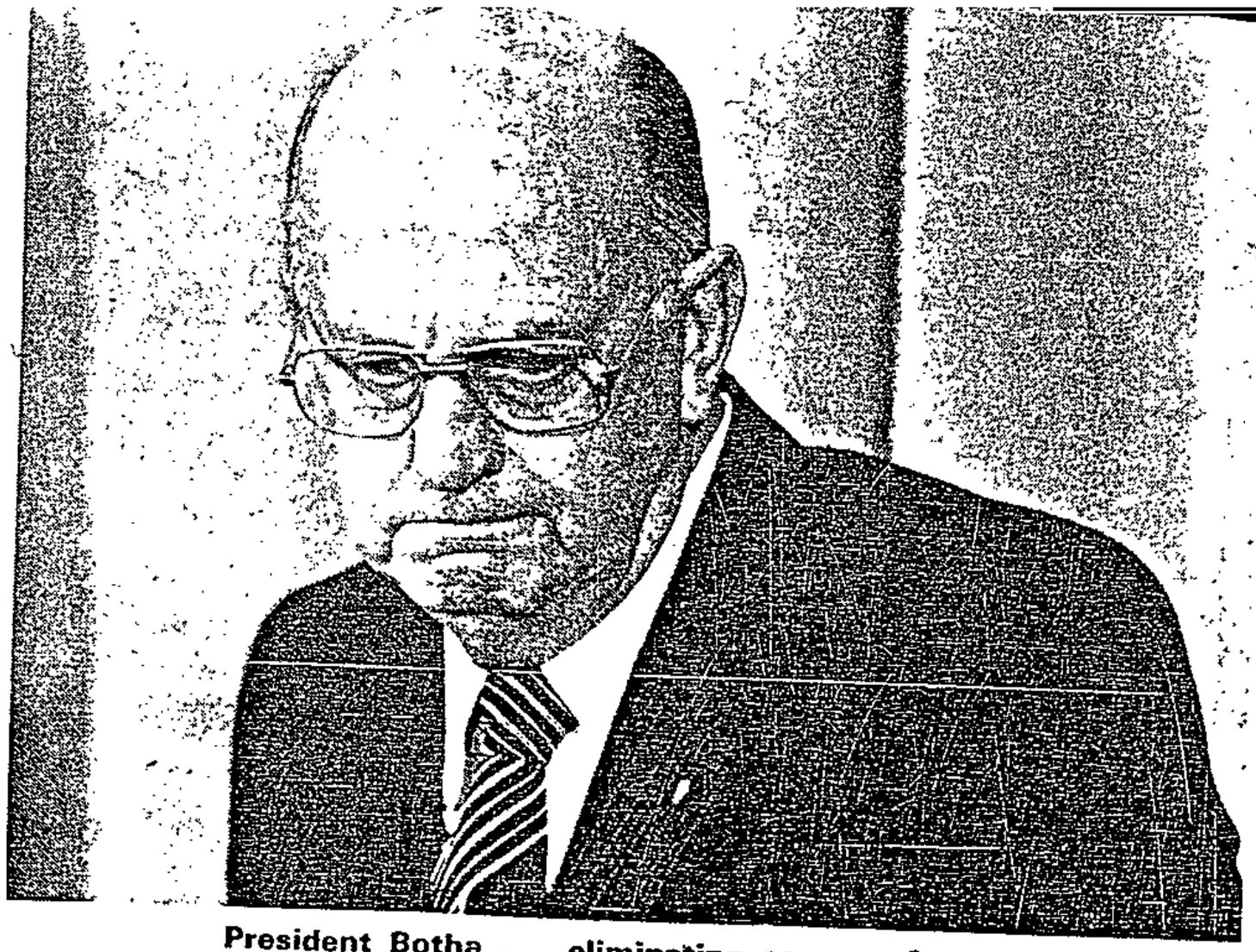
His pledge revokes a similiar promise a decade ago from then Prime Minister John Vorster. That promise turned out to be the prelude to tightened influx control and heavy fines for employers of blacks living unlawfully in prescribed urban areas.

Mr Botha also expressed his determination to resolve the problems raised by relocation of blacks to the "greater satisfaction of all those concerned".

His words again recall the past, in this case the statement by former Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof that there would be no more forced removals "as far as humanly possible".

Mr Botha's willingness to sympathetically consider granting freehold rights to blacks in townships in white-designated South Africa represents a breakthrough, however.

But his emphasis that extension of property rights is not the inevitable prelude to full franchise rights is another warning that the restraining hand of the dead past is still very much on his shoulder.



President Botha ... eliminating causes of unrest

P W Botha's speech at the opening of Parliament indicates an intention to go a long way towards eliminating the causes of black discontent in the townships.

In concrete terms it appears Pretoria is willing to:

- ☐ Grant freehold property ownership within at least some of the existing urban townships;
- ☐ Rethink its influx control policy, although almost certainly not to eradicate it entirely;
- ☐ Re-examine its (now suspended) programme of forced population removals; and
- ☐ Eliminate many of the legal obstacles in the way of blacks wanting to sell their labour where it is required or to set up businesses in white-designated areas.

At heart, Botha's statements appear to mean that government has largely renounced the old "separate but equal" economic policy it previously held so dear.

Head of RAU's department of development studies Johan Fick points out that those who continue to favour such policies have not realised "the inevitability of socio-biological processes such as population growth, urbanisation, economic concentration and the political implications arising from conditions created by these processes."

Fick points out that not only are black

URBAN BLACKS

The crisis grows

Government is clearly devoting considerable thought to the economic and political future of urban blacks. Although details of official thinking remain vague, President

reality, but another 10m blacks will be urbanised within the next 15 years.

In other words, government has had to accept the reality of black urbanisation. The policy is now what Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen calls "orderly urbanisation" — the principle of the Riekert Report.

At present, a major difficulty for government in coming to terms with urbanisation is the economic climate, which is hitting the townships hard. Even as Pretoria rethinks influx control and home ownership in order to ease the lot of urban blacks it is also being forced to take economic decisions that will make life in the townships, even more difficult.

Much of the unrest in the last year was caused by resentment at rent increases in the townships. Now rail and bus fares are going up as well, and the petrol price increase will mean a hike in taxi fares. There is a possibility that unrest could worsen, particularly as black workers have little chance of help from their employers.

Assocom has warned that: "The magnitude of the increase in third class (rail) fares will place a heavy burden on the black commuter as the present economic climate makes it unlikely that employers will be able to compensate workers to any great extent."

killing Mr Langa, the two
hael Roussos, 28, of

East London, due to land in
disrupted nearby courts. — Sapa

He first met the Minister

He will talk to Mr Pik

South African troops from
Angola seems imminent

W

Youngsters stone kierie-wielding council vigilantes at Ucasa rally

By JIMMY MATYU

A GROUP of youths stoned kierie-wielding vigilantes of the Kayamnandi Town Council outside the Wolfson Stadium in Kwazakele on Saturday shortly after a motor convoy of the Urban Councillors' Association of South Africa (Ucasa), escorted by police, had left the stadium.

The vigilantes, who were still guarding a group of singing women, all members of the Zamukulungisa Party, charged at the youths who fled in all directions.

A shot was heard but none of the spectators could say where it came from. Police later arrived and escorted the vigilantes and the women from the stadium.

At the opening day of the two-day national rally of Ucasa held at the stadium on Saturday, the English Press, the African National Congress, students' organisations and the Progressive Federal Party, with Mr John Malcomess, the PFP MP for Port Elizabeth singled out, all came under attack.

The Mayor of Fort Beaufort's black townships, Mr M Nohashe, claimed that people who had been voted out of office in the councils and now wanted their positions back, were behind the youths who were stoning and burning councillors' homes.

"We will fight back and protect ourselves and our homes. We also know how to set fire. We have now changed and believe in a 'tooth for a tooth'," he said.

"We call on the South African Government to release Nelson Mandela without conditions because his organisation has no leadership. It has among its leadership hooligans and perhaps when he comes out things will be better."

Mr Nohashe criticised the visit of Mr Malcomess to the trouble-torn Cradock township, Ilingelihle, and his intention to raise in Parliament allegations of police misconduct there, saying Ucasa wanted to go to Parliament and to "represent ourselves".

Mr Tom Boya, Mayor of Daveyton Town Council, who spoke on communication, said the rally was organised to look into the recent announcement by the State President, Mr P W Botha, on the reform plan for the constitutional and socio-development of urban blacks. He welcomed the plan but stressed that blacks would only be happy when the Land Act of 1936 was removed.

Mr Steve Kgame, president of Ucasa, said in an interview later that councillors were not puppets but wished to articulate the desires of the people.

RDM 15/2/85 339

Township police plan under fire

By RAYMOND MASHAO

BLACK town councils which intend to establish their own law enforcement units to maintain law and order in townships have come under fire from civic associations throughout the Reef.

Several have called on councils to think again, and to use the money to improve conditions in the township instead of spending it on policemen.

The publicity secretary of the Tembisa Civic Association (TCA), Mr Solomon Ngobese, said that councils, by setting up their own police forces, would be pitting themselves against the very people they claimed to represent.

"It is obvious that already over-burdened residents will be forced to dig into their pockets to pay for the maintenance of police who will in turn arrest them for failing to pay rentals.

He said there was still time for councils to abandon the plan and to concentrate on worthwhile community projects instead of "throwing the money down the drain".

A spokesman for the Alexandra Residents Association said his organisation was determined to persuade the Alexandra council to abandon the plan.

A spokesman for the Vaal Civic Association said he "feared for the worst" if the Lekoa council went ahead with the plan. He said the move would worsen the already strained relationship between the council and residents.

Dr Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association, said: "We are totally against the establishment of bogus police forces.

"We are strongly against the use of residents' money to pay bogus policemen to guard councillors. It is the State's responsibilty to maintain law and order."

13 months x 4 week = 52 week

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Including blacks

The first steps towards including blacks as equal partners in local government were taken with the tabling in Parliament last week of the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Amendment Bill.

The Bill broadens the statutory definition of "local authority" to include black local government institutions such as independent local authorities, community councils and the development boards.

In addition, membership of the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs — an important planning body involved in mapping out government's constitutional guidelines — is also extended. The legislation proposes the inclusion of at least three direct representatives of the black local authorities, as well as the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education (Gerrit Viljoen), and the Local Government Ministers in each of the three Houses of Parliament.

This Bill is an important forerunner of the new Regional Services Councils (RSCs) through which power, including some taxation authority, will be devolved from the central to the local level. The inclusion of blacks in the council means that they will be involved from the start in drawing up legislation controlling the RSCs, which are due to come into existence in July.

The *FM* has been told that in a bid to streamline the process, two enabling pieces of legislation are to be combined into one. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis's Regional Services Council Bill is to be merged with draft legislation empowering the RSCs to levy taxes at the local level. The authority to impose the controversial levies was to have been encompassed in a separate finance Bill dealing with "Additional Sources of Revenue for Local Authorities."

The proposed levies — which have been sharply attacked by business — include a tax on wages and salaries and a surcharge on gst or a levy on floor space for concerns which do not collect gst. Details were announced by Heunis shortly before Christmas.

CAPE TIMES 25/2/85

Councillors' homes hit by grenades

339

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police are investigating a series of hand-grenade attacks on the homes of two members of the Huhudi Community Council and a policeman at the weekend.

Huhudi township near Vryburg in the Northern Cape was struck by a series of hand-grenade attacks early on Saturday.

One of two grenades thrown at the home of the chairman of the Huhudi Council, Mr J Dikole, exploded and injured his 42-year-old wife, Mrs M Dikole, police said.

Policeman

At the same time, two hand-grenades were thrown at the house of a police sergeant and another at the home of council vice-chairman Mr P Thiba.

There were no other injuries, and Mrs Dikole was reported in a satisfactory condition in a Vryburg hospital.

● Sapa reports that two buses were burnt and the house of the Mayor of Alexandra, the Rev Sam Buti, was stoned on Saturday after the funeral of an ANC man killed during a shoot-out with police two weeks ago.

A police spokesman confirmed the burning of the buses and said a few others which had ferried mourners to the cemetery had been stoned.

Mr Buti's teenage daughter Rebecca said all the windows at her home were smashed by a crowd on Saturday night.

"It was only us children in the house at the time," she said. "We heard the smashing stones and saw the crowd."

The funeral of Mr Vincent Tshabalala, a former student leader who died during a gun-battle with police in Alexandra Township on February 9, was attended by about 2 000 mourners, most of them students.

Mr Tshabalala, 20, died in a hand-grenade explosion in what is believed to have been a suicide to evade capture when police raided a house where ANC insurgents were believed to have been hiding.

● A man was arrested and police took possession of a car after a group of four people had stoned the house of a Kwanobuhle town councillor and funeral-parlour owner, Mr T Kinikini, in Uitenhage on Saturday night.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said Mr Kinikini received a message at his house that some people would like to see him at his funeral parlour.

Stoned

Mr Kinikini drove to his business premises where he found a group of people waiting — but none wanted to see him.

When he returned home he saw a group of four men stoning his house. They jumped into a waiting car and sped off.

Mr Kinikini fired several shots at the vehicle but the men escaped.

Later on Saturday night a man was arrested and police took possession of a car. Damage to the house was estimated at R500.

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Leaders of communities.

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(1) Whether his Department has devised a procedure for determining who the representative leaders of Black communities are; if so, (a) what is the nature of this procedure and (b) in respect of which communities will it be employed; if not, why not;

(2) whether he will consider devising such procedure; if not, why not; if so, when?

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(b) The first-mentioned procedure is followed in all communities with traditional authorities, or where an authority similar to the traditional exists. In other communities one of the other procedures is followed.

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(2) Yes. All 67 are being reconsidered.

Banning of members of organizations from townships/refusal of permits

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

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(bb) The East Cape Development Board

(cc) In view of the unrest prevailing in certain Black townships and to prevent possible violence.

(ii) No organization was affected.

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(v) The Development Board was requested to take steps in terms of Regulation 19 of Chapter II of the regulations promulgated by GN R1036 of 1968.

(2) No, because applications to enter urban Black townships are considered by the local authorities concerned on merits pertaining to each application.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

Concessions to personnel

*36. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any personnel of his Department receive any concessions in regard to telephone services; if so, (a) what is the nature of such concessions and (b) which personnel members qualify for, and (c) how many personnel members benefit from, such concessions?

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Yes;

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— installation and transfer costs;

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Reforms for urban blacks but passes stay

CAPE Times 26/2/85

339

Political Staff

PROPOSED reforms providing greater security and mobility for urban blacks and making it possible for thousands more workers to qualify for city rights were announced by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town yesterday.

The reforms, to be contained in amendments to the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, will have major practical benefits for black people in the cities.

However, Mrs Sheena Duncan, national director of the Black Sash, said Dr Viljoen's announcement was a "crushing disappointment" after hopes had been raised that influx control would go.

The lobby for the abolition of influx control includes black leaders, the Urban Foundation and leading businessmen.

A spokesman for the Urban Foundation, which has been pressing for a separate urbanization Bill, said they would like to study Dr Viljoen's statement before commenting.

Dr Viljoen said the decision to amend the Act in this session of Parliament had been made after careful consideration of all the implications. The three major reforms would be:

● Black people with section 10 (1) (a), (b) and (c) rights would retain these qualifications when they resided or worked in areas other than those in which they obtained the qualification.

City blacks have had this mobility — providing they had a job and accommodation — for five years in terms of an amendment to black labour regulations in 1980.

The practical effect of this amendment would be to allow people from different prescribed areas access to housing in new areas to which they have moved.

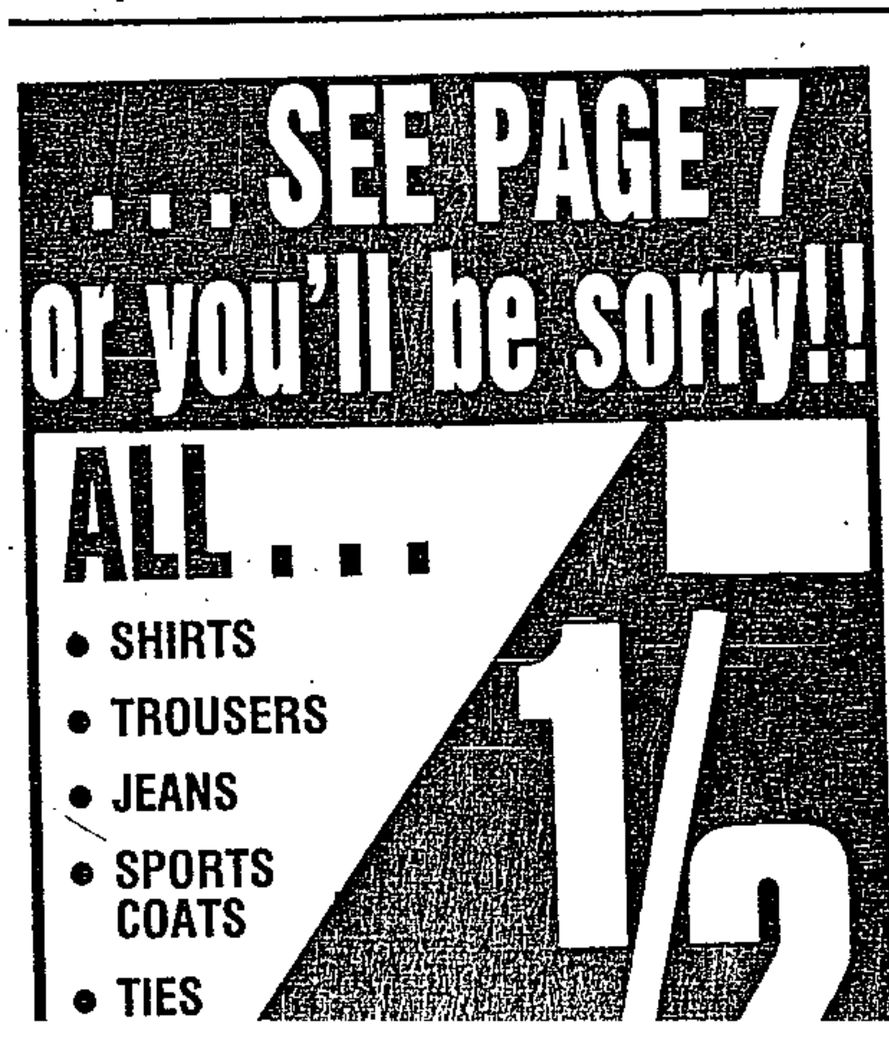
● Workers qualifying for Section 10 (1) (b) rights would be able to make up the qualification period of 10 years continuous employment by one employer or 15 years continuous employment by several employers in different prescribed areas.

Thousands of workers, like those in the construction industry, who have been disqualified from city rights because they worked in different prescribed areas, could now qualify.

● Blacks settling in the national self-governing or independent states who already have section 10 rights would be able to retain this "privilege".

'Real issues'

This could defuse much of the tension in townships such as Lamontville and Hambanati, which are facing incorporation into Kwazulu. According to the changes, blacks with city



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This could defuse much of the tension in townships, such as Lamontville and Hambanati, which are facing incorporation into Kwazulu. According to the changes, blacks with city rights could retain them if their townships are incorporated into the homelands.

Mrs Duncan said that while these measures would make life easier for some people, it did not in any way address the real issues such as influx control and the lot of people in rural areas.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said in reply to a question last night, that the government did not intend making any other changes to the legislation this year.

... SEE PAGE 7 or you'll be sorry!!

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INSIDE

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Parliament and Politics

'Keep police out of townships'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Police should be kept away from funerals, school premises and townships as far as possible — unless asked to protect residents — Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP's spokesman on Law and Order, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the special debate on the Crossroads squatter settlement, she urged that when police were used in townships. they should be properly protected because the temptation to shoot would be irresistible if they were hit by stones.

She said the sad truth was that violence had become endemic in South Africa and police violence was very much part of the scene.

● Negotiation had to be made a more effective method of bringing about change than violence, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) said in the debate.

The Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr G Viljoen, had been given a "terrible inheritance", but he should open a variety of channels of communication and should not wait for unrest before treating Crossroads' problems as urgent.

Mr Andrew asked why houses could not be built on empty plots in existing townships and in the buffer zones on their borders. It had been estimated that some 2 600 stands could be made available.

● The government should give an assurance there would be no forced removals from the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town, after rumours of forced removals sparked unrest in which 18 people were killed recently, Mr Ray Swart, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, said here yesterday.

Deprivations

Introducing debate on his motion for a special debate on the Crossroads situation as a matter of public importance, Mr Swart (PFP Berea), said the Crossroads community now numbered over 80 000 people who were apallingly housed, had the most limited essential services and who lived under constant threat of forced removal.

These people remained in the Western Cape because, despite their deprivations there, conditions were better than in the poverty-stricken rural areas from which they came.

Mr Swart gave the government credit for recent moves including abandonment of the coloured-preference policy, recognition of the rights of some blacks to live permanently in the Western Cape, and granting of 99-year leasehold rights for inhabitants of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

Many residents saw the government's attempt to encourage the move to Khayelitsha as an attempt to drive a wedge between the "legals" and "illegals", so that when the legals were resettled in the new township the illegals could be forcibly removed.

● Residents of Crossroads had concluded that force and pressure was the only language the government understood, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said in the special debate.

He said the government had repeatedly waited for destructive fires to rage out of control before it was galvanized into action. — Sapa

Plea for urbanization policy to replace influx control

CAPE TIMES 28/2/85

339

This is an extract from a timely and important new book, "Up against the Fences: Poverty, passes and privilege in South Africa", which is edited by **Hermann Giliomee** and **Lawrence Schlemmer** and published by David Philip. The extract is taken from a concluding chapter of the book written by Giliomee and Schlemmer, the country's leading political analysts. A major theme of "Up against the Fences" is the pressing need for influx control to make way for a rational policy of black urbanization. The contributors, apart from academic specialists, include business leaders such as Mr Harry Oppenheimer, Mr Gavin Relly and Mr Mike Rosholt.

Hermann Giliomee

Lawrence Schlemmer

A scene at the labour bureau in Nyanga.

THE major speech by President Botha of January 1985 has been widely interpreted as signalling a bold new departure in government policy towards urban blacks.

Mr Botha's speech contained many positive statements of intent. On the issue of influx control, however, he merely stated that the government would strive to eliminate its negative and discriminatory aspects.

We believe that it is impossible to soften and deracialize influx control. Whatever provisions for control remain under such a new deal will require official surveillance imposed unilaterally upon blacks.

One cannot believe that whites would be required to produce documentation. Influx control based on similar identity documents would still impugn the human dignity of blacks and cause major resentment. In our view there is only one reformist solution: Influx control must be revoked and replaced by a set of provisions promoting orderly urbanization.

Since we finished the concluding chapters of the book "Up Against the Fences" in mid-1984 our conviction that influx control must be replaced by a rational urbanization strategy has been strengthened by three developments:

☐ *The strengthening of foreign pressure and particularly disinvestment forces.* The Vaal Triangle disturbances in the second half of 1984 have given new momentum to the disinvestment movement in the United States, which wishes to punish and weaken the apartheid system.

In response to this foreign pressure, several cabinet ministers have claimed that apartheid no longer exists. We wish to observe that this defence will never be convincing as long as there are laws and practices that discriminate against blacks. Influx control is the prime example.

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Argument 1: "Without influx control, a massive black inflow to the cities will take place that will reduce whites to a tiny minority."

We would argue that there is no hard evidence for this assumption. In a recent paper, "Notes on South African Urbanization, January 1985", Charles Simkins has concluded on the basis of careful statistical projections that by the year 2000 there will be an additional two million blacks in the white metropolitan areas if influx control is abolished.

This will result in a black population in these areas of 9,52 million. If, however, influx control is maintained up to the year 2000 there will be a total of 7,76 million blacks. Clearly the difference of two million will not qualititatively alter the character of the white cities. It certainly does not merit the costs.

Apart from the political costs of black alienation there are substantial financial costs. An analysis in Rapport of December 1984 shows that in the current financial year roughly R89 million will be spent on administering influx control. This means that from now to the year 2000 we will spend more than R1,3 billion to reduce the black population in the common area cities by a factor of 2 in 10. We doubt whether it is worth the cost.

Argument 2: "Abolishing influx control would mean an explosion of crime in the cities."

We believe that this is also a false assumption. The shack settlements around Durban, analysed in this book, represent a case study of uncontrolled urbanization on the edges of a major city, yet the average white Durbanite is hardly affected by it.

A comparison of the crime statistics of the Durban-Pinetown area on the one hand, and the Johannesburg-Witwatersrand region, on the other, shows that for all crimes relating to theft and robbery the Witwatersrand has a higher rate of crime for "non-whites" than D...

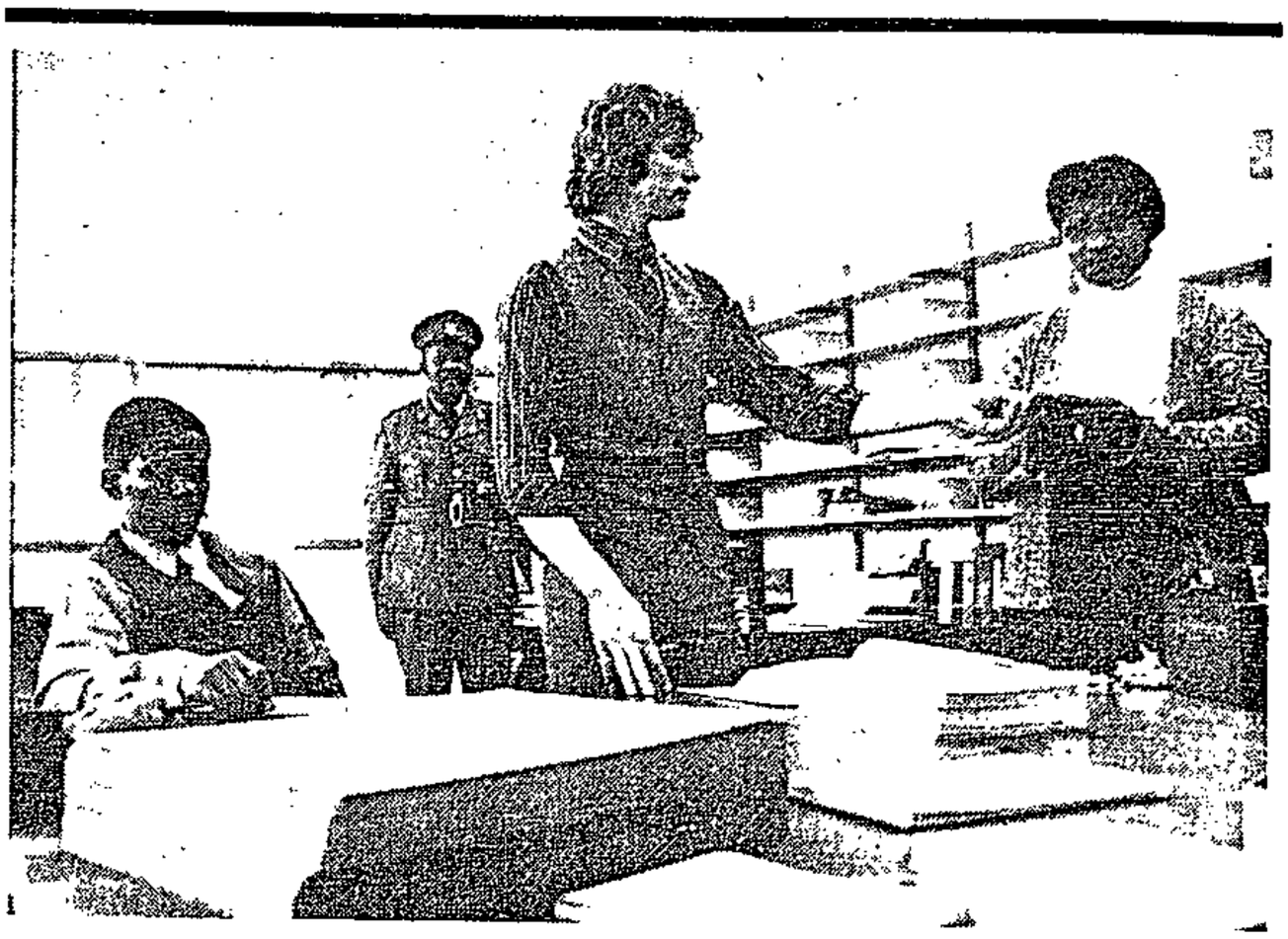
...Influx control

(339)

This is an extract from a timely and important new book, "Up against the Fences: Poverty, passes and privilege in South Africa", which is edited by **Hermann Giliomee** and **Lawrence Schlemmer** and published by David Philip. The extract is taken from a concluding chapter of the book written by Giliomee and Schlemmer, the country's leading political analysts. A major theme of "Up against the Fences" is the pressing need for influx control to make way for a rational policy of black urbanization. The contributors, apart from academic specialists, include business leaders such as Mr Harry Oppenheimer, Mr Gavin Relly and Mr Mike Rosholt.

Hermann Giliomee

Lawrence Schlemmer



A scene at the labour bureau in Nyanga.

THE major speech by President Botha of January 1985 has been widely interpreted as signalling a bold new departure in government policy towards urban blacks.

Mr Botha's speech contained many positive statements of intent. On the issue of influx control, however, he merely stated that the government would strive to eliminate its negative and discriminatory aspects.

We believe that it is impossible to soften and deracialize influx control. Whatever provisions for control remain under such a new deal will require official surveillance imposed unilaterally upon blacks.

One cannot believe that whites would be required to produce documentation. Influx control based on similar identity documents would still impugn the human dignity of blacks and cause major resentment. In our view there is only one reformist solution: Influx control must be revoked and replaced by a set of provisions promoting orderly urbanization.

Since we finished the concluding chapters of the book "Up Against the Fences" in mid-1984 our conviction that influx control must be replaced by a rational urbanization strategy has been strengthened by three developments:

☐ *The strengthening of foreign pressure and particularly disinvestment forces.* The Vaal Triangle disturbances in the second half of 1984 have given new momentum to the disinvestment movement in the United States, which wishes to punish and weaken the apartheid system.

In response to this foreign pressure, several cabinet ministers have claimed that apartheid no longer exists. We wish to observe that this defence will never be convincing as long as there are laws and practices that discriminate against blacks. Influx control is the prime example.

☐ *The evident unwillingness of black local authorities to impose influx control.* The wave of township unrest in the second half of 1984 has forced more than 16 black local authorities into disarray.

It is clearly impossible for the government to expect black local authorities to administer influx control as it had hoped they would do. A stable and effective urban black leadership will not emerge as long as it is expected to implement discriminatory legislation.

☐ *No major interest group still demands influx control, and big business now calls for its abolition.* Stanley Greenberg (1980) has argued that in the early stages of industrialization all the major interest groups — the mines, manufacturing industry, farmers and white trade unions — demanded influx control to regulate and subordinate black labour. Today, there is in the private sector no major support group left for the traditional forms of labour control.

At the end of 1984 Mr Jan Steyn, chief executive office of the Urban Foundation, representing both Afrikaner and English big business asked the government to replace influx control with a set of positive incentives. Mr Steyn stated that influx control inhibits the market, prevents realistic forward planning, and has the most negative effect on race relations (Cape Times, 31.10.1984).

Nevertheless the government still [illegible] continuation of [illegible] albeit under a new name and guise. In defending this control, government spokesmen most commonly use the following arguments:

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Apart from the political costs of black alienation there are substantial financial costs. An analysis in Rapport of December 1984 shows that in the current financial year roughly R89 million will be spent on administering influx control. This means that from now to the year 2000 we will spend more than R1,3 billion to reduce the black population in the common area cities by a factor of 2 in 10. We doubt whether it is worth the cost.

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The book will be in the [illegible] shops by mid-March.

THE myth that depressi[illegible]

Natal Mercury 28/2/85

339

'Influx control is self-defeating . . .'

INFLUX control has failed to prevent a large inflow of rural blacks into the main metropolitan areas and has inhibited development of a strategy to cope with urbanisation, Ms Ann Berstein, of the Urban Foundation, said yesterday.

PATRICK LAURENCE, Political Editor

"What it has done is to influence where South Africa's urbanisation is taking place," she told a conference in Johannesburg on city problems.

Instead of concentrations of people building up in the main metropolises, informal settlements sprang up on the peripheries of these areas.

The densely populated camps on the edges of main cities were often situated in the "homelands" . . . Winterveld, in Bophuthatswana, near Pretoria; Onverwacht, in Qwaqwa, near Bloemfontein; and Inanda and its environs, in KwaZulu, near Durban.

"Present policy ensures that the impact of rapid urbanisation falls most heavily on those public authorities least able to deal with it," Ms Bernstein said.

"The homeland authorities are the least able to deal with the economic, technological and management resources required to maintain and improve a complex, concentrated urban environment."

As a result, rapid urbanisation became a more difficult and costly process for both the individual and the society.

Implementation of influx control diverted resources and energy away from dealing with the challenge of developing a coherent urban policy, Ms Bernstein said.

Moreover, the unlawful entry of people into prescribed urban areas meant that official planners were never sure how many people were in the different townships.

Ms Bernstein challenged the official view that blacks lawfully resident in urban areas saw migrants as a threat and supported influx control.

An Urban Foundation survey showed that, with one exception, black councillors were strongly opposed to influx control.

As township councillors constituted the "most conservative leadership group in urban black South Africa," their lack of support for influx control is particularly significant.

Influx control is paradoxical and self-defeating: in so far as it is successful, it turned blacks back to the "homelands," causing population pressures to increase in these already densely populated territories and thus giving new impetus to urban migration.

Ms Bernstein rejected the Riekert Commission proposal for a system of influx control based on the availability of employment and housing rather than one based on the pass laws per se.

There is an urgent need for a new strategy to meet the challenge of urbanisation, one which should involve negotiations with Government, the private sector and authentic black leaders.

'Certainty to uncertainty'

LIN MENGE

THERE has been change in South Africa: from "certainty to uncertainty". With that, Nigel Mandy, chairman of Johannesburg's Central Business District Association (CBDA), had the last word at yesterday's lively debate on influx control and urbanisation.

The multiracial panel which concluded the first day's proceedings of the Coping with City Problems conference of the CBDA and the Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Sakekamer sharply exposed the difference in black and white perspectives.

"South Africa of 1985 is no different to South Africa of the Fifties," thundered Dr Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association. Only last week he had been in Jorissen St, Braamfontein, when there was a pass raid in progress.

He rejected West Rand Development Board chairman John Knoetze's claim that the mobility of labour was now accepted. The reality, said Dr Motlana, was pass raids and the man who had lost his job because his employers had moved to Springs and he could not.

He castigated "this Christian Government" for moving "excess" blacks from white farms and for converting black peasants, who used to be able to feed themselves, into black proletariat. "Where there is land, people will not migrate," he said.

Mr Hennie Klerck, a past president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, said influx control was not the making of this Government alone.

To which Daveyton Mayor, Mr Tom Boya, asked sweetly: "Then why burden yourselves with it; why put this baby on your back?"

Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils Association, coupled influx control with birth control: those who were born did not want others to be born and those who had jobs in the green pastures did not want others to come there.

"When you control people in their own land, but not people who come from other lands, then I don't know what you are talking about," he said. He had not taken part in the making of such laws, so why should he respect them?

Where Mr Klerck saw the State President's recent reform proposals as extending the hand of friendship, where he foresaw the 72-hour clause being changed and the compulsion to produce identity books on demand falling away, black speakers stayed with the realities: why must the old woman have a licence to sell apples, could kombi taxis please be allowed to carry 10 passengers . .

Ms Bernstein asked the key question: why, after all the facts presented to the conference, all the evidence of the influx control's failure . . . why retain it?

dump site stalemate

CAPE 339

Zac de Beer: Minimum wage must go

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Zac de Beer, chairman of LTA and an executive director of Anglo American, yesterday called for the abolition of statutorily determined minimum wages.

Speaking at a conference here on problems facing South African cities, Dr De Beer, a former Progessive Federal Party MP, presented his call as a necessary measure to prevent South Africa from deteriorating into a "banana republic".

South Africa's inflation rate was three times that of its major trading partners and the creation of new employment opportunities was possible only if costs could be held down, he said.

"I believe that in today's circumstances we must discard entirely the concept of enforced minimum wages."

Dr De Beer, who acknowledged that he had campaigned in the past for higher minimum wages, added: "Today I am pleading for people to be allowed to work for any wage, no matter how low, that they are prepared to accept."

He said he had changed his views because circumstances had changed radically.

South Africa in those days was "tolerably prosperous and stable" and its inflation rate was lower or only fractionally higher than that of its major trading partners.

"Black wages in absolute terms were pathetically low and the wage gap was disgracefully wide," Dr De Beer said.

"There were no trade unions for blacks and job reservation was in full flower."

Today, however, the labour force was largely and increasingly unionized and more and more wages were set by collective bargaining, while job reservation was "almost extinct".

Dr de Beer also called for the abolition of all apartheid measures which impeded the free-enterprise system — influx control, race classification and the Group Areas Act — and for the relaxation of health, building and safety regulations to provide for the "desperate need to allow everyone who can work to do so".

THE BOOK OF NO JOB'S, Express 3/3/85

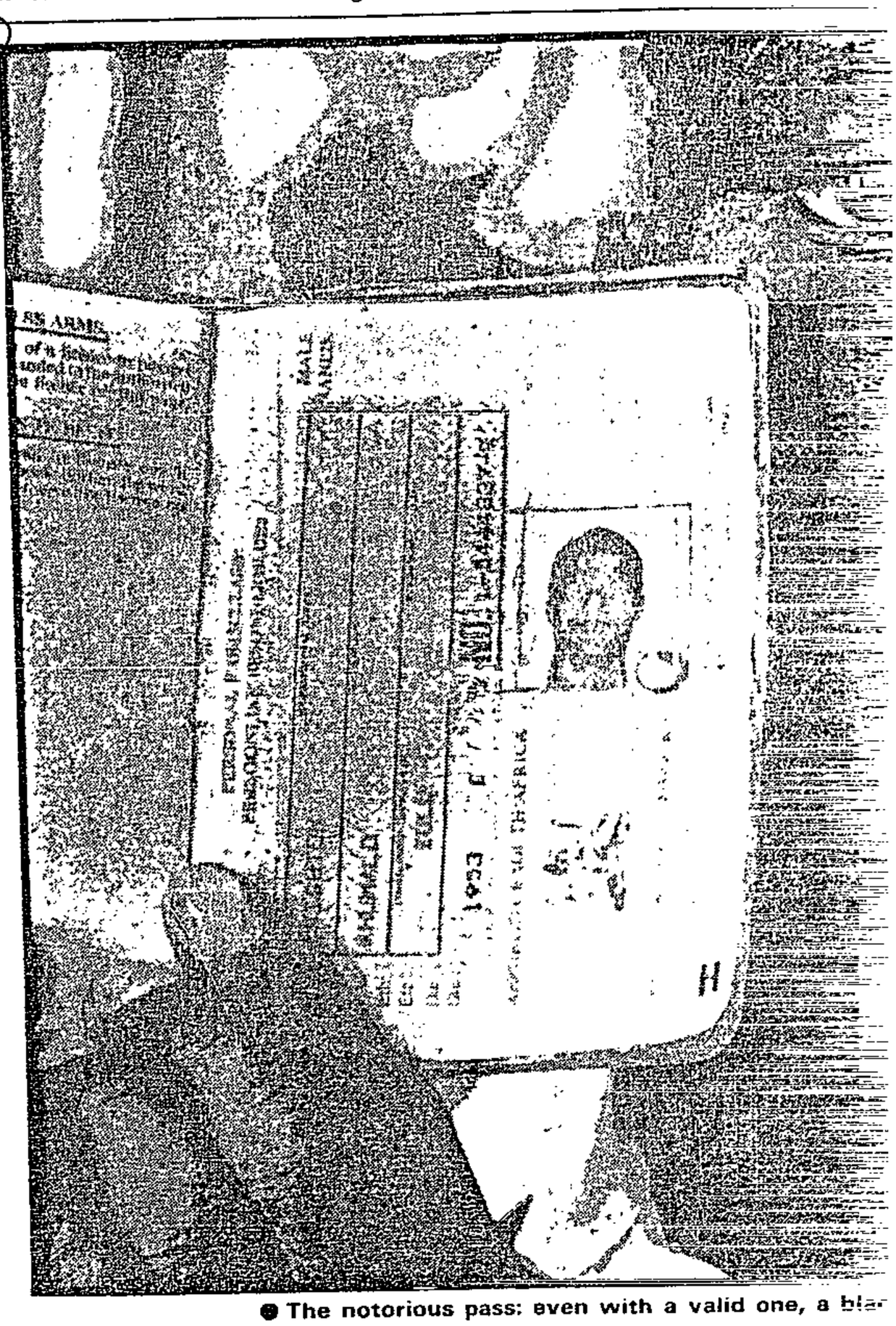
We know the pass laws are inhuman. We know they don't work. What else d

339

By ANN BERNSTEIN

(SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER, URBAN FOUNDATION)

An edited version of a paper presented to the conference 'Coping with City Problems', held this week in Johannesburg



● The notorious pass: even with a valid one, a blac

INFLUX control is so integrated into South Africa's 'traditional way of life' that there is seen to be little need ever to evaluate the principle of the policy or to assess whether it does in fact achieve what the policymakers claim it to do.

Over the past three years, the Urban Foundation has been involved in a significant amount of research and discussion concerning urbanisation and influx control.

Survey after survey has shown that migration to the cities occurs primarily for economic reasons.

Migration is a selective process and the cities are gaining people who are above national average for education level, skills and acquaintance with urban ways.

In short, migrants are an asset to the urban economy.

In the 1960s and 1970s many countries adopted policies to try to stop the flow of migrants to the cities through indirect migration policy — such as rural development or industrial decentralisation, and direct migration policy.

Contrary to initial expectations, rural development programmes resulted in large numbers of people moving off the land and into the cities.

Decentralisation

So having a rural development policy or a decentralisation policy does not mean that you are automatically reducing the flow of people to the cities. On the contrary, it has been the international experience that such policies frequently increase the rate of migration to the urban centres (especially in the short and medium term).

Across the world the vast majority of attempts to create countermagnets to the large cities, such as new towns, have been unsuccessful, expensive and their impact on the rate of migration very small.

When migrants residing in squatter settlements are relocated they usually return. When recent arrivals are forcibly turned back, the tide of arrivals keeps on coming.

In its research, the Urban Foundation took as its base the perceptions of the participants in the process of influx control. We surveyed three important groups — employers, trade unions and black community councillors.

Both the employers and the trade unionists believed influx control had a serious negative effect on industrial relations.

All but one community councillor expressed strong feelings about the serious negative effects of influx control on the quality of life of black people.

It is generally thought that influx control affects only new migrants to the urban areas. In fact, in a number of different ways — through the housing policy and shack demolitions; through urban people not obtaining their legitimate rights; through police raids — influx control affects all black people.

Influx control has failed to stop a substantial movement of people into our metropolitan areas. What it has done is to influence where South Africa's urbanisation is taking place. The growth of the large informal settlements just outside our metropolitan areas (Winterveld, Kwandebele, Onverwacht, Inanda/Kwazulu) is the direct result of the influx control policy. Influx control does not prevent the development of Third World urbanisation but merely relocates it.

There are already well over 5-million black people in the urban areas of 'white' South Africa and through natural growth they will provide the major source of future urban population growth. Irrespective therefore of the success of influx control in preventing migration to the cities, realistic forward planning for the development of South Africa's existing urban areas is a critical necessity.

As we've all been made tragically aware over the past months, the quality of life in black townships is fundamentally affected by our inability to plan ahead.

The rapid growth in the population of the homelands has caused a substantial decline in the material conditions of life in these areas which has in turn increased the pressure for migration to the metropolitan centres.

Unlocking

The first step to unlocking our present impasse is the removal of influx control.

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Ever sin... sion in 197... moving to based on ... and at the

Education and wages top the priorit

THE following are some research findings on the subject of influx control revealed in a chapter of a book by two of South Africa's most noted academics*:

● Pass law frustration ranks third after education and wages in the concerns of rank and file black people in Durban and on the Witwatersrand.

● Influx control laws is the most frequently mentioned factor causing hardship amongst middle class sowetans.

● Freedom ... work anywhere is mentioned by ... factory workers ... urban ... that would ... ...

... including better education, training and the vote.

● The pass laws are mentioned by 52% of migrant workers as the issue with which they are most "angry and impatient" — above all other issues, including "life as a whole" (33%) and "job conditions" (31%).

● 18% of black workers in Durban see the function of influx control as a means of political control. The other 82% see its purpose in practical or bureaucratic terms, such as channelling labour, recording identity, controlling access to housing. That is, the ... not yet fully 'politicised'.

... of Zulu migrants would like to take ... ities with them to ... ...

those without land, the proportion is 50%.

● 12% of Transkeian migrants want the right to live and work in the cities permanently. Only 6% would want that right if it meant they might lose their right to own land in the rural area.

● 74% of married men feel they see their families often enough.

● 83% do not wish their wives and children to come to live in town with them. Even temporary residence for their families was rejected by 81 ... Fear of losing their ... and the effect of the city on the moral ... manners of their wives and children ... were the reasons given.

● ... Zulu be... ... Durban ...

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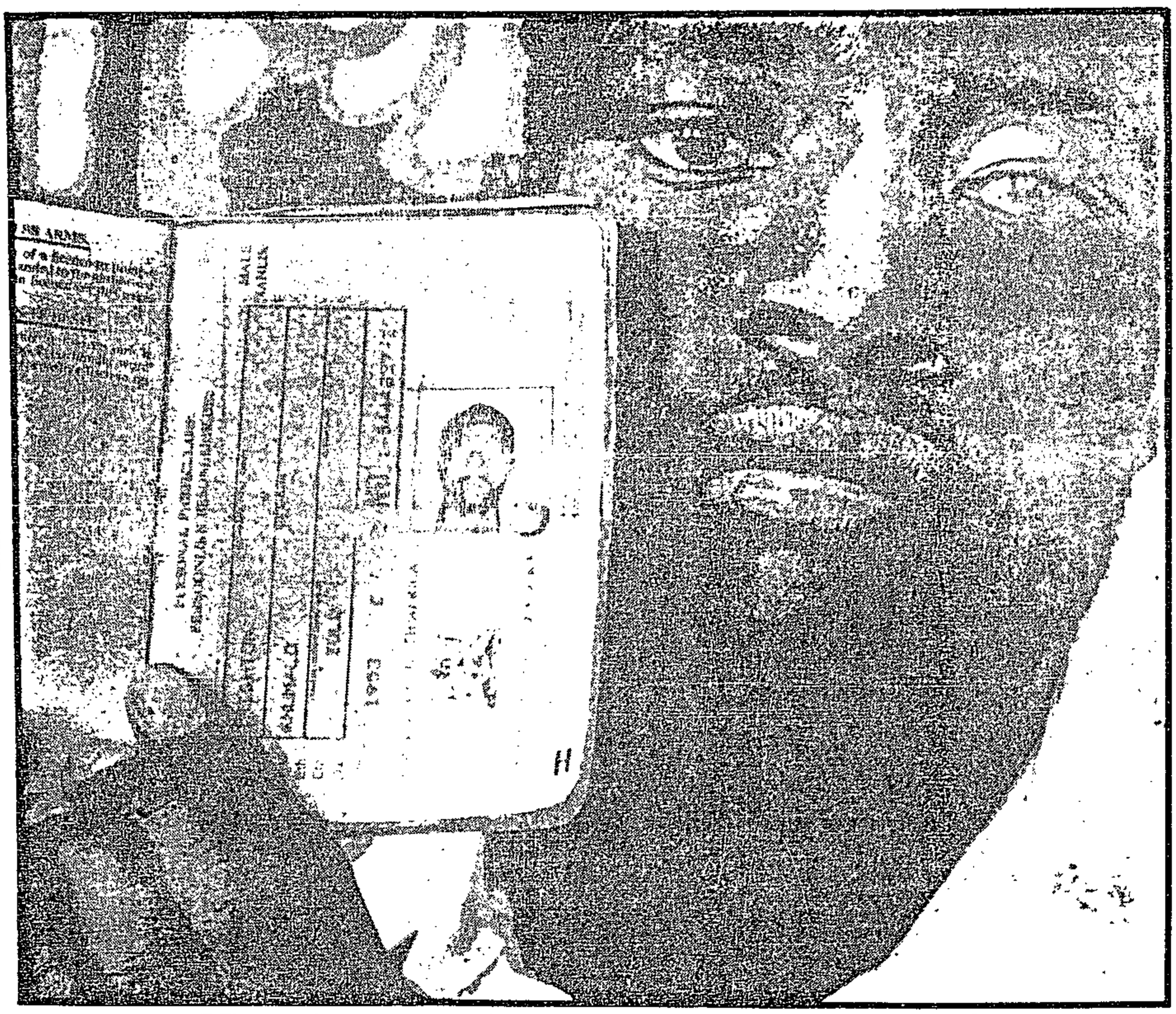
* Up Against the F... ... Struggle in So... ... and Law ... David Phil ... ... org thi... ... om ... ...

BUT WHO WOULD

human. We know they don't work. What else do we know? Too little ...



● The notorious pass: even with a valid one, a black worker can still face arrest

wages top the priority list

There are already well over 5-million black people in the urban areas of 'white' South Africa and through natural growth they will provide the major source of future urban population growth. Irrespective therefore of the success of influx control in preventing migration to the cities, realistic forward planning for the development of South Africa's existing urban areas is a critical necessity.

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Unlocking

The first step to unlocking our present impasse is the removal of influx control.

The Urban Foundation's conclusions about direct migration policy in other countries and about influx control in South Africa would apply to all forms of direct control over movement. So when we argue on the basis of our research for the removal of influx control we could include any variant of the present system of control.

Ever since the Riekert commission in 1979, there has been talk of moving to a system of control based on controls at the workplace and at the place of residence. We would argue that this would be merely a variant of the system and not a fundamental change.

In a way, controls over movement are the same as pregnancy — you either are or you aren't. If you control some black people, you need to control all black people. And there is no way around that.

It is widely agreed that if South Africa is to cope with the tremendous demands for jobs and shelter entailed by the rapid urbanisation we have described then we need to allow the market to operate. All the barriers to work must be removed and people must be able to create their own jobs — the so-called informal sector — hawking, trading on street corners, backyard manufacturing, and so on.

Similarly, controls must be lifted so that people are allowed to build their own houses at a standard that they can afford without endangering the health of the neighbourhood or city

At this time in South Africa's history there could be no better indication of the government's [illegible] for [illegible] will be on sale [illegible] month.

...ducation, training and the

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with their land if they were offered a "good monthly pension when they get old", and 88% would not do so even if they obtained a house in town "which no-one could take away".

● 73% of migrants in Durban describe themselves as "a rural person forced to work in the city".

● 18% see their real home as being in the white urban areas.

* 'Up Against the Fences — Poverty, Passes and Privilege in South Africa', by Hermann ...hlomee and Lawrence Schlemmer, published by ... R[illegible], was launched ... will be on sale ... month.

BY JEAN LE MAY: Political Correspondent

IN a major reversal of National Party policy, strict influx control is to be replaced by a policy which encourages "orderly" urbanisation by blacks.

This is a remarkable new development in the reform policy initiated by State President P W Botha in his opening address to Parliament just over a month ago.

Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, confirmed the new approach in an interview with the Sunday Express this week.

"Influx control has not stopped blacks streaming to the towns," he said.

"Black urbanisation is a fact of life and we have to learn to live with it.

"It is far better to have orderly urbanisation instead of uncontrolled squatting, which is what we have now.

"Moreover urbanisation raises black living standards. If blacks want to become urbanised, we should encourage them."

Mr De Beer confirmed the policy switch could also mean that the government intends dropping the so-called Riekert criteria for black urbanisation — a job and a house.

It is widely believed among sources close to the government that if this happens it will in future be unnecessary for a black to have found employment in order to qualify for Section 10 rights.

Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Act lays down employment and residential qualifications for blacks who live in towns.

Informal

The envisaged change, it is said, will allow blacks to make a living in towns by running their own businesses in the informal sector.

It will also return to 'site and service' housing which was abolished by the Nationalists when they came to power.

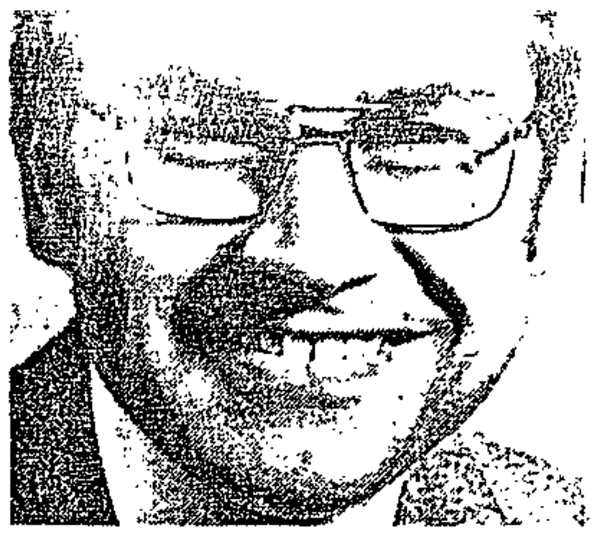
This means that blacks may build shacks in special areas in towns until they can afford to build or buy their own houses on the sites.

First hints of the new deal came this week from Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education, during snap debates in the House of Assembly and the House of Delegates on the Crossroads situation.

Dr Viljoen told the House of Assembly that Crossroads squatters would be provided with sites in Khayelitsha which would be provided with basic services such as water and refuse removal and on which they might erect their own temporary houses.

He also said that self-supporting informal sector businesses would be encouraged in Khayelitsha.

Later Dr Viljoen told the House of Delegates that he was committed to redrafting the controversial Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill and to introducing a new Bill on orderly urbanisation later in the session.



● Mr Sam de Beer

PC report supports black urbanisation

NEW initiatives in influx control are said to be based on the new Population Development Project.

Political Correspondent

This in turn arises out of the report of the science committee of the President's Council on demographic trends in South Africa.

The report — published last year — was put on ice until the tricameral Parliament came into being.

One of the main thrusts of the report is that only the rapid urbanisation of blacks will stabilise South Africa's population at a manageable 80-million by the year 2020.

If the population increased beyond this figure, the country would run out of resources to support them, said a PDP briefing document.

Dr F G L Quint, vice-chairman of the council's committee on social affairs, said: "I see the 100-year plan envisaged by the PDP as virtually South Africa's last chance.

"The rapid and controlled urbanisation of blacks will preclude the growth of uncontrolled squatter camps and at the same time provide for the hundreds of thousands of blacks who cannot be accommodated in the homelands.

"Giving them a stake in the towns will, I think, make for peace and stability," he said.

The committee found that black urban populations increased at a lower rate than rural blacks.

The chief components of the PDP are:

● An acceleration of social, economic and physical development including health, education, housing, and rural development.

● A community development programme in towns which relies largely on self-help and is administered by local authorities in combination with second-and third-tier input.

The PDP was launched in Cape Town by Dr Bert Schoeman, chief director of population development in the Department of Health and Welfare.

The emphasis in the initial briefing was on achieving a lower total fertility rate.

Minor adjustments to the present pass laws were announced later in the week to allow greater freedom of movement to blacks who have Section 10 rights.

Housing experts, economists and the Urban Foundation have long stressed the need for informal sector business and site and service housing in black urban areas.

Strategy

Ms Ann Bernstein said at an Urban Foundation seminar in Johannesburg this week that influx control had largely inhibited the development of a strategy to cope with urbanisation.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, said that proposed policy changes — if they came about — would make a major contribution towards achieving a measure of peace in black areas.

"It is the sensible thing to do economically and politically — if it comes off.

"It is time to start carrying out all these new ideas instead of just talking about them."

However many people are cynical that the proposed changes will amount to anything concrete as far as blacks are concerned.

The Riekert options, which slightly relaxed the pass laws, were accompanied by increased penalties for employers and blacks, they said.

A member of a black urban council who refused to be named said bluntly: "Stop talking and start doing."

Mr Graham McIntosh, chairman of the PFP's urbanisation committee, issued a statement expressing cynicism at the proposed changes to the pass laws announced by Dr Viljoen.

The concessions to Crossroads and minor changes in Section 10 were "tiny steps forward tinkering with an ideologically based and demonstrably failed policy of excluding blacks from urban areas," he said.

The new approach is one of a series of dramatic policy switches which have taken place within the last few months.

Now an encouraging order?

Sunday Express 3/3/85

339

Pass law reforms don't go far enough

Given the outspoken calls by organised commerce and industry for the scrapping of influx control, Dr Viljoen's reforms appear rather meagre, and would directly benefit at most a few thousand people, writes PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK.

THE pending changes to the pass laws will benefit some workers — but they really only amount to entrenching rights which in most cases have existed for years.

The central thrust of Dr Gerrit Viljoen's proposed reforms is to remove all barriers to the freedom of mobility of the urban insiders, those blacks with section 10 (i) (a), (b) and (c) rights.

This is not a great step forward because, in terms of the black labour regulations, blacks wanting to move from one prescribed area to another have been allowed to since 1980, providing they had a job and approved accommodation.

The amendment could, however, make it easier for people to get accommodation in a new area and would guarantee they would not lose their section 10 rights by moving.

The proposal that they be allowed to retain section 10 rights if they move into the national states provides a greater sense of permanence for blacks with city rights.

However, Dr Viljoen nearly spoilt that one by referring to section 10 qualifications as a "privelege".

This section is at least partly framed to defuse the tension in areas such as Lamontville and Hambanati over their likely incorporation into KwaZulu, and the consequent loss of section 10 rights.

The other reform — allowing workers to qualify for Rikhoto rights if they have served their qualifying time in different prescribed areas — could give a few thousand more workers access to city rights.

After years of resisting what the country's highest court eventually found was a right by law, the Government seems no longer threatened by the notion that after a 10 or 15 year qualifying period black workers can acquire the right to live permanently in the city.

That might be linked to figures released in Parliament last week, which showed 24 330 workers were granted Section 10 (i) (b) rights last year. That is hardly the "black stream" that some commentators predicted would flow into the cities following the Rikhoto judgement.

Given the outspoken calls by organised commerce and industry for the scrapping of influx control, Dr Viljoen's reforms appear rather meagre, and would directly benefit at most a few thousand people.

Swartrand and Hartebeeslaagte to Pachsdraai
De Beersput to Vaalbank (KwaNdebele).

Hansard Q.Col. 355 - Soweto 4/3/85

58. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many housing schemes are at present being developed in Soweto by the (a) West Rand Development Board and (b) private sector;

(2) (a) when (i) were such schemes initiated and (ii) is it envisaged that they will be completed and (b) how many housing units are involved in each case;

(3) whether any housing schemes for lower-income groups are under construction in Soweto; if so, (a)(i) how many and (ii) how many units are involved in each case and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Four.

(b) Six.

(2) Schemes developed by the West Rand Development Board

	(a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b)
Chiawelo	1981	1985	420
Jabulani	1981	1985	434
Naledi Extension II	1982	1985	777
Protea North	1983	1987	3 327
Schemes developed by the private sector			
Chiawelo	1983	1985	55
Jabulani	1982	1985	53
Naledi Extension II	1983	1986	362
Pimville Zone 7	1983	1986	69
Moroka	1983	1986	53
Molapo	1982	1985	100

(3) No.

Unlicensed television sets

67. 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 1984 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 not possible to provide an accurate figure. However, comparing the results of a random sample undertaken by the SABC to establish an estimate of privately owned television sets with the amount of licenses issued in 1984, it would appear that there are approximately 350 000 unlicensed TV sets.

(b) The estimated net loss of revenue is of the order of R15 million.

Hansard Q.Col. 356 4/3/85

Black spots

122. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since the beginning of 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each such spot resettled;

(2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for, and (b) cost of removing, each of these Black spots in 1983 and 1984, respectively?

HoA

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) Ventersdorp—One up to 31 December 1984.

(ii) Transvaal—One up to 31 December 1984.

(b) (i) Swartrand/Hartbeeslaagte.

(ii) 1 078 persons.

(c) Pachsdraai, District of Groot Marico.

(2) (a) 1983—R1 116 610.
1984—R 106 332.

(b) 1983—R5 397 285 (transport and developing costs).
1984—R293 354 (transport costs).

339 Hansards Q.Col. 357 4/3/85

Townships proclaimed/deproclaimed

123. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many Black townships outside the national states were (i) proclaimed and (ii) deproclaimed in 1984 and (b) where are these townships situated;

(2) (a) how many persons removed from the deproclaimed townships had been resettled (i) in and (ii) outside the national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) in which areas outside the national states had the persons concerned been resettled as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) Two.

(ii) Four.

(b) (i) Kareedouw—Eastern Cape;
Allanridge—Orange Free State.
(ii) Jacobsdal—Southern Orange Free State;
Hanover—Eastern Cape;
Christiana—Western Transvaal;
Luckhoff—Southern Orange Free State.

(2) (a) (i) None.

(ii) Jacobsdal: None.

Hanover (New Brighton): 23 families still reside on group areas permit basis in the deproclaimed township which is now a Coloured group area.

Christiana: 30 families (192 persons) were settled in the new township.

Luckhoff: 264 persons were settled in Botshabelo.

(b) Jacobsdal: A number of people were settled in the new Urban Black Township prior to 1984.

Hanover (New Brighton): 23 families will shortly be settled in the new Urban Black Township Nompumelelo.

Christiana: 30 families (192 persons) were settled in the new township.

Luckhoff: 264 persons were settled in Botshabelo and 27 families (183 persons) at Luckhoff are still resident in the deproclaimed township which is now a Coloured group area.

(Figures as at 31 December 1984.)

X Hansard Q.Col. 358 4/3/85 X

Black spots

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

(a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1984 or during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b)(i) from which Black spots and (ii) to which

BLACK COUNCILS

A right that isn't

Government has given black local authorities the legal right to own and buy land for housing purposes — but won't let them use it.

Johan Oosthuizen, chief liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, says the right is incorporated in the Black Community Development Act.

"But," he admits, "they still can't exercise that right. They have to go through many procedures even before any land can be transferred to them from the development boards.

"The Minister is looking into the matter with a view to making it easier for councils to buy land. It is hoped the whole process will be cleared up in the near future to the satisfaction of both the development boards and the councils."

Oosthuizen gives as an example of the problems faced by the councils the fact that "land must first be surveyed before any transfer can take place."

Meanwhile, councils such as the Diepmeadow Council in Greater Soweto are anxious to make land purchases — but are getting nowhere. Says Diepmeadow Council chairman Joseph Mahuhushi: "We are still negotiating and I have nothing more to tell you."

Government would have it that the black councils are now fully the equals of other local authorities. That contention is unlikely to be accepted until they are given the same property owning rights as their white counterparts.

NAMIBIA

Troops to withdraw

The last SA troops occupying parts of southern Angola seem to be preparing to move out. According to military sources, they will be withdrawn to Namibia in the near future.

If withdrawal occurs, it will bring to an end 10 bloody years in which SA occupied much of Angola's Cunene province, incurring international condemnation. It is doubtless calculated that withdrawal will reduce the level of such opprobrium. (SA will be the subject of a special UN Security Council debate in New York this week.)

The move, however, does not seem to indicate significant progress in negotiations for Namibia's independence. Diplomats and Namibian politicians agree that the independence process could remain stalled for several years.

In fact, the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of internal parties is hoping to set up an internal government of transition — a plan Pretoria does not oppose.

Swapo's military power seems to be declining steadily. There is some evidence of tension within its top leadership — particularly of a clash between leader Sam Nujoma and former Robben Island prisoner Herman Toivo ja Toivo. This may have raised hopes in Pretoria and Windhoek that the nationalist movement may split as a result of internecine rivalry and that a majority of Swapo moderates will renounce the armed struggle and take up Pik Botha's long-standing invitation to participate in local politics and seek power through the ballot box.

In Angola, Unita forces are still gaining ground and may soon step up activities in Luanda itself. No visible progress has been made towards dialogue between Unita and the ruling MPLA, and the Unita factor remains a major stumbling block to Cuban withdrawal — which is SA's effective precondition for Namibian independence.

Pretoria is, however, bending slightly under US pressure for a show of progress on the Namibian issue. SA has agreed in principle not to insist on a ministerial-level meeting with Luanda before her troops withdraw from Angola and is believed to have agreed to withdraw as soon as it is clear that Swapo's annual infiltration into Namibia's commercial farming area is not a real threat.

It seems not to be. A spokesman for the

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Post Focus

Don't call them stooges — show them the way

The Rev SAM PALO BUTI, Mayor of Alexandra Township on the outskirts of Johannesburg and Sandton, (right) had his house burnt down on Sunday night. In this article, written before the arson attack, he pleads for a reasoned approach to black participation in some Government-created institutions.

WHEN the State President, Mr P W Botha, announced the establishment of a non-statutory forum to discuss the constitutional future of blacks, he touched on one of the most important debates in black political circles — should blacks participate in Government-created structures such as this forum, homeland administrations or the new black local authorities?

To answer this question, one has first to ask what one means by a Government-created institution. There are those which may be detrimental to the lives of the oppressed and which cannot be supported, and there are others that are concerned with bread-and-butter issues and in which one can participate.

An example of the first type is the old community councils which were extensions of the administration boards and acted as an arm of the Government in black areas.

They did not have the power to take final decisions — that still rested with the administration boards. That is why we have a problem with rents today. Rents were always something imposed from outside, decided without any explanation to, or consultation with, the people.

An example of the other type of Government-created institution is our black universities. We attend them because they are institutions which assist us in liberating ourselves socially and educationally. Those black intellectuals who serve as professors and lecturers in those universities are contributing to our liberation through a Government-created institution.

The new black local authorities need to be viewed in this light. I am not saying they are an answer to our problem as black people. Indeed, they are not an answer, but while we are fighting and searching for an answer, here is an institution that can cater for certain basic human needs.

What has changed is that these local authorities are no longer dealing with the administration boards directly. Sure, the boards serve as our agents, but it is the black local authorities that are in a position to make decisions on the quality of life of the people in the area.

The struggle to save Alexandra serves as a useful guide to understanding the role of certain levels of participation.

The struggle to save Alexandra was a democratic one, based on the community infrastructure that already existed — the churches, the schools. It was based on the understanding that you cannot uproot a community that has existed for almost 70 years.

With this understanding, in 1974 we formed a committee to resist the removals. It was very difficult because at that time detentions were rife. But we managed, through various means, to organise a large meeting of community leaders at which the Alexandra Residents' Interim Committee of five people was elected.

It was that committee, which later became known as the Save Alexandra Party that worked out a plan of action to resist the planned removal and our resettlement.

Between 1974 and when we won the reprieve in 1979, we continued to go back to the people for re-election and a new mandate. Although we were not recognised by the Government in any *de jure* form, we had a *de facto* standing as leaders of the community.

When the reprieve was won we still refused to accept the status of community council for the reasons mentioned above.

What they did was to adulterate our plan, though to all intents and purposes the blueprints were fully accepted, save for one or two minor points. For instance, we recommended that the final authority should lie with the Administrator of the province, as it does in the case of white local authorities, but the Government made it lie with the Minister.

Nevertheless, we felt the body to be a legitimate one, for it was one that we had engineered. For that reason it should not be seen as part of the "new dispensation". It is a legitimate black idea that emerged from Soweto and Alexandra.

However, we do not consider it to be the answer. We realise that we do not have the resources to run these areas at the moment, but this should not stop black intellectuals — people who understand, who have the expertise — from assisting to make it meaningful.

The liberation struggle cussions — be they on Cabinet committee level or on the level of the new non-statutory forum — not to fall into the trap of consciously or unconsciously propagating and promoting the policy of apartheid.

I strongly reiterate my plea for reconciliation which should be coupled with the unconditional release of all political prisoners, amnesty to all political exiles, the unbanning of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and other banned political movements, so that Nelson Mandela and others can seek the mandate of the people to participate in such discussions.

But liberation does not come from above. It is built in the local communities with the following simple words: see, judge act. And a person who can ask of an old man or old woman in the street "What is it that you see?" is serving the community at a local level.

This is what I call the

Evening Post
8-03-85

[redacted]ledged municipality.

... the (Soweto) Committee of Ten had done in 1976, we drew up a blueprint which we presented to the Government. What needs to be stressed is that the blueprint of the Committee of Ten and our blueprint were drawn up a long time before the so-called "new dispensation". When the new constitution was introduced, the Government incorporated those ideas into the "new dispensation", knowing them to be acceptable to black leaders.

different levels. I do not view my activities as a limited parochial liberation only but as an essential part of the total liberation of South Africa. For that reason I do not wish to stand in opposition to any other liberation group involved in this struggle, nor do I wish to compete or enter into combat with such movements.

At the national level, I repeat my plea to those so-called "urban black" community leaders and "homeland" leaders who have been invited to dis-

And the local communities cannot be divorced from the broader movement. That movement comes from the people and expands to other areas and has an umbrella body that co-ordinates the whole movement. This will result in effective liberation in that you have the masses behind you.

It is no use alienating or marginalising some of your people, fighting some of them by calling them irrelevant or stooges. Convince them, show them the way.

ROOM 11/3/85 □□□ 339 266

THERE is much euphoric talk these days about the scrapping of pass laws but, for the people affected by these laws, things are very much the same as ever.

A visit to the Black Sash office at Khotso House in central Johannesburg on any day of the week would reassure hard-liners that the pass laws are intact and still being ruthlessly applied.

There one sees hundreds of people waiting for legal advice to unravel problems created by the bureaucratic maze of laws that determine if they may live in the city, where they may look for work and if they may live with their families.

Meanwhile, the repeal of the "idles and undesirables" section of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Act has not yet been gazetted and unemployed black people in the cities are still liable to be picked up and sent to work colonies.

In a Transvaal Supreme Court case last week, decisions deeming two people "idle and undesirable" were reversed on the basis that the inquiry had not been properly conducted.

In Bloemfontein, the Western Cape Administration Board recently argued to the Appeal Court that a contract worker, Mr M Mthiya, did not qualify for city rights.

This was because, apart from his compulsory annual return to the Transkei between contracts, he took a few holidays during his 10-year qualifying period.

If Mr Mthiya wins his case it stands to affect almost as many workers as benefited from the Rikhoto judgement — in fact, many of those workers who have been deprived of their rights because of a strict interpretation of Rikhoto.

Even then workers who have qualified for Section 10 rights are not allowed to bring their families to live with them.

This is the result of an amendment to the Act which sped through Parliament after the Rikhoto judgement, linking the bringing of families to having "approved accommodation" — which is almost impossible to obtain.

Mineworkers are not affected by any of this: Section 13 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act expressly prevents them from ever being able to obtain Section 10 rights.

They have no choice: they are migrant workers for life.

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
		Finance Bank	on call until 3 months	R750 000
		Santam Building Society	3 to 6 months on call	R750 000
		Senbank	on call 3 months	R750 000
		Trust Bank	3 to 12 months on call	R750 000
		Aksep Bank	on call	R750 000
		Volkskas Limited	on call	R300 000
Central-Transvaal	R12 420 000	Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 840 000
		Barclays Western Bank	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Finance Bank	12 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Merca Bank	6 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Nedbank	12 months (fixed)	R50 000
		Pretoria Bank	12 months (fixed)	R600 000
		Santam Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 950 000
		Standard Bank	12 months (fixed)	R95 000
		Volkskas	12 months (fixed)	R150 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R740 000
		EP Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R515 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 210 000
		Saambou Building Society	3 months (fixed)	R150 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R540 000
		United Building Society	6 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 130 000
Western-Transvaal	R9 825 000	Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R850 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R900 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R700 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R275 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Trust Bank	on call (24 hour)	R3 000 000
		Trust Bank	5 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Trust Bank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Samtambank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000

Hansard Q.601.563 12/3/85

Reference books/influx control

217. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984;

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	19 239	653
Johannesburg	47 554	9 597
Soweto	874	72
Durban	10 087	3 043
Pietermaritzburg	8	0
East London	1 405	126
Port Elizabeth	289	158
Cape Peninsula	276	127
Bloemfontein	2 651	422
West Rand	4 145	865
East Rand	16 556	3 989
	135 752	28 110

(2) Hansard Q.601.565 12/3/85

Internal Security Act

233. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 47 persons.

(b) 3 persons—15 March 1984 until 8 May 1984
2 persons—15 March 1984 until 11 May 1984
1 person—15 March 1984 until 7 May 1984
1 person—15 March 1984 until 9 May 1984
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984
1 person—23 March 1984 until 26 September 1984
2 persons—1 May 1984 until 4 June 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 6 September 1984
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 21 November 1984
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 10 September 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 20 September 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 17 October 1984
1 person—22 August 1984 until 17 September 1984
1 person—15 August 1984 until 28 January 1985
1 person—11 September 1984 until 28 January 1985
1 person—11 October 1984 to date
1 person—19 October 1984 to date
1 person—25 October 1984 to date
5 persons—12 November 1984 to date
1 person—19 November 1984 to date
4 persons—28 November 1984 to date
3 persons—29 November 1984 to date
1 person—13 December 1984 to date
1 person—14 December 1984 to date
4 persons—19 December 1984 to date
1 person—20 December 1984 to date
1 person—21 December 1984 to date
1 person—27 December 1984 to date
1 person—28 December 1984 to date.

(c) 26 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985.

Internal Security Act

234. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons are detained at present under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;

(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 28 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) Number	(b) Period
5	3 months and 3 days
1	3 months and 21 days
1	3 months and 27 days
1	4 months and 4 days

3397 Hansard Q.601.566 12/3/85

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

270. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What total number of Black persons in each province had been granted rights under section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c), respectively, of the Blacks (Urban Areas)

Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Province	Section 10(1)(a)	Section 10(1)(b)	Section 10(1)(c)	Total
Orange Free State	180 030	63 618	123 585	367 233
Cape	329 352	137 360	481 727	948 439
Natal	61 216	2 054	36 693	99 963
West Rand	*	*	*	1 495 513
West Transvaal	*	*	*	124 500
Central Transvaal	*	*	*	108 518
Highveld	*	1 312	1 024	2 336
Rest of Transvaal	276 634	200 437	264 614	741 685
	Total for Transvaal			2 472 552
TOTAL	847 232	404 781	907 643	3 888 187

*Not available.

Total as at 31 December 1984.

Hansard Q.to.l. 567 12/3/85

Standard 10 examinations

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

(a) How many Black pupils at schools in the (i) East London, (ii) Cathcart, (iii) Queenstown, (iv) King William's Town, (v) Komga and (vi) Stutterheim area entered for the Standard 10 examinations in 1984, (b) how many entrants in each category (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption and (c) how many such entrants passed in (i) mathematics and (ii) physical science in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a)

	Entered	Actually wrote
(i) East-London	199	186
(ii) Cathcart	No senior secondary schools	
(iii) Queenstown	87	20
(iv) King William's Town	No senior secondary schools	
(v) Komga	No senior secondary schools	
(vi) Stutterheim	No senior secondary schools	

(b)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
East-London	101	85	17
Queenstown	1	19	0

(c) (i) East-London: 49
Queenstown: 0

(ii) East-London: 22
Queenstown: 0

HoA

National servicemen

331. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) How many national servicemen called up for their initial training in (a) 1984 and (b) January 1985 failed to report for duty;

(2) how many of those who failed to report in 1984 were (a) traced and (b) charged;

(3) in terms of what statutory provisions were they charged?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) 1 596.

(b) 7 589.

(2) (a) 859.

(b) 859.

(3) Sec 64(2) read with Sec 127(c) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) in the case of members who failed to advise their change of address.

Sec 126A(1) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) in the case of members who for any other reason except change of address, failed to report.

Voluntary service

338. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Blacks were rendering voluntary service in the (aa) Citizen Force and (bb) Commandos as at 31 December 1984;

(2) whether persons rendering voluntary service have any distinctive dress or badge signifying that they are rendering such service; if so, what is the nature of such dress or badge;

(3) whether he is contemplating introducing any (a) financial or (b) other incentives for persons who render voluntary service; if so, what incentives; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

		(aa)	(bb)
(1)	(a)	4 707	25 948
	(b)	531	1 750
	(c)	3	910
	(d)	13	431

These figures do not include White women, Coloureds, and Indians who perform continuous voluntary service.

(2) Yes, only in the SA Army and the SA Medical Service. Members who have performed five years and more satisfactory voluntary service wear a badge on the right chest with their uniforms.

(3) (a) and (b) No, for financial considerations.

Hansard Q.to. 570 12/3/85

National Senior Certificate examination

341. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many Blacks who entered for the National Senior Certificate examination in 1984 wrote the said examination in that year;

(2) how many of those who wrote the examination (a) passed, (b) failed and (c) obtained matriculation exemption;

(3) when did the last pupils receive their final results?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The honourable member is referred to Question 42 and the follow-on question on Question 16.

HoA

Mphohadi	(a)	(i) and (ii) None.
	(b)	(i) 81.
		(ii) None.
	(c)	(i) 226.
		(ii) 30.
Sebokeng	(a)	(i) and (ii) None.
	(b)	(i) 132.
		(ii) 15.
	(c)	(i) 417.
		(ii) 59.
Indumiso	(a)	(i) and (ii) None.
	(b)	(i) 463.
		(ii) 49.
	(c)	(i) 515.
		(ii) 147.
Cape	(a)	(i) 18.
		(ii) None.
	(b)	(i) 227.
		(ii) 58.
	(c)	(i) 281.
		(ii) 80.
Technikon		
Northern Transvaal	(a)	(i) and (ii) None.
	(b)	(i) and (ii) None.
	(c)	(i) 261.
		(ii) 10

(359) Hansard Q. 61.556 12/3/85

Development Boards: investments

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

(a) What total amount had been invested by each Development Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) with which specified institutions had these amounts been invested and (c) what was the (i) nature and (ii) amount of each investment made by each Development Board?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

As per attached schedule (Investments on 31 January 1985).

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
Western Cape	R3 219 444	Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R60 000
		Allied Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R168 850
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R8 530
		Merca Bank	on call	R2 000 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R12 000
		Nedbank	on call	R150 000
		Saambou Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R65 000
		SA Perm Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R27 600
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R20 000
		Trust Bank	on call	R700 000
		United Building Society	Special Savings	R7 464
Eastern Cape	R595 000	SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R305 000
		SA Perm Building Society	on call	R200 000
		United Building Society	36 months (fixed)	R90 000

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
Northern Cape	R7 250 000	Senbank	on call	R250 000
		Senbank	6 months (fixed)	R1 250 000
		Merca Bank	5 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Trust Bank	on call	R250 000
		Trust Bank	7 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Santambank	4 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Santambank	6 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Bank of OFS	3 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Bank of OFS	4 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Volkskas Aksepbank	3 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Finance Bank	6 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Finance Bank	7 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	14 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
Southern OFS	R1 550 000	Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		E.P. Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Saambou National Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R150 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R50 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Boland Bank	on call	R200 000
		Nedbank	on call	R350 000
Oranje-Vaal	R36 817 500	Allied Building Society	25 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Allied Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R1 010 000
		Allied Building Society	23 months (fixed)	R413 000
		Allied Building Society	22 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Allied Building Society	20 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	19 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Allied Building Society	18 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	17 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	16 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Boland Bank	19 months (fixed)	R500 000
		E.P Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R250 000
		E.P. Building Society	21 months (fixed)	R250 000
		E.P. Building Society	18 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Evkom (loan stock)	13 years	R40 000
		Evkom (loan stock)	18 years	R50 000
		Natal Building Society	15 months (fixed)	R500 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Saambou Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R1 808 500
		Saambou Building Society	23 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	18 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Saambou Building Society	17 months (fixed)	R230 000
		Saambou Building Society	16 months (fixed)	R275 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	23 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	22 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	21 months (fixed)	R250 000

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
		United Building Society	18 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	16 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R50 000
		Trust Bank	24 months (fixed)	R516 000
		Trust Bank	on call	R11 400 000
		Volkskas	24 months (fixed)	R125 000
		Volkskas	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Senbank	on call	R5 500 000
		Santambank	on call	R5 200 000
Natalia	R21 093 649	Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R550 000
		Allied Building Society	23 months (fixed)	R133 590
		Allied Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R420 770
		E.P. Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		E.P. Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R250 000
		E.P. Building Society	14 months (fixed)	R250 000
		E.P. Building Society	15 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Natal Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R31 500
		Natal Building Society	Savings account	R277
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R860 000
		Saambou Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R410 000
		Saambou Building Society	14 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	15 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Saambou Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R747 512
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R260 000
		SA Perm Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	14 months (fixed)	R250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	15 months (fixed)	R250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R20 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R950 000
		Trust Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R400 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R860 000
		Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Finance Bank	on call	R1 300 000
		Merca Bank	on call	R2 900 000
		Santambank	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Santambank	on call	R2 700 000
		Trust Bank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Volkskas Aksep Bank	31 days	R4 000 000
West-Rand	R21 450 400	Finance Bank	3 months (fixed)	R84 000
		Volkskas Aksep Bank	3 months (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Nedbank	1 month (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Barclays Bank	1 month (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Trust Bank	1 month (fixed)	R3 279 000
		Boland Bank	1 month (fixed)	R4 000 000
		Volkskas Aksep Bank	1 month (fixed)	R900 000
		Finance Bank	1 month (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Santambank	on call	R1 590 850
		French Bank	on call	R1 601 250
		Merca Bank	on call	R3 208 900
		Finance Bank	on call	R541 000
		U.A.L.	on call	R819 000
		Nedbank	on call	R470 000
		Allied Building society	1 year (fixed)	R306 000
		Provincial Building Society	1 year (fixed)	R625 400
		United Building Society	1 year (fixed)	R25 000

HoA

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
East-Rand	R5 013 030	Allied Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R45 640
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Eastern Province Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R9 200
		SA Perm Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R42 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R35 600
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R729 525
		Saambou Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R404 200
		Saambou Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R321 000
		Bank of Lissabon	12 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Finance Bank	12 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Finance Bank	5 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Volkskas Aksep Bank	5 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Development Board Northern Cape	20 years	R151 006
		(Loan) Development Board Northern Cape	10 years	R24 859
Highveld	R8 194 736	Santambank	12 months (fixed)	R900 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 155 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R2 469 552
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R863 100
		Standard Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R16 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 810 000
		Volkskas Bank	12 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Trust Bank	12 months (fixed)	R350 000
		Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R31 084
Eastern-Transvaal	R3 881 787	Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Natal Building Society	on call	R7 626
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 050 000
		Saambou Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R20 000
		Saambou Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	on call	R43 392
		SA Perm Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R216 500
		SA Perm Building Society	on call	R14 107
		Nedbank	on call	R20
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R550 000
		United Building Society	14 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R232 250
		United Building Society	on call	R37 381
		Volkskas Limited	88 days	R150 000
		Volkskas Limited	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Volkskas Limited	on call	R683 919
		Public Investments Commissioners Redemption Fund	30 years	R26 592
Northern-Transvaal	R6 200 000	Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R150 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R450 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R350 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Boland Bank	on call until 4 months	R750 000

HoA

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
		Finance Bank	on call until 3 months	R750 000
		Santam Building Society	3 to 6 months on call	R750 000
		Senbank	on call 3 months	R750 000
		Trust Bank	3 to 12 months on call	R750 000
		Aksep Bank	on call	R750 000
		Volkskas Limited	on call	R300 000
Central-Transvaal	R12 420 000	Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 840 000
		Barclays Western Bank	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Finance Bank	12 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Merca Bank	6 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Nedbank	12 months (fixed)	R50 000
		Pretoria Bank	12 months (fixed)	R600 000
		Santam Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 950 000
		Standard Bank	12 months (fixed)	R95 000
		Volkskas	12 months (fixed)	R150 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R740 000
		EP Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R515 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 210 000
		Saambou Building Society	3 months (fixed)	R150 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R540 000
		United Building Society	6 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 130 000
Western-Transvaal	R9 825 000	Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R850 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R900 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R700 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R275 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Trust Bank	on call (24 hour)	R3 000 000
		Trust Bank	5 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Trust Bank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Samtambank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000

Hansard Q.601.563

Reference books/influx control 12/3/85

217. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984;

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	19 239	653
Johannesburg	47 554	9 597
Soweto	874	72
Durban	10 087	3 043
Pietermaritzburg	8	0
East London	1 405	126
Port Elizabeth	289	158
Cape Peninsula	276	127
Bloemfontein	2 651	422

West Rand	4 145	865
East Rand	16 556	3 989
	135 752	28 110

(2)

Hansard

Internal Security Act Q.601.565 12/3/85

233. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 47 persons.

(b) 3 persons—15 March 1984 until 8 May 1984
2 persons—15 March 1984 until 11 May 1984
1 person—15 March 1984 until 7 May 1984
1 person—15 March 1984 until 9 May 1984
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984
1 person—23 March 1984 until 26 September 1984
2 persons—1 May 1984 until 4 June 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 6 September 1984
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 21 November 1984
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 10 September 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 20 September 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 17 October 1984
1 person—22 August 1984 until 17 September 1984
1 person—15 August 1984 until 28 January 1985
1 person—11 September 1984 until 28 January 1985
1 person—11 October 1984 to date
1 person—19 October 1984 to date
1 person—25 October 1984 to date
5 persons—12 November 1984 to date
1 person—19 November 1984 to date
4 persons—28 November 1984 to date
3 persons—29 November 1984 to date
1 person—13 December 1984 to date
1 person—14 December 1984 to date
4 persons—19 December 1984 to date
1 person—20 December 1984 to date
1 person—21 December 1984 to date
1 person—27 December 1984 to date
1 person—28 December 1984 to date.

(c) 26 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985.

Internal Security Act

234. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons are detained at present under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;

(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 28 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) Number	(b) Period
5	3 months and 3 days
1	3 months and 21 days
1	3 months and 27 days
1	4 months and 4 days

Hansard

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act Q.601.566 12/3/85

270. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What total number of Black persons in each province had been granted rights under section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c), respectively, of the Blacks (Urban Areas)

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
		Finance Bank	on call until 3 months	R750 000
		Santam Building Society	3 to 6 months on call	R750 000
		Senbank	on call 3 months	R750 000
		Trust Bank	3 to 12 months on call	R750 000
		Aksep Bank	on call	R750 000
		Volkskas Limited	on call	R300 000
Central-Transvaal	R12 420 000	Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 840 000
		Barclays Western Bank	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Finance Bank	12 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Merca Bank	6 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Nedbank	12 months (fixed)	R50 000
		Pretoria Bank	12 months (fixed)	R600 000
		Santam Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 950 000
		Standard Bank	12 months (fixed)	R95 000
		Volkskas	12 months (fixed)	R150 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R740 000
		EP Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R515 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 210 000
		Saambou Building Society	3 months (fixed)	R150 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R540 000
		United Building Society	6 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 130 000
Western-Transvaal	R9 825 000	Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R850 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R900 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R700 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R275 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Trust Bank	on call (24 hour)	R3 000 000
		Trust Bank	5 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Trust Bank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Samtambank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000

Hansard Q.61.563

Reference books/influx control

12/3/85

217. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984;

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	19 239	653
Johannesburg	47 554	9 597
Soweto	874	72
Durban	10 087	3 043
Pietermaritzburg	8	0
East London	1 405	126
Port Elizabeth	289	158
Cape Peninsula	276	127
Bloemfontein	2 651	422
West Rand	4 145	865
East Rand	16 556	3 989
	135 752	28 110

(2)

Hansard

Internal Security Act

Q.61.565 12/3/85

233. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 47 persons.

(b) 3 persons—15 March 1984 until 8 May 1984
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1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984
1 person—23 March 1984 until 26 September 1984
2 persons—1 May 1984 until 4 June 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 6 September 1984
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 21 November 1984
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 10 September 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 20 September 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 17 October 1984
1 person—22 August 1984 until 17 September 1984
1 person—15 August 1984 until 28 January 1985
1 person—11 September 1984 until 28 January 1985
1 person—11 October 1984 to date
1 person—19 October 1984 to date
1 person—25 October 1984 to date
5 persons—12 November 1984 to date
1 person—19 November 1984 to date
4 persons—28 November 1984 to date
3 persons—29 November 1984 to date
1 person—13 December 1984 to date
1 person—14 December 1984 to date
4 persons—19 December 1984 to date
1 person—20 December 1984 to date
1 person—21 December 1984 to date
1 person—27 December 1984 to date
1 person—28 December 1984 to date.

(c) 26 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985.

Internal Security Act

234. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons are detained at present under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982:

(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 28 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) Number	(b) Period
5	3 months and 3 days
1	3 months and 21 days
1	3 months and 27 days
1	4 months and 4 days

3397 Hansard

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

Q.61.566 12/3/85

270. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What total number of Black persons in each province had been granted rights under section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c), respectively, of the Blacks (Urban Areas)

Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Province	Section 10(1)(a)	Section 10(1)(b)	Section 10(1)(c)	Total
Orange Free State	180 030	63 618	123 585	367 233
Cape	329 352	137 360	481 727	948 439
Natal	61 216	2 054	36 693	99 963
West Rand	*	*	*	1 495 513
West Transvaal	*	*	*	124 500
Central Transvaal	*	*	*	108 518
Highveld	*	1 312	1 024	2 336
Rest of Transvaal	276 634	200 437	264 614	741 685
	Total for Transvaal			2 472 552
TOTAL	847 232	404 781	907 643	3 888 187

*Not available.

Total as at 31 December 1984.

Hansard Q. 1. 567 12/3/85

Standard 10 examinations

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

(a) How many Black pupils at schools in the (i) East London, (ii) Cathcart, (iii) Queenstown, (iv) King William's Town, (v) Komga and (vi) Stutterheim area entered for the Standard 10 examinations in 1984, (b) how many entrants in each category (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption and (c) how many such entrants passed in (i) mathematics and (ii) physical science in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a)

	Entered	Actually wrote
(i) East-London	199	186
(ii) Cathcart	No senior secondary schools	
(iii) Queenstown	87	20
(iv) King William's Town	No senior secondary schools	
(v) Komga	No senior secondary schools	
(vi) Stutterheim	No senior secondary schools	

(b)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
East-London	101	85	17
Queenstown	1	19	0

(c) (i) East-London: 49
Queenstown: 0

(ii) East-London: 22
Queenstown: 0

National servicemen

331. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) How many national servicemen called up for their initial training in (a) 1984 and (b) January 1985 failed to report for duty;

(2) how many of those who failed to report in 1984 were (a) traced and (b) charged;

(3) in terms of what statutory provisions were they charged?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) 1 596.

(b) 7 589.

(2) (a) 859.

(b) 859.

(3) Sec 64(2) read with Sec 127(c) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) in the case of members who failed to advise their change of address.

Sec 126A(1) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) in the case of members who for any other reason except change of address, failed to report.

Voluntary service

338. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Blacks were rendering voluntary service in the (aa) Citizen Force and (bb) Commandos as at 31 December 1984;

(2) whether persons rendering voluntary service have any distinctive dress or badge signifying that they are rendering such service; if so, what is the nature of such dress or badge;

(3) whether he is contemplating introducing any (a) financial or (b) other incentives for persons who render voluntary service; if so, what incentives; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

		(aa)	(bb)
(1)	(a)	4 707	25 948
	(b)	531	1 750
	(c)	3	910
	(d)	13	431

These figures do not include White women, Coloureds, and Indians who perform continuous voluntary service.

(2) Yes, only in the SA Army and the SA Medical Service. Members who have performed five years and more satisfactory voluntary service wear a badge on the right chest with their uniforms.

(3) (a) and (b) No, for financial considerations.

(50) Hansard

National Senior Certificate examination

Q. 1. 570 12/3/85

341. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many Blacks who entered for the National Senior Certificate examination in 1984 wrote the said examination in that year;

(2) how many of those who wrote the examination (a) passed, (b) failed and (c) obtained matriculation exemption;

(3) when did the last pupils receive their final results?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The honourable member is referred to Question 42 and the follow-on question on Question 16.

Mphohadi	(a)	(i) and (ii) None.
	(b)	(i) 81.
		(ii) None.
	(c)	(i) 226.
		(ii) 30.
Sebokeng	(a)	(i) and (ii) None.
	(b)	(i) 132.
		(ii) 15.
	(c)	(i) 417.
		(ii) 59.
Indumiso	(a)	(i) and (ii) None.
	(b)	(i) 463.
		(ii) 49.
	(c)	(i) 515.
		(ii) 147.
Cape	(a)	(i) 18.
		(ii) None.
	(b)	(i) 227.
		(ii) 58.
	(c)	(i) 281.
		(ii) 80.
Technikon		
Northern Transvaal	(a)	(i) and (ii) None.
	(b)	(i) and (ii) None.
	(c)	(i) 261.
		(ii) 10

(339) Hansard Q. col. 556

Development Boards: investments

12/3/85

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

(a) What total amount had been invested by each Development Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) with which specified institutions had these amounts been invested and (c) what was the (i) nature and (ii) amount of each investment made by each Development Board?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

As per attached schedule (Investments on 31 January 1985).

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
Western Cape	R3 219 444	Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R60 000
		Allied Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R168 850
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R8 530
		Merca Bank	on call	R2 000 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R12 000
		Nedbank	on call	R150 000
		Saambou Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R65 000
		SA Perm Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R27 600
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R20 000
		Trust Bank	on call	R700 000
		United Building Society	Special Savings	R7 464
Eastern Cape	R595 000	SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R305 000
		SA Perm Building Society	on call	R200 000
		United Building Society	36 months (fixed)	R90 000

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
Northern Cape	R7 250 000	Senbank	on call	R250 000
		Senbank	6 months (fixed)	R1 250 000
		Merca Bank	5 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Trust Bank	on call	R250 000
		Trust Bank	7 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Santambank	4 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Santambank	6 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Bank of OFS	3 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Bank of OFS	4 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Volkskas Aksepbank	3 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Finance Bank	6 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Finance Bank	7 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	14 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
Southern OFS	R1 550 000	Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		E.P. Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Saambou National Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R150 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R50 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Boland Bank	on call	R200 000
		Nedbank	on call	R350 000
Oranje-Vaal	R36 817 500	Allied Building Society	25 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Allied Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R1 010 000
		Allied Building Society	23 months (fixed)	R413 000
		Allied Building Society	22 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Allied Building Society	20 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	19 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Allied Building Society	18 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	17 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	16 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Boland Bank	19 months (fixed)	R500 000
		E.P. Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R250 000
		E.P. Building Society	21 months (fixed)	R250 000
		E.P. Building Society	18 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Evkom (loan stock)	13 years	R40 000
		Evkom (loan stock)	18 years	R50 000
		Natal Building Society	15 months (fixed)	R500 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Saambou Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R1 808 500
		Saambou Building Society	23 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	18 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Saambou Building Society	17 months (fixed)	R230 000
		Saambou Building Society	16 months (fixed)	R275 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	23 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	22 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	21 months (fixed)	R250 000

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
		United Building Society	18 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	16 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R50 000
		Trust Bank	24 months (fixed)	R516 000
		Trust Bank	on call	R11 400 000
		Volkskas	24 months (fixed)	R125 000
		Volkskas	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Senbank	on call	R5 500 000
		Santambank	on call	R5 200 000
Natalia	R21 093 649	Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R550 000
		Allied Building Society	23 months (fixed)	R133 590
		Allied Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R420 770
		E.P. Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		E.P. Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R250 000
		E.P. Building Society	14 months (fixed)	R250 000
		E.P. Building Society	15 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Natal Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R31 500
		Natal Building Society	Savings account	R277
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R860 000
		Saambou Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R410 000
		Saambou Building Society	14 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	15 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Saambou Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R747 512
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R260 000
		SA Perm Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	14 months (fixed)	R250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	15 months (fixed)	R250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R20 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R950 000
		Trust Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R400 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R860 000
		Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Finance Bank	on call	R1 300 000
		Merca Bank	on call	R2 900 000
		Santambank	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Santambank	on call	R2 700 000
		Trust Bank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Volkskas Aksep Bank	31 days	R4 000 000
West-Rand	R21 450 400	Finance Bank	3 months (fixed)	R84 000
		Volkskas Aksep Bank	3 months (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Nedbank	1 month (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Barclays Bank	1 month (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Trust Bank	1 month (fixed)	R3 279 000
		Boland Bank	1 month (fixed)	R4 000 000
		Volkskas Aksep Bank	1 month (fixed)	R900 000
		Finance Bank	1 month (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Santambank	on call	R1 590 850
		French Bank	on call	R1 601 250
		Merca Bank	on call	R3 208 900
		Finance Bank	on call	R541 000
		U.A.L.	on call	R819 000
		Nedbank	on call	R470 000
		Allied Building society	1 year (fixed)	R306 000
		Provincial Building Society	1 year (fixed)	R625 400
		United Building Society	1 year (fixed)	R25 000

HoA

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
East-Rand	R5 013 030	Allied Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R45 640
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Eastern Province Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R9 200
		SA Perm Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R42 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R35 600
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R729 525
		Saambou Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R404 200
		Saambou Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R321 000
		Bank of Lissabon	12 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Finance Bank	12 months (fixed)	R750 000
		Finance Bank	5 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Volkskas Aksep Bank	5 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Development Board Northern Cape	20 years	R151 006
		(Loan) Development Board Northern Cape	10 years	R24 859
Highveld	R8 194 736	Santambank	12 months (fixed)	R900 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 155 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R2 469 552
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R863 100
		Standard Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R16 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 810 000
		Volkskas Bank	12 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Trust Bank	12 months (fixed)	R350 000
		Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R31 084
Eastern-Transvaal	R3 881 787	Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Natal Building Society	on call	R7 626
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 050 000
		Saambou Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R20 000
		Saambou Building Society	13 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	on call	R43 392
		SA Perm Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R216 500
		SA Perm Building Society	on call	R14 107
		Nedbank	on call	R20
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R550 000
		United Building Society	14 months (fixed)	R250 000
		United Building Society	24 months (fixed)	R232 250
		United Building Society	on call	R37 381
		Volkskas Limited	88 days	R150 000
		Volkskas Limited	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Volkskas Limited	on call	R683 919
		Public Investments Commissioners Redemption Fund	30 years	R26 592
Northern-Transvaal	R6 200 000	Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R150 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R450 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R350 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Boland Bank	on call until 4 months	R750 000

HoA

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
		Finance Bank	on call until 3 months	R750 000
		Santam Building Society	3 to 6 months on call	R750 000
		Senbank	on call 3 months	R750 000
		Trust Bank	3 to 12 months on call	R750 000
		Aksep Bank	on call	R750 000
		Volkskas Limited	on call	R300 000
Central-Transvaal	R12 420 000	Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 840 000
		Barclays Western Bank	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Finance Bank	12 months (fixed)	R200 000
		Merca Bank	6 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Nedbank	12 months (fixed)	R50 000
		Pretoria Bank	12 months (fixed)	R600 000
		Santam Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 950 000
		Standard Bank	12 months (fixed)	R95 000
		Volkskas	12 months (fixed)	R150 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R740 000
		EP Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R515 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 210 000
		Saambou Building Society	3 months (fixed)	R150 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R540 000
		United Building Society	6 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 130 000
Western-Transvaal	R9 825 000	Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R850 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R900 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R700 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R275 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R100 000
		Trust Bank	on call (24 hour)	R3 000 000
		Trust Bank	5 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Trust Bank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Samtambank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000

Hansard Q.61.563 12/3/85

Reference books/influx control

217. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984;

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	19 239	653
Johannesburg	47 554	9 597
Soweto	874	72
Durban	10 087	3 043
Pietermaritzburg	8	0
East London	1 405	126
Port Elizabeth	289	158
Cape Peninsula	276	127
Bloemfontein	2 651	422
West Rand	4 145	865
East Rand	16 556	3 989
	135 752	28 110

(2)

Hansard Q.61.565 12/3/85

Internal Security Act

233. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 47 persons.

(b) 3 persons—15 March 1984 until 8 May 1984
2 persons—15 March 1984 until 11 May 1984
1 person—15 March 1984 until 7 May 1984
1 person—15 March 1984 until 9 May 1984
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984
1 person—23 March 1984 until 26 September 1984
2 persons—1 May 1984 until 4 June 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 6 September 1984
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 21 November 1984
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 10 September 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 20 September 1984
1 person—20 July 1984 until 17 October 1984
1 person—22 August 1984 until 17 September 1984
1 person—15 August 1984 until 28 January 1985
1 person—11 September 1984 until 28 January 1985
1 person—11 October 1984 to date
1 person—19 October 1984 to date
1 person—25 October 1984 to date
5 persons—12 November 1984 to date
1 person—19 November 1984 to date
4 persons—28 November 1984 to date
3 persons—29 November 1984 to date
1 person—13 December 1984 to date
1 person—14 December 1984 to date
4 persons—19 December 1984 to date
1 person—20 December 1984 to date
1 person—21 December 1984 to date
1 person—27 December 1984 to date
1 person—28 December 1984 to date.

(c) 26 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985.

Internal Security Act

234. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons are detained at present under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;

(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 28 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) Number	(b) Period
5	3 months and 3 days
1	3 months and 21 days
1	3 months and 27 days
1	4 months and 4 days

Hansard

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

Q.61.566 12/3/85

270. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What total number of Black persons in each province had been granted rights under section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c), respectively, of the Blacks (Urban Areas)

states and (b) 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) 324.

(b) 140.

(2) (a) 363.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) 101.

(iii) None.

Local authorities

513. Prof. N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where, and (ii) when were they established, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) 38 as at 4 January 1985.

(b) (i) and (ii)

City Council of Soweto	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Dobsonville	Roodepoort	23 September 1983
Town Council of Diepmeadow	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Tokoza	Alberton	16 September 1983
Town Council of Alexandra	Johannesburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of KwaGuqa	Witbank	16 September 1983
Town Council of Daveyton	Benoni	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwanobuhle	Uitenhage	16 September 1983
Town Council of Thabong	Welkom	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kayamnandi	Port Elizabeth	16 September 1983
Town Council of Lekoa	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Evaton	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Katlehong	Germiston	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwa-Thema	Springs	16 September 1983
Town Council of Tembisa	Kempton Park	16 September 1983
Town Council of Vosloorus	Boksburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of Rini	Grahamstown	16 September 1983
Town Council of Mangaung	Bloemfontein	16 September 1983
Town Council of Memelodi	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Town Council of Bohlokong	Bethlehem	9 September 1983
Town Council of Seeisoville	Kroonstad	9 September 1983
Town Council of Atteridgeville	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Town Council of Galeshewe	Kimberley	2 September 1983
Village Council of Wattville	Benoni	16 September 1983
Village Council of Lingelihle	Cradock	16 September 1983
Village Council of Kagiso	Krugersdorp	16 September 1983
Village Council of Mhluzi	Middelburg, Tvl	16 September 1983
Village Council of Ikageng	Potchefstroom	9 September 1983
Village Council of Jourberton	Klerksdorp	9 September 1983
Village Council of Wesselton	Ermelo	21 September 1983
Village Council of Mohlakeng	Randfontein	21 September 1984
Village Council of Belabela	Warmbath	21 September 1984
Village Council of Meloding	Virginia	14 December 1984
Village Council of Phahameng	Bultfontein	4 January 1985
Village Council of Paballelo	Upington	16 November 1984
Village Council of Nonzwakasie	De Aar	16 November 1984
Village Council of Phomolong	Hennenman	28 December 1984
Village Council of Kutlwanong	Odendaalsrus	14 December 1984

Richard's Bay harbour

520. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the (a) revenue, (b) expenditure and (c) profit or loss on working on the Richard's Bay harbour over each specified year in which it has been in normal operation?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

	(a) Revenue (RM)	(b) Expenditure (RM)	(c) Loss (RM)
1976-77	1,543	16,520	14,977
1977-78	4,997	25,351	20,354
1978-79	9,618	26,402	16,784
1979-80	11,895	31,841	19,946
1980-81	18,810	44,780	25,970
1981-82	23,637	45,671	22,034
1982-83	50,611	69,350	18,739
1983-84	74,213	84,203	9,990

Black Administration Act

530. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927; if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act, and (b) were subject to such orders, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) 194 individuals and four groups consisting of 11 508 persons.

(b) Three individuals and two groups consisting of a total of 4 082 persons, as at 5 March 1985.

Technikons

534. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and 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 (i) in 1984 and/or (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

	(i)	(ii) (31/12/84)
(a)	110	121
(b)	—	—
(c)	—	—
(d)	8	7
(e)	—	—

Information in respect of Technikon Northern Transvaal.

Own Affairs:

Agricultural colleges/universities: bursaries

22. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

Whether his Department awarded bursaries for study at (a) agricultural colleges and (b) universities in 1985; if so, (i) in respect of which (aa) agricultural colleges and (bb) universities, (ii) how many bursaries were awarded at each specified agri-

states and (b) 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) 324.

(b) 140.

(2) (a) 363.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) 101.

(iii) None.

(339) Hansard Q.601.652 14/3/85

Local authorities

513. Prof. N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where, and (ii) when were they established, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) 38 as at 4 January 1985.

(b) (i) and (ii)

City Council of Soweto	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Dobsonville	Roodepoort	23 September 1983
Town Council of Diepmeadow	Johannesburg	23 September 1983
Town Council of Tokoza	Alberton	16 September 1983
Town Council of Alexandra	Johannesburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of KwaGuqa	Witbank	16 September 1983
Town Council of Daveyton	Benoni	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwanobuhle	Uitenhage	16 September 1983
Town Council of Thabong	Welkom	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kayamnandi	Port Elizabeth	16 September 1983
Town Council of Lekoa	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Evaton	Vanderbijlpark	16 September 1983
Town Council of Katlehong	Germiston	16 September 1983
Town Council of Kwa-Thema	Springs	16 September 1983
Town Council of Tembisa	Kempton Park	16 September 1983
Town Council of Vosloorus	Boksburg	16 September 1983
Town Council of Rini	Grahamstown	16 September 1983
Town Council of Mangaung	Bloemfontein	16 September 1983
Town Council of Memelodi	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Town Council of Bohlokong	Bethlehem	9 September 1983
Town Council of Seeisoville	Kroonstad	9 September 1983
Town Council of Atteridgeville	Pretoria	9 September 1983
Town Council of Galeshewe	Kimberley	2 September 1983
Village Council of Wattville	Benoni	16 September 1983
Village Council of Lingelihle	Cradock	16 September 1983
Village Council of Kagiso	Krugersdorp	16 September 1983
Village Council of Mhluzi	Middelburg, Tvl	16 September 1983
Village Council of Ikageng	Potchefstroom	9 September 1983
Village Council of Jourberton	Klerksdorp	9 September 1983
Village Council of Wesselton	Ermelo	21 September 1983
Village Council of Mohlakeng	Randfontein	21 September 1984
Village Council of Belabela	Warmbath	21 September 1984
Village Council of Meloding	Virginia	14 December 1984
Village Council of Phahameng	Bultfontein	4 January 1985
Village Council of Paballelo	Upington	16 November 1984
Village Council of Nonzwakasie	De Aar	16 November 1984
Village Council of Phomolong	Hennenman	28 December 1984
Village Council of Kutlwanong	Odendaalsrus	14 December 1984

Richard's Bay harbour

520. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the (a) revenue, (b) expenditure and (c) profit or loss on working on the Richard's Bay harbour over each specified year in which it has been in normal operation?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

	(a) Revenue (RM)	(b) Expenditure (RM)	(c) Loss (RM)
1976-77	1,543	16,520	14,977
1977-78	4,997	25,351	20,354
1978-79	9,618	26,402	16,784
1979-80	11,895	31,841	19,946
1980-81	18,810	44,780	25,970
1981-82	23,637	45,671	22,034
1982-83	50,611	69,350	18,739
1983-84	74,213	84,203	9,990

Hansard Q.601.653 14/3/85

Black Administration Act

530. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927; if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act, and (b) were subject to such orders, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) 194 individuals and four groups consisting of 11 508 persons.

(b) Three individuals and two groups consisting of a total of 4 082 persons, as at 5 March 1985.

Y 14/3/85 + Hansard Q.601.654 L)

Technikons

534. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and 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 (i) in 1984 and/or (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

	(i)	(ii) (31/12/84)
(a)	110	121
(b)	—	—
(c)	—	—
(d)	8	7
(e)	—	—

Information in respect of Technikon Northern Transvaal.

Own Affairs:

Agricultural colleges/universities: bursaries

22. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

Whether his Department awarded bursaries for study at (a) agricultural colleges and (b) universities in 1985; if so, (i) in respect of which (aa) agricultural colleges and (bb) universities, (ii) how many bursaries were awarded at each specified agri-

Post Business

339

Study slams 'urban error'

E Post 14/3/85

By LOUIS BECKERLING
Business Editor

A STUDY by the Urban Foundation has concluded that efforts to reverse the process of urbanisation by creating alternative growth centres have "more often than not been large and costly public policy errors".

The findings of the study — which raise grave doubts about the Government's regional development programme — were presented recently to a Midland Chamber of Industries seminar by Miss Ann Bernstein, research officer for the Foundation.

"In the sixties and seventies many countries adopted policies to try to stop the flow of migrants to the cities. Broadly speaking, these policies can be divided into two types — indirect, and direct migration policy," said Miss Bernstein.

Indirect migration policies were those designed to develop rural areas or decentralise industry, whereas direct migration policies included "coercive controls over movement, prohibition of settlement in particular areas, and the demolition of shacks or other informal houses".

According to Miss Bernstein the international experience with indirect policies over the past 15-20 years "has been instructive and rather different from what people initially expected".

Perhaps the most common indirect strategy has been to create "growth poles" or new towns and "across the world the vast majority of attempts to create such counter-magnets to the large cities have been unsuccessful, expensive, and their impact on the rate of migration very small.

"More often than not, they have been large and costly public policy errors."

The Urban Foundation study of empirical international evidence collected over the past three years showed that indirect migration policies were:

- Difficult to implement successfully;
- Expensive to the national fiscus; and
- Their impact on migration was either minimal because of their lack of success, or, counter-productive "as they actually produce further migration to the cities".

Direct controls, on the other hand had "universally failed to stop migration".

Turning to the South African experience, Miss Bernstein said the most important question to ask about influx control was: "Does it work?"

Community councillors, trade unionists and many employers disputed the efficacy of influx control, said Miss Bernstein, and this was substantiated by the Urban Foundation's research findings.

"Influx control has failed to stop a substantial movement of people into our metropolitan areas.

"There are already well over five million black people in the urban areas of 'white' South Africa and through natural growth they will provide the major source of future urban population growth," said Miss Bernstein.

Influx control inhibited realistic forward planning and confused estimates of the true size of South Africa's urban population.

Miss Bernstein said under the circumstances the Urban Foundation believed a new approach was required to urbanisation in South Africa.

This implied that:

- Attitudes should change — "it is essential that we cease regarding urbanisation as an evil.
- The private sector and black leadership should participate in the negotiation of a new urbanisation strategy.
- Such a strategy should contain a vigorous urban development policy, a serious rural development strategy, and a limited decentralisation policy focusing on minor metropolitan areas such as Port Elizabeth.

89 379 houses

Cape Times 14/3/85

needed for 339 urban blacks

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has estimated that there is a shortage of 89 379 houses for black people outside the homelands but the development boards only built 11 569 houses during the 1983-84 year.

At the same time the development boards had R137,6 million invested in various banks and building societies.

The development boards also spent a total of R117,9 million on infrastructural development during the 1983-84 financial year.

These figures were revealed in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, when he replied to questions tabled by three PFP MPs.

He said 13 464 houses had been built for black people in the nine major urban areas of South Africa during the year.

He said 6 189 had been built on the Witwatersrand, 2 085 in Port Elizabeth, 1 788 in Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark and Sasolburg, 1 720 in Cape Town, 1 500 in Bloemfontein, 146 in Kimberley and 36 in Pretoria.

Natalia

But no houses for black people had been built in either Durban or Maritzburg.

Dr Viljoen said three development boards had not built any houses last year — Natalia, Central Transvaal and Northern Transvaal.

The Western Cape (2 639) and the Eastern Cape (3 841) development boards had built the largest number of houses, while on infrastructure the West Rand Board had spent R58,7 million, the Eastern Cape Board R23,4 million and the Western Cape Board R10,9 million.

Dr Viljoen said the development boards had a total of R137,6 million invested at the end of January this year.

The Oranje-Vaal board had R36,8 million invested then, the Natalia board R21,1 million, the West Rand board R21,5 million and the Central Transvaal board R12,4 million.

● Dr Viljoen said the Natalia Development Board had not made a "profit" of R10,6 million in 1983/84 and had in fact closed the year with a R202 446 surplus.

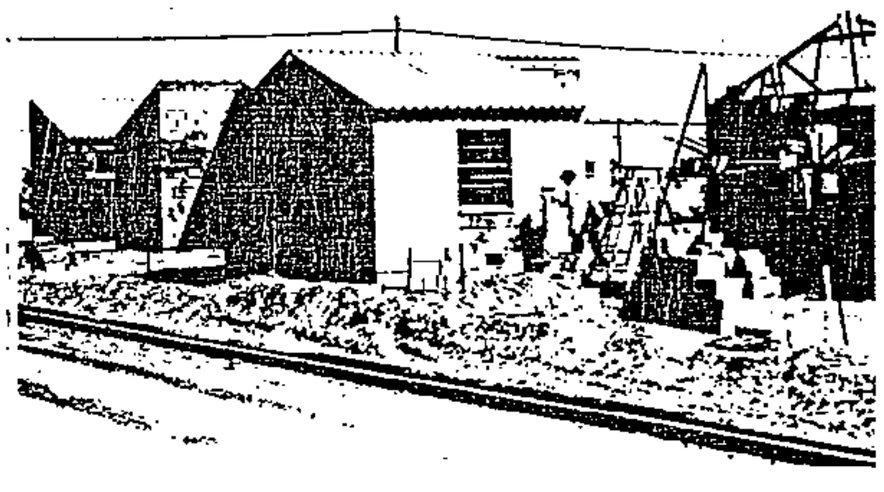
Hardingham

Dr Viljoen was replying to reports in which Mr Ralph Hardingham, NRP MP for Mooi River, charged the board with being a disgrace for not spending anything on housing in the 17 black townships under its control when it had shown such a vast profit.

Dr Viljoen said this "unwarranted conclusion" had been drawn from recent answers to parliamentary questions which revealed that the difference between the board's "administrative costs" and its revenue was R10,6 million.

Yesterday Mr Hardingham said: "Whatever the minister has said now does not detract from the fact that the board has an enormous reserve of R21 million and that it did not build any houses in the black townships it controls in spite of a chronic housing shortage."

● A total of 5 393 houses were provided for white people last year by the State, local authorities and National Housing Fund-financed welfare bodies, the Minister of Local Government, Mr Ami Venter revealed yesterday in reply to a question tabled by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point).



Housing scandal as cash lies idle

THE development boards are sitting on R137,5-million in cash investments while there is a housing shortage for blacks of 196 284 homes in so-called white South Africa.

The boards with most in cash assets are those of Orange-Vaal (R36,8-million), Natalia (R21-million) and West Rand (R21-million).

The boards have, however, reduced their cash assets from R237-million in the previous financial year.

The situation was strongly criticised yesterday by Mr Peter Soal MP (PFP Johannesburg North), who asked questions in Parliament aout the assets of the boards.

"Although they have reduced the amount, the situation is still far from satisfactory. There is a crisis in black housing.

"It is doubtful whether the boards are coping with the natural increase in the demand for homes, let alone the backlog."

Last year the boards spent R173,8-million on housing and infrastructure building 11 569 homes and one hostel in white South Africa with another R12,8-million spent on 1 600 homes in South African Development Trust areas.

The Natalia board spent nothing in white areas but built 347 houses and infrastructures at a total of R8,7-million on trust land.

In reply to another question, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said the total income of Natalia last year had been R7,4-million on rentals and R5,4-million from other sources while costs had totalled R2,2-million, leaving a profit of R10,6-million.

These details were not supplied for the other boards.

Mr Soal said the amount lying in cash assets could pay for about 10 000 homes.

He urged Mr Viljoen to put pressure on the boards to use the money as soon as possible to make up the housing backlog.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

GERRIT VILJOEN: Urged to put pressure on development boards.

C.P.E TIMES 15/3/85 — (339) —

Urbanization policy 'vicious and punitive'

Political Correspondent

THE government's influx-control policies did not stop people going to the cities — merely harassed and persecuted them once they got there, Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, said yesterday.

He told a meeting of the Institute of Citizenship at the Cathedral Hall in Cape Town that "Crossroads is testimony to the fact that even vicious and punitive influx-control policies will not stop people coming to the cities".

Government policies had over the years failed to come to grips with the problems of urbanization nationally, while planning and action for Western Cape blacks had been "hopelessly inadequate and dangerously misguided".

Despite the "ruthless implementation" of the coloured labour preference policy, the black population in the Western Cape had grown by 63 percent between 1970 and 1980.

The freeze on black family housing, the denial of freehold or leasehold and discouragement of private-sector involvement in black townships had inevitably led to an acute shortage of accommodation and squatting.

Of the 273 000 black people in Peninsula townships, some 100 000 were regarded as illegals.

"The question is simply one of how government is going to allocate its resources: Either spending its time and money trying to prevent or slow down an inevitable process, or using those resources to make black urbanization as productive as possible in human, economic and political terms."

Mr Andrew urged the government to adopt a rational urbanization policy which would include:

- An immediate end to all forced removals and the break-up of family life.
- The rapid phasing-out of all forms of coercive influx control.
- The facilitation of effective and rational urban migration by guiding people to where the best opportunities for work and housing exist.
- The granting of freehold title to all, coupled with the provision of low-income emergency housing on well located land in urban areas.
- Policies to encourage the development of small businesses.
- The pursuit of decentralized development on socio-economic grounds where justified, but not as an attempt to achieve ideological objectives.

URBAN RIGHTS (339)

Not for children

The children of blacks who move to government's vast "deconcentration points" will not be eligible for urban residential rights. That is now official. Thousands of people have been moved on the strength of government promises that they would keep their rights, and on the assumption that their children's rights would also be protected.

However, Johan Oosthuizen, chief liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, tells the *FM* that Section 10 rights are granted only to people born in prescribed areas. He points out that the "deconcentration points," established in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, are not prescribed areas or "white" areas where blacks may live with the appropriate endorsements).

Most families from urban townships who are resettled in official "deconcentration areas" accepted government's undertaking that their legal rights as urban dwellers would be protected. Recently expressed fears that their children would have no urban rights were intensified when government announced that Ekangala, intended to house 750 000 people, would be transferred to the KwaNdebele homeland.

Consequently, 3 000 of the 5 500 people so far resettled at Ekangala are threatening to return to urban areas.

Financial Mail March 22 1985

(339) FM 22/3/85

Explaining the position of children, Oosthuizen said: "If a child born of parents with Section 10 qualifications in a non-prescribed area decides in adult life to go to a prescribed area for reasons of employment, he will have to comply with the law — that is, he has to earn the right to remain in that area the normal way.

"However, the government is now making it easier for people entering a prescribed area to qualify. An individual doesn't have to remain in one particular area for a specific period; but the time spent in different prescribed places is considered jointly for purposes of granting a qualification."

Oosthuizen also says that if a child returns with his family to a prescribed area he will immediately be given a dependent's Section 10(1)(c) qualification, allowing him to live in the area. ■

SPECIAL REPORT: How much longer must homeless blacks be forced to wallow in their powerlessness?

TRIBUNE 24-03-85

Demolish apartheid and BUILD the people houses!

By Barney Mthombothi

POLITICS is at the heart of the housing crisis in South Africa and the only credible solution to the problem lies in dismantling apartheid.

While white people, as a result of their political clout, have enjoyed superior quality housing over the years, black people have wallowed in their powerlessness, hopelessly unable to influence the structures responsible for the allocation of resources, in order to alleviate the serious housing backlog in their areas.

The long-term solution to the problem therefore lies in the restructuring of South African society so that a climate conducive to the equal allocation of facilities by the state can be fostered.

Those are the last words of a special report on housing by the Human Awareness Programme, a resource agency for organisations working for change in South Africa.

"The socio-political system which governs their (black) lives provides them with no structures which could enable them to exercise greater control over their own affairs," the report says.

"White people on the contrary have always had political rights in South Africa (and) this is the reason why white people do not face the critical housing situation faced by so many black people."

The report, **Black Housing: An Assessment**, traces the history of black (Indian, African and coloured) housing and concludes that the three racial groups have been the butt of racist state policies with regards to housing while the white community has been able to use its political muscle to secure housing of a very high standard.

The new constitution, the report says, does not promise any relief for coloureds and Indians either.

The housing shortage in African areas developed when neither the Government nor employers was prepared to subsidise housing during the early years, while Indian and coloured people were victims of the Group Areas Act, as a result of which these two groups were moved out of proclaimed white areas and into their "own" group areas.

Many of their old homes were destroyed and existing shortages could often not be made good because funds were required to replace the destroyed houses.

"In this way the Group Areas Act contributed greatly to the housing shortage," says the report.

Housing, or the lack of it, has also been used as an effective form of influx control against Africans streaming into urban centres by the Government.

Says the report: "While the housing needs of white South Africans have largely been met, those of African, Indian and coloured people have not. In the case of Africans, withholding housing is a way of implementing influx control.

"Nevertheless the labour needs of manufacturing industry have forced the Government to provide housing for a select group of urban African workers."

The students' unrest which swept the country in 1976/77 jolted the business community into assessing anew the enormity of the problems encountered by its workforce outside the workplace. Business leaders formed, and are acting through, the Urban Foundation to tackle the housing backlog in black areas.

But the report argues that the present rate of construction of self-help housing, as encouraged by bodies like the Urban Foundation, is too low to make an impact on the backlog. Self-help schemes are new and still have to prove themselves and, in any event, it is subject to the usual constraints on access to serviced land, finance and of "excessive bureaucratic red tape."

The supply of houses in the homelands falls far short of the demand.

Although white people have almost adequate housing now and their houses are of a far superior quality, the situation has not always been rosy. During the early decades, white people were faced with a chronic shortage of accommodation. But their skills, which were very much in demand, especially in the mines, enabled them to organise themselves into effective craft unions which they used to protect their privileges, especially against fellow black workers.

Most importantly, these white workers also had the vote and were free to move with their families wherever they wanted to, without any restrictions.

"Black people are relatively powerless, politically and economically, to use the socio-political structure to improve the situation."

Most blacks, the report says, live in overcrowded conditions because there are simply not enough houses for them.

New black townships are often built at such a distance from the places of employment of the residents, that black workers are forced to pay greater transport costs.

These townships often lack basic amenities such as tarred streets, adequate lighting, libraries, etc. Most of the residents are poor workers who in any case cannot afford to pay the rents and additional municipal charges which should normally be borne by local authorities.

However, these bodies lack a commercial source of taxation which could finance the provision of essential services and the lack of infrastructure, roads and services and the patronage of the white central business districts by hundreds of thousands of black people, makes it unlikely that there will be a move by business into the townships.

As a consequence, black households are themselves expected to finance the cost of every service rendered.

The report says one approach to solving the critical housing problem, one of the spurs of the current unrests in the country's black township, would be to drastically lower building standards for self-help projects. While this approach would enable more black people to afford to build their own houses it would maintain the difference in the quality of the black and the white housing.

It would not be advisable to look for a solution to the problem of black housing without looking at white housing at the same time.

"There are already large gaps in the quality of housing available to different groups and this creates a crisis of false expectations in both black and whites.

"There can be little argument with the need to make standards more realistic and to adopt anti-inflationary measures, but this should not be done on a racial basis. As the situation stands, the Government is subsidising unrealistic standards in white housing through allowing tax free investments through building societies and by providing housing subsidies to state employees."

The powers of bodies like community councils and management committees serving black South Africans are merely advisory and therefore of no consequence in the allocation of resources. The new tri-racial parliament, which confers limited powers to Indians and coloureds is unlikely to change the situation either.

"Black South Africans have no say in the formulation of policy with regard to housing. This will continue to be the situation for the Indian and coloured people despite the implementation of the new constitution, for this constitution does not give them more political power.

"By placing executive powers in the hands of the State President, who in turn is elected by the ruling white party (the National Party), the constitution gives no extra power to coloured and Indian voters.

"Where attempts have been made to create local bodies for black communities, these bodies have been sorely lacking in support from most township residents. Such large-scale apathy and resistance to the creation of these bodies renders them unrepresentative of the black communities."

Residents have as a result opted for social and economic organisations operating outside governmental institutional framework to extract concessions, using mass meetings, marches and petitions to back up their demands of accommodation and service charges which people can afford to pay.

The report says the private sector is reluctant to put its resources at the disposal of the large-scale provision of black housing because it cannot expect an adequate return on its investment. The Government for its part, is facing a fiscal crisis.

"Overall Government policy dictates that the contributions to social security and housing should be cut back. Black communities form the bulk of the lowest paid workers in South Africa. For them, increases in basic rent and service charges are critical issues because they have to cut back on food consumption in order to secure their accommodation.

"Further, because of the absence of financially viable commercial interests in black townships, the rates per site are higher than they need be. This further exacerbates the already precarious situation of the average black household."

Most black workers' wages are set "well below" the calculated minimum subsistence levels but tenants are expected to cover the cost of their houses and a certain interest charge.

According to the report even the home ownership scheme of the Government is priced well beyond the reach of more than half of the country's black workers, as are the various self-help schemes.

The report says the housing crisis in black communities has elicited two types of responses: spontaneous reponses like squatting, illegal occupation and directed urbanisation; and organised responses which includes actions by trade unions, political and community organisations.

"Thus, the lack of accommodation has led certain black people simply to move into accommodation in white areas. Central Johannesburg presents the best example of this.

"At the same time, political and economic organisations have applied pressure on employers and the state to improve their living conditions."

While drastically lowering the building standards for self-help projects would, as a short-term solution, enable black people to afford to erect their own dwellings, it would maintain and exacerbate the already alarming difference in the quality of black and white housing.

"The correction procedures which do exist can, at best, only ameliorate the problem in the short-term (eg a court-ordered stay of eviction or an order preventing shack demolition).

"In the long term the socio-political rules of our society do not provide the means for building more houses for the homeless."

Uniforms

552. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether it is intended to change any uniforms of the South African Transport Services staff; if so, (a) which uniforms, (b) when were the old uniforms introduced in each case and (c) when will or has the change become effective;

(2) whether the introduction of the new uniforms will result in the employees concerned having to adjust or acquire certain personal items of clothing; if so, (a) which items will have to be (i) adjusted and (ii) acquired and (b) what will be the approximate cost in respect of each item;

(3) whether any allowance is payable to the staff concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the amount of the allowance and (b) for what purposes is it to be used?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Catering personnel	1983	June 1985
Cabin Attendants (SAA)	1973 (Male) 1979 (Female)	May 1985 October 1985
Ground Hostesses (SAA)		January 1986 new summer dress to be introduced for first time.
Some members of the clerical staff (SAA)	1982	February 1985
Technicians (SAA)	1970	December 1985
Labourers at check-in counters (SAA)	1973	July 1985

(2) No, but all employees except the labourers have to acquire their own shoes the cost of which will be determined by personal taste.

(3) No, the uniform provides for all basics.

Hansard Q.01.903 27/3/85

Townships in corridor between Ciskei/Transkei

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

What were the administration costs in respect of each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Development Board situated within the corridor between the borders of the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic of Transkei during the latest period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Administration costs for the period 1 July 1983 till 30 June 1984.

Queenstown	R235 336
Cathcart	R 25 536
Stutterheim	R 23 284
Kei Road	R 1 389
Kei Mouth	R 6 048
King William's Town	R 44 356
Komga	R 14 489
East-London	R280 165

The concept "administration costs" was

interpreted to include only administrative costs and not the total expenditure in respect of management and the rendering of services.

Hansard Q.01.905 27/3/85

Prisoners: mental institutions

614. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Thirty one (31). This figure includes six (6) prisoners who were admitted to hospital prisons for psychopaths in terms of section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973).

Members of Parliament/President's Council: housing

652. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) (a) How many State-owned houses are there for (1) Cabinet Ministers, (ii) members of the three Ministers' Councils and (iii) members of the President's Council in (aa) Cape Town and (bb) Pretoria and (b) what is the value of each house;

(2) whether these houses are furnished; if so, what was the original purchase value of the furniture;

(3) whether these houses are staffed at State expense; if so, what is the total cost in respect of such staff *per annum*.

(4) whether any rentals are charged; if so, what rental in each case?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

			Cape Town flats (aa)	Pretoria (bb)
(1)	(a)	(i)	14 and 1	17
		(ii)	8 and 4	4
		(iii)	2	None

(b) The Department does not have valuations of the houses and flats at its disposal.

(2) YES. Although all the furniture is on record, many of the items have been in the homes for decades and it would be an extensive task to determine the original purchase prices.

(3) YES, approximately R84 000 per annum in Cape Town and approximately R57 000 per annum in Pretoria.

(4) NO.

Hansard Q.01.906 27/3/85

339 **Development Boards**

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

(a) What are the (i) names and (ii) qualifications of the members of each Development board and (b) who is the chairman in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Names of members of development boards

Wes Rand Development Board

Mr J C Knoetze
Mr F J Beyleveldt
Mr J W du Toit
Mr O A W van Zyl
Mr J C Fick
Mr J Korff
Mr C P Venter

East Rand Development Board

Mr A D Niemandt
Mr A J Nel
Mr R S Gosse
Dr M P Cilliers
Mrs M P Warffemius MPC
Mr J Korff
Mr H C Immelman

Orange Vaal Development Board

Mr H P van Nieuwenhuizen

Mr H M Habig
Mr C E Fairweather
Mr H C van der Walt
Mr H M Meyer
Mr H S Kriel
Mr G S Visser

Central Transvaal Development Board

Mr C H Kotzé
Mr J J Prinsloo
Dr P G J Louw
Prof Dr C F Swart
Mr N Vlok
Mr W J van Niekerk
Mr J G Toerien

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

Mr G J van der Merwe
Mr J Z Celliers
Dr H J Geyer
Dr G F J van Rensburg
Mr B Shrosbree
Mr N J Badenhorst
Mr J S Scheepers

Northern Transvaal Development Board

Dr T L Boshoff
Mr J E Vorster
Mr J M C Dippenaar
Mr P P Fouche
Mr J J Storm
Mr N J Badenhorst
Mr H P Eloff

Western Transvaal Development Board

Mr S W P de Waal
Mr H F Prinsloo
Mr D M Archer
Prof G L van Heerden
Mr C C C van Eeden MPC
Mr W J van Niekerk
Mr J T Burke

Highveld Development Board

Mr H F Breytenbach
Mr R P Botha
Mr W A de Klerk
Mr N du Toit
Mr F R P Schutte
Mr W J van Niekerk
Mr J I du Toit

Western Cape Development Board

Mr F S J Maritz
Mr B W Lategan
Mr A W Bester
Mr J G Brandt
Prof D E W Schuman
Mr T P Bezuidenhoud
Mr J E Carstens

Eastern Cape Development Board

Dr. J Wessels
Mr A T Meyer
Mr G P Morum
Dr J A Erwee
Mr F H Kotze
Mr G P Reynolds
Mr R L de Lange

Northern Cape Development Board

Mr G H Venter
Mr J P de Wet
Mr S Lombard
Mr J H V Viljoen
Mr S E Bellingan
Mr D J Human
Mr H J H Lubbe

Southern Orange Free State Development Board

Mr H N le Roux
Mr A M Wessels
Mr F van Rooyen
Prof Dr W J H Vrey
Mr J I Cronje
Mr H S Kriel
Mr H B M Coetzee

Natalia Development Board

Mr K R H Eggers
Mr A C J E Schmidt
Mr P J Marais
Mr O G Jones
Mr R E Hudson-Reed
Mr R Leppan
Prof J L W de Clerq

(ii) 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 No 4 of 1984.

(b) *Chairman of each Development Board*

Mr J C Knoetze	Wes Rand Development Board
Mr A D Niemandt	East Rand Development Board
Mr H P van Nieuwenhuizen	Orange Vaal Development Board
Mr C H Kotzé	Central Transvaal Development Board
Mr G J van der Merwe	Eastern Transvaal Development Board
Dr T L Boshoff	Northern Transvaal Development Board
Mr S W P de Waal	Western Transvaal Development Board
Mr H F Breytenbach	Highveld Development Board
Mr F S J Maritz	Western Cape Development Board
Dr J Wessels	Eastern Cape Development Board
Mr G H Venter	Northern Cape Development Board
Mr H N le Roux	Southern Orange Free State Development Board
Mr K R H Eggers	Natalia Development Board

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

684. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether a decision has yet been reached regarding South Africa's signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; if so, (a) what is the decision and (b) what are the reasons for reaching this decision; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached;

(2) whether, since 1 March 1984, representations have been made to South Africa by (a) foreign governments and (b) any other persons or bodies to sign this treaty; if so, (i) by which (aa) governments, (bb) persons and/or (cc) bodies and (ii) what was his response thereto?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The matter is still under consideration. (a) and (b) fall away.

(2) Representations were received from certain Western Governments in this regard. In reply thereto standing Government policy was explained to them. In this regard I would like to refer to the press statement by Dr J W L de Villiers, Executive Chairman of the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa issued on 31 January 1984, a copy of which could be made available to the hon member, if required.

Hansard Q. 601.910 27/3/85

Staff establishment

702. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the establishment of the South African Transport Services has been reduced in terms of the recently announced staff cuts; if so, by what number was the (a) actual and (b) authorized establishment reduced;

(2) whether any vacant posts have been frozen; if so, (a) how many, (b) when were these posts last occupied and (c) how many persons in each race group occupied these posts at the time;

(3) whether any employees have been (a) made redundant, (b) dismissed and

Uniforms

552. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether it is intended to change any uniforms of the South African Transport Services staff; if so, (a) which uniforms, (b) when were the old uniforms introduced in each case and (c) when will or has the change become effective;

(2) whether the introduction of the new uniforms will result in the employees concerned having to adjust or acquire certain personal items of clothing; if so, (a) which items will have to be (i) adjusted and (ii) acquired and (b) what will be the approximate cost in respect of each item;

(3) whether any allowance is payable to the staff concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the amount of the allowance and (b) for what purposes is it to be used?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Catering personnel	1983	June 1985
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Hansard
Townships in corridor between Ciskei/Transkei
Q-Q1.903 27/3/85

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

What were the administration costs in respect of each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Development Board situated within the corridor between the borders of the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic of Transkei during the latest period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Administration costs for the period 1 July 1983 till 30 June 1984.

Queenstown	R235 336
Cathcart	R 25 536
Stutterheim	R 23 284
Kei Road	R 1 389
Kei Mouth	R 6 048
King William's Town	R 44 356
Komga	R 14 489
East-London	R280 165

The concept "administration costs" was

interpreted to include only administrative costs and not the total expenditure in respect of management and the rendering of services.

Hansard Q. Col. 905
27/3/85
Prisoners: mental institutions

614. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Thirty one (31). This figure includes six (6) prisoners who were admitted to hospital prisons for psychopaths in terms of section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973).

Members of Parliament/President's Council: housing

652. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) (a) How many State-owned houses are there for (1) Cabinet Ministers, (ii) members of the three Ministers' Councils and (iii) members of the President's Council in (aa) Cape Town and (bb) Pretoria and (b) what is the value of each house;

(2) whether these houses are furnished; if so, what was the original purchase value of the furniture;

(3) whether these houses are staffed at State expense; if so, what is the total cost in respect of such staff *per annum*.

(4) whether any rentals are charged; if so, what rental in each case?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

			Cape Town flats (aa)	Pretoria (bb)
(1)	(a)	(i)	14 and 1	17
		(ii)	8 and 4	4
		(iii)	2	None

(b) The Department does not have valuations of the houses and flats at its disposal.

(2) YES. Although all the furniture is on record, many of the items have been in the homes for decades and it would be an extensive task to determine the original purchase prices.

(3) YES, approximately R84 000 per annum in Cape Town and approximately R57 000 per annum in Pretoria.

(4) NO.

Hansard Q. Col. 906
339
27/3/85
Development Boards

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

(a) What are the (i) names and (ii) qualifications of the members of each Development board and (b) who is the chairman in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Names of members of development boards

Wes Rand Development Board

Mr J C Knoetze
Mr F J Beyleveldt
Mr J W du Toit
Mr O A W van Zyl
Mr J C Fick
Mr J Korff
Mr C P Venter

East Rand Development Board

Mr A D Niemandt
Mr A J Nel
Mr R S Gosse
Dr M P Cilliers
Mrs M P Warffemius MPC
Mr J Korff
Mr H C Immelman

Orange Vaal Development Board

Mr H P van Nieuwenhuizen

Mr H M Habig
Mr C E Fairweather
Mr H C van der Walt
Mr H M Meyer
Mr H S Kriel
Mr G S Visser

Central Transvaal Development Board

Mr C H Kotzé
Mr J J Prinsloo
Dr P G J Louw
Prof Dr C F Swart
Mr N Vlok
Mr W J van Niekerk
Mr J G Toerien

Eastern Transvaal Development Board

Mr G J van der Merwe
Mr J Z Celliers
Dr H J Geyer
Dr G F J van Rensburg
Mr B Shrosbree
Mr N J Badenhorst
Mr J S Scheepers

Northern Transvaal Development Board

Dr T L Boshoff
Mr J E Vorster
Mr J M C Dippenaar
Mr P P Fouche
Mr J J Storm
Mr N J Badenhorst
Mr H P Eloff

Western Transvaal Development Board

Mr S W P de Waal
Mr H F Prinsloo
Mr D M Archer
Prof G L van Heerden
Mr C C C van Eeden MPC
Mr W J van Niekerk
Mr J T Burke

Highveld Development Board

Mr H F Breytenbach
Mr R P Botha
Mr W A de Klerk
Mr N du Toit
Mr F R P Schutte

Mr W J van Niekerk
Mr J I du Toit

Western Cape Development Board

Mr F S J Maritz
Mr B W Lategan
Mr A W Bester
Mr J G Brandt
Prof D E W Schuman
Mr T P Bezuidenhoud
Mr J E Carstens

Eastern Cape Development Board

Dr. J Wessels
Mr A T Meyer
Mr G P Morum
Dr J A Erwee
Mr F H Kotze
Mr G P Reynolds
Mr R L de Lange

Northern Cape Development Board

Mr G H Venter
Mr J P de Wet
Mr S Lombard
Mr J H V Viljoen
Mr S E Bellingan
Mr D J Human
Mr H J H Lubbe

Southern Orange Free State Development Board

Mr H N le Roux
Mr A M Wessels
Mr F van Rooyen
Prof Dr W J H Vrey
Mr J I Cronje
Mr H S Kriel
Mr H B M Coetzee

Natalia Development Board

Mr K R H Eggers
Mr A C J E Schmidt
Mr P J Marais
Mr O G Jones
Mr R E Hudson-Reed
Mr R Leppan
Prof J L W de Clerq

HoA

(ii) 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 No 4 of 1984.

(b) *Chairman of each Development Board*

Mr J C Knoetze	Wes Rand Development Board
Mr A D Niemandt	East Rand Development Board
Mr H P van Nieuwenhuizen	Orange Vaal Development Board
Mr C H Kotzé	Central Transvaal Development Board
Mr G J van der Merwe	Eastern Transvaal Development Board
Dr T L Boshoff	Northern Transvaal Development Board
Mr S W P de Waal	Western Transvaal Development Board
Mr H F Breytenbach	Highveld Development Board
Mr F S J Maritz	Western Cape Development Board
Dr J Wessels	Eastern Cape Development Board
Mr G H Venter	Northern Cape Development Board
Mr H N le Roux	Southern Orange Free State Development Board
Mr K R H Eggers	Natalia Development Board

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

684. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether a decision has yet been reached regarding South Africa's signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; if so, (a) what is the decision and (b) what are the reasons for reaching this decision; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached;

(2) whether, since 1 March 1984, representations have been made to South Africa by (a) foreign governments and (b) any other persons or bodies to sign this treaty; if so, (i) by which (aa) governments, (bb) persons and/or (cc) bodies and (ii) what was his response thereto?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The matter is still under consideration. (a) and (b) fall away.

(2) Representations were received from certain Western Governments in this regard. In reply thereto standing Government policy was explained to them. In this regard I would like to refer to the press statement by Dr J W L de Villiers, Executive Chairman of the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa issued on 31 January 1984, a copy of which could be made available to the hon member, if required.

Hansard Q. Col. 910
27/3/85

Staff establishment

702. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the establishment of the South African Transport Services has been reduced in terms of the recently announced staff cuts; if so, by what number was the (a) actual and (b) authorized establishment reduced;

(2) whether any vacant posts have been frozen; if so, (a) how many, (b) when were these posts last occupied and (c) how many persons in each race group occupied these posts at the time;

(3) whether any employees have been (a) made redundant, (b) dismissed and

HoA

Sowetan 28/3/85 ~~34/81~~ 339 ~~116~~

Govt must talk - Boya

THE vice-president of the Urban Council Association of South Africa, Mr Tom Boya, has called on the Government to talk to black leaders in a bid to solve the country's problems and avoid the spilling of blood.

Mr Boya, who is also the chairman of the East Rand Urban Council Associa- ... (Eruca) and the mayor of Daveyton, near Benoni was interviewed by The ...VETAN yesterday following last week's unrest in the Eastern Cape which ...ned 19 lives.

...r Boya also welcomed the Government's decision to set up a commission of ... quiry into the violence in Uitenhage last Thursday.

...upreme Court judge, Mr Justice Donald D Kannemeyer has been appointed ...hairman of the one-man commission.

"The shooting and killing of blacks by the police will not solve the problems of South Africa. The fighting and killing of blacks against blacks will also not solve the problems of South Africa. The only solution is for the Government to talk to leaders of organisations like the ANC, Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), Azania People's Organisation (Azapo), United Democratic Front (UDF) and the local authorities," Mr Boya said.

Blacks in this country, Mr Boya said, are demanding equal rights, full citizenship for all the people of South Africa, and equal participation of all in the central government including political rights.

He said: "To avoid further bloodshed, the Government must give the people what they want and stop ruling by force. The time is long overdue for the Government to give blacks their rights and to start talking to black leaders."

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

Inquiry

...r Boya said he was ...ng the commission ...quiry will come out ... the truth of what happened and caused the police to shoot the people who were marching in Uitenhage last Thursday.

He also expressed condolence to families of all victims of unrest in the Eastern Cape and also in Ekangala in the Eastern Transvaal.

CHEERS: Mr Eric "Rool" Khathi of Evaton got married to pretty Miss Monica Moshugi of Sharpeville last weekend. Hundreds of guests attended the reception in Sharpeville on Saturday night — and what a jolly good time they had! The couple is now in Magaliesburg on honeymoon.

Sprawling, squalid townships help give rise to unrest

Cape Times 28/3/85

339

Architectural Correspondent

THE social unrest which South Africa is experiencing obviously has its roots in the historical, political and social structures of the country.

As an architect, one cannot help believing that a sizeable contributory factor towards the unhappiness and frustrations of the deprived masses are the often abysmal township environments in which they have to live and rear their children.

These vast, dreary, sprawling places with hardly a grace note to be seen anywhere — just squalor, dullness, monotony — are the products of high-powered, bureaucratic departments and planners.

Security control

Experienced professional people take these vast tracts of land chosen by some powerful group or minister — Khayelitsha was located where it is as a result of a helicopter flight by Mr P W Botha — and proceed to design, if that is a word that can be used in this context without debasing it, a "city" for hundreds of thousands of people.

Roads are planned, sewer and water lines laid out, sites allocated for schools, churches and public buildings, bearing in mind only such functional criteria as directions of the prevailing wind and rain, costs, security control, etc.

And when all the planning and the building has been done, the numberless thousands are driven like sheep into their kraals.

There is invariably the barest minimum of everything, maybe a street light every few hundred metres, a few pavements, very often no tarred roads.

Khayelitsha

If one had to set about inventing a really bad environment for people to live in, could one conceive of anything worse than these townships.

On the page facing my February 1 column on Groot Constantia in the Cape Times was a panoramic view of Khayelitsha in full colour.

It gave me quite a shock to realize that, disgraceful though it is that Groot Constantia is being turned into a commercial hurdy-gurdy, this issue would be of no concern whatsoever to the millions whose lives of grey drudgery in places like Khayelitsha, Atlantis, Soweto, Langa and Guguletu don't even start to relate to such matters which are of concern only to the comfortable whites and their architectural correspondents.

This picture said almost everything there is to say about the social evils that can be created by environments that seem to be nothing more than an endless assemblage of uniform boxes spreading as far as the eye can see.

Endless sameness

The backdrop of Table Mountain, blue in the distance, merely served to emphasize the tremendous physical distance of the housing from the work places of the inhabitants.

The basic housing units lacked all sense of individuality and any idea that each man and his family is a unique thing was totally and utterly absent. There was just the endless sameness, the materialization of the bureaucratic view of the people merely as ciphers and countable units.

This is not an attitude peculiar to South Africa.

Providing housing is an onerous business for any state and many mass housing schemes throughout the world, with a few notable exceptions, reflect something of the same awful dullness that seems now to be a universally accepted quality of state policy in this field.

Obligation

I remember that great lady, Golda Meir, saying to the group of architects I was working with in Ashkelon, Israel, in 1952 that while she appreciated our efforts to adorn the new town, what she was *really* interested in as Minister of Labour was the quantity of housing units, their cost and he time it took to build them.

Politicians have a heavy and pressing obligation to provide shelter of whatever quality and that seems, for them, to explain or justify forgetting about the social, aesthetic or human needs of the people who will be living in those towns.

Khayelitsha is a copy-book example of a town devised by government and laid out by bureaucrats without consultation with the people concerned.

Almost the only concern is that of providing physical shelter. Engineers and planners, but as far as one knows no architects, were involved in its creation which goes some way towards explaining the practical but totally unimaginative results.

More attractive

It is in the architects' special skill to understand and apply aesthetics in design.

The few housing schemes which have benefited from architectural inputs can without much doubt be said to be far more interesting and attractive than those where they were absent.

This column is really a plea for there to be a far greater architectural contribution to the mass housing field.

No effort should be spared to make the environments in which people have to live attractive and functional so that they can become the pride of their communities.

In this way some little contribution will have been made to easing the ugly face of life for the poorest and most frustrated section of the community.

No architect, of course, can correct the horrible error of siting Khayelitsha miles away from where people need to be, but she or he could certainly make the houses and the areas around them more attractive and livable — if allowed to do so.

No report yet by probe into position of blacks

By KIN BENTLEY

THE Special Cabinet Committee looking into the constitutional position of blacks would not be issuing a full report or interim report "in the foreseeable future", a senior spokesman for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Mr Heunis is the committee chairman.

Increased interest has been expressed locally in the work of the committee after the recent unrest in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, during which the system of black councils has come under sustained pressure.

Yesterday the Mayor of the Kayamnandi Town Council, Mr Thamsanga Linda, called on the Government to speed up the extension of political rights "up to the highest level" for urban blacks, saying this would assist the "moderates".

He would not elaborate on what political structure he envisaged.

The Special Cabinet Committee was set up in 1983 and is examining socio-political factors in addition to constitutional questions.

Last year Mr Heunis and other members of the committee, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, held talks with the governments of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

No service charges for township, judge rules

MARITZBURG — Between four and six million township residents in South Africa no longer have to pay service charges to township authorities, in terms of a Supreme Court judgment here yesterday.

Mr Justice Shearer and Mr Justice Law upheld an appeal by four residents from Mondlo township near Vryheid against a conviction in the Nqutu Magistrate's Court for not paying service charges on their township houses between 1979 and 1983.

Mr Justice Law said a literal reading of the Government notice indicated that township residents had to pay an initial service charge of R3,40 or R1,50 levied over the last six years.

The appellants' counsel, Mr Chris Nicholson, said after the trial that the findings would apply to all black townships outside Transkei and Bophuthatswana, and to townships outside "prescribed areas".

"The question now is whether residents can reclaim for the amount they have been paying over the last six years," he said. — Sapa.

RESETTLEMENT 339

By sleight of hand

Opposition to government's low-key, but hitherto effective, "deconcentration" policy is building up in the wake of revelations that children born in deconcentration areas will not gain urban residential rights *(Current affairs, March 22)*.

Black Sash president Sheena Duncan says the failure to protect the rights of children born in deconcentration areas means that "only a limited number of people will enjoy these rights. And such people will eventually die." Government has been persuading people to move on the promise of special legislation to protect their urban rights.

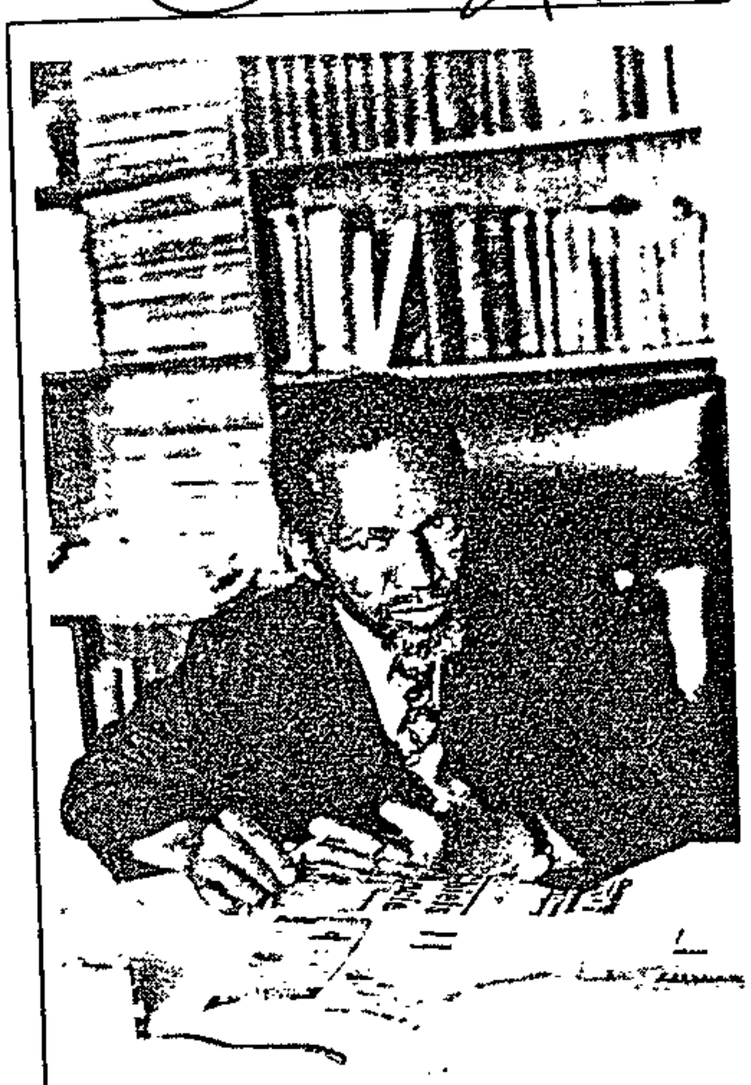
Says Duncan: "Government is attempting with all these arrangements to defuse the anger of Lamontville (in Durban), where residents based their resistance to incorporation into KwaZulu mainly on the question of Section 10 rights.

"In the case of Ekangala (near KwaNdebele), thousands of people are to be made foreigners when the area is incorporated into KwaNdebele. It is also rumoured that Soshanguve, which today houses 80 000 people, is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana. It is evil that any government could resettle its people into foreign countries."

Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, agrees: "This is an evil policy that must be abolished. We are pressing demands for the abolition of influx control and passes so that our people can live in any place of their choice in the land of their birth and work wherever jobs are available. My own grandchildren, who live with me in Soweto, cannot obtain Section 10 rights because they were born in some nonsense called a homeland."

Financial Mail March 29 1985

339 FM 29/3/85



Motlana . . . my grandchildren can't have urban rights

There has also been strong reaction at the Ekangala deconcentration point which is designed to eventually house 750 000 people.

Shot dead

Following a weekend meeting of some 3 000 people opposing incorporation, a riot took place and a youth was shot dead — seemingly by police. Residents are threatening to withhold house rents if government does not abandon incorporation plans.

The scope of government's deconcentration plans suggests that, when it talks of "orderly urbanisation," it does not mean urbanisation within the existing metropolitan areas. What it does mean is urbanisation within new "deconcentration" cities, most of which will eventually be incorporated into homelands and whose residents will be "aliens" under SA law. ■

Chpl Times 29/3/85 339

Duncan: Scrap pass laws, shake up police

By BARRY STREEK

ONLY a dramatic gesture from the government, such as scrapping the pass laws, could reduce the almost anarchic tension and conflict in black residential areas, the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said yesterday.

Moves to clarify the citizenship issue and a shake-up of the police, particularly in the Eastern Cape, would also help reduce tensions, she said in an interview.

Mrs Duncan, who has been closely monitoring the situation in black residential areas throughout South Africa, said "we have got to face the fact that we are entering what is almost a civil war".

'Ungovernable'

She said a large number of townships had reached the stage where they were ungovernable and where basic services had broken down.

"For instance, in Kwanobuhle in Uitenhage they have not collected the night soil in areas which have not got water-borne sewerage.

"Whatever Mr P W Botha does, the situation cannot get any better unless the government responds in a very dramatic way to demands that are being made.

"One actually needs something really dramatic — like saying that the pass laws are abolished from this minute.

"If you had some real event like that, I think one could then look for constructive ways in which the political solutions are going to be found.

"But, unfortunately, there are no signs of that happening," Mrs Duncan said.

Sheena Duncan . . . I do not believe our police are trained as keepers of the peace.

Another gesture which would be very important would be for the government to say that anyone whose South African citizenship had been taken away could automatically regain it.

"In the Transvaal this is one of the bitterly resented measures," she said.

Mrs Duncan also said the demands of the people in all the townships she had visited had gone way beyond rents or education, even though these might have been the initial causes of conflict.

"You could resolve the rent problem or you could do something about Bantu education but people are not going to stop. Their demands are really for freedom."

A shake-up of the police was also absolutely necessary to reduce conflict.

"In the first place all police should be put back into uniform at all times. In the second place, announce that in normal circumstances they will not carry arms," she said.

If the pass laws were also abolished, the police could get back on to the beat without their guns.

"It would not happen in the police overnight. You could get a new minister of police who announces that all these things are going to happen but I don't know how fast the policemen themselves would respond. That would depend entirely on who the senior police officers are in any particular area, as to whether you would see foot-dragging or whether you would actually see the force responding.

'Abdicated'

"I think our police training here has been wrong for years because I do not believe our police are trained as keepers of the peace," she said.

Mrs Duncan also said the Eastern Cape was the only area "where the police are so out of control".

She believed this was partly because the white professional community in the Eastern Cape had abdicated its control.

"The whole system is working in a completely unrestrained way. When you get doctors meekly obeying security police orders that they are not to treat patients, and the churches seemingly just not together as they are elsewhere, this horrifies me," she said.

LEOs: Council armies or just cops?

339

C. Press 31/3/85

By MUDINI MAIVHA

A TOTAL of 117 recruits for the controversial township "riot squads" for various councils are being trained by the SA Police at a base in Soweto.

Training at the Tladi base started on January 18, and the recruits will pass out on May 15.

The township police, to be known as law enforcement officers after their training, may affect the SAP's manpower. With salaries described as "slightly higher" for the council cops, the SAP may find itself losing staff.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's public relations office did not give City Press details of police salaries to compare with those offered by the councils because of Government policy.

The Dobsonville and Alexandra town councils are offering lucrative salaries for constables, sergeants, senior sergeants and warrant officers.

The breakdown will be constables: R2 691-R7 470 a year, sergeants: R6 846-R11 460, senior sergeants: R11 460-R16 020 and warrant officers: R15 450-R18 288.

At the end of the year they will receive a 12 percent increase.

"The salaries are slightly higher than those paid by the SAP," said Dobsonville town clerk Anton Kuhn.

Diepmeadow has 26 men in training, but will need an overall force of 106 men. The Kagiso council has sent six men, and Dobsonville needs a complete staff of 55.

But council spokesmen and West Rand Development Board chairman John Knoetze said the officers will have the basic duty of "enforcing law and order".

They will not be "riot squads", as residents have termed them, he said.

The Alexandra town council's shopping list, which included riot combat equipment, led to demonstrations in the township.

"We don't want our police to be armed unnecessarily. We want them to be looked on as protectors and friends

"They won't go around armed unless a situation calls on them to do so," said Diepmeadow PRO Don Manaka.

Sowetan 1/4/85 339

Councils not enough - Ucasa

THE Urban Council Association of South Africa has called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to withdraw his statement that the Black Local Authorities could fulfil the political aspirations of the urban black people.

Mr Steve Kgame, Ucasa president, made this call in a statement released in Pretoria at the weekend.

He was reacting to Mr Botha's comment in a recent TV debate against the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

According to Mr Kgame, the Minister's claim that black people had voting rights in the homelands or the black local authorities, had wrong implication. He pointed out that Ucasa was in no way a political organisation and had to be treated as such.

"Ucasa has in the past stated in no uncertain terms that its members are only interested in local government matters and that we have no intentions to regard ourselves as bodies where blacks can exercise their political rights."

"The statement by Mr Botha reflects Government thinking that local authorities have been established to meet the political demands of the urban blacks", he said.

Ucasa strongly urged the Government to open up avenues where black people will be able to participate fully in the level higher than that of local authorities. It also stressed the need for Mr Botha to realise the amount of damage and disrepute his statement had caused the organisation and its members and asked him to withdraw and put the allegations in proper perspective.

By ALINAH DUBE

for 3 days
nd the sea!

Judgment affects millions of 'aliens'

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A man in the eastern Cape has lost a key court bid to stop the Government from withdrawing his rights to enter South Africa without a visa and live here without a temporary residence permit.

He is Mr Stephen Tshwete, who has lived inside South Africa since his birth in 1938.

Although Mr Tshwete has been affected as an individual, legal spokesmen say the judgment, handed down in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court two weeks ago, has serious implications for millions of blacks living outside the homelands.

One spokesman said: 'Every black from Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana or Venda living in South Africa when these countries became independent is now an alien here.

'Blanket exemptions were issued to all such persons from having to acquire visas and temporary residence permits when these countries became independent.

'However, the action taken against Mr Tshwete and the subsequent judgment has shown that this can be taken away at the stroke of a pen.

'These events illustrate that millions of blacks are no more than precarious sojourners in the land of their birth,' he added.

Mr Tshwete was born in the Transvaal but has lived in Nkqonkqweni, a township just outside Ciskei between East London and Queenstown, ever since. He works in King William's Town but has to travel through Ciskei to get there.

On November 8 last year, Mr Tshwete received a notice from the Director-General of Home Affairs, informing him that his exemption from visa requirements as laid down in the Admissions of Persons to the Republic Regulations Act had been withdrawn and he would no longer be permitted to enter South Africa without a visa.

His exemption from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary residence permit in terms of the Aliens Act had also been withdrawn.

Mr Tshwete applied for

TURN TO PAGE 2

Judgment affects millions

FROM PAGE 1

an urgent court order declaring that he had the right to live permanently in South Africa without a visa or permit, and restraining the Government from taking action against him.

However, Mr Justice A J Jones found the director-general had acted within his legal competence and dismissed the application with costs.

Following the judgment, Mr Tshwete may no longer live in Nkqonkqeni without a permit and cannot enter King William's Town without a visa.

Mr Tshwete could not be contacted yesterday and it is not known whether he has applied for a visa or permit.

He is a prominent political figure and was imprisoned in East London between 1963 and 1979.

A senior official of the Department of Home Affairs yesterday confirmed that the notice had been served on Mr Tshwete individually and did not affect any other Ciskeians in South Africa.

However, he declined to say why the action had been taken, saying it was 'standing policy' for the department not to provide reasons for any actions of this nature.

He also declined to comment on suggestions that the action had been taken for political reasons.

He could not say how many notices of this kind had been issued in recent times but said they were few in number.

'It is something which is done only in extraordinary circumstances,' he added.

Cape Times 10/4/85

359

Curfew: 11 688 arrested

Political Staff

MORE than 11 000 people were arrested last year in terms of the curfew laws — which the government said would be abolished five years ago.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Parliament yesterday that 11 688 people were arrested in 1984 in terms of the curfew regulations.

He said this in reply to a question which was tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

Mrs Suzman said afterwards: "It is most extraordinary that these archaic laws are still being implemented when about five years ago the Riekert Commission recommended their abolition and the government accepted this recommendation.

"These measures only apply to black people and are therefore straightforward discrimination.

"This is another example of the government's dilatory actions in talking reform but not following through."

latest specified period of five years for which figures are available;

(3) whether the South African Transport Services assist such persons in obtaining alternative employment; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons were so assisted during the abovementioned period and (b) what is the nature of the assistance rendered?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) The conditions of employment of persons suffering from any condition of health which could hamper them in the performance of their duties are governed by Clause 6 (1) of the Conditions of Employment (South African Transport Services) Act, 1983 (Act 16 of 1983).

In the case of an applicant suffering from epilepsy, he is required to submit a neurological report on his present condition of health and prognosis. This report is considered by a panel under the chairmanship of a physician.

In the event of the applicant's condition being well controlled by prescribed medication, he is considered for employment for a trial period ranging from six to 24 months on duties where he would not endanger himself or his colleagues. Depending on his prognosis and in the absence of further attacks, he is considered for appointment to temporary services and membership of the pension fund.

(2) Particulars are not available. However, in the event of an employee deliberately not disclosing his condition of health at the time of his engagement, his services are liable to be terminated in terms of his service contract should this come to light shortly after engagement. Other cases are treated in the manner described in part (3) (b) of the reply.

(3) Yes.

(a) Particulars are not available.

(b) Endeavours are made to suitably provide for their services elsewhere in the Service failing which, his retirement on the grounds of permanent ill-health or physical disability is considered.

Own Affairs:

Diplomas in tourism

*1. Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) (a) How many persons have obtained diplomas in tourism since the introduction of diploma courses in toursim at technikons falling under his Department and (b) in respect of which date is the information furnished;

(2) how many persons are expected to obtain such diplomas in 1985?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) 21

(b) 1 January 1981 to 25 March 1985.

(2) 43. In explanation it must be pointed out that the diploma course was introduced on 1 January 1981 and that it is a three year course. The fisrt candidates therefore, qualified for diplomas only at the end of 1983. The estimate of 43 is based on the number of second year candidates in 1984 who, in 1985, will be in the third year.

Epilepsy

*2. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of the Budget:

(1) What is the policy of the Administration: House of Assembly in regard to the employment of persons suffering from epilepsy;

(2) whether the said Administration has since its inception discharged any persons following their disclosing that they are epileptic; if so, how many;

(3) whether this Administration assist such persons in obtaining alternative employment; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons had been so assisted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the nature of the assistance rendered?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:

(1) The policy with regard to the appointment of persons suffering from epilepsy has been laid down by the Commission for Administration, which stipulates that persons suffering from epilepsy may be appointed temporarily, taking into consideration the duties and responsibilities attached to such posts and provided that medically fit candidates are not available. Such persons may only be appointed in a permanent capacity in the Public Service on the recommendation of the Commission for Administration after the Department of Health and Welfare has expressed an opinion as to their suitability for permanent appointment.

(2) To date there have been no such cases.

(3) Falls away.

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(339) Hansard Q. Col. 958 9/4/85

Sale of liquor outlets

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

(1) Whether any Development Boards have sold any of their liquor outlets; if so, (a) how many liquor outlets belonging to each specified Development Board (i) had been and (ii) remained to be sold as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) to whom was each of the outlets sold, (c) what was the price paid by the purchaser for each outlet in respect of each Development Board and (d) when is it anticipated that the sale of these liquor outlets will be completed;

(2) whether any conditions were attached to the sale; if so, (a) what conditions and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Western Transvaal Development Board:

(1) (a) (i) 6.

(ii) 7.

(b) (c)

(i) Liquor outlet Jouberton, Klerksdorp.
Jouberton Bottle Store (Pty) Ltd R1 600 000

(ii) Liquor outlet Kanana, Orkney.
Mine Trade (Pty) Ltd. R850 000

(iii) Liquor outlet with beer hall, Boitumelong, Bloemhof R100 000

George Frederick Muller.
Kotana Boas Leshage.

(b)	(c)
(iv) Liquor outlet with beer hall Ipelegeng, Schweizer-Reneke	R200 150
Tenfin (Pty) Ltd. Butinyana Simon Moepang.	
(v) Liquor outlet with beer hall, Khuma, Stilfontein	R1 600 000
Vanamore (Pty) Ltd. Utuanda John Marule. Molefi Salatiel Motswenyane. Tieho Samuel Makale. Teko Piet Batsi. Oupa Peter Matenche.	
(vi) Liquor outlet with beer hall, Tswelelang, Wolmaranstad	R300 000
W Damoyi. O Damoyi. S Sehularo. A Mashoba. W Els. A J Rudman.	

(d) All the liquor licences have already been transferred.

(2) Yes.

(a) 10 per cent in cash, or an approved guarantee within 14 days after notice of approval of the tender by the Development Board and the balance in cash or an approved guarateee within 90 days after approval of the tender, at the time of take over of the business, or at the date of registration of the leasehold.

(b) To protect the interests of the Development Board.

Natalia Development Board:

(1) (a) (i) 2.

(ii) 9.

(b)	(c)
(i) Lamont Bar and Bottle Store. Mr E Mkize	R75 000
(ii) Glebe Bar and Bottle Store. Mr R R M Sikakane	R400 000

(d) December 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) *Lamont Bar and Bottle Store:*
A deposit of R25 000 and the balance in equal quarterly instalments over a period of three years at an annual interest rate of 18%, to be revised from time to

time in accordance with the prevailing rate of interest.

(b) To protect the interests of the Development Board.

(ii) *Glebe Bar and Bottle Store:*
Deposit: R266 667
Balance: R133 333
Same conditions as (i) above.

Highveld Development Board:

(1) (a) (i) 8.

(ii) 2.

(b)	(c)
(i) Thabong Liquor Store, Balfour Lephatsoana Liquor Stores (Pty) Ltd	R350 000
M M Dakile. J Nhlapa. R G Venter. P M Venter.	
(ii) Sakhile Liquor Store, Standerton Mr Job Skosana	R350 000
(iii) Sedibeng Liquor Store, Witbank. Mrs Julia Khoza	R330 000
(iv) Elangwane Liquor Store, Volksrust Mr Job Vilakazi	R200 000
(v) Ekuthuleni Liquor Store and Bar, Ogies. Mr Job Skosana	R315 000
(vi) Mhluzi Liquor Store, Middelburg Mr Job Skosana	R460 000
(vii) Emthonjeni Liquor Store, Witbank Mr Joe Tshabalala	R400 000
(viii) Tembisa Liquor Store, Langverwacht Mr Joe Tshabalala	R450 000

(d) During June 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) 50 per cent of purchase price on take-over of the business and the balance over 60 months at 16 per cent interest. To meet some of the purchasers who cannot afford to pay the required 50 per cent deposit, a reduced deposit is fixed and the difference is paid together with the instalments

(b) To protect the interests of the Development Board.

Eastern Cape Development Board:

(1) (a) (i) 10.

(ii) 12.

(b)	(c)
(i) Fingo Village Liquor Store Complex. Messrs Tandjie Nkanti (Pty) Ltd.	R295 200
(ii) Makanaskop Liquor Store Complex. Messrs Tandjie Nkanti (Pty) Ltd.	R150 000
(iii) Jabavu Liquor Store Complex, East London. Messrs Duncan Village Liquor Store (Pty) Ltd. Mr Reginald Lungile Nguane	R200 000
(iv) New Brighton Liquor Store Complex, Somerset East. Messrs Linglihle Bottle Store (Pty) Ltd.	R207 300
(v) Liquor Store Complex, Dordrecht. Messrs Dukathole Liquor Merchants (Pty) Ltd.	R70 000
(vi) Liquor Store Complex, Aliwal North. Messrs Dukathole Liquor Merchants (Pty) Ltd.	R135 000
(vii) Liquor Store Complex, Alexandria. Messrs Alblo (Pty) Ltd.	R135 000
(viii) Liquor Store Complex, Port Alfred. Messrs Fred Jackson (Pty) Ltd.	R210 000
(xi) Edi-Keni Liquor Store Complex, Middelburg. Messrs Lingelihle Bottle Store (Pty) Ltd. Rent per Month Equipment Goodwill	 R175 R2 250 R200 150
(x) Liquor Store Complex, Walmer To a company still to be incorporated Y E Mahala. S Pieterse. W S Reyneke.	R215 000
(xi) Lingelihle dormant liquor licence, Cradock. Messrs Lingelihle Bottle Store (Pty) Ltd.	R50 000

(d) It cannot be determined when the sale of the stores will be finalised. The sales are being hampered by the present shortage of funds and the prevailing high interest rates.

(2) Yes.

(a) Purchase price in full, preferably in cash, or a 50 per cent deposit with the balance payable over 5 years at the current maximum interest rate for investments as determined on the first day of July of each year.
The Board to be furnished with a guarantee issued by an approved financial institution for the total purchase price plus the interest payable.

(b) To protect the interests of the Development Board.

Central Transvaal Development Board:

(1) (a) (i) 10.

(ii) 3.

(b)	(c)
Mamelodi:	
(i) Vuma Liquor Store. Mr D B Masango	R467 000
(ii) Phatametsane Liquor Store. Mr Toby Woco	R195 000
(iii) Mogoshi Liquor Store. Mr D B Masango	R166 000
(iv) Motimalenyora Liquor Store Complex. Messrs Senabe Liquor Store (Pty) Ltd	R203 500
(v) Lulu Liquor Store Complex. Mr H M Pitje	R114 636
(vi) Mtunzini Bar. Mrs Sinah Serepong	R50 000
Atteridgeville:	
(vii) Kkwa Machibisa Liquor Store. Messrs C A M Liquor Store	R427 000
(viii) Shibakabakeni Liquor Store. Mr D Mlangeni	R450 400
(ix) Emthonjeni Bar. Mr M L Mashile	R172 000
(x) Mphebatho Hotel. Messrs Petas Hotel Enterprises	R35 000

(d) A definite date cannot yet be determined. In one specific case the licence has not yet been transferred, because certain structural changes to the buildings have first to be made. In the other two cases only the necessary approval is waited.

(2) Yes.

(a) At least 60 per cent of the price

offered for goodwill and equipment in cash and the balance within a period of sixty months at an interest rate two per cent lower than the prime bank overdraught rate. Sites and buildings to be paid for in cash when 99-year leasehold is registered.

(b) To protect the interests of the Development Board.

Southern Orange Free State Development Board:

(1) (a) (i) 17.

(ii) Nil.

(b) (c)

(i) *Kutlwanong:*

Kutlwanong Beer Garden, Odendaalsrus, Mr Autata Piet Marotholi R850 000

(ii) *Masilo:*

Masilo Liquor Store, Theunissen.
R A E Lonake
B J Venter R305 000

(iii) *Moyakeng:*

Boikhutso Liquor Store, Wesselsbron.
Boikhutso Liquor Store (Pty) Ltd R252 800

(iv) *Phomolong:*

Phomolong Liquor Store, Hennenman.
Mr K J Moloi R200 000

(v) *Mequeleng:*

Mequeleng Liquor Store, Ficksburg.
Mr T S Moalosi R190 000

(vi) *Bolokanang:*

Bolokanang Liquor Store, Petrusburg.
Bolokanang Liquor Store (Pty) Ltd R70 100

(vii) *Mangaung:*

Kagisanong Liquor Store, Bloemfontein.
Mr T N Molosioa R265 000

(viii) *Meloding:*

Meloding Liquor Store, Virginia,
Meloding Liquor outlet (Pty) Ltd R455 000

HoA

Thabong:

(ix) Thabong Liquor Store I, Welkom.
Mr M A Tsiloane (Trustee: Company to be incorporated.) R751 000

(x) Thabong Liquor Store II, Welkom.
Mr L M Tlake (Trustee: Company to be incorporated.) R520 800

(xi) Thabong Liquor Store III, Welkom.
Mr G J Radebe (Trustee: Company to be incorporated.) R901 000

(xii) Matwabeng Liquor Store, Senekal.
Messrs T A Seekane,
M J Mohape.
M W T Mabeleng R156 000

(xiii) *Mangaung:*

Vukazenzele Liquor Store, Bloemfontein.
Mr P R Molemela R300 000

(xiv) Market Liquor Store, Bloemfontein.
Mr J G Swanepoel and Partners R310 000

(xv) Bochabela Liquor Store, Bloemfontein.
Mangaung Liquor Store (Pty) Ltd R165 000

(xvi) Phahameng Liquor Store, Bloemfontein
Mr M N Khomo R72 000

(xvii) Ha-Rasebei, Liquor Store, Edenburg.
Messrs S J Mohlomi and Partners R55 200

(d) July 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) 50 per cent of purchase price payable on take over and 50 per cent on registration of 99-year leasehold.

(b) To protect the interests of the Development Board.

Northern Cape Development Board:

(1) (a) (i) 3.

(ii) 8.

(b) (c)

All three liquor stores in Galeshewe, Kimberley have been sold to Mr G M Mothusi R581 000
R272 000
R477 000

(d) Tenders have again been invited for the eight liquor outlets which have not been sold.

(2) Yes.

(a) 10 per cent of purchase price within 14 days after acceptance of tender and the balance within 3 months after take over of the liquor stores.

(b) To protect the interests of the Development Board.

HoA

Orange Vaal Development Board:

(1) (a) (i) 20.

(ii) 5.

(b) (c)

Sebokeng:

1. Zone 3.
   M B Mahlatsi R760 935
2. Zone 7.
   P M Mahlatsi R848 120
3. Zone 11.
   Lenthana Company.
   J Mgcina R756 309
4. Zone 12.
   M B Mahlatsi R567 110
5. Zone 13.
   E C Mahlatsi R730 520
6. Zone 14.
   Lenthana Company.
   E C Mahlatsi R1 290 771
7. Kwaggasfontein.
   Lenthana Company.
   M H Tsolo R1 317 378
8. Hostel 1.
   Mofokeng and Nkuta Company R941 176
9. Boipatong.
   Lenthana Company.
   N D Mpondo R889 386
10. Bophelong.
    Piet S Mokoena R1 100 000
11. Zamdela.
    Lenthana Company.
    M M Masiko R2 251 828
12. Sharpeville.
    Lenthana Company.
    G Thabe R1 115 050
13. Mafube.
    Mofokeng and Knuta Company R784 314
14. Vuka.
    P M Mahlatsi R697 230

15. Evaton.
    Lenthana Company.
    S R Rabothapi R847 793
16. Harrismith.
    42nd Hill Liquor Outlet.
    D Matabola R563 325
17. Maokeng.
    Mahlatsi Company R657 154
18. Viljoenskroon.
    M B Mahlatsi R469 850
19. Vrede.
    J B A Mhlambi R400 000
20. Warden.
    Mahlatsi Company.
    P M Hahlatsie R114 910

(d) The Town Councils of Bohlokeng (Bethlehem), Seeisoville (Kroonstad) and the community councils of Parys, Reitz and Heilbron have decided not to sell their liquor outlets at this stage.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) Preference will be given to local tenderers;

(ii) only partnerships or companies with 100% Black shareholdings is to be considered;

(iii) guarantees in respect of outstanding balance; and

(iv) the purchaser is required to repay the full amount of the loan to lending institution over a period of 20 years at an economic interest rate.

(b) To protect the interests of the Development Board.

East Rand Development Board:

(1) (a) (i) 3.

(ii) 32

(b) (c)

(i) Corner House Bar, Tembisa.
Messrs J R Khoele and F J Nyembe R100 000

(ii) Vosloorus Hostel Liquor Store, Vosloorus.
Messrs M B Kunene R300 000

(iii) Ratanda Liquor Store, Ratanda.
Mr D J Ndhlovu R210 000

(d) Tenders for the rest of the liquor outlets are once again being called for.
It is not possible to say at this stage when the sale of the outlets will be finalised. Interest in the outlets has declined, possibly as a result of the present financial situation and the high interest rates.

(2) (a) Cash transactions.

(b) To protect the interests of the Development Board.

(Information as at 28 February 1985).

Sandton constituency: telephone services

88. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) How many applications for telephone services were outstanding in respect of (a) the exchanges of (i) Bryanston, (ii) Randburg, (iii) Benmore Gardens, (iv) Sandown, (v) Kelvin, (vi) Bramley, (vii) Rosebank and (viii) Sunninghill Park, and (b) any other exchanges serving the Sandton constituency, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) when is it anticipated that the backlog in respect of each exchange will be eliminated;

(3) what steps are being taken to satisfy the demand for telephones in respect of each such exchange?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) (i) 288,

(ii) 167,

(iii) 217,

(iv) 103,

(v) 499,

(vi) 705,

(vii) 449,

(viii) 214; and

(b) Farmall 43,
Fourways 127,
Olivedale 75,
Diepsloot 9,
Bromhof 341,
Crowthorne 32, as at 31 January 1985; and

(2) and (3) *Bryanston*

A 400 line extension of the exchange which will be used mainly for the provision of additional business services is expected to be completed shortly (see note 1). The remaining applications will be met when a further 1 408 line extension of the exchange is expected to be taken into service during the latter half of 1985 (see note 2). (In the previous reply—to question No. 27 of 1984-03-06—reference was made to an envisaged 1 838 line extension. This consisted of a 400 line electro/mechanical extension and a 1 438 line—since changed to a 1 408 line—electronic extension. The two projects have now been separated.)

Randburg

A 1 840 line extension of the exchange (in the previous reply referred to as a 1 833 line extension) is expected to be completed early in 1986 whereafter the outstanding applications will be met (see note 2).

Benmore Gardens

A 3 464 line extension to the exchange (in the previous reply referred to as a 3 328 line extension) is expected to be completed early in 1986 whereafter the outstanding applications will be met (see note 2).

Sandown

Relief is dependent on the replacement of the existing Sandown exchange by a new 3 312 line exchange at Benmore Gardens (separate from the 3 464 line extension referred to above) early in 1986 if nothing unforeseen occurs.

Kelvin

A 520 line extension of the exchange which will be used mainly for the provision of business services is expected to be ready for commissioning early in 1986 (see notes 1 and 2). The remaining applications will be met towards the middle of 1986 when a further 2 968 line extension of the exchange is expected to be taken into service.

Bramley

A 1 670 line extension of the exchange (in the previous reply referred to as a 1 676 line extension) which will be used mainly to provide additional business services is expected to be completed during the latter half of 1985 (see note 1). The remaining applications are expected to be met after the completion of a further 10 392 line extension of the exchange during the first half of 1986.

Rosebank

A 600 line extension (in the previous reply referred to as a 740 line extension) that was recently completed will be used mainly to provide additional business services (see note 1). A further 3 328 line extension is expected to be completed early in 1986 after which the remaining applications will be met.

Sunninghill Park

Relief is dependent on a 718 line extension of the exchange which is expected to be commissioned early in 1986.

Farmall

The outstanding applications are expected to be met within the next three months after completion of various cable works.

Fourways

Relief is dependent on a 908 line extension of the exchange which is expected to be commissioned during the first half of 1986.

Olivedale

The outstanding applications are expected to be met by the end of March 1985 in conjunction with the completion of a 600 line extension of the exchange (in the previous reply referred to as 619 line extension) and certain minor cable works presently being undertaken.

Diepsloot

The outstanding applications are expected to be met within the next few weeks in conjunction with the completion of various cable works.

Bromhof

The outstanding applications are expected to be met early in 1986 in conjunction with the completion of a 1 656 line extension to the exchange.

Crowthorne

The outstanding applications are expected to be met within the next three months upon completion of various cable works.

Notes:

(1) It is necessary to deload the existing exchange and all the lines cannot therefore be utilized for the provision of services.

(2) It was necessary to postpone the commissioning date envisaged in the reply to the previous question as a result of the extended tests that had to be carried out on the new electronic equipment involved.

(3) In all cases where relief is dependent on the extension of an exchange, new services can, until such time as the extension is completed, normally only be provided as numbers become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services.

(4) In the case of electronic exchanges the allocatable line capacity of a planned exchange unit can be modified at short notice to meet changed requirements.

Cape Times 12/4/85 (339)

Problems of urban influx

Political Staff

IT would be impossible to provide enough jobs and housing for the expected influx of people to urban areas, the NRP MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers, said yesterday during the debate.

The government would have to pay serious attention to these two factors in the light of its recent announcements concerning urbanization and influx control.

The NRP's urbanization strategy had rested on availability of jobs and housing. This would have to be reviewed because it was "improbable that enough employment opportunities and accommodation could be provided".

The problem of urbanization would have to be tackled in two ways:

● The informal sector of the economy should be encouraged as many people would find a way of making a living so that the lack of employment opportunities would not inhibit an orderly urbanization programme.

● Another look should be taken at the provision of low-cost housing.

He criticized the government for "magnanimously" considering granting citizenship to urban blacks when citizenship was a basic right.

CAPT Tim B 12/4/85

Influx: Changes to be introduced

339

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

LEGISLATION aimed at changing South Africa's controversial influx control laws will be introduced in the second half of this year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced yesterday.

The government was giving high priority to reviewing influx control laws and draft legislation to assist the orderly urbanization of black communities would go to a standing committee later this year, he said.

Dissatisfaction

Speaking during the Budget debate, Dr Viljoen acknowledged that influx control was one of the major reasons for dissatisfaction and frustration in black communities.

He said the government had come to accept that the influx of black people into the cities was unavoidable but emphasized that this should take place in an orderly fashion.

Dr Viljoen said the government's urbanization strategy did not support migration to the cities at the expense of development in the rural areas.

Typical

A diversified strategy was necessary whereby growth in the existing metropoles should be complemented by incentives for living in the homelands and at growth points.

He said rapid migration to industrial areas was a typical feature of developing countries.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen

"When we are being charged with injustices such as forced removals, we must realize this is a problem in the whole Third World.

"In many countries far more drastic measures are being taken than in South Africa."

Dr Viljoen said he was impressed with the progress being made by Cape Town squatters who had decided to move to Khayelitsha.

Informal sector activity had already been established and building of schools was proceeding apace.

Appealed

The government's policy of negotiation had led to practical new alternatives for squatters. The acceptance of orderly squatting had become an important new housing strategy "to bring housing in the Third World context".

He appealed to the private sector to play a greater role in helping upgrade squatter communities like Crossroads.

Dr Viljoen said the situation of those who had decided to move would be reviewed in 18 months but emphasized that squatters would not be "repatriated".

● Black teachers who were not working as a result of school boycotts may have to be put on unpaid leave or transferred, Dr Viljoen warned yesterday.

The government would have no option but to transfer teachers who were unable to work as a result of boycotts, Dr Viljoen said.

But those unwilling to move because of intimidation would have to take unpaid leave.

Gratified

He said education was vitally important and all available manpower had to be used.

Dr Viljoen said he was gratified that the situation in a number of boycott-plagued areas was improving. At Cradock, where classes had been stopped for over a year, the pupils had decided to go back to school next week.

He emphasized that his department did not close schools when boycotts took place — the facilities remained open but the communities simply did not use them.

RDM 12/4/85 (2 Pics) (339)

Politics on a knife's edge

HAS the status quo of black town councils started by the Government — formerly known as Community Councils — changed? And what is the attitude of people towards them?

From the outset the councils, originally known as Urban Bantu Councils and created to represent more than 20-million blacks in their residential areas, seemed to have been discredited and devoid of popular legitimacy.

And when Urban Bantu Councils were dissolved, community councils came into being in 1977 after the status quo had been disrupted by unrest in Soweto when students boycotted Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in their schools.

Since unrest started in black areas in 1976, the killing of councillors, the burning and destruction of their homes and Government buildings have been the order of the day.

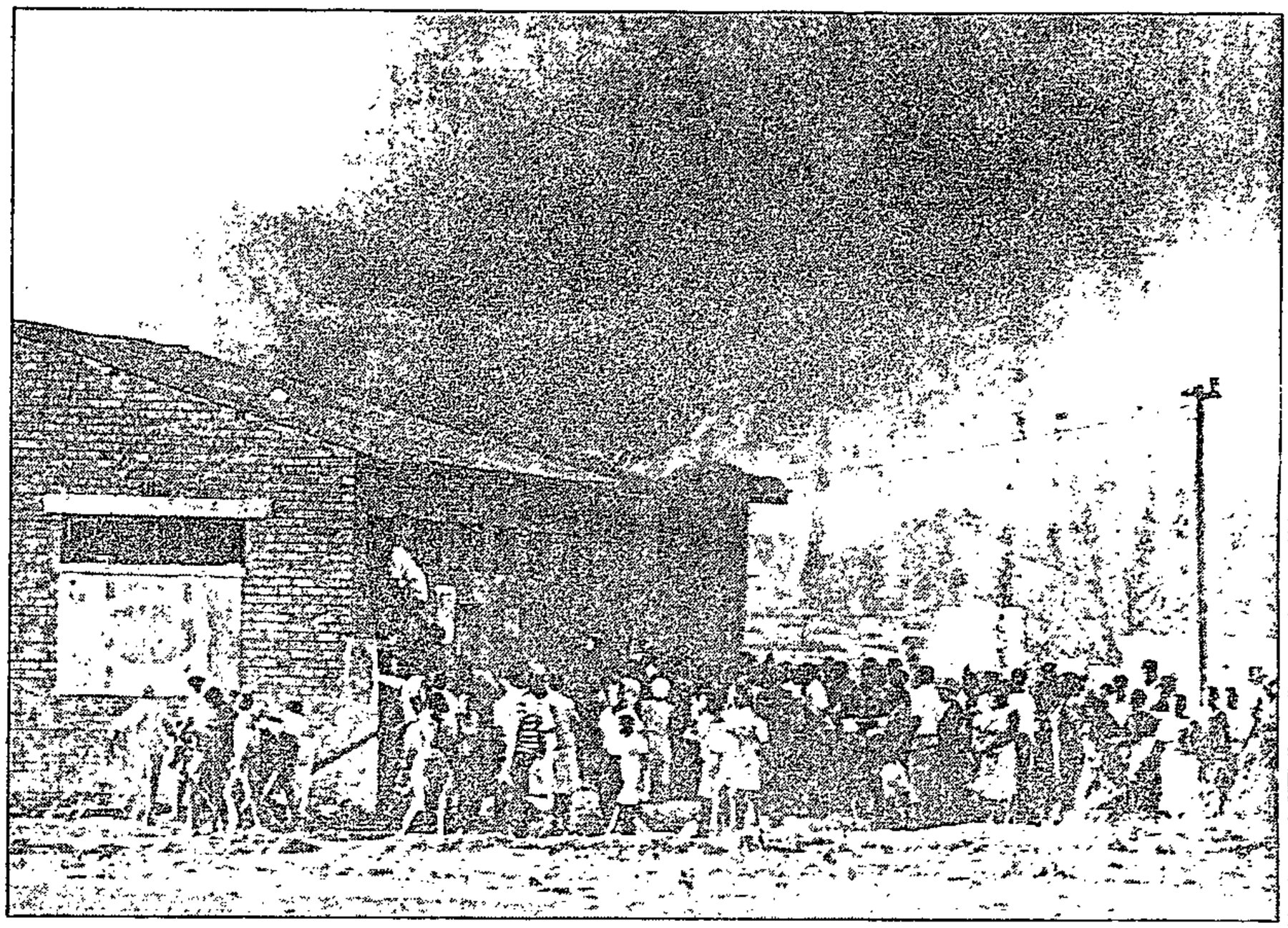
Press officer for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr C S C Venter, told the Rand Daily Mail that in countrywide occurences since September 1984:

- Five black councillors and four black policemen were killed.
- 109 black councillors were attacked.
- 56 black police officers were injured.
- 143 black school buildings, six churches and nine clinics were destroyed.
- 66 black councillors had their houses burnt down or badly damaged.
- 516 private vehicles and 1 080 buses carrying black passengers were burnt out or badly damaged.
- 225 private homes were burnt down or badly damaged.
- 147 black councillors were forced to resign and in areas like Heidelberg, Beaufort West and Cradock all councillors resigned for fear of their lives and damage to their property.
- In Uitenhage 15 out of 16 councillors had resigned.

Mr Venter said the above figures did not include the March riots which erupted in the Eastern Cape but he mentioned the death of Mr T B Kinikini, who was the last remaining member of the Kwanobuhle Town Council who had refused to resign.

This was despite five long months during which his funeral parlour business had been boycotted, his home stoned and his family threatened.

Mr Kinikini, along with one of his sons and two cousins, was bludgeoned to



Black unrest last year in the Transvaal . . . and it's still taking place this year.

SOPHIE TEMA

what black attitudes are towards Government created bodies. Their first targets were those who serve on these bodies and Government buildings.

What happened recently in the Eastern Cape, Transvaal and other areas is enough to prove the total rejection of these Government-created organisations by blacks.

Meanwhile the Rand Daily Mail has gathered that in the recent Eastern Cape unrest four other councillors have had their homes petrol bombed and set alight by agitated crowds.

- The home of Graaf-Reinet councillor Mr George Malothe was set alight.
- Jansenville community council chairman Mr John Suki and another councillor Mrs Agnes Jeyi, had their homes set alight.
- The home of a Dorrington community councillor was petrol bombed and the Rhini Town Council hall was severely damaged by a rioting mob.

Towards the end of 1981 the Government announced that community councils would be replaced with a new concept of "local government" — an attempt to make a clean break from supposed to represent, particularly youth, although the Minister of Co-operation and Development at the time, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said the provision of the Black Local Authorities Act differed substantially from the Community Councils Act of 1977.

The announcement said that the power of the Minister of Co-operation and Development to prescribe to the proposed new black local authorities would be considerably curbed and that these bodies would be "fully fledged local authorities".

When elections for the new local authorities were held in 1983 a drop of 8% in the number of people who had cast their votes was recorded compared to the number of people who went to the polls in 1978.

Mr Alec Weiss, then chief liaison officer for the department on the Witwatersrand, confirmed that the overall poll had been lower than in 1978.

Blacks who had not gone to the polls said they were not prepared to support "toothless and useless" bodies such as the local authorities designed for them by the government.

But things were never Lekoa on September 3 last year.

According to records the Lekoa Town Council has 39 wards and Mr Esau Mahlatsi is the mayor.

Mr Mahlatsi and his family lost all their possessions during the unrest that swept through the township last year. Officials estimated that damage of about R30-million had been caused when Administration Board and private buildings were destroyed in the area.

Three councillors were brutally killed and the homes of 36 others were damaged or destroyed by fires and stonings.

Seven councillors, including two brothers of the mayor, resigned from the council leaving the Lekoa Town Council with 29 councillors.

The two brothers are Mr Paul Mahlatsi and the Reverend Meshack Mahlatsi, who said they resigned because they were "disgusted with the whole set-up" as they were not helping the people they purported to be representatives of.

Business premises that belonged to eight of the councillors in the Lekoa area were plundered and completely razed to the ground when they were destroyed by fire or petrol bombing during the unrest.

Mr J Kruger, acting Town Clerk for Tembisa said: "Since unrest started

sion or whether they had been pressurised by people in their townships".

"Two of the councillors resigned after their homes had been damaged by fire," said Mr Kruger.

"Three others who are still serving on the council also had their homes damaged. The home of one was completely razed by fire, while a second had his house stoned.

"The home of the third councillor Mr P Majokoana, was destroyed when a handgrenade was thrown into it about three weeks ago."

In Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville the homes of several councillors, including the mayors, had been attacked with petrol bombs.

Only one death — the mysterious assassination of Mr Edward Manyosi — was recorded.

Figures could not be obtained from Katlehong, Welkom and Parys.

In Kroonstad's Seeisoville, four councillors gave up their seats after claiming that "there was little they could achieve from local authorities".

They are councillors Mr P Molema, Mr A P Lefafa, Mr L C Mfazi and Mr M NKomonde.

Daveyton, regarded as the East Rand Development Board's pride, only had one councillor who had resigned.

Until last week, when

HAS the status quo of black town councils started by the Government — formerly known as Community Councils — changed? And what is the attitude of people towards them?

From the outset the councils, originally known as Urban Bantu Councils and created to represent more than 20-million blacks in their residential areas, seemed to have been discredited and devoid of popular legitimacy.

And when Urban Bantu Councils were dissolved, community councils came into being in 1977 after the status quo had been disrupted by unrest in Soweto when students boycotted Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in their schools.

Since unrest started in black areas in 1976, the killing of councillors, the burning and destruction of their homes and Government buildings have been the order of the day.

Press officer for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr C S C Venter, told the Rand Daily Mail that in countrywide occurences since September 1984:

- Five black councillors and four black policemen were killed.
- 109 black councillors were attacked.
- 56 black police officers were injured.
- 143 black school buildings, six churches and nine clinics were destroyed.
- 66 black councillors had their houses burnt down or badly damaged.
- 516 private vehicles and 1 080 buses carrying black passengers were burnt out or badly damaged.
- 225 private homes were burnt down or badly damaged.
- 147 black councillors were forced to resign and in areas like Heidelberg, Beaufort West and Cradock all councillors resigned for fear of their lives and damage to their property.
- In Uitenhage 15 out of 16 councillors had resigned.

Mr Venter said the above figures did not include the March riots which erupted in the Eastern Cape but he mentioned the death of Mr T B Kinikini, who was the last remaining member of the Kwanobuhle Town Council who had refused to resign.

This was despite five long months during which his funeral parlour business had been boycotted, his home stoned and his family threatened.

Mr Kinikini, along with one of his sons and two cousins, was bludgeoned to death by a frenzied street crowd.

From the above figures a deduction can be made as to what black attitudes are towards Government created bodies. Their first targets were those who serve on these bodies and Government buildings.

What happened recently in the Eastern Cape, Transvaal and other areas is enough to prove the total rejection of these Government-created organisations by blacks.

Meanwhile the Rand Daily Mail has gathered that in the recent Eastern Cape unrest four other councillors have had their homes petrol bombed and set alight by agitated crowds.

- The home of Graaf-Reinet councillor Mr George Malothe was set alight.
- Jansenville community council chairman Mr John Suki and another councillor Mrs Agnes Jeyi, had their homes set alight.
- The home of a Dorrington community councillor was petrol bombed and the Rhini Town Council hall was severely damaged by a rioting mob.

Towards the end of 1981 the Government announced that community councils would be replaced with a new concept of "local government" — an attempt to make a clean break from the unpopular community council system.

But this still did not impress the people they were supposed to represent, particularly youth, although the Minister of Co-operation and Development at the time, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said the provision of the Black Local Authorities Act differed substantially from the Community Councils Act of 1977.

The announcement said that the power of the Minister of Co-operation and Development to prescribe to the proposed new black local authorities would be considerably curbed and that these bodies would be "fully fledged local authorities".

When elections for the new local authorities were held in 1983 a drop of 8% in the number of people who had cast their votes was recorded compared to the number of people who went to the polls in 1978.

Mr Alec Weiss, then chief liaison officer for the department on the Witwatersrand,. confirmed that the overall poll had been lower than in 1978.

Blacks who had not gone to the polls said they were not prepared to support "toothless and useless" bodies such as the local authorities designed for them by the government.

But things were never rosy for the town councils and this became very evident when unrest broke out in the Vaal area known as Lekoa on September 3 last year.

According to records the Lekoa Town Council has 39 wards and Mr Esau Mahlatsi is the mayor.

Mr Mahlatsi and his family lost all their possessions during the unrest that swept through the township last year. Officials estimated that damage of about R30-million had been caused when Administration Board and private buildings were destroyed in the area.

Three councillors were brutally killed and the homes of 36 others were damaged or destroyed by fires and stonings.

Seven councillors, including two brothers of the mayor, resigned from the council leaving the Lekoa Town Council with 29 councillors.

The two brothers are Mr Paul Mahlatsi and the Reverend Meshack Mahlatsi, who said they resigned because they were "disgusted with the whole set-up" as they were not helping the people they purported to be representatives of.

Business premises that belonged to eight of the councillors in the Lekoa area were plundered and completely razed to the ground when they were destroyed by fire or petrol bombing during the unrest.

Mr J Kruger, acting Town Clerk for Tembisa said: "Since unrest started in the township last year four councillors have resigned, but I cannot confirm whether it was an own decision or whether they had been pressurised by people in their townships".

"Two of the councillors resigned after their homes had been damaged by fire," said Mr Kruger.

"Three others who are still serving on the council also had their homes damaged. The home of one was completely razed by fire, while a second had his house stoned.

"The home of the third councillor Mr P Majokoana, was destroyed when a handgrenade was thrown into it about three weeks ago."

In Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville the homes of several councillors, including the mayors, had been attacked with petrol bombs.

Only one death — the mysterious assassination of Mr Edward Manyosi — was recorded.

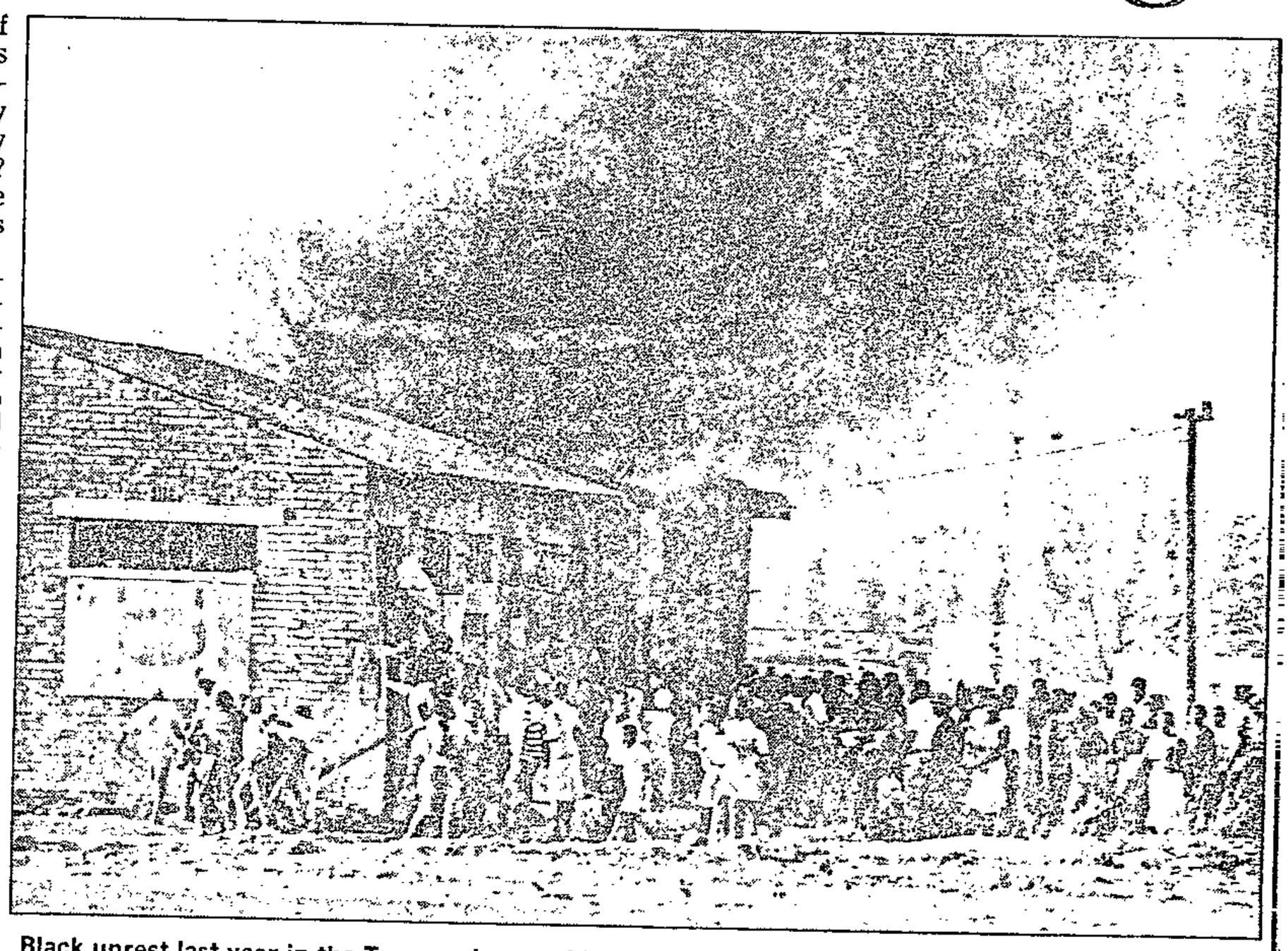
Figures could not be obtained from Katlehong, Welkom and Parys.

In Kroonstad's Seeisoville, four councillors gave up their seats after claiming that "there was little they could achieve from local authorities".

They are councillors Mr P Molema, Mr A P Lefafa, Mr L C Mfazi and Mr M NKomonde.

Daveyton, regarded as the East Rand Development Board's pride, only had one councillor who had resigned.

Until last week, when youths stoned the car of the mayor Mr Tom Boya, no serious incidents or attacks had been directed towards councillors in this area.



Black unrest last year in the Transvaal . . . and it's still taking place this year.

SOPHIE TEMA

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

(3) Yes.

(a) 670.

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

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

As at 5 March 1985.

Hansard 339
Permanent residential rights Q. Col. 1116 16/4/85

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

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

* Not readily available.

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

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

(a) and (b) Fall Away.

(2) (a) 2 001.

(b) (i) 4.

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) (aa) None.

(bb) 21 764.

(ii) (aa) None.

(bb) 3 321.

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

(ii) (aa) None.

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

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

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

CAPE TIMES 16/4/85

Leasehold campaign extended

Political Reporter

THE period of the special sales campaign to sell houses to urban blacks under the 99-year leasehold scheme at concessionary prices has been extended by another year, it was announced yesterday.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, said that the campaign would have been terminated on June 30 this year but would now only end in June 1986.

The campaign is aimed at enabling the largest possible number of prospective purchasers to acquire homes, he said.

Special incentives, including the sale of homes at prices ranging between 35 percent to 40 percent of the selling price and financial assistance from the government are part of the campaign.

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

Children's homes

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nine (31 January 1985).

(b) 665 children.

KwaNdebele

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 125 by KwaNdebele Development Corporation.

(iii) Nil.

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

(b) (i) Nil.

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

(iii) Nil.

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

(c) (i) Nil.

(ii) R1 620 500.

(iii) Nil.

(iv) Unknown.

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

Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

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

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

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

Immunization of children

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

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The information as requested is not readily available.

Disability pensions

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

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

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

The information requested is thus not available.

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

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

Adoption

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

346.

Black Communities Development Act

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

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

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

Hansard
Q.601.1130 16/4/85

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.

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).

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

(3) Yes.

(a) 670.

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

Hansard Q. Col. 1115 16/4/85

Trading licences

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

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

As at 5 March 1985.

Hansard 339 Q. Col. 1116 16/4/85

Permanent residential rights

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

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

* Not readily available.

Hansard Q. Col. 1117 16/4/85

Kenton-on-Sea

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

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

(a) and (b) Fall Away.

(2) (a) 2 001.

(b) (i) 4.

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

Hansard Q. Col. 1118 16/4/85

Deportations/repatriations

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) (aa) None.

(bb) 21 764.

(ii) (aa) None.

(bb) 3 321.

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

(ii) (aa) None.

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

Hansard Q. Col. 1118 16/4/85

Workers requisitioned from Black states

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

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;

(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.

Hansard
Q.61.1133 16/4/85

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).

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

Hansard Q. Col. 1123 16/4/85

Children's homes

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nine (31 January 1985).

(b) 665 children.

Hansard Q. Col. 1123 16/4/85

KwaNdebele

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 125 by KwaNdebele Development Corporation.

(iii) Nil.

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

(b) (i) Nil.

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

(iii) Nil.

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

(c) (i) Nil.

(ii) R1 620 500.

(iii) Nil.

(iv) Unknown.

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

16/4/85

Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act

Hansard Q. Col 1124

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

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

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

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

Immunization of children

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

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The information as requested is not readily available.

Hansard

Disability pensions

Q. Col. 1125 16/4/85

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

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

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

The information requested is thus not available.

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

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

Hansard Q. Col. 1126 16/4/85

Adoption

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

346.

Hansard Q. Col. 1126 16/4/85

Black Communities Development Act

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

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

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

Hansard
Q.601.1130 16/4/85

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

Ucasa indaba

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa), have arranged an urgent meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to discuss the prevailing tension between black councils and certain Development Boards which refuse to transfer land to local authorities.

339

Mr Zikhali Ndlazi, Ucasa's national organiser, this week confirmed they would hold a special meeting with Dr Viljoen on May 4, to discuss the "burning issue of land" in the black townships.

Soweton 18/4/85

Some blacks to get freehold rights

· Parliamentary Staff

FREEHOLD rights are to be granted to blacks in areas which now qualify for leasehold rights, President P W Botha announced today.

Speaking in the Budget debate on his vote in the Assembly, Mr Botha said that, following further negotiations, the Government had decided that full individual property rights for those black communities and persons who already qualify for 99-year leasehold should go ahead.

He said this principle had no implications for the content of existing political rights. This was governed by other rules.

HIGH PRIORITY

Mr Botha also announced an investigation into relations between Government departments and blacks by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The project had to receive high priority and would be designed to enable black people themselves to identify and indicate problem areas.

President Botha said objectivity would be of the utmost importance in this investigation.

Other moves announced by President Botha include:

● An instruction that all Government authorities must again ensure that black communities are involved in decision making on socio-economic matters affecting them:

INVOLVED

● An instruction to all departments to design and submit orientation programmes aimed at impoving attitudes in the carrying out of their functions. These programmes would not be based on fictitious problems but on realities found in the HSRC investigation.

● The Commission for Administration would be held responsible for the broad coordination of the orientation programmes for personnel of all races who were in daily contact with black people.

Post Focus

Weekend POST 20-04-85 Cont

Black councillors

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Mr T B KINIKINI, who was the last remaining member of the Kwanobuhle Town Council, Uitenhage, on his stoep among the rocks and rubble thrown at his house. Along with one of his sons and two nephews he was later bludgeoned to death and then set on fire by a frenzied street mob.

HAS the position of black town councils — formerly known as community councils — changed, and what is the attitude of people towards them?

From the outset the councils, originally known as Urban Bantu Councils and created to represent more than 20 million blacks in their residential areas, lacked credibility in the black community.

When Urban Bantu Councils were dissolved, community councils came into being in 1977 after the disruptions of the unrest which began in Soweto over the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools.

Since that period of unrest, there have been sporadic attacks on councillors and their homes, as well as on buildings owned by the Government.

In recent months these incidents have escalated dramatically, especially in the Eastern Cape.

A Government spokesman said that in countrywide incidents between September last year and February this year:

- Five black councillors and four black policemen were killed.
- 109 black councillors were attacked.
- 56 black police officers were injured.
- 143 black school buildings, six churches and nine clinics were destroyed.
- 66 black councillors had their houses burnt down or badly damaged.
- 516 private vehicles and 1 080 buses carrying black passengers were burnt out or badly damaged.
- 225 private homes were burnt down or badly damaged.
- 147 black councillors were "forced to resign" and in areas like Heidelberg, Beaufort West and Cradock all councillors resigned for fear of their lives and damage to their property.

The spokesman said these figures did not include the March riots which erupted in the Eastern Cape, but he mentioned the death of Mr T B Kinikini, who was the last remaining member of the Kwanobuhle Town Council, Uitenhage, who had refused to resign.

Mr Kinikini had refused to submit to pressure, despite five long months during which his funeral parlour business was boycotted, his home frequently stoned and his family threatened.

Mr Kinikini, along with one of his sons and two nephews, was bludgeoned to death and then set on fire by a frenzied street mob.

The Eastern Cape has been at the hub of unrest and dissatisfaction with community councils.

Councillors throughout the region have had minimal support and suffered continual harassment, and worse.

As a result there have been many resignations:

- In Cradock, the Ilinge lihle Village Council resigned en bloc at the beginning of the year.
- In Uitenhage, with the exception of Mr Kinikini, other members of the Kwanobuhle Community Council resigned about two months ago claiming they were bowing to pressure from the people.

"When people say enough is enough, one has to take note of that," Mr James Ponana Tini, the mayor, said when tendering his resignation.

All homes of black policemen in Kwanobuhle have been destroyed by fire and they and their families have left the township.

- In Despatch all the councillors resigned.
- In Port Elizabeth five councillors of the Kwazakhele Town Council — Mr Sipho Besman, Mr Cliff Dladla, Mr Edwin Mboyi, Mrs Mabel Cetu and Mr Norman Kaulela, a former mayor — have resigned.

Along with them more than 200 members of ward committees serving under the council and some employees of the council have also resigned. Among them were ward constables and security guards.

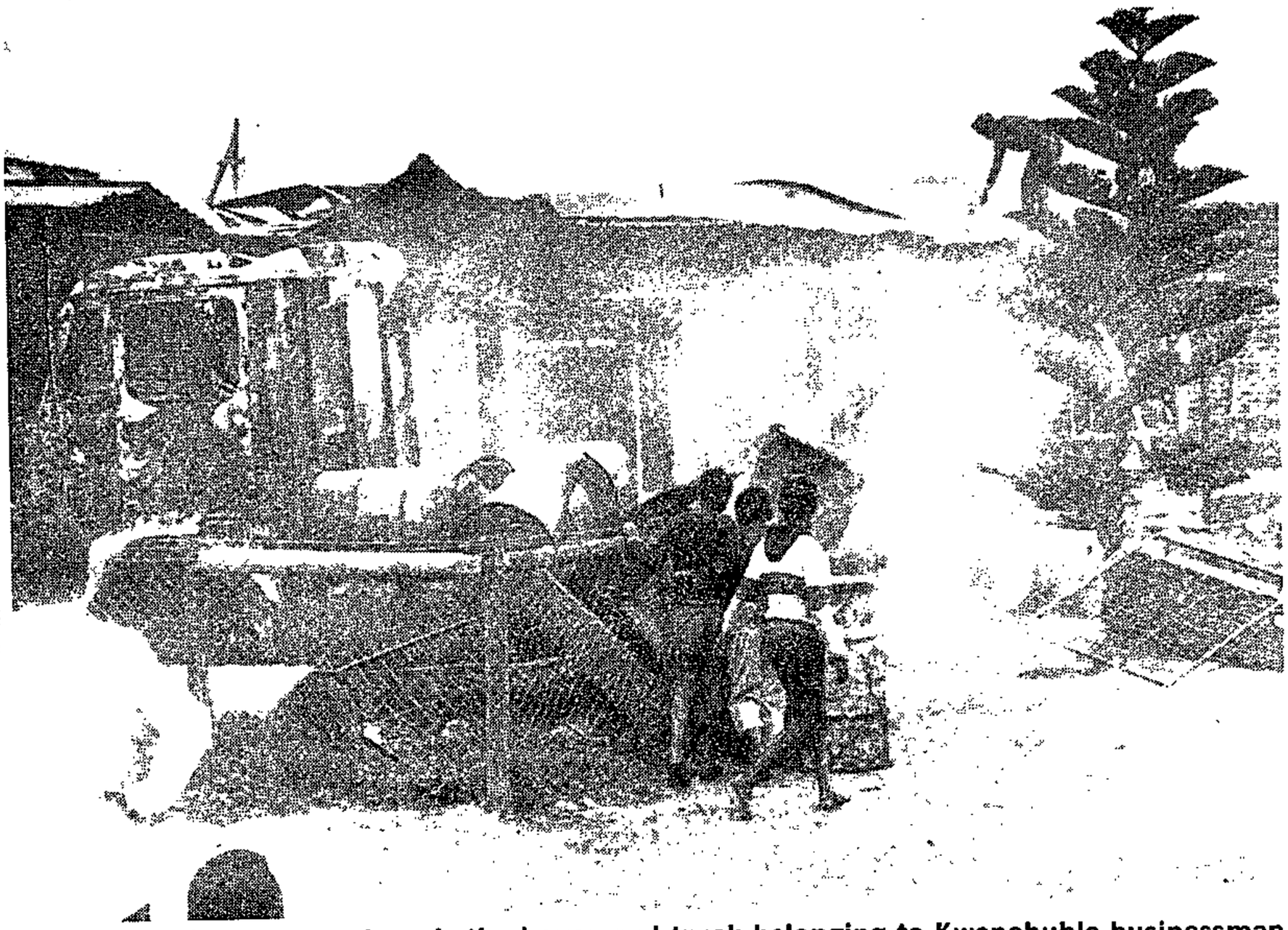
The homes of councillors are now guarded by Zulu-speaking policemen, while it is reported that their owners have moved into city hotels.

- In Fort Beaufort members of the community council reportedly have to travel about 90 kilometres daily to an hotel to sleep but there have been no resignations.

(339) (~~3[illegible]~~)

Weekend Post 20-04-85

ive under daily threat of death



The target of mob anger here is the house and truck belonging to Kwanobuhle businessman Mr JIMMY CLASSEN. The house was destroyed by fire.

● In Graaff-Reinet, only the Rev Harry Bonani, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is known to have resigned from the community council. He died last week. Before his resignation his home was petrol-bombed, killing a grandchild and seriously injuring another.

The home of another Graaff-Reinet councillor, Mr George Malothe, was set on fire.

● In Humansdorp, the Kwanomzamo Community Council resigned en bloc.

● In Jansenville community council chairman Mr John Suki and another councillor, Mrs Agnes Jeyi, had their homes set on fire.

● The home of a Dorrington community councillor was petrol-bombed and the Rini Town Council hall, Grahamstown, was severely damaged by a rioting mob.

Most of the people who have resigned claim they were not harassed or intimidated and resigned only because of pressure from members of their families.

From what has happened there is obviously a widespread campaign against Government-created bodies. The targets have been those who serve on these bodies and Government buildings.

Towards the end of 1981 the Government announced that community councils would be replaced with a new concept of "local government" — an attempt to make a clean break from the unpopular community council system.

But this still did not impress the people they were supposed to represent, particularly the youth, although the Minister of Co-operation and Development at the time, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said the provision of the Black Local Authorities Act differed substantially from the Community Councils Act of 1977.

The announcement said that the power of the Minister of Co-operation and Development to prescribe to the proposed new black local authorities would be considerably curbed and that these bodies would be "fully fledged local authorities".

When elections for the new local authorities were held in 1983 a drop of 8% in the number of voters was recorded compared with the number of people who went to the polls in 1978.

Mr Alec Weiss, then chief liaison officer for the department on the Witwatersrand, confirmed that the overall poll had been lower than in 1978.

Blacks who had not gone to the polls said they were not prepared to support "toothless and useless" bodies such as the local authorities designed for them by the Government.

Things were never rosy for the town councils and this became very evident when unrest broke out in the Vaal Triangle area known as Lekoa on September 3 last year.

According to records, the Lekoa Town Council has 39 wards and Mr Esau Mahlatsi is the mayor.

Mr Mahlatsi and his family lost all their possessions during the unrest that swept through the township. Officials estimated that damage of about R30 million was caused when Administration Board and private buidings were destroyed.

Three councillors were brutally killed and the homes of 36 others were damaged or destroyed by fires and stonings.

Seven councillors, including two brothers of the mayor, resigned, leaving the Lekoa Town Council with 29 councillors.

The brothers, Mr Paul Mahlatsi and the Reverend Meshack Mahlatsi, said they resigned because they were "disgusted with the whole set-up" as they were not helping the people they purported to represent.

Business premises belonging to eight Lekoa councillors were plundered and razed.

Mr J Kruger, acting Town Clerk for Tembisa near Springs, said: "Since unrest started in the township last year four councillors have resigned, but I cannot say whether this was because of pressure put on them.

"Two of the councillors resigned after their homes had been damaged by fire.

"Three others who are still serving on the council also had their homes damaged. The home of one was razed by fire, while a second had his house stoned.

"The home of the third councillor, Mr P Majokoana, was destroyed when a hand-grenade was thrown into it about three weeks ago."

In Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville the homes of several councillors, including the mayors, had been attacked with petrol bombs.

One death — the mysterious assassination of Mr Edward Manyosi — was recorded.

Figures could not be obtained from Katlehong, Welkom and Parys.

In Kroonstad's Seeisoville, four councillors gave up their seats after claiming there was little they could achieve through local authorities.

They are Mr P Molema, Mr A P Lefafa, Mr L C Mfazi and Mr M NKomonde.

Only one councillor has resigned at Daveyton, pride of the East Rand Development Board's townships.

Until last week, when youths stoned the car of the mayor, Mr Tom Boya, no serious incidents or attacks had been directed towards councillors in this area

It's still the same old story

339

The Herald 20/4/85

THE Government has now begun to show signs of rethinking their old style of controlling African urbanisation. In September last year the State President announced that the Coloured Labour Preference Policy of the Cape, in existence since 1955, was to be scrapped. The Policy prevented Africans, even those who had permanent residence rights, from getting jobs in Cape Town unless they could get a certificate to show that no "suitable" coloured labour was available.

Despite this announcement, little has changed in reality. People still have to get "clearance" certificates from the Department of Manpower before they can be registered in employment.

Mr P W Botha also announced that 99-year leasehold would be available in Khayelitsha and "certain other areas". Again little has been heard of this since.

ILLEGAL

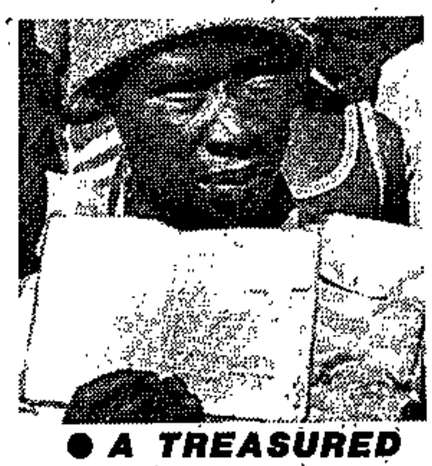
Still more recently, there is the Government's 18-month deal to "illegal" Crossroads squatters. The Government has offered to consider granting the squatters permanent residence rights if they agree to move to Site C at Khayeltsha, 40 km outside Cape Town, where they would be housed in tents on serviced sites. In the meantime, Crossroads would be developed. The squatters were told that they would be able to live in their existing groups at Site C and that no deportations will occur after the 18 months.

Last week, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Cooperation and Development said legislation aimed at changing influx control would be introduced later this year. He conceded that influx control was one of the main reasons for African dissatisfaction and frustration and said the Government acknowledged that African influx into the cities was unavoidable.

But he did not support migration to the cities at the expense of rural development. Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Cooperation and Planning in the Western Cape said last week that the Government had no plans to relax the homeland policy.

This is borne out by Government expenditure on homeland consolidation. Last year R126-million was spent and this year's amount is expected to reach R175-million.

So apparent shifts in Government urbanisation policy do not mean a shift away from the homelands policy. Rather, they seem to have opted for a policy of orderly urbanisation with accompanying rural development.



● ***A TREASURED possession — the pass book.***

Plan to aid black housing

By TOM HOOD
Property Editor

THE huge sale of State-owned houses to black families, stymied by the high cost of mortgages, could get a boost from cheap home loans financed by company pension funds.

Dr Sam Motsuenyane, chairman of Africa Bank and president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, disclosed in Cape Town this week that an insurance company, Legal and General Volskas, was behind the plan to give 100 percent bonds to African families and charge only between 8 and 12 percent.

Building societies currently charge a minumum of 18,75 percent for bonds up to R20 000.

RESTRICTED

A spokessman for LGV said today there is a 1,25 percent loss to the pension fund by giving out cash for as little as 12 percent.

Pension funds earn an average of 16,5 percent and they are restricted by law to investing a maximum of 25 percent of their funds in housing, he said.

LGV founded Housing Finance Services in January with the aim of bringing home ownership closer to the millions of needy South Africans.

It estimated only 5 percent of the South African community can afford a R40 000 house at an interest rate of 15 percent.

Dr Motsuenyane criticised financial institutions and insurnce companies for not doing more to help black home buyers, the bulk of whom could not qualify or afford to pay the building socilieties bond rates on top of a 20 percent deposit.

Parliament and Politics

Huge housing shortage

Political Staff

IT HAS been officially estimated that there is a massive shortage of 156 137 family housing units in the black residential areas outside the homelands — and only 20 177 houses were built last year.

But far greater involvement in the construction of houses by private individuals, developers and employers — who spent R137,9 million last year in all areas except the West Rand — has taken place.

For the first time in South African history, non-government bodies and individuals spent more than the government, which through the development boards spent R105,9 million on black housing.

These figures were disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, when he replied to questions tabled by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) about the construction of housing in the development board areas.

Dr Viljoen's figures showed that 20 177 houses were built last year, including 2 639 in the Western Cape.

In two of the development board areas — Natalia and Northern Transvaal — no houses were built.

His figures also showed that worst shortages of family houses were in the West Rand Area (43 152), East Rand (40 617) and the Eastern Cape (42 649).

Dr Viljoen said there was a shortage of 7 825 houses in the Western Cape. This appeared to exclude the demand for houses in the Crossroads and other squatter camps.

The only development board area with a minimal shortage of housing was the Northern Transvaal where the shortage was 100.

The development boards constructed 11 647 houses, while private individuals, developers and employers built 8 391 houses.

His figures show that private individuals spent R16,5 million and employers as well as developers spent R25,2 million in the Orange Vaal area, while private individuals spent R24m and employers/developers spent R50m in the East Rand area.

Private individuals also spent R4,7 million in the E Cape and R14,9 million in the Western Transvaal.

He indicated that 24 844 family housing units were being built at present — including 5 082 in the Western Cape.

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii). The statistics requested are not available.

The only statistics available are for the number of occupational disease cases accepted during the past six years, which are as follows:

Year	No of cases accepted
1975	5 845
1976	4 923
1977	3 160
1978	4 428
1979	3 555
1980	2 764

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii). A breakdown of the figures requested under (a) into disease category, industry and province is not available.

Remark: Computer programmes are at present being prepared to categorize industrial diseases according to their nature and industry which will be implemented for all cases from 1 January 1986.

Supplementary reply to Question 744 on Tuesday, 9 April put by Mr R M Burrows (col 1013):

Hansard Q. Col. 1263

Conscientious objectors

25/4/85

744. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any persons had been classified as conscientious objectors by a board appointed in terms of section 72D of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available; if so, how many had been so classified under (a) section (1)(a)(i), (b) section (1)(a)(ii) and (c) section (1)(a)(iii)?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

No. (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Remarks: The question as put pertains to conscientious objectors, but if it was the intention to refer to the various categories of religious objectors provided for in Section 72D of the Defence Act, 1957, then the reply is: Yes.

(a) 48

(b) 1

(c) 277

Note: These figures are as at 28 February 1985.

FRIDAY, 26 APRIL 1985

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: (339) Hansard

Q. Col. 1264

Population of townships 26/4/85

105. 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 of the townships falling under the control of each specified Development Board as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Most development Boards keep population figures on the basis of a year ending on 31 March. Figures as at 31 December 1984 are not readily available. The figures are therefore given as at 31 March 1984.

East Rand Development Board	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Brakpan: Tsakane	9 111	7 789	14 260
Nigel: Duduza	9 131	7 594	14 045
Bronkhorstspruit: Zithobeni	1 560	577	1 063
Delmas: Botleng	2 676	2 247	3 879
Cullinan: Refilwa	943	404	822

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Devon: Tsepong	554	452	954
Heidelberg: Ratanda	4 105	2 194	6 877
Bronkhorstspruit: Ekangala	496	624	1 029
	26 234	21 881	42 929
Western Cape Development Board			
Hermanus: Zwelihle	684	338	332
Strand: Lwandle	2 230	—	—
Ceres: Nduli	948	379	389
Stellenbosch: Kaya Mandi	2 480	468	271
Paarl: Mbekweni	5 600	3 500	4 900
Cape Town: Langa	14 957	4 493	6 050
Cape Town: Crossroads	5 739	7 455	16 068
Cape Town: Nyanga	12 684	4 532	6 762
Cape Town: Guguletu	25 407	17 811	33 094
Worcester: Zweletemba	2 267	2 143	4 555
Ashton: Zolani	567	685	1 118
Robertson: Nkgubelu	406	275	389
Cape Town: Khayelitsha	501	671	1 819
Kuilsrivier: Mfuleni	3 250	543	328
	77 720	43 293	76 075
Natalia Development Board			
Greytown: Enhlakahle	903	1 192	1 767
Glencoe: Tembalihle	818	1 086	1 810
Dundee: Sibongile	2 840	2 219	2 751
Colenso: Inkanyezi	426	301	403
Ladysmith: Steadville	2 113	2 573	2 760
Kokstad: Bhongweni	1 885	1 093	1 323
Howick: Zenzele	255	289	435
Pietermaritzburg: Sobantu	3 076	3 145	5 631
Mooiriver: Bruntville	1 560	881	1 504
Matatiele: Itsokolele	470	169	176
Cedarville: Thabong	95	62	136
Paulpietersburg: Dumbe	706	798	1 199
Vryheid: Bhekuzulu	3 444	2 111	2 940
Amanzimtoti Hostel	1 335	18	—
Durban: Thokoza Hostel	—	668	—
Durban: Jacobs Hostel	884	—	—
Durban: Daltonweg Hostel	1 428	—	—
Durban: S J Smith Hostel	4 264	—	—
Durban: Glebe Men Hostel	8 128	—	—
Stanger: Shakaville	1 122	715	664
Lamontville	8 608	8 905	13 616
Umzinto-North: Shayamoya	296	80	92
Pinetown: Klaarwater	726	1 241	2 530
Tongaat: Hambanati	2 569	2 855	3 004
Chesterville	3 794	4 011	4 935
	51 745	34 412	47 676

Northern Cape Development Board	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Barkly West: Mataleng	1 678	1 196	1 991
Britstown: Mziwabantu	132	163	797
Danielskuil: Thlakalatlou	1 150	1 010	1 186
De Aar: Nonzwakazi	2 282	2 764	4 601
Douglas: Pelindaba	689	629	721
Griekwastad	641	525	458
Jan Kempdorp: Valspan	580	598	2 369
Marydale	35	54	124
Niekershoop	18	10	66
Olifantshoek	735	795	598
Petrusville: Old Location	565	687	1 251
Philipstown: Red and White Block	146	166	906
Postmasburg: Boichoko	2 524	2 411	2 563
Prieska: Ethembeni	264	331	809
Reivilo: Boipelo	424	354	353
Ritchie: Motswedimosa	1 505	1 586	1 753
Upington: Paballelo	6 619	6 836	9 051
Vryburg: Huhudi	3 940	4 003	8 529
Warrenton: Ikhutseng	3 071	5 000	4 675
Windsorton	216	190	362
Delportshoop	951	870	843
Hopetown	724	687	240
	28 889	30 865	44 246
Eastern Cape Development Board			
Aliwal North: Dukathole	3 875	4 350	9 629
Aberdeen: Hobsonville	366	479	708
Addo (Emergency Camp)	1 232	1 582	2 032
Adelaide: Lingelethu	2 258	2 239	3 197
Alexandria: Kwanonqubela	589	706	939
Alicedale: Kwanonzwakazi	2 451	1 051	1 639
Barkley East: Inkululeko	1 651	1 396	3 029
Burgersdorp: Sandbult	2 260	2 436	4 181
Beaufort West: Sizesaviwa	992	1 240	1 595
Bathurst: Nolukhanyo	786	595	1 364
Bedford: Nyarka	1 602	1 755	2 638
Colesberg: Kuyasa	2 055	2 926	2 276
Cathcart: Katihati	1 131	1 521	2 484
Cookhouse: Bongwini	940	1 203	1 639
Dordrecht: Sinakho	518	769	2 730
Elliot: Masibambane	1 470	1 668	3 895
Fort Beaufort: Kwatinidubu	2 773	3 885	6 261
Graaff-Reinet	2 853	1 958	4 448
George	1 057	1 154	3 574
Hofmeyr: Eluxolweni	846	1 036	1 131
Hanover: Kwezi	451	493	797
Hankey: Centerton	495	583	793
Humansdorp	854	675	844
Indwe: Mavuya	2 600	1 550	2 790
Jamestown: Zwelitsha	374	377	601
Jansenville: Ekayalethu	800	1 040	2 030
Jeffreys Bay	32	65	92
Klipplaat: Wangalethu	403	533	841

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Knysna	611	400	2 500
Keimond (Emergency Camp)	260	295	280
Keiweg	108	167	200
King Williams Town: Ginsberg	2 357	2 404	3 894
Konga: Quurha	500	550	1 047
Kareedouw	140	165	192
Kirkwood: Bontrug	2 709	2 801	2 197
Kenton-on-Sea (Emergency Camp)	349	418	530
Lady Grey: Khwezinaledi	1 140	1 600	1 060
Maclear: Sonwabile	815	1 031	1 972
Molteno: Nomonde	1 713	2 072	4 340
Middelburg (Cape): KwaNonzane	3 192	1 377	1 745
Mossel Bay: ACC Emergency Camp	887	925	1 315
Noupoort: New Brighton	1 360	1 140	2 700
East London: Zipunzana	7 070	5 465	4 457
Oudtshoorn: Bongulethu	604	733	1 379
Pearston: Khanyiso	800	770	1 300
Paterson	319	287	382
Port Alfred: Nkwenkwezi	4 925	4 510	5 604
Queenstown: Mlungesi	8 039	8 277	18 589
Richmond: Enhaya	379	433	934
Rhodes	42	67	118
Sterkstroom: Zamunolo	1 334	1 712	3 341
Steynsburg: Sokhasonhe	1 750	1 820	2 900
Steytlerville: Kabah	228	287	537
Stutterheim: Cumahala	1 401	1 519	2 637
Somerset East: Kwanojoli	4 099	3 160	1 250
Tarkastad: Zola	740	1 015	2 095
Tylden	17	18	33
Ugie: Dyeki	395	475	935
Venterstad: Velapi	345	354	608
Victoria West: Masinyusane	821	806	1 016
	87 163	86 318	140 264
Southern Orange Free State Development Board			
Bethulie: Lephoi	1 251	1 616	1 491
Allanridge	484	367	1 244
Boshoff: Kogisanong	584	433	1 013
Brandfort: Majwemaswen	1 252	1 293	2 150
Bultfontein: Phahameng	1 024	1 144	1 961
Clocolan: Hlohlowane	1 175	1 452	2 373
Dealsville: Diegong	328	409	435
Dewetsdorp: Morojaneng	639	1 454	3 757
Edenburg: Ha-Rasebei	550	636	815
Excelsior: Mahlatswetsa	433	639	1 676
Fauresmith: Ipopeng	443	478	1 021
Ficksburg: Meqheleng	4 343	5 869	6 005
Fouriesburg: Masjaing	587	891	1 241
Hennenman: Phomolong	1 800	1 963	3 016
Hertzogville: Malebogo	371	415	573
Hobhouse: Thalehong	284	345	433

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Hoopstad: Tikwana	653	706	1 289
Jacobsdal: Kutlwane	251	309	526
Jagersfontein: Itumeleng	994	1 107	2 047
Koffiefontein: Ditlhake	1 653	1 013	1 666
Ladybrand: Brightside	3 211	2 303	3 925
Marquard: Moemareng	11 403	1 939	1 159
Odendaalsrus: Kutloanong	4 936	5 128	8 120
Paul Roux: Motlomo	619	672	1 176
Petrusburg: Bolokanang	521	642	925
Phillippolis: Sefikeng	223	371	658
Reddersburg: Qhoweng	330	388	144
Rosendal: Moutse	231	414	728
Rouxville: Rweleleyathumya	449	609	732
Senekal: Matwabeng	2 071	2 451	3 448
Smithfield: Tshepanong	635	746	886
Soutpan: Ikgomotseng	310	368	561
Springfontein: Maphodi	580	739	997
Theunissen: Masilo	2 130	1 942	5 324
Trompsburg: Tududung	284	397	852
Tweespruit: Borwa	660	772	1 208
Van Stadensrus: Thapelang	127	184	285
Ventersburg: Tswelangpele	958	1 129	1 169
Verkeerdevlei: Tshepong	158	238	340
Virginia: Meloding	7 068	2 205	3 099
Wepener: Qibing	1 459	1 587	3 262
Wesselsbron: Monyakeng	1 618	1 769	1 812
Winburg: Makeleketla	1 132	1 507	2 174
Zastron: Sekhutlong	585	863	1 118
	50 797	51 902	78 843
Orange Vaal Development Board			
Deneysville: Refengotso	520	517	517
Bothaville: Kgotsong	3 042	2 724	7 109
Arlington: Leratswana	991	1 250	737
Edenville: Ngwathe	631	793	770
Cornelia: Sakhile	150	133	602
Clarens: Kgubetswana	127	182	197
Heilbron: Phintona	2 573	2 705	5 001
Harrismith: Forty Second Hill	3 135	3 390	11 063
Frankfort: Namanadi	2 801	2 060	3 503
Memel: Zamani	191	107	528
Lindley: Ntha	1 251	1 404	1 626
Koppies: Kwakwatsi	1 194	1 276	1 200
Kestell: Tlholong	474	610	1 332
Reitz: Petsane	831	1 281	2 278
Parys: Tumahole	3 877	4 861	12 278
Petrus Steyn: Manafubedu	799	818	1 932
Oranjeville: Metsimaholo	127	146	224
Villiers: Qalabotjha	776	853	906
Viljoenskroon: Rammulotsi	2 686	2 593	3 972
Tweeling: Mafahlaneng	330	275	395
Vredefort: Mokwallo	600	615	1 119

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Warden: eZenzeleni	989	963	2 050
Vrede: Thembalihle	1 380	1 606	4 894
Steynsrus: Matlwantlwang	436	770	1 144
	29 911	31 932	65 377
Highveld Development Board			
Perdekop	259	263	770
Ogies: Thula	1 646	1 388	2 883
Volksrust: Vukuzakhe	2 529	2 960	5 216
Standerton: Sakhile	4 347	3 543	10 324
Greylingstad: Nthorwane	436	528	904
Machadodorp	461	523	816
Lydenburg	2 440	1 325	1 757
Leandra	6 440	2 818	3 104
Belfast: Bambanani	1 289	952	1 817
Evander/Langverwacht	9 457	2 961	6 152
Dullstroom	209	207	311
Balfour: Siyathemba	2 153	1 801	4 283
Bethal	5 162	2 719	13 107
Hendrina	675	446	956
	37 503	22 434	52 400
West Rand Development Board			
Randfontein: Mohlakeng	10 891	8 126	15 559
Eastern Township Hostel	3 080	—	—
Westonaria: Bekkersdal	3 780	4 266	6 815
	13 611	12 392	12 374
Northern Transvaal Development Board			
Messina: Nancefield	1 501	1 700	1 801
Nylstroom: Phagameng	2 017	830	1 421
Tzaneen	852	—	—
Roedtan	84	97	125
Naboomspruit	1 494	1 707	2 354
Duiwelskloof	273	16	37
Louis Trichardt	1 081	515	575
Soekmekaar	217	182	236
Vaalwater Hostel	118	—	—
Ellisras Hostel	544	—	—
	8 181	5 047	6 434
Western Transvaal Development Board			
Carltonville: Khutsong	8 836	6 991	10 169
Hartbeesfontein: Tigame	724	988	1 103
Coligny: Ipeleng	679	694	1 018
Leeudoringstad: Kgahala	1 013	685	1 512
Ottosdal: Lebogong	601	601	967

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Zeerust: Ikageleng	1 413	1 167	2 075
Lichtenburg: Boikhutso	1 748	1 097	1 413
Bloemhof: Boitumelong	1 143	1 290	2 098
Schweizer-Reneke: Maamusa	1 845	1 876	2 040
Wolmaranstad: Boikhutsong	1 960	2 012	2 677
Delareyville: Tswaing	166	35	—
Sannieshof: Agisang	934	343	602
Swartruggens: Barolela	610	373	414
Christiana: Poditshunyana	1 290	1 194	1 652
Koster: Bantuville	1 157	1 222	1 140
Ventersdorp: Tshing	1 088	958	1 628
Stilfontein: Khuma	4 719	2 563	3 656
Orkney: Kanana	3 148	2 443	3 008
Biesiesvlei	54	33	64
Witpoort	92	67	82
Makwassie: Lebaleng	907	911	1 578
Fochville: Kokasi	1 880	571	824
	36 007	28 114	39 719
Central Transvaal Development Board			
Warmbad: Belabela	1 774	1 794	3 567
Brits: Efitlhile	2 840	3 596	6 620
Thabazimbi	101	143	203
	6 715	5 533	10 390
Eastern Transvaal Development Board			
Carolina: Ezenzeleni	1 259	842	2 075
Amersfoort: eZamekhuhle	872	823	2 055
Piet Retief: eThandakukhanya	2 653	1 520	5 784
Morgenzon: Sivukile	313	214	1 577
Amsterdam: KwaThandeka	287	339	752
Davel: KwaDela	374	101	1 423
Chrissiesmeer: KwaChibikhulu	67	66	170
Wakkerstroom: eSizameleni	194	232	1 006
Breyten: KwaZanele	2 258	2 373	4 715
Sabie: Similie	1 349	904	1 654
Watervalboven: Umgwenya	907	872	3 651
Barberton: Emjindini	2 548	1 552	5 709
Lothair	519	405	1 101
	13 600	10 243	31 672
Towns under Black Local Authorities			
Middelburg (Tvl): Umhluzi	10 371	577	12 989
Witbank: Kwaguwa	15 743	7 236	10 945
Johannesburg: Diepmeadow	67 745	66 290	66 584

The question relates to townships *under the control of* Development Boards only. Statistics of those townships in respect of which Black local authorities have been constituted, is however submitted separately here under.

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Johannesburg: Dobsonville	15 931	11 163	19 997
Johannesburg: Soweto	180 569	186 055	161 804
Johannesburg: Alexandra	17 433	13 492	31 202
Krugersdorp: Kagiso	13 813	14 143	29 494
Springs: KwaTema	27 386	26 293	41 945
Benoni: Daveyton	27 494	25 041	44 059
Germiston: Katlehong	43 074	25 511	60 872
Benoni: Wattville	7 299	4 303	10 391
Alberton: Tokoza	21 294	10 569	28 334
Kempton Park: Tembisa	76 429	39 915	45 760
Boksburg: Vosloorus	46 050	13 710	21 712
Pretoria: Atteridgeville	24 182	28 245	21 605
Pretoria: Mamelodi	57 152	44 524	26 651
Ermelo: Wesselton	8 635	3 485	8 019
Kimberley: Galeshewe	27 337	26 326	36 961
Bloemfontein: Mangaung	24 456	29 838	30 772
Welkom: Thabong	18 161	9 698	22 304
Vanderbijlpark: Sebokeng/Boipatong/Bophelong	68 149	46 785	74 469
Vanderbijlpark: Evaton	17 452	22 410	33 277
Bethlehem: Bohlokong	7 991	6 894	24 493
Kroonstad: Seeisoville	14 594	19 916	24 928
Potchefstroom: Ikageng	13 465	13 053	16 199
Klerksdorp: Jouberton	13 895	11 031	13 152
Port Elizabeth: Kayamnandi	66 629	75 500	125 523
Cradock: Lingelihle	2 741	3 635	7 369
Grahamstad: Rini	8 970	10 381	22 776
Uitenhage: KwaNabuhle	14 362	15 338	30 921
Sasolburg: Zamdela	11 620	3 236	3 384
Vereeniging: Sharpeville	12 984	14 101	18 354
	970 442	828 694	1 127 354

Hansard Q.Col.1277 26/4/85

Tax concessions

133. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What is the total amount of tax lost or expected to be lost as a result of tax concessions granted to decentralized or deconcentrated industries in respect of the year ended 31 March 1984?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Because many taxpayers (especially companies) have not yet put in their 1984-returns, it is not possible to give a final figure, but on the basis of assessments already raised, the income tax concessions granted to decentralized or deconcentrated industries in respect of the year ending 31 March 1984 will amount to approximately R109 million.

This amount is made up of concessions granted under sections 11*bis*, 11*ter*, 11*quat*, 11*quin*, 11*sept*, 11*oct*, 12, 13 and 21*ter* of the Income Tax Act.

The figure in respect of the year ending 31 March 1983 given in response to Question No 224 of 1984, was R670 129. That figure related only to the section 21*ter* allowance. The correct figure in respect of all the allowances listed above was R153 315 478.

Hansard Q.Col.1278 26/4/85

Natalia Development Board

436. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the

tion requested is not kept in a special register and cannot be gathered without performing 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.

Influx control/identity documents

6. 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) (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

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.

Influx control/identity documents

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.

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons

794. 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

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii). The statistics requested are not available.

The only statistics available are for the number of occupational disease cases accepted during the past six years, which are as follows:

Year	No of cases accepted
1975	5 845
1976	4 923
1977	3 160
1978	4 428
1979	3 555
1980	2 764

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii). A breakdown of the figures requested under (a) into disease category, industry and province is not available.

Remark: Computer programmes are at present being prepared to categorize industrial diseases according to their nature and industry which will be implemented for all cases from 1 January 1986.

Supplementary reply to Question 744 on Tuesday, 9 April put by Mr R M Burrows (col 1013):

Hansard Q. Col. 1263

Conscientious objectors

25/4/85

744. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any persons had been classified as conscientious objectors by a board appointed in terms of section 72D of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available; if so, how many had been so classified under (a) section (1)(a)(i), (b) section (1)(a)(ii) and (c) section (1)(a)(iii)?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

No. (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Remarks: The question as put pertains to conscientious objectors, but if it was the intention to refer to the various categories of religious objectors provided for in Section 72D of the Defence Act, 1957, then the reply is: Yes.

(a) 48

(b) 1

(c) 277

Note: These figures are as at 28 February 1985.

FRIDAY, 26 APRIL 1985

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: (339) Hansard Q. Col. 1264

Population of townships 26/4/85

105. 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 of the townships falling under the control of each specified Development Board as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Most development Boards keep population figures on the basis of a year ending on 31 March. Figures as at 31 December 1984 are not readily available. The figures are therefore given as at 31 March 1984.

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
East Rand Development Board			
Brakpan: Tsakane	9 111	7 789	14 260
Nigel: Duduza	9 131	7 594	14 045
Bronkhorstspruit: Zithobeni	1 560	577	1 063
Delmas: Botleng	2 676	2 247	3 879
Cullinan: Refilwa	943	404	822

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Devon: Tsepong	554	452	954
Heidelberg: Ratanda	4 105	2 194	6 877
Bronkhorstspruit: Ekangala	496	624	1 029
	26 234	21 881	42 929
Western Cape Development Board			
Hermanus: Zwelihle	684	338	332
Strand: Lwandle	2 230	—	—
Ceres: Nduli	948	379	389
Stellenbosch: Kaya Mandi	2 480	468	271
Paarl: Mbekweni	5 600	3 500	4 900
Cape Town: Langa	14 957	4 493	6 050
Cape Town: Crossroads	5 739	7 455	16 068
Cape Town: Nyanga	12 684	4 532	6 762
Cape Town: Guguletu	25 407	17 811	33 094
Worcester: Zweletemba	2 267	2 143	4 555
Ashton: Zolani	567	685	1 118
Robertson: Nkgubelu	406	275	389
Cape Town: Khayelitsha	501	671	1 819
Kuilsrivier: Mfuleni	3 250	543	328
	77 720	43 293	76 075
Natalia Development Board			
Greytown: Enhlakahle	903	1 192	1 767
Glencoe: Tembalihle	818	1 086	1 810
Dundee: Sibongile	2 840	2 219	2 751
Colenso: Inkanyezi	426	301	403
Ladysmith: Steadville	2 113	2 573	2 760
Kokstad: Bhongweni	1 885	1 093	1 323
Howick: Zenzele	255	289	435
Pietermaritzburg: Sobantu	3 076	3 145	5 631
Mooiriver: Bruntville	1 560	881	1 504
Matatiele: Itsokolele	470	169	176
Cedarville: Thabong	95	62	136
Paulpietersburg: Dumbe	706	798	1 199
Vryheid: Bhekuzulu	3 444	2 111	2 940
Amanzimtoti Hostel	1 335	18	—
Durban: Thokoza Hostel	—	668	—
Durban: Jacobs Hostel	884	—	—
Durban: Daltonweg Hostel	1 428	—	—
Durban: S J Smith Hostel	4 264	—	—
Durban: Glebe Men Hostel	8 128	—	—
Stanger: Shakaville	1 122	715	664
Lamontville	8 608	8 905	13 616
Umzinto-North: Shayamoya	296	80	92
Pinetown: Klaarwater	726	1 241	2 530
Tongaat: Hambanati	2 569	2 855	3 004
Chesterville	3 794	4 011	4 935
	51 745	34 412	47 676

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Northern Cape Development Board			
Barkly West: Mataleng	1 678	1 196	1 991
Britstown: Mziwabantu	132	163	797
Danielskuil: Thlakalatlou	1 150	1 010	1 186
De Aar: Nonzwakazi	2 282	2 764	4 601
Douglas: Pelindaba	689	629	721
Griekwastad	641	525	458
Jan Kempdorp: Valspan	580	598	2 369
Marydale	35	54	124
Niekershoop	18	10	66
Olifantshoek	735	795	598
Petrusville: Old Location	565	687	1 251
Philipstown: Red and White Block	146	166	906
Postmasburg: Boichoko	2 524	2 411	2 563
Prieska: Ethembeni	264	331	809
Reivilo: Boipelo	424	354	353
Ritchie: Motswedimosa	1 505	1 586	1 753
Upington: Paballelo	6 619	6 836	9 051
Vryburg: Huhudi	3 940	4 003	8 529
Warrenton: Ikhutseng	3 071	5 000	4 675
Windsorton	216	190	362
Delportshoop	951	870	843
Hopetown	724	687	240
	28 889	30 865	44 246
Eastern Cape Development Board			
Aliwal North: Dukathole	3 875	4 350	9 629
Aberdeen: Hobsonville	366	479	708
Addo (Emergency Camp)	1 232	1 582	2 032
Adelaide: Lingelethu	2 258	2 239	3 197
Alexandria: Kwanonqubela	589	706	939
Alicedale: Kwanonzwakazi	2 451	1 051	1 639
Barkley East: Inkululeko	1 651	1 396	3 029
Burgersdorp: Sandbult	2 260	2 436	4 181
Beaufort West: Sizesaviwa	992	1 240	1 595
Bathurst: Nolukhanyo	786	595	1 364
Bedford: Nyarka	1 602	1 755	2 638
Colesberg: Kuyasa	2 055	2 926	2 276
Cathcart: Katihati	1 131	1 521	2 484
Cookhouse: Bongwini	940	1 203	1 639
Dordrecht: Sinakho	518	769	2 730
Elliot: Masibambane	1 470	1 668	3 895
Fort Beaufort: Kwatinidubu	2 773	3 885	6 261
Graaff-Reinet	2 853	1 958	4 448
George	1 057	1 154	3 574
Hofmeyr: Eluxolweni	846	1 036	1 131
Hanover: Kwezi	451	493	797
Hankey: Centerton	495	583	793
Humansdorp	854	675	844
Indwe: Mavuya	2 600	1 550	2 790
Jamestown: Zwelitsha	374	377	601
Jansenville: Ekayalethu	800	1 040	2 030
Jeffreys Bay	32	65	92
Klipplaat: Wangalethu	403	533	841

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Knysna	611	400	2 500
Kelmond (Emergency Camp)	260	295	280
Keiweg	108	167	200
King Williams Town: Ginsberg	2 357	2 404	3 894
Konga: Quurha	500	550	1 047
Kareedouw	140	165	192
Kirkwood: Bontrug	2 709	2 801	2 197
Kenton-on-Sea (Emergency Camp)	349	418	530
Lady Grey: Khwezinaledi	1 140	1 600	1 060
Maclear: Sonwabile	815	1 031	1 972
Molteno: Nomonde	1 713	2 072	4 340
Middelburg (Cape): KwaNonzane	3 192	1 377	1 745
Mossel Bay: ACC Emergency Camp	887	925	1 315
Noupoort: New Brighton	1 360	1 140	2 700
East London: Zipunzana	7 070	5 465	4 457
Oudtshoorn: Bongulethu	604	733	1 379
Pearston: Khanyiso	800	770	1 300
Paterson	319	287	382
Port Alfred: Nkwenkwezi	4 925	4 510	5 604
Queenstown: Mlungesi	8 039	8 277	18 589
Richmond: Enhaya	379	433	934
Rhodes	42	67	118
Sterkstroom: Zamunolo	1 334	1 712	3 341
Steynsburg: Sokhasonhe	1 750	1 820	2 900
Steytlerville: Kabah	228	287	537
Stutterheim: Cumahala	1 401	1 519	2 637
Somerset East: Kwanojoli	4 099	3 160	1 250
Tarkastad: Zola	740	1 015	2 095
Tylden	17	18	33
Ugie: Dyeki	395	475	935
Venterstad: Velapi	345	354	608
Victoria West: Masinyusane	821	806	1 016
	87 163	86 318	140 264
Southern Orange Free State Development Board			
Bethulie: Lephoi	1 251	1 616	1 491
Allanridge	484	367	1 244
Boshoff: Kogisanong	584	433	1 013
Brandfort: Majwemaswen	1 252	1 293	2 159
Bultfontein: Phahameng	1 024	1 144	1 961
Clocolan: Hlohlowane	1 175	1 452	2 373
Dealsville: Diegong	328	409	435
Dewetsdorp: Morojaneng	639	1 454	3 757
Edenburg: Ha-Rasebei	550	636	815
Excelsior: Mahlatswetsa	433	639	1 676
Fauresmith: Ipopeng	443	478	1 021
Ficksburg: Meqheleng	4 343	5 869	6 005
Fouriesburg: Masjaing	587	891	1 241
Hennenman: Phomolong	1 800	1 963	3 016
Hertzogville: Malebogo	371	415	573
Hobhouse: Thalehong	284	345	433

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Hoopstad: Tikwana	653	706	1 289
Jacobsdal: Kutlwane	251	309	526
Jagersfontein: Itumeleng	994	1 107	2 047
Koffiefontein: Ditlhake	1 653	1 013	1 666
Ladybrand: Brightside	3 211	2 303	3 925
Marquard: Moemareng	11 403	1 939	1 159
Odendaalsrus: Kutloanong	4 936	5 128	8 120
Paul Roux: Motlomo	619	672	1 176
Petrusburg: Bolokanang	521	642	925
Phillippolis: Sefikeng	223	371	658
Reddersburg: Qhoweng	330	388	144
Rosendal: Moutse	231	414	728
Rouxville: Rweleleyathumya	449	609	732
Senekal: Matwabeng	2 071	2 451	3 448
Smithfield: Tshepanong	635	746	886
Soutpan: Ikgomotseng	310	368	561
Springfontein: Maphodi	580	739	997
Theunissen: Masilo	2 130	1 942	5 324
Trompsburg: Tududung	284	397	852
Tweespruit: Borwa	660	772	1 208
Van Stadensrus: Thapelang	127	184	285
Ventersburg: Tswelangpele	958	1 129	1 169
Verkeerdevlei: Tshepong	158	238	340
Virginia: Meloding	7 068	2 205	3 099
Wepener: Qibing	1 459	1 587	3 262
Wesselsbron: Monyakeng	1 618	1 769	1 812
Winburg: Makeleketla	1 132	1 507	2 174
Zastron: Sekhutlong	585	863	1 118
	50 797	51 902	78 843
Orange Vaal Development Board			
Deneysville: Refengotso	520	517	517
Bothaville: Kgotsong	3 042	2 724	7 109
Arlington: Leratswana	991	1 250	737
Edenville: Ngwathe	631	793	770
Cornelia: Sakhile	150	133	602
Clarens: Kgubetswana	127	182	197
Heilbron: Phintona	2 573	2 705	5 001
Harrismith: Forty Second Hill	3 135	3 390	11 063
Frankfort: Namanadi	2 801	2 060	3 503
Memel: Zamani	191	107	528
Lindley: Ntha	1 251	1 404	1 626
Koppies: Kwakwatsi	1 194	1 276	1 200
Kestell: Tlholong	474	610	1 332
Reitz: Petsane	831	1 281	2 278
Parys: Tumahole	3 877	4 861	12 278
Petrus Steyn: Manafubedu	799	818	1 932
Oranjeville: Metsimaholo	127	146	224
Villiers: Qalabotjha	776	853	906
Viljoenskroon: Rammulotsi	2 686	2 593	3 972
Tweeling: Mafahlaneng	330	275	395
Vredefort: Mokwallo	600	615	1 119

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Warden: eZenzeleni	989	963	2 050
Vrede: Thembalihle	1 380	1 606	4 894
Steynsrus: Matlwantlwang	436	770	1 144
	29 911	31 932	65 377
Highveld Development Board			
Perdekop	259	263	770
Ogies: Thula	1 646	1 388	2 883
Volksrust: Vukuzakhe	2 529	2 960	5 216
Standerton: Sakhile	4 347	3 543	10 324
Greylingstad: Nthorwane	436	528	904
Machadodorp	461	523	816
Lydenburg	2 440	1 325	1 757
Leandra	6 440	2 818	3 104
Belfast: Bambanani	1 289	952	1 817
Evander/Langverwacht	9 457	2 961	6 152
Dullstroom	209	207	311
Balfour: Siyathemba	2 153	1 801	4 283
Bethal	5 162	2 719	13 107
Hendrina	675	446	956
	37 503	22 434	52 400
West Rand Development Board			
Randfontein: Mohlakeng	10 891	8 126	15 559
Eastern Township Hostel	3 080	—	—
Westonaria: Bekkersdal	3 780	4 266	6 815
	13 611	12 392	12 374
Northern Transvaal Development Board			
Messina: Nancefield	1 501	1 700	1 801
Nylstroom: Phagameng	2 017	830	1 421
Tzaneen	852	—	—
Roedtan	84	97	125
Naboomspruit	1 494	1 707	2 354
Duiwelskloof	273	16	37
Louis Trichardt	1 081	515	575
Soekmekaar	217	182	236
Vaalwater Hostel	118	—	—
Ellisras Hostel	544	—	—
	8 181	5 047	6 434
Western Transvaal Development Board			
Carltonville: Khutsong	8 836	6 991	10 169
Hartbeesfontein: Tigame	724	988	1 103
Coligny: Ipeleng	679	694	1 018
Leeudoringstad: Kgahala	1 013	685	1 512
Ottosdal: Lebogong	601	601	967

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Zeerust: Ikageleng	1 413	1 167	2 075
Lichtenburg: Boikhutso	1 748	1 097	1 413
Bloemhof: Boitumelong	1 143	1 290	2 098
Schweizer-Reneke: Maamusa	1 845	1 876	2 040
Wolmaranstad: Boikhutsong	1 960	2 012	2 677
Delareyville: Tswaing	166	35	—
Sannieshof: Agisang	934	343	602
Swartruggens: Barolela	610	373	414
Christiana: Poditshunyana	1 290	1 194	1 652
Koster: Bantuville	1 157	1 222	1 140
Ventersdorp: Tshing	1 088	958	1 628
Stilfontein: Khuma	4 719	2 563	3 656
Orkney: Kanana	3 148	2 443	3 008
Biesiesvlei	54	33	64
Witpoort	92	67	82
Makwassie: Lebaleng	907	911	1 578
Fochville: Kokasi	1 880	571	824
	36 007	28 114	39 719
Central Transvaal Development Board			
Warmbad: Belabela	1 774	1 794	3 567
Brits: Efitlhile	2 840	3 596	6 620
Thabazimbi	101	143	203
	6 715	5 533	10 390
Eastern Transvaal Development Board			
Carolina: Ezenzeleni	1 259	842	2 075
Amersfoort: eZamekhuhle	872	823	2 055
Piet Retief: eThandakukhanya	2 653	1 520	5 784
Morgenzon: Sivukile	313	214	1 577
Amsterdam: KwaThandeka	287	339	752
Davel: KwaDela	374	101	1 423
Chrissiesmeer: KwaChibikhulu	67	66	170
Wakkerstroom: eSizameleni	194	232	1 006
Breyten: KwaZanele	2 258	2 373	4 715
Sabie: Similie	1 349	904	1 654
Waterval-boven: Umgwenya	907	872	3 651
Barberton: Emjindini	2 548	1 552	5 709
Lothair	519	405	1 101
	13 600	10 243	31 672

The question relates to townships *under the control of* Development Boards only. Statistics of those townships in respect of which Black local authorities have been constituted, is however submitted separately here under.

Towns under Black Local Authorities			
Middelburg (Tvl): Umhluzi	10 371	577	12 989
Witbank: Kwaguwa	15 743	7 236	10 945
Johannesburg: Diepmeadow	67 745	66 290	66 584

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Johannesburg: Dobsonville	15 931	11 163	19 997
Johannesburg: Soweto	180 569	186 055	161 804
Johannesburg: Alexandra	17 433	13 492	31 202
Krugersdorp: Kagiso	13 813	14 143	29 494
Springs: KwaTema	27 386	26 293	41 945
Benoni: Daveyton	27 494	25 041	44 059
Germiston: Katlehong	43 074	25 511	60 872
Benoni: Wattville	7 299	4 303	10 391
Alberton: Tokoza	21 294	10 569	28 334
Kempton Park: Tembisa	76 429	39 915	45 760
Boksburg: Vosloorus	46 050	13 710	21 712
Pretoria: Atteridgeville	24 182	28 245	21 605
Pretoria: Mamelodi	57 152	44 524	26 651
Ermelo: Wesselton	8 635	3 485	8 019
Kimberley: Galeshewe	27 337	26 326	36 961
Bloemfontein: Mangaung	24 456	29 838	30 772
Welkom: Thabong	18 161	9 698	22 304
Vanderbijlpark: Sebokeng/Boipatong/Bophelong	68 149	46 785	74 469
Vanderbijlpark: Evaton	17 452	22 410	33 277
Bethlehem: Bohlokong	7 991	6 894	24 493
Kroonstad: Seeisoville	14 594	19 916	24 928
Potchefstroom: Ikageng	13 465	13 053	16 199
Klerksdorp: Jouberton	13 895	11 031	13 152
Port Elizabeth: Kayamnandi	66 629	75 500	125 523
Cradock: Lingelihle	2 741	3 635	7 369
Grahamstad: Rini	8 970	10 381	22 776
Uitenhage: KwaNabuhle	14 362	15 338	30 921
Sasolburg: Zamdela	11 620	3 236	3 384
Vereeniging: Sharpeville	12 984	14 101	18 354
	970 442	828 694	1 127 354

Hansard
Q. Col. 1277 26/4/85

Tax concessions

133. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What is the total amount of tax lost or expected to be lost as a result of tax concessions granted to decentralized or deconcentrated industries in respect of the year ended 31 March 1984?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Because many taxpayers (especially companies) have not yet put in their 1984-returns, it is not possible to give a final figure, but on the basis of assessments already raised, the income tax concessions granted to decentralized or deconcentrated industries in respect of the year ending 31 March 1984 will amount to approximately R109 million.

This amount is made up of concessions granted under sections 11*bis*, 11*ter*, 11*quat*, 11*quin*, 11*sept*, 11*oct*, 12, 13 and 21*ter* of the Income Tax Act.

The figure in respect of the year ending 31 March 1983 given in response to Question No 224 of 1984, was R670 129. That figure related only to the section 21*ter* allowance. The correct figure in respect of all the allowances listed above was R153 315 478.

Hansard Q. Col. 1278
26/4/85

Natalia Development Board

436. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the

CAPE TIMES 26/4/85 ~~200~~ ~~206~~ 359

Abolish influx control, Suzman urges

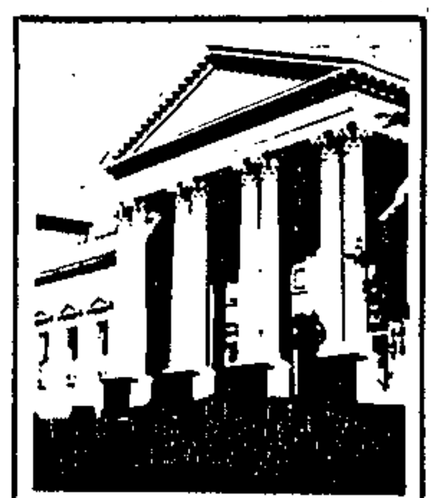
HOUSE OF ASEMBLY.— An announcement that the government intended getting rid of influx control and the pass laws would do much more to influence black public opinion in South Africa and abroad than efforts to create a multi-party, all-race forum to discuss the constitutional future of black people, Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday.

Reforms such as the abolition of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act were offset daily by events inside the country, she said in committee on the Foreign Affairs vote.

Referring to a recent statement by the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, that domestic reform in South Africa was the central issue in US Southern Africa policy, she said: "We are certainly going to have to do much more in domestic reform if we wish to avoid sanctions."

It was becoming increasingly clear that the political cost to the US Government of "constructive engagement" at present outweighed any advantage the Reagan Administration had hoped to gain from the policy. Even senior Republican Party senators no longer supported the policy and were thinking of punitive action against South Africa.

She called on the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to influence his cabinet colleagues against "precipitate" statements and actions such as the refusal to open Cape Town's 3 Arts theatre to all races.



Parliament

She said there was a lot of bravado in South Africa about the threat of economic sanctions. The State President had said the country had faced this threat for two decades and would beat it "just as we beat the arms embargo and the oil embargo".

However, Mrs Suzman stressed that the possibility of economic sanctions was cause for concern since the current situation was different from that pertaining two decades ago. "We are suffering from the worst economic recession since the 1930 depression and unemployment is at alarming levels."

Mrs Suzman repeated calls for the unconditional release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, saying the condition that he renounce violence was absurd.

"If Mandela and other prisoners in that category committed any act of violence after their release, surely they would fall foul of the common law of the land and find themselves behind bars again?" — Sapa

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.

HoA

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.

HoA

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

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

†The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) NO.

(2) NO.

(3) NO.

Hansard Q. Col. 1327
30/4/85

Prince Albert: arrest of certain person

*16 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a resident of Enslin Street, Prince Albert, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was arrested by members of the Police Force in Prince Albert on or about 23 February 1985; if so, (a) for what offence and (b) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this person was re-arrested on that day; if so, for what offence?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, he was summoned to appear in court.

(a) Contravention of section 128(1) of the Road Traffic Ordinance, Ordinance 21 of 1966.

(b) Jan Outa Schoeman.

(2) No.

Prince Albert: certain person brought to trial

*17. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a resident of Enslin Street, Prince Albert, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was brought to trial on or about 27 March 1985; if so, (a) what was the nature of the offence for which he was tried and (b) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether the court found him guilty of this offence; if so, what sentence was imposed on him;

(3) whether this person made representations for his trial to be deferred; if so, (a) what reasons did he advance for a deferment of the trial and (b) with what result;

(4) whether he was brought to trial again on or about 8 April 1985; if so, (a) what was the nature of the offence for which he was tried and (b) what was the outcome of this trial?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes.

(a) Contravention of section 128(1) of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1966 (Ordinance 21 of 1966) (Cape)—failed to walk on sidewalk.

(b) Jan Schoeman.

(2) Yes. A fine of R10,00 or 10 days' imprisonment.

(3) Yes.

(a) He wanted to obtain the services of an attorney in Cape Town.

(b) The magistrate did not defer the case for the following reasons:

(i) The summons was serviced on Mr Schoeman on 23 February 1985 and he had enough time to prepare a case or to obtain legal representation.

(ii) the three witnesses for the State were present and a

deferment would not have suited them and would have caused disruption.

(iii) The magistrate gave Mr Schoeman the opportunity to get a local attorney or an attorney from Beaufort West or Oudtshoorn but he was not interested.

(4) Yes, on 10 April 1985.

(a) The same as at (1)(a).

(b) He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of R10,00 or 10 days' imprisonment.

Hansard
Q. Col. 1329 30/4/85

Internal Security Act

*18. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases were referred to the board of review in terms of the Internal Security Act in 1984;

(2) whether the board recommended the withdrawal of any notices; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Four.

(2) No.

339

Hansard

Restrictions placed on visits to Black townships by elected public representatives

Q. Col. 1329 30/4/85

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

(1) Whether (a) he, (b) any of his predecessors or (c) any Deputy Minister of his Department refused any elected public representative (i) a permit for and/or (ii) entry into any Black township during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available; if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of each such representative and (b) in respect of which townships were they refused permits or entry in each case;

(3) whether instructions regarding these restrictions were issued during the above period; if so, (a) on what date, (b) on whose authority, and (c) what were the reasons for these restrictions, in each case;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) No. The powers to allow or to refuse entry into Black residential areas vest in terms of legal provisions in officials and not in a Minister or Deputy Minister.

(2) Falls away.

(3) In one event during 1984, namely that in which Mrs Blackburn MPC and Mrs Bishop MPC were involved at Lingelihle, Cradock, a former Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Co-operation and Development pointed out to the East Cape Development Board that an official of the Board may take steps in terms of regulation 19 of Chapter II of the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice R.1036 of 1968 to refuse entry to such area.

(4) No.

Hansard Q. Col. 1330
30/4/85

Durban Point Prison

*20. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) injured during rioting in Durban Point Prison on or about 27 February 1985; if so, how many in each category:

(2) (a) in how many cells did rioting take place, (b) what was the size of each

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

†The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) NO

(2) NO

(3) NO

Hansard Q. Col. 1327
30/4/85

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(2) whether the court found him guilty of this offence; if so, what sentence was imposed on him;

(3) whether this person made representations for his trial to be deferred; if so, (a) what reasons did he advance for a deferment of the trial and (b) with what result;

(4) whether he was brought to trial again on or about 8 April 1985; if so, (a) what was the nature of the offence for which he was tried and (b) what was the outcome of this trial?

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Hansard
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Q. Col. 1329 30/4/85

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(2) No.

339 Hansard
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(2) (a) what are the names of each such representative and (b) in respect of which townships were they refused permits or entry in each case;

(3) whether instructions regarding these restrictions were issued during the above period; if so, (a) on what date, (b) on whose authority, and (c) what were the reasons for these restrictions, in each case;

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PLANNING

The awesome needs of the SA of tomorrow

Labour Reporter DICK USHER reports on an expert's view of the demands which a burgeoning urban black population will place on South Africa's economy

THE expected growth of the urban black population of South Africa to 76 percent of the total will create a fast-growing demand for social infrastructure and employment.

At this week's conference on the social responsibility of business, organised by the Public Relations Institute of South Africa, some of the implications of this growth were outlined by Mr P W G Rossouw, human resources director for Stellenbosch Farmers Winery.

Creating enough employment opportunities in South Africa should be seen as the most important priority for the country over the coming years, said Mr Rossouw.

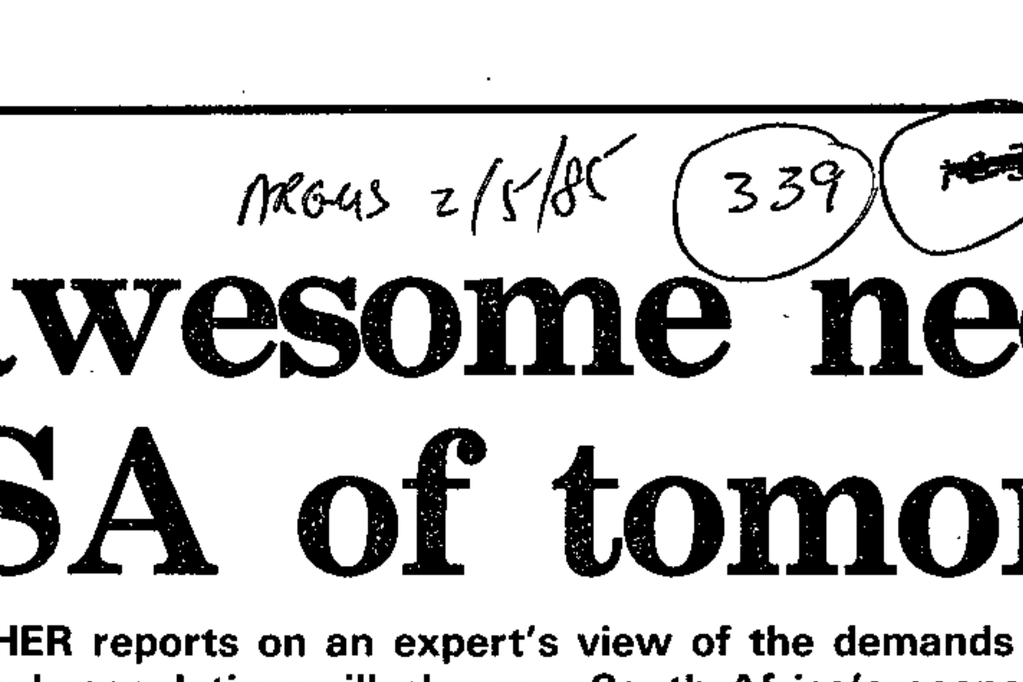
Current trends in the South African labour market and in employment creation were most disturbing and could have a negative effect on the growth potential of the South African economy — they could reverse efforts to promote a free market economic structure in this country and could have a destabilising effect on the internal political structure.

Mr Rossouw said it was estimated that at least 163 600 blacks were needed by 2000 to fill expected vacancies in the labour force, ranging from executive white collar workers to semi-skilled blue collar workers, slightly more than half of whom would be in the white collar category.

In both categories the demand had exceeded the supply in the past decade.

The implication was that there is already an urgent need for more educational and training facilities, especially in the executive and highly skilled categories.

But South Africa's educational problems were not likely to be solved by the traditional remedies of spending more money, building more schools and training more teachers.



Core housing in Khyelitsha — South Africa will need millions more homes in the next 20 years

"It seems unlikely that even large investments in the traditional system could significantly improve the existing situation, especially since the shortages of skilled labour in the economy could leave the teachers training colleges unable to compete for the best qualified professionals," said Mr Rossouw.

The need was for bolder and more imaginative solutions such as the use of information technologies which were likely to make a vast impact on education even in the short to medium-term future.

The population growth would also be likely to result in a greater redistribution of the cost of education with the affluent bearing a greater burden.

Business might also have to assist with the cost of educating employees and their children to have a sufficiently skilled and up-to-date labour force.

Significant new solutions for black housing were required as South Africa would have to build between 2 000 000 and 3 000 000 houses for all race groups during the next 20

"These could be based on two qualities of the current black urban scene, namely a growing number of unemployed and underemployed blacks in urban areas and a considerable potential for employment generation if labour-intensive building techniques are used.

"These two qualities could be combined to good effect to solve the black housing and unemployment problems."

At the same time, it was obvious that serious consideration should be given to the techniques and methods of building houses and that many ideas about building plans and regulations might have to be adjusted.

Present finance for housing was inadequate. In 1981 South Africa spent a significantly lower proportion of its gross national product on housing — 2,9 percent or about R2 122-million — than did most comparable foreign countries.

Of this about 70 percent was spent by the private sector and about 90 percent of all housing for blacks was provided by the public sector.

For the future a large proportion of the necessary finance would have to be provided by the private sector and in giving a high priority to housing for the lowest income groups the State would probably render the best service by providing infrastructure such as serviced sites.

The high cost of housing should be reduced to provide more houses with the limited funds available.

Subsidies for housing, except on a very selective basis and only for the lowest income group, were undesirable, said Mr Rossouw.

One aspect of this undesirability was that whites who qualified for subsidies tended to develop high housing standards which tended to highlight the difference in living standards between whites and other races.

A serious aspect was unemployment because it was unlikely that employers would assist with housing for people other than their employees, and limiting population growth combined with education and training were also a priority because that would be the major problem in providing housing.

Capt Times
4/5/85

339

Blacks to serve on boards — Viljoen

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Blacks are to be appointed to Development Boards for the first time, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said yesterday.

He told Mr Ralph Hardingham, NRP Mooi River, during the debate on his department's budget vote that he had nothing against the appointment of blacks to the boards.

Mr Hardingham said: "It is essential that steps be taken to improve the image of the boards in general if they are to function effectively. The time has arrived for consideration of the appointment of blacks."

Earlier Mr Hardingham had been highly critical of the Natalia Board and its failure to provide housing for its black communities.

● Sapa reports that Dr Viljoen said yesterday that black local authorities were the basis of democracy and the government would not allow them to be destroyed.

The enemies of the country were intent on destroying the black local authorities because they knew they were the basis on which political rights were to be extended to blacks.

Dr Viljoen said the goverment was planning to phase the sorghum beer industry out of the control of the administration boards over the next three years.

This would take place as more funds became available from the regional service levies to compensate for the loss of revenue from beer sales.

Yesterday in Parliament

Govt policy switch could save 76 000 homes

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

THE Government has fundamentally changed its resettlement policy and removed the threat of resettlement which has been hanging over the heads of thousands of blacks in 52 townships round the country.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, who told Parliament the Government had decided to lift its freeze on development in these townships, some of which have faced the possibility of resettlement for 20 years.

Its policy switch would save 76 000 homes in townships which are within 50 km of the homelands.

Mr Ray Swart, chief Opposition spokesman on Black Affairs, praised Mr de Beer for his 'courageous and frank' speech and said it indicated the Government was at last facing the situation in the country as it really was.

Mr de Beer, replying to criticism by Mr Ralph Hardingham, New Republic Party MP for Mooi River, about the black housing shortage, said the Government had for some time been considering the 'unfreezing and development' of certain black townships.

A large number had been destined for resettlement in the homelands or other black areas due to policy and other considerations.

'As a result development of the townships was frozen and no development took place at all. Only normal repairs were allowed,' said Mr de Beer.

He explained that due largely to a shortage of funds, it was not possible to carry out the resettlement. Some townships were resettled but many had been under the 'sword' for about 20 years.

'In the course of time natural population growth led to overcrowding and living standards remained stagnant or deteriorated,' he said.

The previous policy had been to remove all communities who lived within 50 km of the nearest national state.

But circumstances had changed since the policy was formulated:

Where 20 years ago 50 km was regarded as a reasonable commuting distance, this was no longer the case from an economic point of view;

Some of the townships involved were still in a good condition. Usable accommodation and other facilities would have been useless if resettlement went ahead and would have to have been replaced at huge costs;

Replacement costs would have meant an increase in rentals for the community or great subsidies from the State;

Nobody could deny that resettlement had a tremendously negative effect on the communal and social structures of the communities;

Resettlements had in recent times become seriously politicised with the attendant threats of disinvestment and boycotts;

New initiatives by the Government concerning the constitutional future of blacks outside of the homelands had eased the need for removal of blacks from white areas.

339

ARGUS
6/5/85

Ruling on Mthiya case soon

Labour Reporter

JUDGMENT in the landmark Mthiya case which could affect the permanent residence rights of at least 10 000 city migrant workers is expected to be delivered by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein soon.

The case involves Mr Mdandweni Mthiya, a contract worker who had worked for one employer "continuously" for 10 years even though he had three long absences from work.

In April last year Mr Justice Tebbutt granted Mr Mthiya Section 10 (i) (b) rights, or permanent city residence. The judge found that Mr Mthiya was entitled to these rights because he had proved he had worked for one employer continuously for longer than 10 years and had lived in the city continuously for 15 years.

The Western Cape Development Board was refused leave to appeal against the Cape Supreme Court judgment, but it was taken to the Appeal Court after the Chief Justice was petitioned for leave to appeal.

The board's appeal was heard in February and judgment is expected soon.

Estimates are that at least 10 000 city contract workers could gain permanent residence in the Peninsula if the Appeal Court upholds the Supreme Court ruling.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Hamilton Court 47 Victoria Road Clifton	22 October 1982	5
Bridge Water 33 Queen Victoria Road Claremont	15 October 1982	2
Cassandra House 42 Victoria Road Clifton	17 June 1983	5
Fennandvilla Gordon Road Kalkbay	14 October 1983	5
Norton (previously Kalmor) St John Road Sea Point	18 May 1984	3
Windsor Belair Road Vredehoek	18 May 1984	4
Beauleigh Mansions Stellenberg Avenue Kenilworth	25 March 1983	30
Quantrocks 59 Victoria Road Bantrybay	22 April 1983	3
St Joans Court Electric Road Wynberg	17 June 1983	5
Barron Court 40 Coronation Road Woodstock	14 September 1984	9
Hof van Holland Alexander Road Muizenberg	27 April 1984	6
Glen Devon 231 High Level Road Sea Point	14 June 1984	6
Kloofside Kloof Street Gardens	13 July 1984	4
Bayswater Walter Road Three Anchor Bay	21 September 1984	8
Parklane 24 Hof Street Gardens	19 August 1983	6

(2) Yes. Mr Reynolds a share block holder in respect of flat no 2, Park Lane Mansions, 2 Hof Street, Gardens.

(3) Yes, because five of the six share block holders of the relevant block of flats wanted to open a sectional title register.

HoA

(4) No.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

339 Financial Q.60/1433 7/5/85

Township community councils

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

(1) Whether any members of any township community councils elected in or about November 1983 have since resigned from these councils; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons who resigned, (b) from which councils did they resign and (c) what was the reason for the resignation in each case;

(2) whether any by-elections were held to fill the vacancies caused by these resignations; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the result in each case;

(3) whether any vacancies remain to be filled; if so, (a) on which community councils and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be filled?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: WESTERN CAPE

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) M I Moile.
(ii) J. Badi.
(iii) N Tsobo.
(iv) H Makubalo.
(v) F M Scott.
(vi) M P Nofemele.
(vii) D T Phokeng.
(viii) S A Mokweni.
(ix) N Muko.
(x) P Mhobo.
(xi) H Mawisa.

(b) (i) Worcester.
(ii) Worcester.
(iii) Worcester.
(iv) Worcester.
(v) Paarl.
(vi) Paarl.
(vii) Paarl.
(viii) Robertson.
(ix) Robertson.
(x) Robertson.
(xi) Cape Town.

(c) (i) Pressure from within the community.
(ii) Pressure from within the community.
(iii) Pressure from within the community.
(iv) Pressure from within the community.
(v) Personal reasons.
(vi) Pressure from within the community.
(vii) Business reasons.
(viii) Pressure from within the community.
(ix) Pressure from within the community.
(x) Pressure from within the community.
(xi) Transferred.

HoA

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) Paarl—March and May 1984.

(ii) Robertson—February 1985.

(b) (i) Paarl—Messrs F M Scott, S Jacobs and N Masikisiki elected.

(ii) Robertson—Messrs R August, T Burwana and Mrs Nogora elected.

At Worcester and at Cape Town the by-elections are being arranged in accordance with the election regulations.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) Worcester.

(ii) Paarl.

(iii) Cape Town.

(b) (i) Worcester—nominations are awaited from 8 to 28 March 1985.

(ii) Paarl—nominations will be requested shortly.

(iii) Cape Town—nominations are awaited from 4 to 22 March 1985.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: EASTERN CAPE*

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) W Moseti.

(ii) W A Chaka.

(iii) A Paka.

(iv) S J Tshabalala.

(v) S C Dyasi.

(vi) E T Foster.

(vii) E August.

(viii) S M Mageuntsu.

(ix) K G Nxahe.

(x) W M Ngwalangwala.

(xi) V V Ketse.

(xii) W W Ngcwangu.

(xiii) S C Magoma.

(xiv) N S Mntundini.

(xv) V V Mavikela.

(xvi) W M Daniso.

(xvii) M R Amos.

(xviii) E Takayi.

(xix) R Jeyi.

(xx) D Grootboom.

(xxi) D C Melato.

(xxii) J Nkolla.

(xxiii) J S Boose.

(xxiv) M Makaba.

(xxv) E E Moletsana.

(xxvi) M Vumazonke.

(xxvii) T Hanabe.

(xxviii) F Qwebe.

(xxix) P Olivier.

(xxx) E. Mtshula.

(xxxi) J Kalo.

(xxxii) Y L Ngantweni.

(xxxiii) W Coeberg.

(xxxiv) V E Sibham.

(xxxv) Z N Hanabe.

(xxxvi) J Klaasen.

(b)
(i) Hofmeyr
(ii) Jamestown
(iii) Steynsburg
(iv) Stutterheim
(v) Tarkastad
(vi) Graaff-Reinet
(vii) Oudtshoorn
(viii) Middelburg
(ix) Somerset East/Cookhouse.
(x) Somerset East/Cookhouse.
(xi) Humansdorp
(xii) Port Alfred/Bathurst
(xiii) Port Alfred/Bathurst
(xiv) Port Alfred/Bathurst
(xv) Port Alfred/Bathurst
(xvi) Port Alfred/Bathurst
(xvii) Lady Grey
(xviii) Jansenville
(xix) Jansenville
(xx) Jansenville
(xxi) Richmond
(xxii) Victoria West
(xxiii) Victoria West
(xxiv) Elliot
(xxv) Tarkastad
(xxvi) Beaufort West
(xxvii) Beaufort West
(xxviii) Beaufort West
(xxix) Beaufort West
(xxx) Beaufort West
(xxxi) Beaufort West
(xxxii) Colesberg
(xxxiii) Graaff-Reinet
(xxxiv) Graaff-Reinet
(xxxv) Graaff-Reinet
(xxxvi) Graaff-Reinet

(c)
(i) Unknown.
(ii) Unknown.
(iii) Transferred.
(iv) Personal reasons.
(v) Transferred.
(vi) Transferred.
(vii) Obligations at work.
(viii) Transferred.
(ix) Further study.
(x) Personal reasons.
(xi) Jail sentence.
(xii) Transferred.
(xiii) Transferred.
(xiv) Obligations at work.
(xv) Transferred.
(xvi) Pressure from within community.
(xvii) Transferred.
(xviii) Pressure from within community
(xix) Pressure from within community.
(xx) Health reasons.
(xxi) Moved.
(xxii) Pressure from within community
(xxiii) Pressure from within community.
(xxiv) Obligations at work.
(xxv) Health reasons.
(xxvi) Pressure from within community.
(xxvii) Pressure from within community.
(xxviii) Pressure from within community.
(xxix) Pressure from within community.
(xxx) Pressure from within community.
(xxxi) Pressure from within community.
(xxxii) Further study.
(xxxiii) Obligations at work.
(xxxiv) Pressure from within community.
(xxxv) Full time study.
(xxxvi) Health reasons.

(2) Yes.

(a)
(i) 1 February 1984
(ii) 18 January 1985
(iii) 18 January 1985
(iv) 22 June 1984
(v) 16 January 1985

(b)
(i) E N Sibi elected.
(ii) B. Mantla elected.
(iii) P. Kuza elected.
(iv) Z D Ndlelo elected.
(v) K Nkonki elected.

No removals for 52 townships

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT. — The government has changed its resettlement policy and removed the threat of resettlement which has been hanging over the heads of thousands of black people in 52 townships in the country.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, who told Parliament the government had decided to lift its freeze on development in these townships, some of which have faced the possibility of resettlement for 20 years.

76 000 homes

Its policy switch would save 76 000 homes in townships which are within 50km of the homelands.

Mr Ray Swart, chief opposition spokesman on Black Affairs, praised Mr De Beer for his "courageous and frank" speech and said it indicated the government was at last facing the true situation in the country.

Mr De Beer, replying to criticism by Mr Ralph

Hardingham, New Republic Party MP for Mooi River, about the black housing shortage, said the government had for some time been considering the "unfreezing and development" of certain black townships.

A large number had been destined for resettlement in the homelands or other black areas due to policy and other considerations.

"As a result, development of the townships was frozen and no development took place at all. Only normal repairs were allowed," said Mr De Beer.

He said that due largely to a shortage of funds, it was not possible to carry out the resettlement. Some townships were resettled but many had been under the "sword" for about 20 years.

"In the course of time natural population growth led to overcrowding and living standards remained stagnant or deteriorated," he said.

The previous policy had been to remove all communities which lived within 50km of the nearest national state.

But circumstances had changed since the policy was formulated:

Where 20 years ago 50km was regarded as a reasonable commuting distance, this was no longer the case from an economic point of view.

Rent increases

Some of the townships involved were still in good condition.

Replacement costs would have meant an increase in rentals for the community or great subsidies from the state.

Nobody could deny that resettlement had a tremendously negative effect on the communal and social structures of the communities.

Resettlements had become seriously politicized with the attendant threats of disinvestment and boycotts.

New initiatives by the government concerning the constitutional future of blacks outside of the homelands had eased the need for removal of blacks from white areas.

Mr De Beer said the unfreezing of the 52 townships was a positive development which not only addressed the realities of South Africa but would also spare many people "heartsore and pain".

Probe into land needs

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — A two-man committee to investigate agricultural land requirements for Indians was announced in the House yesterday by the Own Affairs Minister of Housing, Local Government and Agriculture, Mr Baldeo Dookie.

Speaking on the agriculture vote of the budget, he said he had appointed Mr P R Bodasing and Mr Y S Chinsamy, leading members of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association, as members of the committee with the request that they should submit a report to him within five months.

The committee's terms of reference included establishing the extent of agricultural land expropriated from Indians under the Group Areas Act and land expropriated for the consolidation of national states. — Sapa

Suzman: Friction caused by pass laws

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The pass laws — under which more than half-a-million blacks had been arrested in the past two years — were the most significant cause of racial friction in South Africa, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Since these laws applied only to blacks, they were totally discriminatory, she said during the committee stage of the Co-operation, Development and Education vote.

"They bedevil the relationships between blacks and the police, jam the jails, further impoverish poverty-stricken homelands, ignore the importance of informal activity among squatters and are the antithesis of free enterprise."

Tribute

Mrs Suzman paid tribute to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, for admitting that the urbanization of blacks was not merely inevitable but desirable.

Mrs Suzman praised Dr Viljoen for some of the "very enlightened ideas" he had recently expressed on negotiation with blacks, citizenship, freehold and housing.

"What a pity he has not been in charge of this very important portfolio instead of deadbeats like De Wet Nel, M C Botha and Piet Promises, or ideologues like Dr Verwoerd who set this country on the disaster course it has been following for so many years."

(vi) 5 October 1984
(vii) 18 January 1985
(viii) 4 July 1984
(ix) 6 July 1984
(x) 23 May 1984
(xi) 17 September 1984
(xii) 31 July 1984
(xiii) 31 July 1984

(vi) F W Bhanisi elected.
(vii) R. Ngata elected.
(viii) N E Rasha elected.
(ix) W Coeberg elected.
(x) A B Grootboom elected.
(xi) T S Cetyiwe elected.
(xii) D D Njenje elected.
(xiii) S Z Dulwana elected.

The following are elections still to be held (the towns concerned are those under (b)(xiv) to (xxxx)):

(xiv) Humansdorp—3 April 1985.

(xv) Port Alfred/Bathurst—29 May 1985.

(xvi) Port Alfred/Bathurst—29 May 1985.

(xvii) Port Alfred/Bathurst—29 May 1985.

(xviii) Port Alfred/Bathurst—29 May 1985.

(xix) Port Alfred/Bathurst—29 May 1985.

(xx) Paterson—17 April 1985.

(xxi) Lady Grey—8 March 1985.

(xxii) Jansenville—26 April 1985.

(xxiii) Jansenville—26 April 1985.

(xxiv) Jansenville—26 April 1985.

(xxv) Richmond—29 April 1985.

(xxvi) Victoria West—3 May 1985.

(xxvii) Victoria West—3 May 1985.

(xxviii) Elliot—19 April 1985.

(xxix) Tarkastad—15 April 1985

(xxx) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxi) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxii) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxiii) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxiv) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxv) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxvi) Colesberg—6 May 1985.

(xxxvii) Graaff-Reinet—19 April 1985.

(xxxviii) Graaff-Reinet—19 April 1985.

(xxxix) Graaff-Reinet—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxx) Graaff-Reinet—Election still to be arranged.

(3) Yes—see (2)(a)(xiv) to (xxxx) above.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: NORTHERN AREAS

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) J Lekhuleni.

(b) (i) Sabie Community Council.

(c) (i) Working conditions.

(2) In respect of Amersfoort, an election date has been set for 11 April 1985 and in respect of Sabie the candidate was elected unopposed during March 1984.

(3) Yes.

(a) Amersfoort.

(b) 11 April 1985.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: NATAL

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) L Ngcobo.

(ii) D Mngadi.

(iii) M F Khumalo.

(iv) J S Khumalo.

(v) P Khumalo.

(vi) P V N Zondi.

(vii) C C B Mbenze.

(b) (i) Dundee.

(ii) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(iii) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(iv) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(v) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(vi) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(vii) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(c) (i) Health reasons.

(ii) Pressure from within community.

(iii) Pressure from within community.

(iv) Pressure from within community.

(v) Pressure from within community.

(vi) Pressure from within community.

(vii) Pressure from within community.

(2) No.

(i) Glencoe—candidate elected unopposed.

(ii) Dundee—candidate elected unopposed.

(iii) Dundee—in the process of being filled.

(iv) Sobantu—community refuses to take part in elections.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) Dundee.

(ii) Sobantu.

(b) (i) In the process of being filled at the moment.

(ii) Uncertain. The community is subject to negative influences.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: WITWATERSRAND

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) G M Sithole.

(ii) L M Mohlomi.

(iii) T J Sikonde.

(iv) J Z Mngoshine.

(v) M J Mabote.

(vi) J B Makua

(vii) J D Ndhlovu.

(viii) A Mthetwa.

(ix) S Makopo.

(x) S Namane.

(xi) F Phahlane.

(xii) J Twala.

(b) (i) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(ii) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(iii) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(iv) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(v) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(vi) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(vii) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(viii) Duduza (Nigel).

(ix) Duduza (Nigel).

(x) Duduza (Nigel).

(xi) Duduza (Nigel).

(xii) Devon.

(c) (i) Pressure from within community.

(ii) Pressure from within community

(iii) Pressure from within community.

(iv) Pressure from within community.

(v) Pressure from within community.

(vi) Pressure from within community.

(vii) Pressure from within community.

(viii) Pressure from within community.

(ix) Pressure from within community.

(x) Pressure from within community.

(xi) Pressure from within community.

(xii) Illness.

(2) No by-elections have been held to fill the vacancies. At Ratanda negative influences within the community prevented the proposed elections. As far as Duduza and Devon are concerned elections will take place within the prescribed time in accordance with the regulations. (a) and (b) do not apply.

(3) Yes.

(a) Community Councils of Duduza, Ratanda and Devon.

(b) Elections will take place within the next six months in accordance with the regulations.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: WESTERN AREAS

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) L D Belang.

(ii) T D Motsoare.

(iii) G Thabakeng.

(iv) G Balepile.

(v) J Barnard.

(b) (i) Ditloung (Olifantshoek).

(ii) Ditloung (Olifantshoek).

(iii) Ditloung (Olifantshoek).

(iv) Tlhakalatlou (Danielskuil).

(v) Boichoko (Postmasburg).

(c) (i) Reclassified as Coloured.

(ii) Forfeiture of seat.

(iii) Moved.

(iv) Transferred.

(v) Ill health.

(2) No election has of yet taken place at Tlhakalatlou. Election will take place during March 1985. Elections have, however, taken place at the following community councils on the dates as indicated:

(a) (i) Ditloung—20 March 1984.

(ii) Ditloung—28 November 1984.

(iii) Ditloung—20 February 1895.

(iv) Boichoko—10 January 1985.

(b) (i) Mrs O O Mecwi elected at Ditloung.

(ii) Mr B Nouse elected at Ditloung.

(iii) Mnr S W Mabilo elected at Ditloung.

(iv) Mr B W Bosch elected at Boichoko.

(3) Yes.

(a) Tlhakalatlou.

(b) During March 1985.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: TRANSVAAL MIDLANDS

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) M S Madisakwkane.

(ii) M Motsenyane.

(iii) M Malandisa.

(iv) N Malopi.

(b) (i) Wolmaranstad.

(ii) Stilfontein.

(iii) Langverwacht.

(iv) Lydenburg.

(c) (i) Personal reasons.

(ii) Security reasons.

(iii) Work obligations.

(iv) Other obligations.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 24 October 1984—Wolmaranstad.

(ii) 20 February 1985—Stilfontein.

(b) (i) S S Masekoa elected.

(ii) P S Diseko elected.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) Langverwacht.

(ii) Lydenburg.

(b) (i) Elections are to take place shortly.

(ii) Elections are to take place shortly.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ORANGE
[ANSWER TO]

(1) Yes.

(a)
(i) M S Mofokeng.
(ii) I Phumo.
(iii) S Ramphela.
(iv) S Mohlakane.
(v) M Dichaba.
(vi) A Dibe.
(vii) J M Sayaka.
(viii) S Snyer.
(ix) L Dichaba.
(x) T I Mokati.
(xi) D L Kolobi.
(xii) M S Maleho.
(xiii) I Mbele.
(xiv) L Nkuta.
(xv) S Ranchu.
(xvi) J Kgantitsoe.
(xvii) I Ranchu.
(xviii) D Mazibuku.
(xix) M D Matsie.
(xx) R Letsoenyo.
(xxi) D W L Mlalele.
(xxii) J B Motsoene.
(xxiii) P A Mlobo.
(xxiv) M Moabi.
(xxv) S Phatali.
(xxvi) I Mngomezulu.

(b)
(i) Fouriesburg.
(ii) Bethulie.
(iii) Rouxville.
(iv) Hobhouse
(v) Springfontein.
(vi) Petrusburg.
(vii) Reddersburg.
(viii) Hoopstad.
(ix) Fouresmith.
(x) Wesselsbron.
(xi) Bothaville.
(xii) Edenville.
(xiii) Tweeling.
(xiv) Tweeling.
(xv) Vredefort.
(xvi) Vredefort.
(xvii) Vredefort.
(xviii) Parys.
(xix) Parys.
(xx) Parys.
(xxi) Parys.
(xxii) Parys.
(xxiii) Parys.
(xxiv) Warden.
(xxv) Warden.
(xxvi) Villiers.

(c)
(i) Obligations at work.
(ii) Moved.
(iii) Moved.
(iv) Moved.
(v) Moved.
(vi) Moved.
(vii) Moved.
(viii) Moved.
(ix) Moved
(x) Moved
(xi) No reason given.
(xii) No reason given.
(xiii) No reason given.
(xiv) Transferred.
(xv) No reason given.
(xvi) No reason given.
(xvii) No reason given.
(xviii) Pressure from within the community.
(xvia) Pressure from within the community.
(xx) Pressure from within the community.

(xxi) Pressure from within the community.
(xxii) Pressure from within the community
(xxiii) Pressure from within the community.
(xxiv) Has left the area.
(xxv) Transferred.
(xxvi) No reason given.

(2) Yes.

(a)
(i) Fouriesburg—10 August 1984.
(ii) Petrusburg—16 February 1985.
(iii) Reddersburg—10 August 1984.
(iv) Hoopstad—7 December 1984.
(v) Fauresmith—15 February 1985.
(vi) Wesselsbron—10 August 1984.
(vii) Edenville—11 October 1984.
(viii) Tweeling—14 May 1984.
(ix) Warden—19 June 1984.
(x) Warden—19 June 1984.

(b)
(i) J Ramathe—Fouriesburg
(ii) Mev Tswene—Petrusburg.
(iii) S Mothupi—Reddersburg.
(iv) J M Matsoso—Hoopstad.
(v) J Soato—Fauresmith.
(vi) J Ramathe—Wesselsbron.
(vii) M J Thatelo—Edenville.
(viii) D V Dlamini—Tweeling.
(ix) M D Masiteng—Warden.
(x) M O Doporo—Warden.

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(3) Yes. Elections are to take place shortly at the following towns:

(a)
(i) Bethulie.
(ii) Rouxville.
(iii) Hobhouse.
(iv) Springfontein.
(v) Bothaville.
(vi) Tweeling.
(vii) Vredefort.
(viii) Vredefort.

(b)
(i) 23 March 1985.
(ii) 20 April 1985.
(iii) Date has yet to be determined.
(iv) Date has yet to be determined.
(v) Date has yet to be determined—Negative influences are impeding the receipt of the nominations.
(vi) 29 May 1985.
(vii) Date has yet to be determined—Negative influences are impeding nominations.
(viii) Date has yet to be determined—Negative influences are impeding nominations.

(ix) Vredefort.

(x) Parys.
(xi) Parys.
(xii) Parys.
(xiii) Parys.
(xiv) Parys.
(xv) Parys.
(xvi) Villiers.

(Information as at 8 March 1985).

(ix) Date has yet to be determined—Negative influences are impeding nominations.
(x) 9 April 1985.
(xi) 9 April 1985.
(xii) 9 April 1985.
(xiii) 9 April 1985.
(xiv) 9 April 1985.
(xv) 9 April 1985.
(xvi) Date has still to be determined.

Hansard Q.Col. 1451 7/5/85

Consolidation proposals

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

(1) Whether the final consolidation proposals for (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) KaNgwane and (d) KwaNdebele have been completed; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will be completed;

(2) whether these proposals will be made available, if not why not; if so, (a) when, (b) to whom and (c) in what manner?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1)(a), (b) and (c) No

(d) Yes.

(i) and (ii) The Commission for Co-operation and Development is busy investigating the consolidation of Lebowa, Gazankulu and KaNgwane and no indication can be given as to when the recommendations will be submitted.

(2) The recommendations are considered by Cabinet after which the Government's decisions are announced in the usual manner. The initial decisions comprise recommendations which serve as basis for hearing evidence from interested and affected parties. After the evidence and inputs have been obtained, considered and evaluated and the necessary consultation has taken place, the Commission submits further reports to Government, in pursuance of which further decisions are taken.

The ultimate decisions of the Government are Tabled in Parliament for a final resolution.

Hansard Q.Col. 1452a 7/5/85

Fort Beaufort Black townships

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

(1) What was the population of the Fort Beaufort Black townships as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many water-taps serve each specified township and (b) what was the total amount budgeted for water in the 1983-84 estimates survey;

(3) (a) how many refuse bins serve each specified township, (b) what was the amount charged per month by the Fort Beaufort Municipality for servicing these bins and (c) what was the total amount budgeted for refuse removal in the 1983-84 estimates survey;

(4) (a) how many street-lights serve each

specified township and (b) what was the total amount budgeted for electricity for each specified township in the 1983-84 estimates survey;

(5) whether service charges for these townships were increased during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, by what amount in the case of each specified township?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The townships Tinis and Dorrington at Fort Beaufort are administrated as one entity under the name kwaTinidubu, therefore statistics are normally not kept separately.

(1) 12 919 as at 31 March 1984.

(2) (a) 60.

(b) R30 825.

(3) (a) Up to 31 January 1985 200 refuse bins were serviced.

(b) From 1 July 1983 till 30 June 1984 the Municipality levied R500 a month for servicing 160 bins once a week and from 1 July 1984 till 31 January 1985 R600 a month for servicing 200 bins once a week.

Since 1 February 1985 refuse removal is undertaken by a private Black contractor and 1 313 bins are in use which were initially serviced twice a week but are now serviced daily at a cost of R1,03 per month per bin, that is R1 352,39 per month.

(c) R21 000.

(4) (a) Tinis: 5 and Dorrington: none.

(b) R11 023 for maintenance and electricity consumption.

(5) During the financial year 1984/85, no.

Statutory boards and councils/committees

696. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) How many statutory (a) boards and councils and (b) committees are there in the Republic at present;

(2) what did the total cost in respect of (a)(i) salaries and (ii) allowances of members of such (aa) boards and councils and (bb) committees and (b) the administration of such (i) boards and councils and (ii) committees amount to in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Information in respect of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning is as follows:

(1) (a) Four.

(b) Seventy-one.

(2) (a) (i) (aa) R137 300.

(bb) R1 300.

(ii) (aa) R34 681.

(bb) R214 920.

(b) (i) R22 190.

(ii) R22 384.

Hansard Q.Col. 1454 7/5/85

Reference books/influx control

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

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each

(4) Yes.

(5) (a) Africana-Afrikaner: Master Symbols in South African School Textbooks.

(b) J M du Preez.

(6) No.

Hansard Q.601.1411

Mathopestad community: resettlement

7/5/85

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 9 April 1985, the 29 persons taken to see the compensatory land in the district of Rustenburg are landowners in Mathopestad; if not, how many of these persons are not landowners;

(2) whether these non-landowners are tenants on land owned by members of the Mathopestad community; if not, what is their status within this community;

(3) whether any other residents have been taken to see the resettlement site since 11 March 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) when;

(4) whether he or any Deputy Minister of his Department gave any instructions regarding taking these residents to see the compensatory land; if so, (a) who, (b) in respect of which persons were these instructions given and (c) why;

(5) whether any meetings have been held with the residents of Mathopestad to determine a date for resettlement; if not, when will such meetings be held; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) what are the ranks of the Departmental representatives who attended these meetings, (d) to whom did they speak, (e) on what date will these residents be moved and (f) what was the response of the residents of Mathopestad in this regard;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) The persons registered as owners are all deceased and the land has not been transferred to their successors. Consequently it is a very complicated matter to determine who has rights to the land. At this stage this is unknown.

(2) This is unknown but they are members of the Bakubung tribe.

(3) Yes.

(a) 152 and

(b) 20 April 1985.

(4) Yes.

(a) The Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs.

(b) Any interested member of the Mathopestad community.

(c) To show them the compensatory land.

(5) No. No date has as yet been fixed.

(a) to (d) fall away.

(e) No date has as yet been fixed.

(f) Falls away.

(6) No.

Mathopestad community: resettlement of Mimosa No 81 J Q

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 9 April 1985, the farm Mimosa No 81 J Q in the district of Rustenburg intended for the resettlement of the residents of

Mathopestad, is owned by the State; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) from whom was it acquired, (b) what was the total amount paid for this land and (c) which statutory body controls this land at present; if not, who is the present owner of this land;

(2) whether this land is to be purchased by the State; if not, what action will be taken in regard to this land prior to the resettlement of the residents of Mathopestad; if so, (a) when will it be acquired and (b) for what total amount;

(3) (a) when and (b) in what manner is it intended to (i) utilize or (ii) dispose of the land which is currently owned and inhabited by the Mathopestad community;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The property belongs to the South African Development Trust.

(a)(i) and (ii) and (b) This is public knowledge obtainable from the Deeds Office.

(c) The South African Development Trust in respect of both portions.

(2) No. The land will be developed with regard to schools, water supply, sanitation, roads and health services. (a) and (b) fall away.

(3)(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) This is unknown at this stage as the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs will make recommendations about the matter.

(4) No.

Hansard Q.601.1414

Administration/Development Boards: bridging/other loans

(339) 7/5/85

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

Whether his Department has made any (a) bridging and (b) other loans to any Administration and/or Development Boards to finance deficits on their general or revenue accounts; if so, (i) to which Administration or Development Boards, (ii) what is the total amount of these loans and (iii) when does he anticipate that repayment will be made?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(i) West Rand Development Board.
Western Cape Development Board.
East Cape Development Board.
Southern Orange Free State Development Board.

(ii) The loans were granted as follows:

Financial year	West Rand R	Western Cape R	Eastern Cape R	Southern Orange Free State R
1977/78	—	0,50m		
1978/79	1,50m	3,00m		
1979/80	8,50m	5,50m		
1980/81	14,00m	6,20m		
1981/82	13,75m	8,50m		
1982/83	18,50m	9,00m		
1983/84	18,49m	6,50m		
1984/85	18,00m	13,50m	13,32m	2,32m
	92,74m	52,70m	13,32m	2,32m

(iii) Repayment will be considered as soon as the new sources of revenue for local authorities have realized and will depend on the quantum of the new sources of revenue.

Members of Development Boards: race groups

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

(1) Whether any members of Development Boards in South Africa are members of race groups other than the White race group; if so, (a) which Development Boards have such members and (b) how many of them are there in total; if not, why not;

(2) whether it is the intention to appoint any (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian persons to Development Boards in the near future; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) how many members of Development Boards are there in total?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No.

(a) None.

(b) None. At the appointment of the present members the most suitable candidates were considered.

(2) At the end of the present term of Board members on 31 March 1987, or if vacancies arise before the time, I intend to consider suitable Black persons for appointment as Board members.

(3) 91—consisting of a chairman and six members for each of the 13 boards.

Barberton Prison Farm

*18. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 23 on 11 April 1984, the case of the former acting head of a prison on the Barberton Prison Farm has been dealt with by his Department in terms of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(2) whether this person is still employed by the Prisons Service; if not, (a) when and (b) why did he leave the Service; if so, in what capacity;

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken against this person as a result of the findings referred to above; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what action;

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

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) Yes. The member was found guilty of misconduct in terms of section 55 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959).

(2) Yes. The member is now employed in an administrative capacity in the general stores at Pietermaritzburg Prison Command.

(3) (a) and (b) Yes. As a result of his conviction, the member was reduced in rank from lieutenant to warrant officer with effect from 1 December 1984 in terms of section 4 (2) of the Prisons Act, 1959. He was also transferred from Barberton Prison to Pietermaritzburg Prison Command on 21 January 1985.

(4) No.

Offences against security of State: life sentences

*19. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons are at present serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

(a) and (b) Thirty nine (39) on 29 April 1985. This figure includes seventeen (17) SWA/Namibian prisoners.

Namibian prisoners

*20. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many South West African/Namibian prisoners in South African prisons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

Twenty one (21) on 29 April 1985.

Cape Education College: boycott

*21. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether a boycott of lectures was held at the Cape Education College at Fort Beaufort in 1985; if so, (a) on what date did the boycott (i) begin and (ii) end and (b) what were the reasons advanced by the students for the boycott;

(2) whether any students were (a) sent home and (b) suspended as a result of the boycott; if so,

(3) (a) (i) when and (ii) on whose instructions were they sent home and (b) (i) how many students were suspended, (ii) on whose instructions were they suspended and (iii) (aa) when and (bb) in what manner were they informed of their suspension;

(4) whether the rector gave any verbal assurances to any persons that all the students would be readmitted to the college; if so, (a) when and (b) to whom were these assurances given;

(5) whether the students were informed by letter that they would be permitted to return to the college; if so, on what date;

(6) whether any students were subsequently refused permission to return to the college; if so, (a) how many students were refused such permission and (b) why;

(7) whether a meeting was held on or about 6 March 1985 between the rector of the college and the students and their parents; if so, (a) who (i) called and (ii) chaired the meeting and (b) (i) when and (ii) where did the meeting take place;

(8) whether each student's case was considered individually; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner was the matter dealt with;

(9) whether (a) he and/or (b) any official of his Department has met with a parents' committee regarding this matter; if not, why not; if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) what was discussed on each occasion and (iii) with what results;

(10) whether he will readmit all the students to this college; if not, why not; if so, what action has he taken in this regard?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes.

(iii) Repayment will be considered as soon as the new sources of revenue for local authorities have realized and will depend on the quantum of the new sources of revenue.

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No.

(a) None.

(b) None. At the appointment of the present members the most suitable candidates were considered.

(2) At the end of the present term of Board members on 31 March 1987, or if vacancies arise before the time, I intend to consider suitable Black persons for appointment as Board members.

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(8) whether each student's case was considered individually; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner was the matter dealt with;

(9) whether (a) he and/or (b) any official of his Department has met with a parents' committee regarding this matter; if not, why not; if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) what was discussed on each occasion and (iii) with what results;

(10) whether he will readmit all the students to this college; if not, why not; if so, what action has he taken in this regard?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Hamilton Court 47 Victoria Road Clifton	22 October 1982	5
Bridge Water 33 Queen Victoria Road Claremont	15 October 1982	2
Cassandra House 42 Victoria Road Clifton	17 June 1983	5
Fennandvilla Gordon Road Kalkbay	14 October 1983	5
Norton (previously Kalmor) St. John Road Sea Point	18 May 1984	3
Windsor Belair Road Vredehoek	18 May 1984	4
Beauleigh Mansions Stellenberg Avenue Kenilworth	25 March 1983	30
Quantrocks 59 Victoria Road Bantrybay	22 April 1983	3
St. Joans Court Electric Road Wynberg	17 June 1983	5
Barron Court 40 Coronation Road Woodstock	14 September 1984	9
Hof van Holland Alexander Road Muizenberg	27 April 1984	6
Glen Devon 231 High Level Road Sea Point	14 June 1984	6
Kloofside Kloof Street Gardens	13 July 1984	4
Bayswater Walter Road Three Anchor Bay	21 September 1984	8
Parklane 24 Hof Street Gardens	19 August 1983	6

(2) Yes. Mr Reynolds a share block holder in respect of flat no 2, Park Lane Mansions, 2 Hof Street, Gardens.

(3) Yes, because five of the six share block holders of the relevant block of flats wanted to open a sectional title register.

HoA

(4) No.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

339 Hansard Q.60/1433 7/5/85

Township community councils

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

(1) Whether any members of any township community councils elected in or about November 1983 have since resigned from these councils; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons who resigned, (b) from which councils did they resign and (c) what was the reason for the resignation in each case;

(2) whether any by-elections were held to fill the vacancies caused by these resignations; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the result in each case;

(3) whether any vacancies remain to be filled; if so, (a) on which community councils and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be filled?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: WESTERN CAPE

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) M I Moile.

(ii) J. Badi.

(iii) N Tsobo.

(iv) H Makubalo.

(v) F M Scott.

(vi) M P Nofemele.

(vii) D T Phokeng.

(viii) S A Mokweni.

(ix) N Muko.

(x) P Mhobo.

(xi) H Mawisa.

(b) (i) Worcester.

(ii) Worcester.

(iii) Worcester.

(iv) Worcester.

(v) Paarl.

(vi) Paarl.

(vii) Paarl.

(viii) Robertson.

(ix) Robertson.

(x) Robertson.

(xi) Cape Town.

(c) (i) Pressure from within the community.

(ii) Pressure from within the community.

(iii) Pressure from within the community.

(iv) Pressure from within the community.

(v) Personal reasons.

(vi) Pressure from within the community.

(vii) Business reasons.

(viii) Pressure from within the community.

(ix) Pressure from within the community.

(x) Pressure from within the community.

(xi) Transferred.

HoA

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) Paarl—March and May 1984.

(ii) Robertson—February 1985.

(b) (i) Paarl—Messrs F M Scott, S Jacobs and N Masikisiki elected.

(ii) Robertson—Messrs R August, T Burwana and Mrs Nogora elected.

At Worcester and at Cape Town the by-elections are being arranged in accordance with the election regulations.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) Worcester.

(ii) Paarl.

(iii) Cape Town.

(b) (i) Worcester—nominations are awaited from 8 to 28 March 1985.

(ii) Paarl—nominations will be requested shortly.

(iii) Cape Town—nominations are awaited from 4 to 22 March 1985.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: EASTERN CAPE

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) W Moseti.

(ii) W A Chaka.

(iii) A Paka.

(iv) S J Tshabalala.

(v) S C Dyasi.

(vi) E T Foster.

(vii) E August.

(viii) S M Magcuntsu.

(ix) K G Nxahe.

(x) W M Ngwalangwala.

(xi) V V Ketse.

(xii) W W Ngcwangu.

(xiii) S C Magoma.

(xiv) N S Mntundini.

(xv) V V Mavikela.

(xvi) W M Daniso.

(xvii) M R Amos.

(xviii) E Takayi.

(xix) R Jeyi.

(xx) D Grootboom.

(xxi) D C Melato.

(xxii) J Nkolla.

(xxiii) J S Boose.

(xxiv) M Makaba.

(xxv) E E Moletsana.

(xxvi) M Vumazonke.

(xxvii) T Hanabe.

(xxviii) F Qwebe.

(xxix) P Olivier.

(xxx) E. Mtshula.

(xxxi) J Kalo.

(xxxii) Y L Ngantweni.

(xxxiii) W Coeberg.

(xxxiv) V E Sibham.

(xxxv) Z N Hanabe.

(xxxvi) J Klaasen.

(b) (i) Hofmeyr
(ii) Jamestown
(iii) Steynsburg
(iv) Stutterheim
(v) Tarkastad
(vi) Graaff-Reinet
(vii) Oudtshoorn.
(viii) Middelburg
(ix) Somerset East/Cookhouse.
(x) Somerset East/Cookhouse.
(xi) Humansdorp
(xii) Port Alfred/Bathurst
(xiii) Port Alfred/Bathurst
(xiv) Port Alfred/Bathurst
(xv) Port Alfred/Bathurst
(xvi) Port Alfred/Bathurst
(xvii) Lady Grey
(xviii) Jansenville
(xix) Jansenville
(xx) Jansenville
(xxi) Richmond
(xxii) Victoria West
(xxiii) Victoria West
(xxiv) Elliot
(xxv) Tarkastad
(xxvi) Beaufort West
(xxvii) Beaufort West
(xxviii) Beaufort West
(xxix) Beaufort West
(xxx) Beaufort West
(xxxi) Beaufort West
(xxxii) Colesberg
(xxxiii) Graaff-Reinet
(xxxiv) Graaff-Reinet
(xxxv) Graaff-Reinet
(xxxvi) Graaff-Reinet

(c) (i) Unknown.
(ii) Unknown.
(iii) Transferred.
(iv) Personal reasons.
(v) Transferred.
(vi) Transferred.
(vii) Obligations at work.
(viii) Transferred.
(ix) Further study.
(x) Personal reasons.
(xi) Jail sentence.
(xii) Transferred.
(xiii) Transferred.
(xiv) Obligations at work.
(xv) Transferred.
(xvi) Pressure from within community.
(xvii) Transferred.
(xviii) Pressure from within community
(xix) Pressure from within community.
(xx) Health reasons.
(xxi) Moved.
(xxii) Pressure from within community.
(xxiii) Pressure from within community.
(xxiv) Obligations at work.
(xxv) Health reasons.
(xxvi) Pressure from within community.
(xxvii) Pressure from within community.
(xxviii) Pressure from within community.
(xxix) Pressure from within community.
(xxx) Pressure from within community.
(xxxi) Pressure from within community.
(xxxii) Further study.
(xxxiii) Obligations at work.
(xxxiv) Pressure from within community.
(xxxv) Full time study.
(xxxvi) Health reasons.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 1 February 1984
(ii) 18 January 1985
(iii) 18 January 1985
(iv) 22 June 1984
(v) 16 January 1985

(b) (i) E N Sibi elected.
(ii) B. Mantla elected.
(iii) P. Kuza elected
(iv) Z D Ndlelo elected
(v) K Nkonki elected

(vi) 5 October 1984
(vii) 18 January 1985
(viii) 4 July 1984
(ix) 6 July 1984
(x) 23 May 1984
(xi) 17 September 1984
(xii) 31 July 1984
(xiii) 31 July 1984

(vi) F W Bhanisi elected.
(vii) R. Ngata elected.
(viii) N E Rasha elected.
(ix) W Coeberg elected.
(x) A B Grootboom elected.
(xi) T S Cetyiwe elected.
(xii) D D Njenje elected.
(xiii) S Z Dulwana elected.

The following are elections still to be held (the towns concerned are those under (b)(xiv) to (xxxx)):

(xiv) Humansdorp—3 April 1985.

(xv) Port Alfred/Bathurst—29 May 1985.

(xvi) Port Alfred/Bathurst—29 May 1985.

(xvii) Port Alfred/Bathurst—29 May 1985.

(xviii) Port Alfred/Bathurst—29 May 1985.

(xix) Port Alfred/Bathurst—29 May 1985.

(xx) Paterson—17 April 1985.

(xxi) Lady Grey—8 March 1985.

(xxii) Jansenville—26 April 1985.

(xxiii) Jansenville—26 April 1985.

(xxiv) Jansenville—26 April 1985.

(xxv) Richmond—29 April 1985.

(xxvi) Victoria West—3 May 1985.

(xxvii) Victoria West—3 May 1985.

(xxviii) Elliot—19 April 1985.

(xxix) Tarkastad—15 April 1985

(xxx) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxi) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxii) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxiii) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxiv) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxv) Beaufort West—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxvi) Colesberg—6 May 1985.

(xxxvii) Graaff-Reinet—19 April 1985.

(xxxviii) Graaff-Reinet—19 April 1985.

(xxxix) Graaff-Reinet—Election still to be arranged.

(xxxx) Graaff-Reinet—Election still to be arranged.

(3) Yes—see (2)(a)(xiv) to (xxxx) above.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: NORTHERN AREAS

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) J Lekhuleni.

(b) (i) Sabie Community Council.

(c) (i) Working conditions.

(2) In respect of Amersfoort, an election date has been set for 11 April 1985 and in respect of Sabie the candidate was elected unopposed during March 1984.

(3) Yes.

(a) Amersfoort.

(b) 11 April 1985.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: NATAL

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) L Ngcobo.

(ii) D Mngadi.

(iii) M F Khumalo.

(iv) J S Khumalo.

(v) P Khumalo.

(vi) P V N Zondi.

(vii) C C B Mbenze.

(b) (i) Dundee.

(ii) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(iii) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(iv) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(v) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(vi) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(vii) Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg).

(c) (i) Health reasons.

(ii) Pressure from within community.

(iii) Pressure from within community.

(iv) Pressure from within community.

(v) Pressure from within community.

(vi) Pressure from within community.

(vii) Pressure from within community.

(2) No.

(i) Glencoe—candidate elected unopposed.

(ii) Dundee—candidate elected unopposed.

(iii) Dundee—in the process of being filled.

(iv) Sobantu—community refuses to take part in elections.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) Dundee.

(ii) Sobantu.

(b) (i) In the process of being filled at the moment.

(ii) Uncertain. The community is subject to negative influences.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: WITWATERSRAND

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) G M Sithole.

(ii) L M Mohlomi.

(iii) T J Sikonde.

(iv) J Z Mngoshine.

(v) M J Mabote.

(vi) J B Makua.

(vii) J D Ndhlovu.

(viii) A Mthetwa.

(ix) S Makopo.

(x) S Namane.

(xi) F Phahlane.

(xii) J Twala.

(b) (i) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(ii) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(iii) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(iv) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(v) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(vi) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(vii) Ratanda (Heidelberg).

(viii) Duduza (Nigel).

(ix) Duduza (Nigel).

(x) Duduza (Nigel).

(xi) Duduza (Nigel).

(xii) Devon.

(c) (i) Pressure from within community.

(ii) Pressure from within community.

(iii) Pressure from within community.

(iv) Pressure from within community.

(v) Pressure from within community.

(vi) Pressure from within community.

(vii) Pressure from within community.

(viii) Pressure from within community.

(ix) Pressure from within community.

(x) Pressure from within community.

(xi) Pressure from within community.

(xii) Illness.

(2) No by-elections have been held to fill the vacancies. At Ratanda negative influences within the community prevented the proposed elections. As far as Duduza and Devon are concerned elections will take place within the prescribed time in accordance with the regulations. (a) and (b) do not apply.

(3) Yes.

(a) Community Councils of Duduza, Ratanda and Devon.

(b) Elections will take place within the next six months in accordance with the regulations.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: WESTERN AREAS

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) L D Belang.

(ii) T D Motsoare.

(iii) G Thabakeng.

(iv) G Balepile.

(v) J Barnard.

(b) (i) Ditloung (Olifantshoek).

(ii) Ditloung (Olifantshoek).

(iii) Ditloung (Olifantshoek).

(iv) Tlhakalatlou (Danielskuil).

(v) Boichoko (Postmasburg).

(c) (i) Reclassified as Coloured.

(ii) Forfeiture of seat.

(iii) Moved.

(iv) Transferred.

(v) Ill health.

(2) No election has of yet taken place at Tlhakalatlou. Election will take place during March 1985. Elections have, however, taken place at the following community councils on the dates as indicated:

(a) (i) Ditloung—20 March 1984.

(ii) Ditloung—28 November 1984.

(iii) Ditloung—20 February 1895.

(iv) Boichoko—10 January 1985.

(b) (i) Mrs O O Mecwi elected at Ditloung.

(ii) Mr B Nouse elected at Ditloung.

(iii) Mnr S W Mabilo elected at Ditloung.

(iv) Mr B W Bosch elected at Boichoko.

(3) Yes.

(a) Tlhakalatlou.

(b) During March 1985.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: TRANSVAAL MIDLANDS

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) M S Madisakwkane.

(ii) M Motsenyane.

(iii) M Malandisa.

(iv) N Malopi.

(b) (i) Wolmaranstad.

(ii) Stilfontein.

(iii) Langverwacht.

(iv) Lydenburg.

(c) (i) Personal reasons.

(ii) Security reasons.

(iii) Work obligations

(iv) Other obligations.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 24 October 1984—Wolmaranstad.

(ii) 20 February 1985—Stilfontein.

(b) (i) S S Masekoa elected.

(ii) P S Diseko elected.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) Langverwacht.

(ii) Lydenburg.

(b) (i) Elections are to take place shortly.

(ii) Elections are to take place shortly.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER: ORANGE FREE STATE

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) M S Mofokeng.
(ii) I Phumo.
(iii) S Ramphela.
(iv) S Mohlakane.
(v) M Dichaba.
(vi) A Dibe.
(vii) J M Sayaka.
(viii) S Snyer.
(ix) L Dichaba.
(x) T I Mokati.
(xi) D L Kolobi.
(xii) M S Maleho.
(xiii) I Mbele.
(xiv) L Nkuta.
(xv) S Ranchu.
(xvi) J Kgantitsoe.
(xvii) I Ranchu.
(xviii) D Mazibuku.
(xix) M D Matsie.
(xx) R Letsoenyo.
(xxi) D W L Mlalele.
(xxii) J B Motsoene.
(xxiii) P A Mlobo.
(xxiv) M Moabi.
(xxv) S Phatali.
(xxvi) I Mngomezulu.

(b) (i) Fouriesburg.
(ii) Bethulie.
(iii) Rouxville.
(iv) Hobhouse
(v) Springfontein.
(vi) Petrusburg.
(vii) Reddersburg.
(viii) Hoopstad.
(ix) Fouresmith.
(x) Wesselsbron.
(xi) Bothaville.
(xii) Edenville.
(xiii) Tweeling.
(xiv) Tweeling.
(xv) Vredefort.
(xvi) Vredefort.
(xvii) Vredefort.
(xviii) Parys.
(xix) Parys.
(xx) Parys.
(xxi) Parys.
(xxii) Parys.
(xxiii) Parys.
(xxiv) Warden.
(xxv) Warden.
(xxvi) Villiers.

(c) (i) Obligations at work.
(ii) Moved.
(iii) Moved.
(iv) Moved.
(v) Moved.
(vi) Moved.
(vii) Moved.
(viii) Moved.
(ix) Moved.
(x) Moved.
(xi) No reason given.
(xii) No reason given.
(xiii) No reason given.
(xiv) Transferred.
(xv) No reason given.
(xvi) No reason given.
(xvii) No reason given.
(xviii) Pressure from within the community.
(xvix) Pressure from within the community.
(xx) Pressure from within the community.

(xxi) Pressure from within the community.
(xxii) Pressure from within the community.
(xxiii) Pressure from within the community.
(xxiv) Has left the area.
(xxv) Transferred.
(xxvi) No reason given.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) Fouriesburg—10 August 1984.
(ii) Petrusburg—16 February 1985.
(iii) Reddersburg—10 August 1984.
(iv) Hoopstad—7 December 1984.
(v) Fauresmith—15 February 1985.
(vi) Wesselsbron—10 August 1984.
(vii) Edenville—11 October 1984.
(viii) Tweeling—14 May 1984.
(ix) Warden—19 June 1984.
(x) Warden—19 June 1984.

(b) (i) J Ramathe—Fouriesburg.
(ii) Mev Tswene—Petrusburg.
(iii) S Mothupi—Reddersburg.
(iv) J M Matsoso—Hoopstad.
(v) J Soato—Fauresmith.
(vi) J Ramathe—Wesselsbron.
(vii) M J Thatelo—Edenville.
(viii) D V Dlamini—Tweeling.
(ix) M D Masiteng—Warden
(x) M O Doporo—Warden.

(3) Yes. Elections are to take place shortly at the following towns:

(a) (i) Bethulie.
(ii) Rouxville.
(iii) Hobhouse.
(iv) Springfontein.
(v) Bothaville.
(vi) Tweeling.
(vii) Vredefort.
(viii) Vredefort.

(b) (i) 23 March 1985.
(ii) 20 April 1985.
(iii) Date has yet to be determined.
(iv) Date has yet to be determined.
(v) Date has yet to be determined—Negative influences are impeding the receipt of the nominations.
(vi) 29 May 1985.
(vii) Date has yet to be determined—Negative influences are impeding nominations.
(viii) Date has yet to be determined—Negative influences are impeding nominations.

(4) Yes.

(5) (a) Africana-Afrikaner: Master Symbols in South African School Textbooks.

(b) J M du Preez.

(6) No.

Hansard Q.601.1411

Mathopestad community: resettlement

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 9 April 1985, the 29 persons taken to see the compensatory land in the district of Rustenburg are landowners in Mathopestad; if not, how many of these persons are not landowners;

(2) whether these non-landowners are tenants on land owned by members of the Mathopestad community; if not, what is their status within this community;

(3) whether any other residents have been taken to see the resettlement site since 11 March 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) when;

(4) whether he or any Deputy Minister of his Department gave any instructions regarding taking these residents to see the compensatory land; if so, (a) who, (b) in respect of which persons were these instructions given and (c) why;

(5) whether any meetings have been held with the residents of Mathopestad to determine a date for resettlement; if not, when will such meetings be held; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) what are the ranks of the Departmental representatives who attended these meetings, (d) to whom did they speak, (e) on what date will these residents be moved and (f) what was the response of the residents of Mathopestad in this regard;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) The persons registered as owners are all deceased and the land has not been transferred to their successors. Consequently it is a very complicated matter to determine who has rights to the land. At this stage this is unknown.

(2) This is unknown but they are members of the Bakubung tribe.

(3) Yes.

(a) 152 and

(b) 20 April 1985.

(4) Yes.

(a) The Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs.

(b) Any interested member of the Mathopestad community.

(c) To show them the compensatory land.

(5) No. No date has as yet been fixed.

(a) to (d) fall away.

(e) No date has as yet been fixed.

(f) Falls away.

(6) No.

Mathopestad community: resettlement of Mimosa No 81 J Q

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 9 April 1985, the farm Mimosa No 81 J Q in the district of Rustenburg intended for the resettlement of the residents of

Mathopestad, is owned by the State; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) from whom was it acquired, (b) what was the total amount paid for this land and (c) which statutory body controls this land at present; if not, who is the present owner of this land;

(2) whether this land is to be purchased by the State; if not, what action will be taken in regard to this land prior to the resettlement of the residents of Mathopestad; if so, (a) when will it be acquired and (b) for what total amount;

(3) (a) when and (b) in what manner is it intended to (i) utilize or (ii) dispose of the land which is currently owned and inhabited by the Mathopestad community;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The property belongs to the South African Development Trust.

(a)(i) and (ii) and (b) This is public knowledge obtainable from the Deeds Office.

(c) The South African Development Trust in respect of both portions.

(2) No. The land will be developed with regard to schools, water supply, sanitation, roads and health services. (a) and (b) fall away.

(3)(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) This is unknown at this stage as the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs will make recommendations about the matter.

(4) No.

Hansard Q.601.1414

(339) **Administration/Development Boards: bridging/other loans**

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

Whether his Department has made any (a) bridging and (b) other loans to any Administration and/or Development Boards to finance deficits on their general or revenue accounts; if so, (i) to which Administration or Development Boards, (ii) what is the total amount of these loans and (iii) when does he anticipate that repayment will be made?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(i) West Rand Development Board. Western Cape Development Board. East Cape Development Board. Southern Orange Free State Development Board.

(ii) The loans were granted as follows:

Financial year	West Rand R	Western Cape R	Eastern Cape R	Southern Orange Free State R
1977/78	—	0,50m		
1978/79	1,50m	3,00m		
1979/80	8,50m	5,50m		
1980/81	14,00m	6,20m		
1981/82	13,75m	8,50m		
1982/83	18,50m	9,00m		
1983/84	18,49m	6,50m		
1984/85	18,00m	13,50m	13,32m	
	92,74m	52,70m		

(iii) Repayment will be considered as soon as the new sources of revenue for local authorities have realized and will depend on the quantum of the new sources of revenue.

Members of Development Boards: race groups

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

(1) Whether any members of Development Boards in South Africa are members of race groups other than the White race group; if so, (a) which Development Boards have such members and (b) how many of them are there in total; if not, why not;

(2) whether it is the intention to appoint any (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian persons to Development Boards in the near future; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) how many members of Development Boards are there in total?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No.

(a) None.

(b) None. At the appointment of the present members the most suitable candidates were considered.

(2) At the end of the present term of Board members on 31 March 1987, or if vacancies arise before the time, I intend to consider suitable Black persons for appointment as Board members.

(3) 91—consisting of a chairman and six members for each of the 13 boards.

Barberton Prison Farm

*18. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 23 on 11 April 1984, the case of the former acting head of a prison on the Barberton Prison Farm has been dealt with by his Department in terms of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(2) whether this person is still employed by the Prisons Service; if not, (a) when and (b) why did he leave the Service; if so, in what capacity;

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken against this person as a result of the findings referred to above; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what action;

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

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) Yes. The member was found guilty of misconduct in terms of section 55 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959).

(2) Yes. The member is now employed in an administrative capacity in the general stores at Pietermaritzburg Prison Command.

(3) (a) and (b) Yes. As a result of his conviction, the member was reduced in rank from lieutenant to warrant officer with effect from 1 December 1984 in terms of section 4 (2) of the Prisons Act, 1959. He was also transferred from Barberton Prison to Pietermaritzburg Prison Command on 21 January 1985.

(4) No.

Offences against security of State: life sentences

19. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons are at present serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

(a) and (b) Thirty nine (39) on 29 April 1985. This figure includes seventeen (17) SWA/Namibian prisoners.

Namibian prisoners

*20. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many South West African/Namibian prisoners in South African prisons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

Twenty one (21) on 29 April 1985.

Cape Education College: boycott

21. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether a boycott of lectures was held at the Cape Education College at Fort Beaufort in 1985; if so, (a) on what date did the boycott (i) begin and (ii) end and (b) what were the reasons advanced by the students for the boycott;

(2) whether any students were (a) sent home and (b) suspended as a result of the boycott; if so,

(3) (a) (i) when and (ii) on whose instructions were they sent home and (b) (i) how many students were suspended, (ii) on whose instructions were they suspended and (iii) (aa) when and (bb) in what manner were they informed of their suspension;

(4) whether the rector gave any verbal assurances to any persons that all the students would be readmitted to the college; if so, (a) when and (b) to whom were these assurances given;

(5) whether the students were informed by letter that they would be permitted to return to the college; if so, on what date;

(6) whether any students were subsequently refused permission to return to the college; if so, (a) how many students were refused such permission and (b) why;

(7) whether a meeting was held on or about 6 March 1985 between the rector of the college and the students and their parents; if so, (a) who (i) called and (ii) chaired the meeting and (b) (i) when and (ii) where did the meeting take place;

(8) whether each student's case was considered individually; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner was the matter dealt with;

(9) whether (a) he and/or (b) any official of his Department has met with a parents' committee regarding this matter; if not, why not; if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) what was discussed on each occasion and (iii) with what results;

(10) whether he will readmit all the students to this college; if not, why not; if so, what action has he taken in this regard?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes.

(ix) Vredefort.

(x) Parys.
(xi) Parys.
(xii) Parys.
(xiii) Parys.
(xiv) Parys.
(xv) Parys.
(xvi) Villiers.

(Information as at 8 March 1985).

Hansard Q.Col. 1451 7/5/85

Consolidation proposals

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

(1) Whether the final consolidation proposals for (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) KaNgwane and (d) KwaNdebele have been completed; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will be completed;

(2) whether these proposals will be made available; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) to whom and (c) in what manner?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1)(a), (b) and (c) No.

(d) Yes.

(i) and (ii) The Commission for Co-operation and Development is busy investigating the consolidation of Lebowa, Gazankulu and KaNgwane and no indication can be given as to when the recommendations will be submitted.

(2) The recommendations are considered by Cabinet after which the Government's decisions are announced in the usual manner. The initial decisions comprise recommendations which serve as basis for hearing evidence from interested and affected parties. After the evidence and inputs have been obtained, considered and evaluated and the necessary consultation has taken place, the Commission submits further reports to Government, in pursuance of which further decisions are taken.

The ultimate decisions of the Government are Tabled in Parliament for a final resolution.

Hansard Q.Col. 1452 7/5/85

Fort Beaufort Black townships

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

(1) What was the population of the Fort Beaufort Black townships as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many water-taps serve each specified township and (b) what was the total amount budgeted for water in the 1983-84 estimates survey;

(3) (a) how many refuse bins serve each specified township, (b) what was the amount charged per month by the Fort Beaufort Municipality for servicing these bins and (c) what was the total amount budgeted for refuse removal in the 1983-84 estimates survey;

(4) (a) how many street-lights serve each

specified township and (b) what was the total amount budgeted for electricity for each specified township in the 1983-84 estimates survey;

(5) whether service charges for these townships were increased during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, by what amount in the case of each specified township?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The townships Tinis and Dorrington at Fort Beaufort are administrated as one entity under the name kwaTinidubu, therefore statistics are normally not kept separately.

(1) 12 919 as at 31 March 1984.

(2) (a) 60.

(b) R30 825.

(3) (a) Up to 31 January 1985 200 refuse bins were serviced.

(b) From 1 July 1983 till 30 June 1984 the Municipality levied R500 a month for servicing 160 bins once a week and from 1 July 1984 till 31 January 1985 R600 a month for servicing 200 bins once a week.

Since 1 February 1985 refuse removal is undertaken by a private Black contractor and 1 313 bins are in use which were initially serviced twice a week but are now serviced daily at a cost of R1,03 per month per bin, that is R1 352,39 per month.

(c) R21 000.

(4) (a) Tinis: 5 and Dorrington: none.

(b) R11 023 for maintenance and electricity consumption.

(5) During the financial year 1984/85, no.

Statutory boards and councils/committees

696. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) How many statutory (a) boards and councils and (b) committees are there in the Republic at present;

(2) what did the total cost in respect of (a)(i) salaries and (ii) allowances of members of such (aa) boards and councils and (bb) committees and (b) the administration of such (i) boards and councils and (ii) committees amount to in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Information in respect of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning is as follows:

(1) (a) Four.

(b) Seventy-one.

(2) (a) (i) (aa) R137 300.

(bb) R1 300.

(ii) (aa) R34 681.

(bb) R214 920.

(b) (i) R22 190.

(ii) R22 384.

Hansard Q.Col. 1454 7/5/85

Reference books/influx control

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

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each

Controls cause housing havoc

Cape Times 8/5/85 339

Staff Reporter

INFLUX control and the government's policy of apartheid had inhibited effective solutions to South Africa's housing problems, the general manager of the Family Housing Association, Mr Matthew Nell, told a conference on urban housing provision yesterday.

Addressing the one-day conference hosted in the City by the Institute of Town and Regional Planners, Mr Nell said influx control increased the adminstrative load on local authorities, which delayed the provision of new houses and increased costs.

Urban rights

Residents without urban rights due to influx control did not invest their resources in building their own accommodation. In addition the application of influx control inhibited the informal construction industry, he said.

Mr Nell warned that unless self-help housing was one of a number of options available to people, it could be stigmatized as a "second-class" solution which people would resent.

Housing standards in South Africa were still too high, said Mr Nell.

The government's policy on self-help housing should be changed to allow home-owners to gradually build or upgrade their homes to a desired standard. Home-builders should not have to build their homes at once according to norms they could not afford.

The director of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, Professor Gavin Maasdorp, said that efficient urban management was increasingly recognised as being crucial for the solution of housing problems.

He said local authorities had to develop the capacity to plan, manage and finance housing development and urban services.

Unrest

The Minister of Local Government, Housing and Culture in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, said that the government had to ensure that home ownership was possible for all coloured people.

He said that social unhappiness was repeatedly linked to lack of home ownership and housing grievances were repeatedly used as a vehicle for political agitation.

He said it was the State's duty to assist those who could not afford housing and subsidies should be awarded according to need and not simply be paid as a matter of course to civil servants.

AIDS also kills casual sex | Architect J K

STAR 8/5/85 (339)

The costs of house buying in a township

Mrs Lydia Moaise has been living in her rented Meadowlands Zone 9 house for the past 15 years.

This year she decided to buy it under the 99-year leasehold scheme, taking advantage of the Government's mass sale of homes launched in July 1983.

Her employer, for whom she had worked as a domestic for more than 20 years, agreed to advance her the full R1 341 price of the house.

The breakdown of the cost as given to Mrs Moaise by her township manager was:

- Price of the house's actual structure, R749.
- Installation of water meter, R80.
- Deposit on water consumption, R20.
- Survey fee, R95.
- Administration fee, R6.
- Annual levy, R1.
- Right of leasing the 260 sq m on which the house was built, R390.

Total, R1 341.

Mrs Moaise's house already had a water meter, so R80 was deducted from her account and she had to pay R1 261.

Cheque in hand, she went to the West Rand Development Board offices in New Canada to make her purchase.

The board provides five-year loans at 18 percent interest a year for buyers in their area.

People applying for loans must pay a 10 percent deposit plus survey and administration fees, an annual levy, a fee for installation of a water meter and a deposit for water consumption.

If Mrs Moaise had taken a loan she would have had to put down a deposit of R202.

But she was paying cash.

The deal took nearly five hours to process, more than three hours of which were spent in queues.

The procedure started at the reception desk, where a clerk checked whether Mrs Moaise had enough money and opened a housing file in her name.

Next queue: the cashier's counter where she paid.

The longest wait of nearly three hours came at the estate officer's desk where final papers were signed.

It took the estate officer only 15 minutes to process Mrs Moaise's application.

Why wait three hours for something that takes only 15 minutes?

Chief estate officer Mr Piet Genis explained that it could take an estate officer (New Canada has five) 10 minutes to an hour to process one application depending on whether the buyer was paying cash or taking the Development Board's loan.

He said: "Some people want every detail of the documents explained; others don't.

Although the West Rand Development Board offices are open on Saturday Mr Genis encourages employers to allow time off in the week for employees who want to buy homes.

Council funding method attacked

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Organized commerce and industry say higher inflation and more unemployment will result from the method of funding regional government proposed by the Regional Services Councils Bill published in Parliament yesterday.

The Bill proposes levies on company wage bills and turnover to pay for the new all-race councils which will take over most of the functions of local authorities — including water, electricity, sewerage, traffic control and libraries — on a regional basis.

The commerce spokesmen were backed by Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and chief finance spokesman for the PFP, who said the turnover tax could have an effect on prices comparable to an increase of up to two percent in GST.

Mr Schwarz said that despite appeals by the minister that the tax not be passed on to the consumer, he had no doubt that, at a time when profits were under pressure, this was inevitable.

● **RSC Bill may push up prices, page 4**
● **Call to refer proposed tax to Margo, page 12**

Govt plans to change influx control laws

Political Correspondent

THE government was giving urgent attention to ways of reducing the influx of "illegal" and unemployed immigrants into the Western Cape, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, warned last night.

However, he also announced that draft legislation aimed at a "thorough" softening of influx control legislation — which is likely to ease the hated pass law system — is likely to be submitted to a Parliamentary select committee in the second half of this year.

In a major policy speech to the Cape Employers Association, Dr Viljoen also announced that:

● He did not believe that the scrapping of all influx control would be feasible or practical;

● Efforts were being made to eliminate unnecessarily restrictive regulations which have the effect of creating large numbers of technical transgressions;

● He could see "no reason why a properly upgraded Crossroads could not ultimately qualify for leasehold together with the rest of Nyanga";

● The number of squatters at Crossroads was "far higher" than initially estimated and that approval had consequently been given for the development of two more informal settlement areas to the north of Khayelitsha;

● Blacks moving to Khayelitsha under the 18-month residential permit system could "resolve the impasse over the legality issue" by becoming economically active during the 18-month period and then have their permit extended.

Dr Viljoen said "urgent attention" was being given to achieving more effective influx control. To this end, he appealed to employers to "studiously avoid" employing persons who were not authorized to work in the Western Cape.

The government would continue with its strategy of stemming the influx of work seekers into the Western Cape by creating employment opportunities in areas like the Eastern Cape and the homelands.

Influx control to be revised

Political Staff

DRAFT legislation involving a "thorough" revision of influx control is likely to be submitted to a parliamentary standing committee before the end of the year.

And an easing of the hated pass laws seems to be on the cards.

This was announced last night by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in an address in the City to the Cape Employers Association.

Stating that he did not believe that the total scrapping of influx control was practical in terms of the demographic and economic realities of South Africa, Dr Viljoen said the aim was to achieve "much greater simplicity and flexibility" in arranging and ordering urban settlement.

Technical

At the same time, he said, an effort was being made to "eliminate unnecessarily restrictive regulations which have the effect of creating large numbers of technical transgressions and cause much unnecessary frustration, in particular regarding the ready availability of identity documents".

Dr Viljoen warned at the same time that serious attention would have to be given to "abating the continuing influx of newcomers expecially from the Eastern Cape, the Ciskei and Transkei" into the Western Cape.

He said the best way to counter influx was through development and creation of jobs in the areas from which the migrants originated.

This was why the government was giving special attention to the creation of black employment opportunities in the Eastern Cape, Transkei and Ciskei.

R53 million

● The Department of Co-operation and Development has been allocated R53m of the R100m allocated in the budget to bring employment relief, Dr Viljoen said.

His department would spend:

● R18m on job opportunities in urban and rural areas and in the national states.

● R25m on job opportunities through self-build housing.

● R5m for environmental care through litter removal.

● R5m for jobs for upgrading hostels for migrant workers.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has received R14m for job creation in independent neighbouring states, and the Department of Manpower R25m for training the unemployed.

Ucasa to hold urgent meeting

Sowetan 10/5/85

339

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa, will hold crucial talks about the unpopular influx control laws, with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

Mr Zikhali Ndlazi, Ucasa's national organiser yesterday said the talks, scheduled to start at 10 am will also be about the prevailing tension between black town councils and development boards.

The meeting, with the Minister, Mr Ndlazi added, followed long periods of "futile negotiations" with the development boards over the transfer of land. Mr Ndlazi also lashed out at the development boards for "deliberately" retarding the progress in black townships and accused the authorities of "unnecessary red tape".

Another crucial issue to be discussed at the meeting tomorrow will be the influx control laws. "Ucasa's standpoint is that these laws should be scrapped because they affect only one section of the country's races—blacks", Mr Ndlazi said.

Govt won't go on with removals

Soweton 10/5/85

ANOTHER illusion of National Party grand apartheid to separate blacks and whites at a stroke of a pen has been scrapped.

This time it is plans that have existed for 20 years to move "people living in townships on the outskirts of white cities and towns" into homelands if they were within 50 km of a homeland boundary.

This policy affected some 52 black townships in the country including some major areas such as Mamelodi outside Pretoria, which has a population of about 120 000, and Lamontville near Durban.

Mr Sam de Beer, who last week announced the lifting of the development freeze on the 52 townships that has existed for 20 years, said yesterday the Government was merely "facing reality".

The removals of the people in the townships was never really on the cards.

Mr de Beer said his announcement had nothing to do with consolidation plans and would not affect plans, if any existed, to incorporate any of the townships such as Lamontville into a national state.

Altogether about 700 000 people will now be given property rights such as freehold title in the affected townships.

The move confirms the reversal announced this year by President P W Botha that blacks were only "temporary sojourners" in South Africa.

Black councillors quit under 'pressure'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — More than a hundred members of township community councils in black residential areas, which were elected in November 1983, have resigned.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Parliament that many of these councillors had resigned because of "pressure within the community".

The worst-hit areas were the Eastern Cape where 36 councillors had resigned and the Free State where 26 councillors had resigned.

Dr Viljoen's figures, given in reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North), have raised serious doubts about the black local authorities, most of which were elected on low polls less than two years ago.

Mr Soal commented on the reply: "How can you reach consensus with people like this?

"They don't represent anyone.

"Local government for people of colour is in a state of shambles."

The township councils are a key element in the government's policies for urban black people, as reflected by President P W Botha's pledge in January for black people in the urban areas to have a greater say over their own affairs.

But the legitimacy of these councils, already in doubt because of low polls, has suffered as more and more councillors quit.

In many areas, elected local government has all but collapsed.

Dr Viljoen said that at Sobantu near Maritzburg, where six concillors had resigned because of "pressure from within the community", no by-elections had been held because the "community refuses to take part in elections".

Dr Viljoen said it was uncertain when the vacancies would be filled because "the community is subject to negative influences".

He gave a similar reply in the case of Ratanda near Heidelberg in the Transvaal, where seven councillors resigned because of "pressure within the community". By-elections had also not been held because of "negative influences".

By-elections at Bothaville and Vredefort in the Free State were also being delayed because negative influences were "impeding nominations".

Dr Viljoen also listed a number of council seats which had been filled in various areas, but he did not indicate whether by-elections had actually been held or what the polls were.

Paying the price for apartheid . . .

Black development boards accumulated a deficit of R32 140 057 in 1982-1983. Maureen Collier reports

BLACK development boards, the guardians of influx control and the 99-year-leasehold, will remain the unprofitable servants of community councils and the Department of Co-operation and Development.

This is the conclusion of Mr Simon Bekker, of the Urban Foundation, and Mr Richard Humphries, of the University of South Africa, in their book, "From Control to Confusion — The changing role of Administration Boards in South Africa, 1971 to 1983".

In spite of attempts to eliminate huge budget deficits, Mr Bekker and Mr Humphries estimate the country's 13 boards accumulated a financial deficit, during 1982-1983, of R32 140 057.

The authors say: "Administration (now development) Boards inherited from white municipalities reasonably healthy financial bases, and the principle of financial self-sufficiency with regard to their current accounts.

"Since their inception, however, Boards have found that their finances have deteriorated steadily.

"The transfer of functions from municipalities, inflation, falling sales in alcoholic beverages, and rising demands for township services are the main reasons."

Three boards budgeted for a surplus during 1982-1983; the other 10 expected a combined deficit of R36m.

Mr Bekker and Mr Humphries say: "On the one hand, the Boards looked to the Councils to agree to higher charges in order to alleviate their financial predicaments, while, on the other, they recognised the political implications of such increases on support and legitimacy for the Councils."

The Government responded to the problem by agency funding, turning the boards into hybrids of state and service functions, emphasising its "fundamentally ambiguous" attitude.

The boards now work with the 228 community councils, which are responsible for finance and local authority decisions.

Boards have also tried to improve their image. But while the government sees the boards as experts in black affairs and indirect protectors of state security, residents see them as labour policemen and suppliers of essential services.

White employers, on the other hand, see the boards as exercising unwelcome control over the labour market.

Board officials control the migrant labour system and the acquisition of coveted permanent residence rights, held now by about 3,5 million people under Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

As a result of the momentous "Rikhoto decision" by the Appellate Division in 1983, which allowed contract workers access to permanent resident status, the Government restricted criteria for Section 10 qualifications rather than negate the judicial decision.

All state-owned land is administered by the boards, including the operation of the 99-year-leasehold system introduced in 1978.

But all budget, township, labour, and trade matters have to be ratified by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

For the future, the authors predict: "In short, as long as the ideological ambiguity in South African Government thinking persists, Development Boards and the new black local authorities will remain hybrid institutions enjoying little legitimacy".

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(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The STATE PRESIDENT.

(1) The total for 1984 amounts to R951,51.

(2) *Beeld* R616,32.
Pretoria News R247,19.
News Letter of the South African Institute for Librarianship and Information Science R88,00.

TUESDAY, 14 MAY 1985

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†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 April 1985:

Hansard Q. Col. 1475 14/5/85

Renamo sympathizers

*29. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any (a) members and/or (b) employees of the South African Defence force are known to him or the Defence Force to be Renamo sympathizers; if so,

(2) whether any action has been taken against such (a) members and/or (b) employees; if so, in respect of each of the above categories of person, (i) what action and (ii) against how many persons?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, it is possible that individual members and/or employees of the South African Defence Force can be "Renamo sympathizers". The standpoint of the Government that no support of any nature or form, may be given to Renamo, since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, has however, repeatedly been brought to the attention of members and employees of the Defence Force. Officers have also been instructed to ensure by means of informal discussion that members of the Defence Force understand the standpoint of the Government and support it. Arising from an undertaking that was given to the Mozambican Government during talks with them on 14 March 1985, an investigation was conducted to ascertain, as far as was humanly possible, whether any members or employees of the South African Defence Force, be they in uniform or employed in a civilian capacity, were "Renamo sympathizers." Only in one case was adequate evidence of this found. In four other cases there is a suspicion that as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have been "Renamo sympathizers" or are "sympathizers". The investigation is continuing. It will of course be conceded that unless sympathy is expressed or shown in a visible way it is not actually possible to prove or disprove a sentiment such as sympathy. I can, however, give the assurance once again that no evidence could be found of any direct or indirect support by the South African Defence Force to Renamo since the signing of the Nkomati Accord. I also wish to emphasize that the SA Defence Force co-operates fully to control border violations in order to ensure that support is not given to Renamo from RSA territory.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. To eliminate any speculation and/or suspicion of possible involvement of members or employees of the South African Defence Force with Renamo and to reiterate our good intentions with the implementation of the stipulations and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, it has been decided to terminate the service of the 5 persons in the South African Defence Force. As a result of the reorganization of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique. Orders have also been given that labourers in the employ of the Defence Force at places near the Mozambican border, who may possibly have connections with Mozambican citizens are either to be discharged or moved elsewhere in an effort to eliminate any suspicion of collaboration with Renamo.

†Mr J H HOON: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, are there any Frelimo sympathizers in the South African Defence Force?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we investigated for a long time to ascertain whether there are any Renamo sympathizers. In the reply to the question I explained the problems with regard to sympathizers. To establish whether someone is a sympathizer, his feelings about something must first be ascertained, something which is not easy.

New Questions:

339 Hansard Q. Col. 1477 14/5/85

Metropolitan Black Planning Council

*1. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether his Department appointed the Metropolitan Black Planning Council under the chairmanship of Mr L Rive; if not, who appointed this council; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the brief given to the council and (c) which areas were to be covered by the investigation of the council;

(2) whether this council has completed its investigation; if not, (a) what aspects of the investigation have not been completed and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be completed; if so,

(3) whether his Department has received the report of this council; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the (i) findings and (ii) recommendations in respect of each particular area;

(4) whether he has implemented or intends implementing any of the recommendations of this council; if not, why not; if so, (a) which recommendations (i) will and (ii) will not be implemented and (b) when will they be implemented;

(5) whether copies of the report will be made available to members of Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No, the Council was appointed by the former Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(a) On 21 October 1982.

(b) To finalize all physical planning aspects for the Black communities in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area and to launch financial planning aimed at the early realization of the physical goals.

(c) The existing and proposed extensions to urban Black townships in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) fall away.

(3) Yes.

(a) April 1984.

(b) (i) and (ii) The Rive report is an administrative document and is not meant for general publica-

tion. Members of Parliament and other interested parties are nevertheless free to approach the Department of Co-operation and Development for information regarding the contents of the report.

(4) Yes. (a) (i) and (ii), and (b). The recommendations provide for the upgrading of services and living conditions of Black residents of urban Black townships in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area and the implementation thereof is being undertaken by the Development Board and Black Local Authorities as and when funds became available. The Government has approved that the Loan Fund for Local Authorities (established in terms of Act 67 of 1984) be authorised to borrow up to R203 million for this project.

(5) No, the remarks in respect of (3)(b)(i) and (ii) also apply here.

Spouses: sexual assault

*2. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of sexual assault by one spouse on another were reported to the South African Police during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;

(2) whether any persons were arrested for sexual assault on their spouses during this period; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985.

(1) 15.

(2) Yes, 9.

Spouses: sexual assault

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Whether any persons have been brought to trial for sexual assault on their spouses; if so, how many persons were (a) tried and (b) convicted during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. The Central Statistical Service has furnished the following statistics in regard to the offence of indecent assault in general:

During the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983, 617 persons were tried of which 477 were convicted.

274 218 Hansard Q. Col. 1480 14/5/85

Renamo Movement: support

*4. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Government has at any time provided the Renamo Movement with any (a) financial and (b) other support; if so, (i) why, (ii) over what period was this assistance provided and (iii)(aa) what total amount was given to Renamo in financial support, and (bb) what other support was given to this movement by the South African Government, over this period;

(2) whether this support has since been discontinued; if so, (a) why, (b) when was the decision taken to discontinue this support and (c) who took the decision;

(3) whether Renamo maintained any (a) offices and (b) personnel in the Republic at any time; if so, (i) why, (ii) where and (iii) how many personnel;

(4) whether any action was taken in respect of such (a) offices and (b) personnel following the decision to discontinue support for Renamo; if so, (i) what action (ii) when and (iii) who took this action; if not, why not;

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Matters of this nature fall in the first instance within the ambit of the South African Defence Force and are part of the strategic operations of the Defence Force. In the budget debate on the Foreign Affairs vote in the House of Assembly on 25 April 1985 and in the House of Delegates on 26 April 1985 and after consultation with my colleague the Minister of Defence, such particulars and background information on this matter were given as is possible at present without damaging the interests of the country. In addition information which has a bearing on this matter was given by my colleague the Minister of Defence in his reply to Question No. 29.

Renamo Movement: support

*5. The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force has ever been involved in (a) the training of, and/or (b) supporting, the Renamo Movement; if so, (i) why, (ii) what was the nature of the (aa) training and/or (bb) support of Renamo, (iii) over what period was it so involved, (iv) where was such training carried out and (v) who took the decision to provide such training and/or support;

(2) whether this (a) training and/or (b) support has since been discontinued; if not, why not; if so, (i) when, (ii) who took the decision in this regard and (iii) what was the reason for the decision to discontinue such training and/or support;

(3) whether Renamo established any bases in the Republic; if so, (a) where, (b) on whose authority and (c) for what purpose;

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†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) to (5). I have nothing to add to the reply to question 4.

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he inform the House why, when I first put the question here during the no-confidence debate, neither he nor the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs was prepared to furnish the same reply that we have at the moment?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, as far as the Nkomati Accord is concerned, there are two contracting parties. Certain subjects are discussed regularly, and it is not advisable at this stage to discuss these kinds of subjects and particulars out of that context because it is in nobody's interest. This is the reason why the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition has to date not yet received the reply.

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Hansard Q.Col. 1480 14/5/85

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WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 1985

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† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Development Boards: allowances

511. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) What was the total amount paid out in 1984 in allowances to members of the boards of the Development Boards in the Republic and (b) in respect of how many persons was the amount paid?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) R718 335.

(b) Up to 31 March 1984 the administration boards consisted of 129 paid members. Since 1 April 1984, when these boards were converted to development boards, they consist of 91 members of whom 13 are chairmen. In respect of each development board there are only six paid members. The Chief Commissioners, who serve on the boards, receivce no extra remuneration for this service.

Ekangale Township

667. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether Ekangale Township in the Eastern Transvaal is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(2) whether his Department consulted with the residents of this township before taking the decision to incorporate them into KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, (a) with whom did they consult, (b)(i) when and (ii) where were these consultations held and (c) what was the response of the residents to the proposed incorporation;

(3) how many (a) adult (i) males and (ii) females and (b) children are resident in this township;

(4) whether all the residents of this township are Ndebeles; if not, how many persons (a) are and (b) are not Ndebeles;

(5) whether any non-Ndebeles are to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, why; if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of them;

(6) whether any residents of this township who possess rights in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will lose these rights once Ekangale Township has been incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, (a) why and (b) how many persons will lose these rights?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes, in due course.

(a) Because it is necessary for good management to have the town administered by only one authority.

(b) No decision regarding the date has so far been taken.

(2) (a), (b)(i), (ii) and (c)

The decision was taken before the planning of the town and therefore before there were any residents. The Department of Co-operation and Development did not consult the residents of Ekangale.

(3) (a) (i) 1 014.

(ii) 1 279.

(b) 2 415.

(4) No.

(a) 1 939.

(b) 2 769.

(5) Yes, the multi-ethnic component of Ekangale will be incorporated in KwaNdebele for reasons mentioned in (1)(a). The rest of question falls away.

(6) No. It is intended to amend the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 to make provision that people who enjoy privileges under section 10 of the Act will not forfeit those privileges under circumstances such as these. Until such time as the Act is amended the administrative arrangement according to which such privileges are retained will apply.

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Commissioners' courts

721. Mr P G SOAL 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 commissioners' courts in each specified Development Board area 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 these courts in each Development Board area in that year or as at the above date;

(3) how many of these persons were (a) legally represented and (b) not legally represented in each Development Board area in that year or as at the above date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

For period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984.

(1) Development Board area	(a) Tried (prosecuted)	(b) Convicted
Orange Vaal:	7 901	5 919
Southern O.F.S.:	6 058	4 029
Natalia:	*	*
Northern Cape:	59	50
Western Cape:	4 598 persons were (prosecuted) for influx control offences of which 3 678 were also tried for identity document offences.	of these 4 598 persons 3 054 were convicted of influx control the offences and of 3 054, 1 839 were also convicted of identity document offences.
East Cape:	6 018	2 814
East Rand:	*	*
West Rand:	78 539	*
Northern Transvaal:	1 368	1 301
Eastern Transvaal:	5 611	5 305
Western Transvaal:	*	*
Central Transvaal:	*	15 328

(2) Development Board area	Average Daily Number
Orange Vaal:	121
Southern O.F.S.:	25
Natalia:	*
Northern Cape:	4
Western Cape:	48
East Cape:	38
East Rand:	*
West Rand:	*

Development Board area	Average Daily Number
Northern Transvaal:	8
Eastern Transvaal:	*
Highveld:	*
Western Transvaal:	*
Central Transvaal:	*

(3)

Development Board area	(a) Represented	(b) Not Represented
Orange Vaal:	27	7 874
Southern O.F.S.:	15	6 043
Natalia:	*	*
Northern Cape:	0	59
Western Cape:	229	4 369
Eastern Cape:	6	6 012
East Rand:	*	*
West Rand:	223	78 316
Northern Transvaal:	10	1 358
Eastern Transvaal:	*	*
Highveld:	345	5 266
Western Transvaal:	*	*
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*The holding of Commissioners' Courts which adjudicate charges in respect of reference book and influx control offences is since 1 September 1984 no longer a function of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

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(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 1984 from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Statistics up to 31 August 1984.

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(b) 48 287.

(2) (a) 459.

(b) R76 825.

Amount spent on advertisements

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(1) What was the total amount spent by the Department of Co-operation and Development in 1984 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 CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) R3 033,12.

(2)

The South Coast Sun	R193,50
Ilanga Lace	R209,58
Die Tempo	R165,00
The Citizen	R400,00
Die Transvaler	R87,50
The Sowetan	R183,75
The Daily Dispatch	R646,00
Die Oosterlig	R367,50
The Natal Witness	R78,40
Himvo Zabantsundu	R701,89
Total	R3 033,12

Amount spent on advertisements

896. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

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(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) R453,13.

(2)

E. P. Herald	R164,83
Cape Times	24,00
Oosterlig	93,10
Die Burger	136,10
Het Suid Western	35,10
Total	R453,13

FRIDAY, 17 MAY 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Johannesburg: telephones

832. Mr A FOURIE asked the Minister of Communications:†

(a) How many applications for telephone services were received in 1984 and had been received as at the latest specified date in 1985 for which figures are available, respectively, in respect of the (i) 680, (ii) 682, (iii) 683, (iv) 942 and (v) 943 exchanges in the southern suburbs of Johannesburg, (b) how many of these applications had not been disposed of at the end of these two periods, (c) how many telephones were installed in each of these two periods in respect of the above-mentioned exchanges and (d) when is the backlog in respect of each of these exchanges expected to be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

		1984	1 January to 31 March 1985
(a)	(i)	1 620,	463,
	(ii)	716,	291,
	(iii)	2 516,	518,
	(iv)	754,	183,
	(v)	438,	112;
(b)	(i)	222,	69,
	(ii)	360,	50,
	(iii)	27,	nil,
	(iv)	6,	14,
	(v)	nil,	6;
(c)	(i)	1 398,	394,
	(ii)	356,	241,
	(iii)	2 489,	518,
	(iv)	748,	169,
	(v)	438,	106; and

(d) if nothing unforeseen occurs—

(i) and (ii) during the first half of 1986;

(iii) during the first half of 1986 in respect of the 27 applications carried over from 1984; and

(iv) and (v) during July this year.

Dining-cars: upgrading of posts

865. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any senior posts in respect of dining-cars have been upgraded or renamed; if so, (a) why and (b) how many persons were affected;

HoA

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 1985

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: Hansard

331 Q. Col. 1511 15/5/85

Development Boards: allowances

511. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) What was the total amount paid out in 1984 in allowances to members of the boards of the Development Boards in the Republic and (b) in respect of how many persons was the amount paid?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) R718 335.

(b) Up to 31 March 1984 the administration boards consisted of 129 paid members. Since 1 April 1984, when these boards were converted to development boards, they consist of 91 members of whom 13 are chairmen. In respect of each development board there are only six paid members. The Chief Commissioners, who serve on *the boards, receivce no extra remuneration for this service.*

Hansard Q. Col. 1511

Ekangale Township

15/5/85

667 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether Ekangale Township in the Eastern Transvaal is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(2) whether his Department consulted with the residents of this township before taking the decision to incorporate them into KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, (a) with whom did they consult, (b)(i) when and (ii) where were these consultations held and (c) what was the response of the residents to the proposed incorporation;

(3) how many (a) adult (i) males and (ii) females and (b) children are resident in this township;

(4) whether all the residents of this township are Ndebeles; if not, how many persons (a) are and (b) are not Ndebeles;

(5) whether any non-Ndebeles are to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, why; if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of them;

(6) whether any residents of this township who possess rights in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will lose these rights once Ekangale Township has been incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, (a) why and (b) how many persons will lose these rights?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes, in due course.

(a) Because it is necessary for good management to have the town administered by only one authority.

(b) No decision regarding the date has so far been taken.

(2) (a), (b)(i), (ii) and (c)

The decision was taken before the planning of the town and therefore before there were any residents. The Department of Co-operation and Development did not consult the residents of Ekangale.

(3) (a) (i) 1 014.

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HoA

(5) Yes, the multi-ethnic component of Ekangale will be incorporated in KwaNdebele for reasons mentioned in (1)(a). The rest of question falls away.

(6) No. It is intended to amend the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 to make provision that people who enjoy privileges under section 10 of the Act will not forfeit those privileges under circumstances such as these. Until such time as the Act is amended the administrative arrangement according to which such privileges are retained will apply.

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X X Hansard

Commissioners' courts

Q. Col. 1513 15/5/85

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(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at commissioners' courts in each specified Development Board area in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

For period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984.

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West Rand:	78 539	*
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Central Transvaal:	*	15 328

(2)

Development Board area	Average Daily Number
Orange Vaal:	121
Southern O.F.S.:	25
Natalia:	*
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West Rand:	*

HoA

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: Hansard

339 Q. Col. 1511 15/5/85

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(a) R718 335.

(b) Up to 31 March 1984 the administration boards consisted of 129 paid members. Since 1 April 1984, when these boards were converted to development boards, they consist of 91 members of whom 13 are chairmen. In respect of each development board there are only six paid members. The Chief Commissioners, who serve on the boards, receivce no extra remuneration for this service.

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X X Hansard

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Q. Col. 1513 15/5/85

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Development Board area	Average Daily Number
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Natalia:	*	*
Northern Cape:	59	50
Western Cape:	4 598 persons were (prosecuted) for influx control offences of which 3 678 were also tried for identity document offences.	of these 4 598 persons 3 054 were convicted of influx control the offences and of 3 054, 1 839 were also convicted of identity document offences.
East Cape:	6 018	2 814
East Rand:	*	*
West Rand:	78 539	*
Northern Transvaal:	1 368	1 301
Eastern Transvaal:	5 611	5 305
Western Transvaal:	*	*
Central Transvaal:	*	15 328

(2)

Development Board area	Average Daily Number
Orange Vaal:	121
Southern O.F.S.:	25
Natalia:	*
Northern Cape:	4
Western Cape:	48
East Cape:	38
East Rand:	*
West Rand:	*

339 E. Post

Paying the price for apartheid

7/5/85

JOHANNESBURG — Black development boards, the guardians of influx control and the 99-year-leasehold, will remain the unprofitable servants of community councils and the Department of Co-operation and Development.

This is the conclusion of Mr Simon Bekker, of the Urban Foundation, and Mr Richard Humphries, of the University of South Africa, in their book, *From Control to Confusion — The Changing Role of Administration Boards in South Africa, 1971 to 1983.*

In spite of attempts to eliminate huge budget deficits, Mr Bekker and Mr Humphries estimate the country's 13 boards accumulated a financial deficit, during 1982-83, of R32 140 057.

The authors say: "Administration (now development) boards inherited from white municipalities reasonably healthy financial bases and the principle of financial self-sufficiency with regard to their current accounts.

"Since their inception, however, boards have found that their finances have deteriorated steadily.

"The transfer of functions from municipalities, inflation, falling sales in alcohlic beverages, and rising demands for township services are the main reasons."

Three boards budgeted for a surplus during 1982-83; the other 10 expected a combined deficit of R36 million.

Mr Bekker and Mr Humphries say: "On the one hand, the boards looked to the council's to agree to higher charges in order to alleviate their financial predicaments, while, on the other, they recognised the political implications of such increases on support and legitimacy for the councils".

The Government responded to the problem by agency funding, turning the boards into hybrids of state and service functions, emphasising its "fundamentally ambiguous" attitude.

The boards now work with the 228 community councils, which are responsible for finance and local authority decisions.

Boards have also tried to improve their image. But while the Government sees the boards as experts in black affairs and indirect protectors of state security, residents see them as labour policemen and suppliers of essential services.

White employers, on the other hand, see the boards as exercising unwelcome control over the labour market.

All-race council launched

THE new Council for Population Development, announced by the acting Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Lapa Munnik, is to be representative of all population groups, including rural and urban blacks.

The Department of Health and Welfare issued a statement in Pretoria, giving more details about the council.

The council's functions will be to suggest policy, advise on the coordination, implementation, researching and evaluation of the population development programme, and to consider and recommend methods of promoting the programme among specific communities.

Streamlining of black boards

339 S. Times 19/5/87

Political Correspondent

THE development boards — only recently revamped — are destined for a dramatic shake-up in the wake of the Government's far-reaching local government initiative.

Once the chief instruments of control over the lives of millions of blacks, the boards were this week bluntly told by a Cabinet Minister they would have to adapt or die.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, spelt out to a meeting of municipal workers in Stellenbosch on Friday the major changes that are in the pipeline.

Schemes

Among the main points:

● The development boards themselves will not be phased out but will have to be dramatically reshaped to fit in with the Government's proposed new Regional Services Councils,

● Administration board staff would have to accept that greater and greater powers would be devolved on the fledgling black local authorities,

● Some powers from the Department of Co-operation and Development will be devolved to the development boards to enable them to provide "one-stop" services to the community,

● The Government has backed slightly away from its earlier decisions to completely privatise the liquor industry in the black townships.

DR GERRIT VILJOEN
Shape up or ship out

Sorghum beer production will be handled by seven consortiums in which the development boards will have shares and the privatisation of the liquor outlets in the townships has been delayed until new sources of revenue permitted by the Regional Service Councils come on line.

Dr Viljoen's speech on the future of the development boards — legislation changing their composition and name was accepted only two years ago — is the clearest indication yet of the Government's approach to the anomalous position of the boards.

They lie somewhere between the infant black local authorities and the proposed new Regional Services Councils.

It is now clear the development boards will be represented on the RSC but without voting strength.

Their main contribution, said Dr Viljoen, will be in administering rural black communities, providing technical and training assistance to the urban black town councils and giving expertise to the RSC's.

"In my eyes the only possibility for the endangering of the existence of the development boards is a lack of mutual trust which is a precondition for the give and take of development help," he said.

Dr Viljoen described black local development as the "determinant of the fate of this country and its people". Yet this statement comes amid a major financial and political crisis in the prematurely-launched black local authorities.

Millions

Over the last three years the amount of money the Government has pumped into meeting the deficits of the black local authorities and development boards has trebled.

In the last year alone it has jumped from R33,5-million to R66-million.

The lack of financial viability of the town councils — compounded by the plans to strip them of their revenues from liquor sales — has made it impossible for black councillors to counter attacks from activists in their communities.

Proposal to ease movement in SA

CAPE TIMES 21/5/85 339

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A draft bill which proposes to ease restrictions on the movements of blacks already qualified to live in urban areas — as well as the abolition of permits for whites to visit black areas — was tabled in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The draft legislation contained in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill has been referred to a joint standing parliamentary committee for closed-door consideration before it is debated in the three Houses.

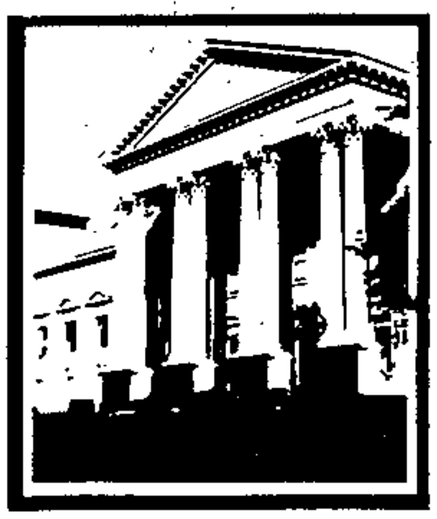
Half-measures

The PFP yesterday welcomed aspects of the bill, but said it was opposed to certain "half-measures".

In terms of the proposed measures, Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act will be amended in order that:

- Blacks who have qualified for Section 10 rights in a "prescribed area" will retain those rights when they live or work in another prescribed area.
- Blacks can make up the qualifying period specified in Section 10 in different prescribed areas.
- Blacks with Section 10 rights who move to areas under the control of legislative assemblies, or self-governing or independent national states, or to land held by the South African Development Trust, will retain those qualification rights in their prescribed area.

Essentially, the bill will relax the curbs on



black workers with Section 10 rights who at present are not allowed to stay in a different prescribed area for more than 72 hours.

The bill also proposes to change Section 9 of the Urban Areas Act which at present restricts whites from entering townships without permits.

However, a police officer with the rank of lieutenant, or higher, may stop people from entering a black area or order them to leave if he considers their presence "undesirable". The officer may also assign these powers to another policemen or to certain township officials.

An Opposition spokesman on co-operation and development, Professor Nic Olivier, said while he welcomed "improvements" to the act, there were a number of aspects of the bill the PFP would oppose when the joint standing committee met to consider the proposed legislation.

Chief objection was that there was no clarity of what would happen when a worker with Section 10 rights moved to rural areas that were outside the homelands and were not prescribed areas. "In the current economic climate it is quite feasible that people will move to rural areas. Will they then lose their Section 10 rights?"

Refuse entry

He also said that under the proposed amendment a police officer could refuse entry to a township for a period of up to three months.

The fact that a police officer would be able to delegate to township officials the power "to remove anyone by force" from a township could "lead to problems".

More cash not answer — MPC

Cape Times 22/5/85

By HILARY VENABLES
Municipal Reporter

IT is a "delusion" to believe that giving more money to the black community councils will solve a fundamental political problem, the opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Geoff Everingham, told the Provincial Council yesterday.

"The Nats must realize that you can buy some people to accept apartheid, but that these people (community councillors) are despised by their communities and tragically, often the most terrible retribution is exacted," he said.

Speaking during the budget debate, Mr Everingham described the government's proposals for the political participation of blacks at local government level as "an extension of the apartheid constitution ... rather than improving matters by some real power-sharing".

He quoted a senior government official as having admitted that the extra funding for black local authorities was "a salvage job".

According to Mr Everingham, the unnamed official said: "Everyone agrees we have to upgrade the quality of life in the black townships. We can't afford another three years or the whole place will be burning".

He warned that the government's plan to impose an "employment tax" on the private sector to fund the new Regional Services Councils would penalize labour-intensive industries and worsen unemployment.

Wage bills

The proposed services levy, which taxes employers on their wage and salary bills, "runs counter to the past trend of discontinuing capital allowances so as to encourage labour-intensive industry", he said.

"The services levy is clearly a tax on employment which the government is supposed to be stimulating."

Mr Everingham said if the target R1,3-billion income from this tax and the establishment levy was to be reached, companies would be required to pay an extra 10 to 30 percent in tax.

Mr Everingham described as "entirely unenforceable" a clause in the Regional Services Councils Bill prohibiting the taxes from being added to prices.

Accusing the government of trying to make non-viable local authorities "viable" by subsidizing them, he quoted the "pathetic tale of financial woe" of Pacaltsdorp outside George.

Pacaltsdorp, which was given the status of a separate coloured municipality some years ago, has run up an external debt of R5-million, while its annual income from rates is only R250 000, Mr Everingham said.

The Province has been subsidizing the village to the tune on hundreds of thousands of rands over the past few years.

"We simply cannot afford to create more Pacaltsdorps, nor can the people living in such areas be excluded from running the towns and cities which provide the raison d'etre for their existence."

BLACK URBAN RIGHTS

A little more leeway

339

Businessmen will give a guarded welcome to the relaxation of certain conditions of black tenure in the cities contained in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill. The proposals will obviously disappoint in that they fall far short of the abolition of influx control. But we know by now that reform is a painfully slow process, and some reform is better than none at all.

The positive components of the Bill relate to mobility of labour. If a black is not born in a "prescribed" (essentially "white") area, he can work towards rights of tenure by remaining in the employment of one concern for 10 years, or several for 15.

That is an over-simplification, since there are various contingent requirements — concerning housing — and opposition by Development Boards to legal interpretations of what comprises unbroken service.

Nonetheless, rights under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act (an inheritance, as it happens, from the pre-1948 era) are prized by blacks — and there are severe penalties for employers who take on "illegal" labour. The Bill, if passed, will mean that workers can move from one prescribed area to another (either with one employer, or from one to another) without losing time accumulated towards the 10 or 15-year entitlements.

In other words, if a black with, say, five years' service with an employer faces lay-off at a particular plant, he may — at the discretion of the employer — be transferred to another in an entirely different area of the country. After a further five years he qualifies for Section 10 (1)(b) rights.

In this way major industries facing up to rationalisation (meaning, so often, closures, relocation and consolidation) should be able to retain valued staff without wading through unnecessary volumes of red-tape.

Again, if a retrenched employee is not transferred in this manner — if his employer has gone bust or simply has no work elsewhere — he will not lose the time accumulated towards 10 (1)(b) rights *provided he can find employment in any other prescribed area.*

That caveat, unfortunately, represents a major weakness (quite probably by design) in the Bill as it stands. For the Urban Areas Act places a limitation of 72 hours in which a black may legally seek work in a prescribed area; and the shortage of "approved" housing remains daunting. It is on this aspect of the Bill that the Progressive Federal Party and the sister chambers of Parliament should press for improvement.

We are in the depths of a bitter recession — and the 72-hour restriction, at the best of times, is a punitive one. We see no reason why anyone should not freely travel from any region to another until he finds work; nor why a time limit should be placed on this search. Seeking work should not be a crime.

Diehard proponents of influx control — a diminishing number, fortunately — argue that its scrapping will lead to overcrowding and various unhealthy social consequences. This merely elevates fear to the status of a law of society. Insistence on inappropriately high housing standards — an instrument of policy control over urban blacks — should not be permitted to block entry to the cities.

As for the scrapping of the permit system for people who are not black to enter townships — what a pity it comes with a sweeping licence for government functionaries to debar "undesirable" people from such entry. Just who are these people? Surely the time when the townships could be regarded as entities to be sterilised against the "white" areas is past?

That said, we are glad that — as yet — there has been no attempt to re-introduce, in one form or another, the infamous Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. The constant endeavour of Co-operation and Development under Piet Koornhof was to selectively implement the recommendations of the Riekert Commission — meaning that the right to stay in prescribed areas was to be strictly linked to the right kind of work in the right kind of housing. As seen by Pretoria.

The newest legislation is a little more positive than that. Now it's up to business and the opposition to press for more. ■

Don't fear urbanisation

JOHN BLOOMFIELD is on secondment from Anglo American to the Small Business Development Corporation. He has studied development economics at Cambridge University and at the London School of Economics, and has travelled and worked for four years in Third World countries

JOHN BLOOMFIELD

"THE NATIVE (sic) should only be allowed to enter urban areas, which are essentially the white man's creation, when he is willing to enter and minister to the needs of the white man and should depart therefrom when he ceases to minister" — Stallard Commission (1922).

Some would argue that we have come a long way since 1922. Others would disagree and cite recent tinkering with Section 10 as being "cosmetic and meaningless".

What is clear is that the emphasis is still firmly placed on control, and that a natural process of urbanisation is not viewed as desirable.

The question is one of how to move away from the policy — to identify situations which threaten nobody where migrants can freely enter cities without seriously disrupting or detracting from existing vested interests.

Migration to the cities need not detract from rural interests either, but that is a separate issue.

Here I want to adress the positive role played by urbanisation and to contest some of the prevailng wisdom in support of influx control.

A common thread in support of influx control is the concern that Third World standards will overwhelm civilised First World standards, emphasising the strain on scarce resources, existing infrastructure, congestion, crime and pollution.

Influx control

This argument maintains that rural values and attitudes make migrants ill-equipped to cope with urban life — the "culture of poverty" view that urban slum conditions are the norm.

Yet it is clear that unregulated urbanisation poses a strain on existing resources and services and that migrants are "parasites on the city" is more a consequence of legal and other restrictions on about mobility than an inevitable result of urbanisation.

One tends to forget that in the post-war squatter settlements of Johannesburg and other cities, there was a thriving informal sector — including the "awasha women" and the coffee cart trade — which was effectively legislated out of existence.

By any standards SA is not a highly urbanised society. SA cities are not large and have tremendous potential for expansion. What is unique about SA cities is the complete absence of any of the colour, excitement, and income generating possibilities associated with the informal sector in other parts of Africa and the Third World.

trum we find hawkers, car attendants, shoe shine boys — the latter ubiquitous in most of the Third World, but almost absent here.

For many in this category, these humble services are all that they can offer to survive, and the key word here is offer — for it is an expression of a willingness to exchange. They are not asking for handouts.

I will always remember one vivid street scene in Bangladesh where a row of the most horrendously deformed vendors were selling a few peanuts each on the roadside. None were begging, and clearly the peanuts were no exceptional source of attraction, but the public was buying them.

Rural poverty

There is nothing romantic about rural poverty. Should we deny its

In Nigeria an indigenous machine tool industry evolved out of scrap iron and other metals. In Kenya oil and petrol drums are converted to charcoal braziers and lamps.

- Personality traits: Research indicates migrants as a group to be highly optimistic and positive. They are generally prepared to take the worst jobs and the lowest pay and as a result are more readily absorbed into the labour force.
- Crime: The policy of influx control must claim culpability for much of the crime that afflicts urban areas. The pass system has thrown the wider corpus of law into disrespect and effectively criminalised many blacks.

And incredible havoc has been wreaked on communities and families through forced separation.

An added factor is the all-pervasive restrictions on business and other income-generating possibilities.

Coercive policy

Few societies in the modern age have embarked on such a massive coercive policy of de-urbanisation.

SA even runs the risk of finding itself compared — fairly or unfairly —with countries like Cambodia or the Soviet Union, neither of which is an attractive bedfellow.

Taking jobs alone, one is conservatively looking at the need to create 1 000 jobs a day over the next decade.

For the economy to begin to address this problem, and assuming no major shifts to capital-intensive production, a minimum of 5% growth a year is necessary.

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Influx control

This argument maintains that rural values and attitudes make migrants ill-equipped to cope with urban life — the "culture of poverty" view that urban slum conditions give rise to personality traits which are passed down through generations in a vicious cycle with the attendant problems of crime, vagrancy, shanty towns, and squatting.

The sister argument pays homage to the romanticism of rural life and finds practical expression in subsidised decentralisation policies.

Empirical evidence, however, does not support these counter-arguments, but demonstrates the beneficial nature of urbanisation in the following aspects:

● Housing: studies on large South American cities showed shanty towns to be functional — an important vehicle in the transition period allowing migrants to adapt to the city in situations where integration into the formal labour market was slow.

The decision to squat was often a "strategic one" — based on a desire to maximise socio-economic mobility at a temporary sacrifice in housing standards, avoiding high rents in the formal housing market.

● Employment: The contention poses a strain on existing resources and services and that migrants are "parasites on the city" is more a consequence of legal and other restrictions on about mobility than an inevitable result of urbanisation.

One tends to forget that in the post-war squatter settlements of Johannesburg and other cities, there was a thriving informal sector — including the "awasha women" and the coffee cart trade — which was effectively legislated out of existence.

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Affordable goods

These groups provide necessary, affordable goods and services for lower income groups; technology appropriate to needs; specific goods and services tailored to individual needs and not available in the formal sector; and on occasion can even offer sub-contracted services to the formal sector.

They operate without protection or subsidy or other state support. In poor countries with little capital and income opportunities they are entirely appropriate.

Let us take two extremes within the informal sector — at the more sophisticated end of the spectrum, which the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) finances and supports, one finds upholsterers, welders, panelbeating businesses, and others working in the back yards and the industrial parks.

Marketing is a problem, but the quality is there, and at a fraction of the cost elsewhere.

At the bottom end of the spectrum, [illegible] cans, shoe shine boys — the latter ubiquitous in most of the Third World, but almost absent here.

For many in this category, these humble services are all that they can offer to survive, and the key word here is offer — for it is an expression of a willingness to exchange. They are not asking for handouts.

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Rural poverty

There is nothing romantic about rural poverty. Should we deny its victims the opportunity to offer what they can in the best market?

One might argue that existing residents will feel threatened and antagonistic towards new migrants and that there are perceived pressures on housing, employment and infrastructure.

However competition is not necessarily a "zero sum game" of winners and losers — in fact it is the greatest spur to the creation of new wealth and innovation.

Influx control seriously disrupts market forces. Current distinctions between legal and illegal residents invite all sorts of exploitative practice over issues like rents and wages. Most importantly, influx control places serious constraints on the creation of initiatives within urban areas. Insecurity limits creative action and response to opportunities.

● Ecology and pollution: An excellent text "Casual Work and Poverty in the Third World" by Bromley and Gerry, notes the positive environmental role played by the urban poor as recyclers of waste materials like bottles, scrap metal and spent batteries.

other income-generating possibilities.

Coercive policy

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SA even runs the risk of finding itself compared — fairly or unfairly —with countries like Cambodia or the Soviet Union, neither of which is an attractive bedfellow.

Taking jobs alone, one is conservatively looking at the need to create 1 000 jobs a day over the next decade.

For the economy to begin to address this problem, and assuming no major shifts to capital-intensive production, a minimum of 5% growth a year is necessary.

While this was the norm in the boom 1960s and in the anomalous period of the high gold price in 1980/81, today we can no longer work on such optimism.

Evidence elsewhere indicates that cities have the greatest population absorptive capacity — large agglomerations provide greater economies of scale, cost effectivenes in terms of service provision, job creation, and satisfaction of basic needs.

Markets are large and varied, money is circulated rapidly, and consequently the possibilities of finding or creating income-generating opportunities are greatest.

Even in shanty towns and squatting settlements, informal sector activities emerge quite naturally and are a seedbed for more formal entrepreneurial activity.

Influx control severely hampers the evolution of this sector, and though it is clear that — despite all the obstacles — there are the resolute few who have succeeded, there is no doubt that the legal restrictions and insecurities resulting from the policy have resulted in a lost generation of potential small businessmen.

 339

Parliament and Politics

Viljoen to get wide powers

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, is to get wide powers to continue the functions of black local authorities where its members have resigned.

The move, in terms of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill, comes in the wake of mass resignations from black community councils in recent months.

Statistics given in the House of Assembly by Dr Viljoen recently showed that more than 100 members of black local authorities had resigned between November 1984 and May this year, 36 of them in the Eastern Cape.

The second-highest figure was in the Free State where some 26 had resigned.

The memorandum attached to the bill points out that a flaw exists in the Black Authorities Bill with regard to the situation where a black local authority resigns en bloc or where a meeting cannot be constituted and it is not possible "due to circumstances" to fill the vacancies by an election.

The proposed amendment allows the minister to dissolve the local authority or "authorize and compel" any person or body to fulfil its functions until further notice.

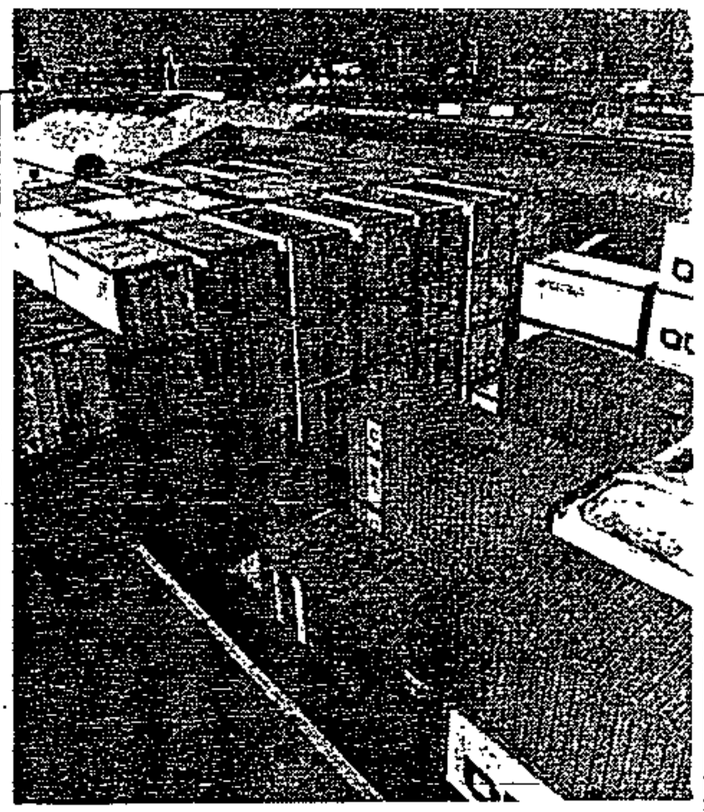
Such functions performed by the person or body will be deemed as having been carried out by the local authority concerned.

It would seem likely that the minister would either appoint a Development Board or an official from the board to carry out these functions.

Leasehold

A second clause clarifies the situation with regard to the obtaining of leasehold rights by women married by customary law.

In terms of the amendment, such a woman may now acquire or dispose of a leasehold right, mortgage such property, borrow money against the security of the mortgage and have legal rights in respect of all matters concerned with the leasehold.



Trade . . . foreign markets need to hold firm

courage and determination to take those steps," says De Kock.

Recoveries are inevitable, sooner or later. But SA will increasingly need to find solutions to acute long-term problems. "I am confident that we are overcoming the short-term problems. What we need to do is focus on the longer-term problems," says Hamersma.

Statements of intent can provide frameworks and establish fundamental principles, no more. Now the time has come for action. The next recovery will not be easy because windfall gains from the gold price are unlikely to materialise.

Technological development could be vital to meet the long-term challenges. But merely saying we must have technology is a little like saying we must have money. What we now have to do is concentrate on the mechanisms of getting what we talk about.

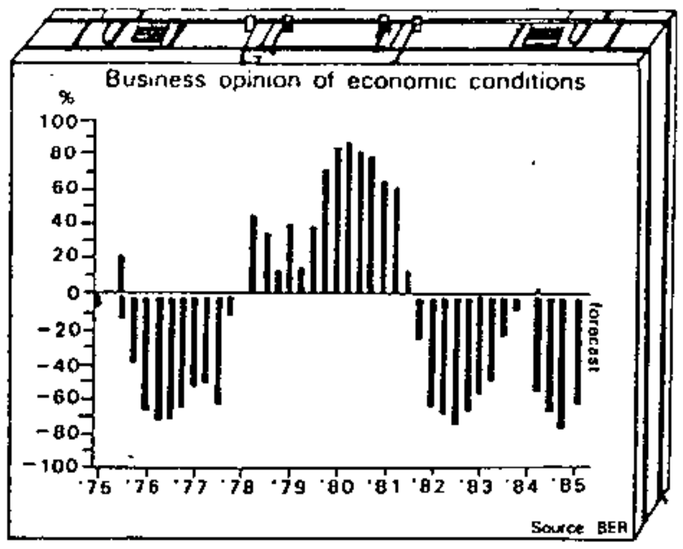
Privatisation would go some way towards achieving this. Putting development in the hands of profit-hungry entrepreneurs, unpalatable as it may seem to some, could provide the engine for growth.

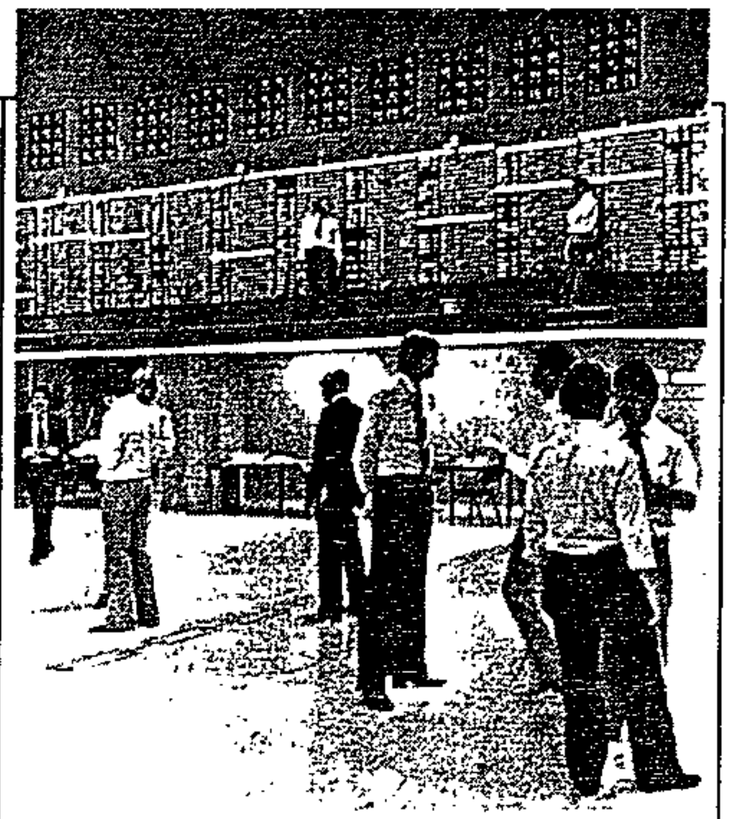
Tax reform could make it more rewarding to save and hasten the shift away from a consumption mentality. Venture capital must be channelled into industries in which we could have a competitive advantage to create new products and jobs. And we must disarm the disinvestment lobby by making it possible for overseas investors to earn attractive profits.

There is much talk about raising productivity — but greater productivity means working harder for the same return, a process which filters down from the top. Meanwhile, the need to modernise has become increasingly urgent.

In the financial sector, a process of widespread change has already begun. It will be drawn into an overall strategy by the De Kock Commission report, which is due to be released within the next few weeks. The intention is that reform will allow a freer flow of funds to sectors of the economy where they are in short supply. Option and futures markets will create hedges that will help to cushion us from the wild fluctuations which have swept through financial markets round the world. All these things will take a long time to do their work and will not offer miracle cures. But we are, at last, it seems, moving forward. ■

GRASPING THE FEELING





JSE . . . sentiment is bullish

BLACK HOUSING

Along the road to reform

Now that the reality of black urbanisation has been accepted by Pretoria, the next big issue is the provision of housing. On what basis is it to be allocated; how is it to be financed; and what role will building standards play? The principle of *werk en woon* — enshrined in the report of the Riekert Commission — could, of course, become an instrument of influx control if local authorities are bound by prohibitive regulations.

Recent policy changes have emphasised that while government remains responsible for providing land and infrastructure, black people themselves are responsible for providing their own houses. The rationale is that this can be done in one of three ways: by buying their existing homes, buying on contract, or building their own structures.

Home ownership for blacks is not new. Government first introduced the concept in 1955 under 30-year leasehold. It was discontinued in 1968 to "stem the flow" of blacks to the cities. The unlamented Connie Mulder's Department of Plural Relations and Development restored it in January 1976 in a vain attempt to pre-empt township unrest. After Soweto 1976, and pressure from the Urban Foundation, Parliament approved legislation for home ownership on a 99-year leasehold basis in 1978. Today all black houses are sold on this basis. Freehold is to follow.

Addressing the issue of swelling black urban populations is already testing government's political will to the utmost. This makes the issue of housing crucial to the reform process.

A recent development is that the private sector has been permitted to enter the black housing market and is selling houses on contract under 99-year leasehold. The products are aimed at a relatively wealthy section of the community, though leasehold also forms the basis of self-help schemes for poorer blacks. Here government provides water and sewerage disposal. Private capital advances technical and financial support. The potential homeowner either builds his own house or buys a basic structure which can be developed.

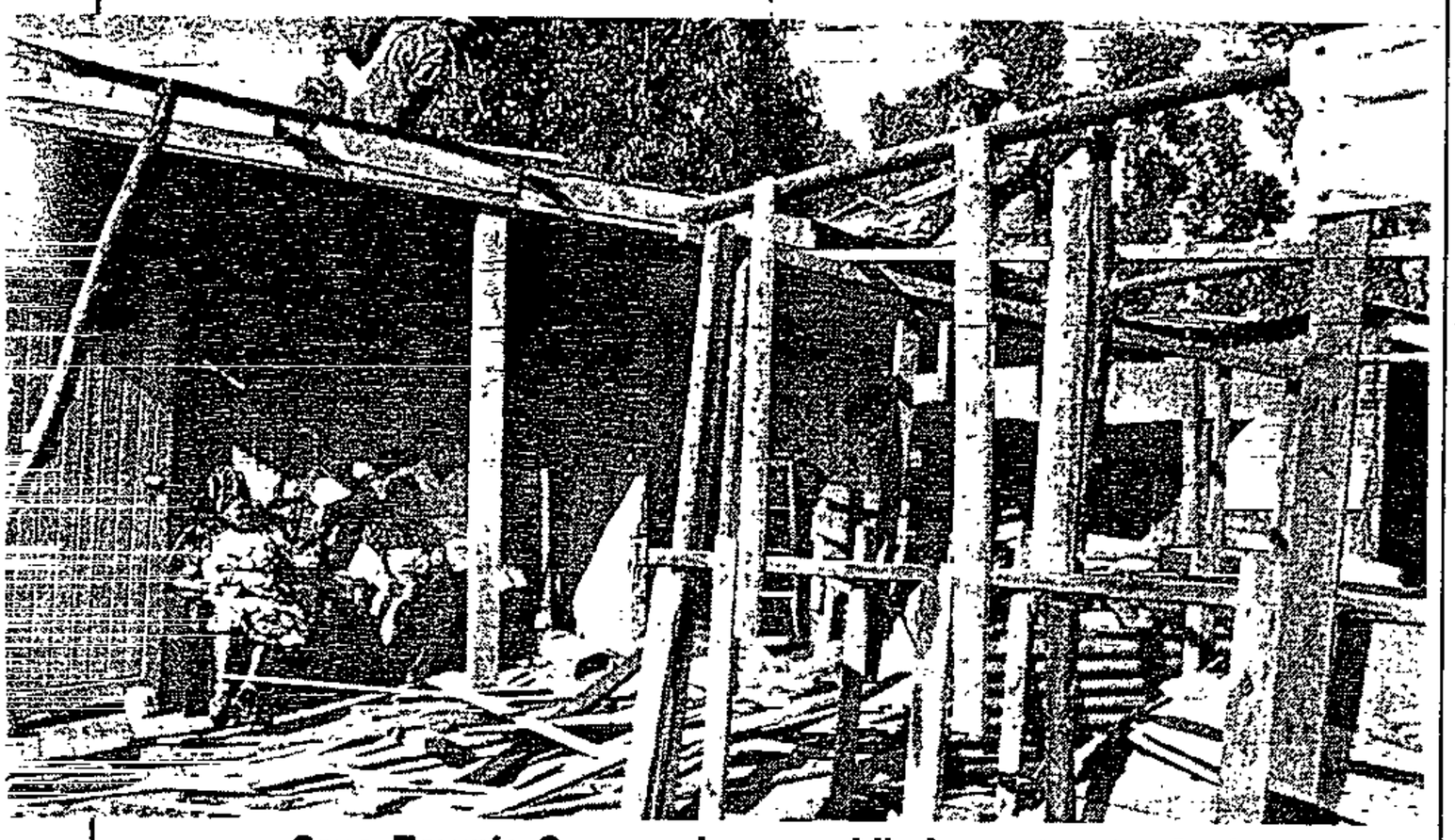
In 1983 government announced that it would sell off 500 000 State-owned houses at discount prices. Officialdom presented this "Great Sale" as a panacea for the housing malaise. Big business welcomed the move as an attempt to appease social conflict; and self-help and contract schemes were similarly hailed.

Two years have passed since then. Yet, only a small number of houses have been sold, despite extensions to the deadline, and the black housing shortage remains as acute as ever. SA also finds itself in the midst of the worst civil unrest since 1976. Accordingly, present policy assumptions need to be questioned.

Proponents of home ownership argue that hundreds of thousands of blacks now have the opportunity to own a house. They see this as a major step towards solving the black housing crisis — and towards defusing the

explosive political situation in the townships. Does home ownership not give blacks a share in the free enterpise system? Will the joys of individual owner occupation not take the sting out of civil unrest?

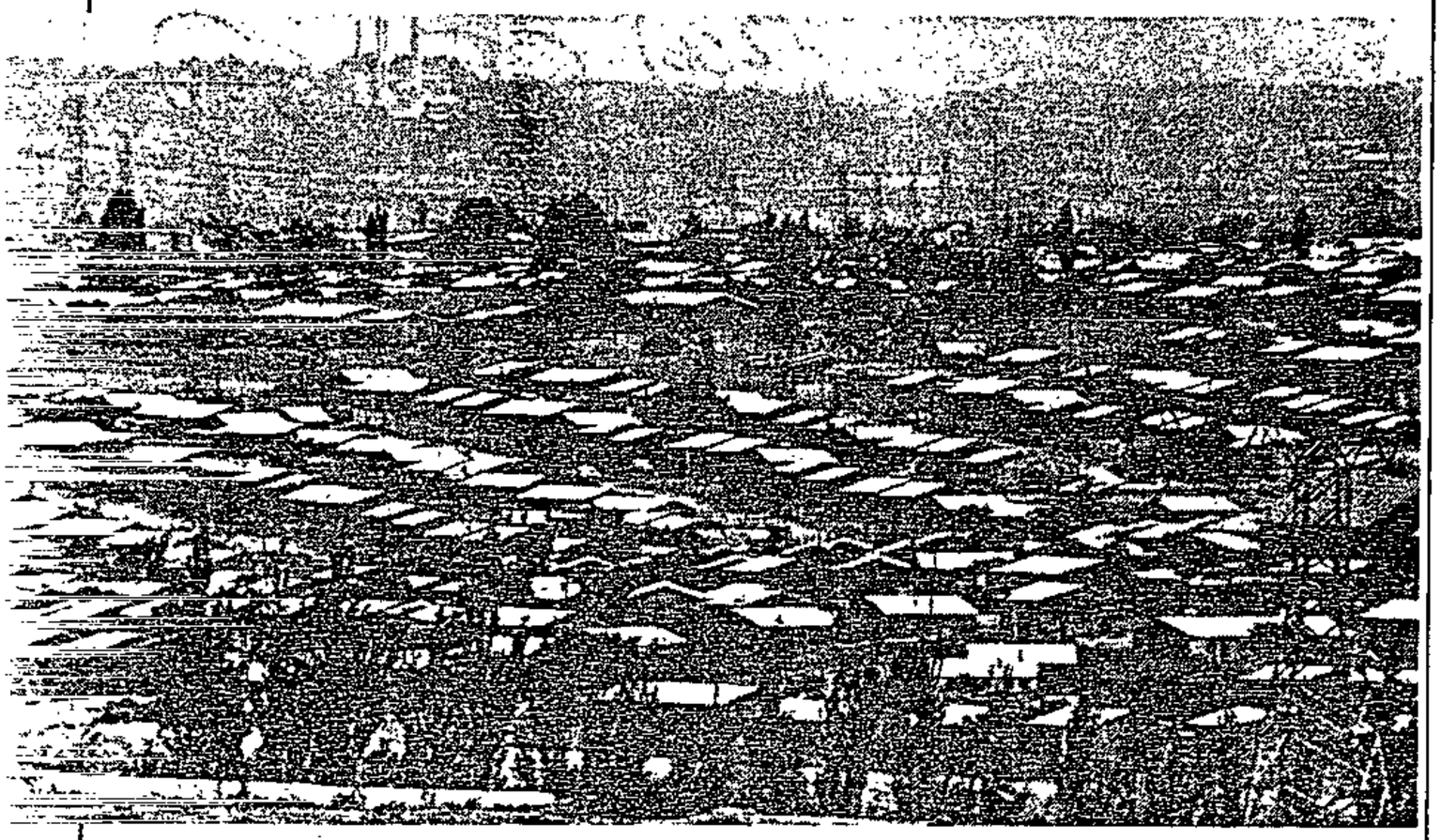
Events during the past nine months raise serious doubts about the validity of this response. Why has the flurry of activity failed to wipe out the critical housing shortage? The simple fact is that housing has been — and still is — an essential instrument of influx control. The insistence remains that house construction conform with conventional building standards; and this is, in turn, linked to the granting of urban rights.



Cape Town's Crossroads ... a blind eye to standards

But there is another reason why less than 250 000 blacks — or under 1,25% — of the total black population of 16m in 1980 owned their own homes. Most blacks simply cannot afford to provide their own housing.

This is hardly surprising. The 1980 census estimated that two-thirds of black breadwinners earned less than R120 a month. Of course there are blacks who earn more. But market research shows that on the Witwatersrand — where earnings are the highest in the country — only 60 000 black families have adequate financial resources to purchase their own houses. According to the Human Awareness Programme, an average 96% of urban residents cannot afford to participate in the cheaper self-help schemes in the white areas. In short, home-ownership is only available for more affluent blacks.



Soweto's matchboxes ... no co-option through ownership

Lately there have been a few notable exceptions. At Crossroads in Cape Town, and at Port Elizabeth's "Soweto on the sea," for instance, officials have been turning a blind eye to the fact that many squatters' shacks fail-to meet the building standards demanded.

For years now there has been strong suspicion that the *real* aim of government's housing policy is to create an urban elite which will identify with its reform initiatives. This group, it seems, is to be used to maintain law and order through supporting the existing community councils and the new black local authorities. This is a strategy to get the black community to police itself.

It is true that many home-owners support the system. Some have big stakes in it. For instance, some middle management and professional blacks are paying upwards of R50 000 for their piece of real estate. These upmarket residential areas are clearly demarcated from the mass of township matchbox houses. They represent a new black person in the making — someone who will think twice before undermining the *status quo.*

Poorer people are also making hay while the sun shines. Some who bought during the "Great Sale" have sold their renovated houses at a handsome profit and a small black housing property market is developing. They too are acquiring a stake in the *status quo.* Civil servants who qualify for a government housing subsidy are today also buying houses from the Schachat Cullums and Gough Coopers. Relative job security and upward social mobility affect the situation — more blacks are entering the free enterprise system.

But many home-owners are not accepting this role. It is, in fact, unlikely that blacks can be co-opted through home ownership. An upwardly mobile middle-class fosters a crisis of expectations. This is the lesson of the tricameral elections. The western Cape and Lenasia, for example, where there is a large concentration of home-owners, recorded some of the lowest polls. Political analysts have drawn attention to the fact that these urban dwellers are highly politicised and antagonistic to apartheid.

The drive to create a black urban bourgeoisie ran into similar problems during the 1983 black local authority elections. The black middle-class — especially the intelligentsia — is a power base of radical black politics, as the history of the ANC makes plain. Shunned by the intellectuals, the new local bodies have attracted a host of people with little political credibility. A few are opportunists using the councils as vehicles to further their own business interests. Others are semi-literates. This further aggravates the councils' lack of popular support. Many councils have resigned in the face of threats and attacks. They need to be able to deliver far more to their communities.

Government *has* now announced its intention to introduce freehold for blacks — a major advance. But this in itself does not solve the shortage of accommodation. Nor does it do away with the role housing plays in influx control. So how, realistically, does government expect to cope with the expected explosion in black urban populations?

Big business, the Urban Foundation and the *FM* have argued consistently that the first thing that must go is influx control — in its entirety. Blacks should be granted freedom of mobility.

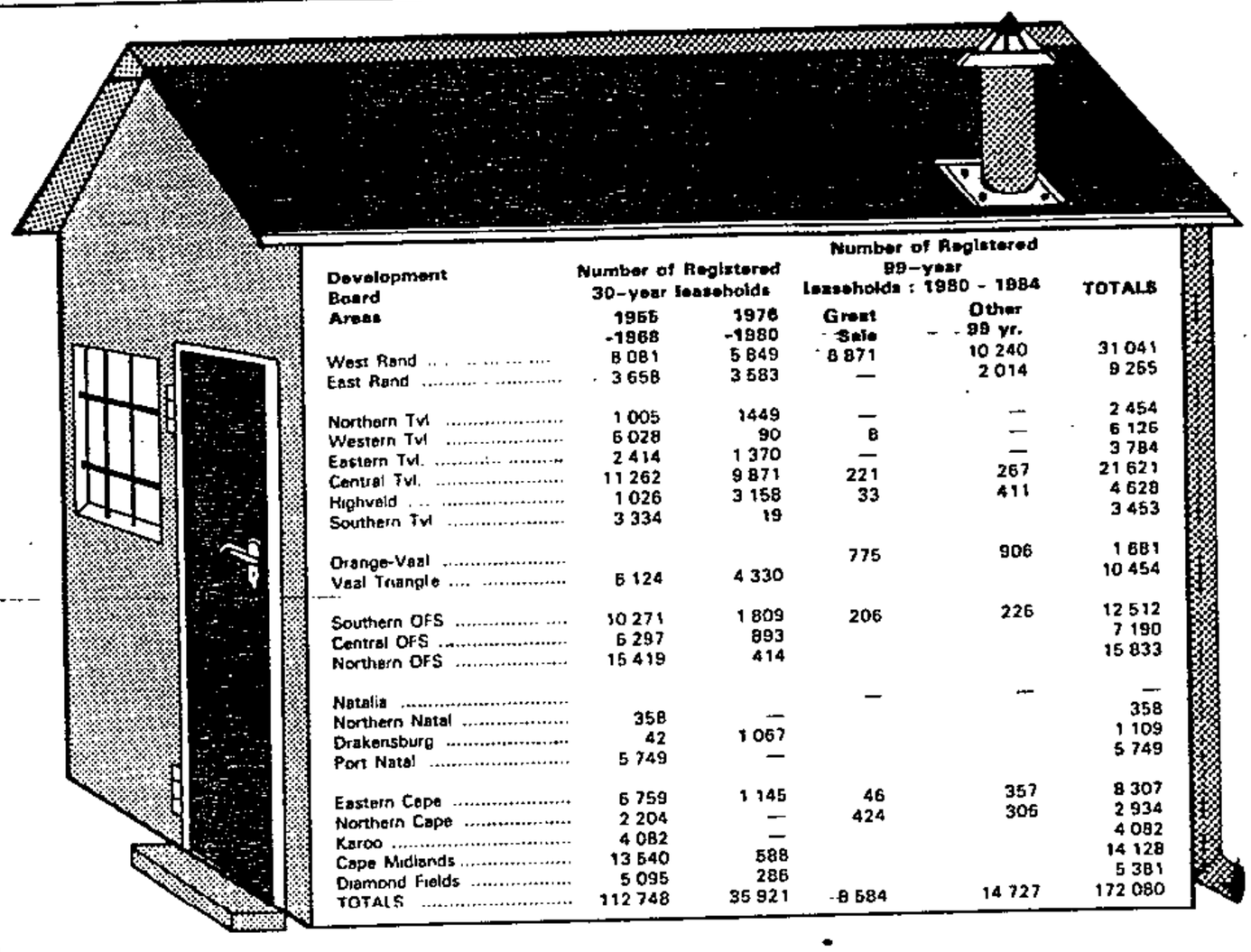
Then minimum construction standards

should be drastically lowered to give blacks the right to house themselves in whatever manner they see fit or can afford — subject to the maintenance of basic health. The experiences of Crossroads and "Soweto on the sea" point towards an urbanisation process less distorted by influx control and expensive standards.

Self-help schemes cannot in themselves obliterate the housing backlog. They should not preclude government-initiated housing programmes in which the private sector can play its rightful role.

However, endemic urban unrest suggests even the abolition of influx control will not be enough. New benefits cannot immediately allay black resistance to a system that has excluded them for so long. And this resistance hangs like a cloud over the reform initiative. Dissatisfaction with inadequate township housing fuels other grievances relating to wages and education. The spark of a single rent increase can ignite these feelings into a broader conflagration. This is what happened in Parys and the Vaal Triangle last year. It is happening now in the eastern Cape. Many blacks demand political rights as a condition for peaceful change in SA.

So ultimately the removal of influx control and the reduction of building standards will not have the desired effect unless blacks are given the opportunity to participate in central political forums. That, of course, lies a little further down the reform path than Pretoria is at present prepared to look. ■



Development Board Areas	Number of Registered 30-year leaseholds 1955-1968	1976-1980	Number of Registered 99-year leaseholds : 1980 - 1984 Great Sale	Other 99 yr.	TOTALS
West Rand	8 081	5 849	8 871	10 240	31 041
East Rand	3 658	3 583	—	2 014	9 255
Northern Tvl	1 005	1449	—	—	2 454
Western Tvl	5 028	90	8	—	6 126
Eastern Tvl.	2 414	1 370	—	—	3 784
Central Tvl.	11 262	9 871	221	267	21 621
Highveld	1 026	3 158	33	411	4 628
Southern Tvl	3 334	19			3 453
Orange-Vaal			775	906	1 681
Vaal Triangle	5 124	4 330			10 454
Southern OFS	10 271	1 809	206	226	12 512
Central OFS	5 297	893			7 190
Northern OFS	15 419	414			15 833
Natalia			—	—	—
Northern Natal	358	—			358
Drakensburg	42	1 067			1 109
Port Natal	5 749	—			5 749
Eastern Cape	5 759	1 145	46	357	8 307
Northern Cape	2 204	—	424	306	2 934
Karoo	4 082	—			4 082
Cape Midlands	13 540	588			14 128
Diamond Fields	5 095	286			5 381
TOTALS	112 748	35 921	8 584	14 727	172 080

ELECTRONIC BANKING

Turning time into value

Electronic banking is characterised, for the most, by the automated teller machines (ATMs) that have mushroomed in urban thoroughfares of late. For the banks, however, electronics has far greater significance.

Today, the adage "time is money" has never been more true. Skyrocketing interest rates, accelerating inflation and the wild currency swings that emerged in the Seventies and early Eighties have driven home how millions can be made or lost each year — depending on how accurately trends are read.

Economic realities, in short, have forced bank treasurers out of the backrooms and onto computer keyboards. Needless to say, like everyone else, banks are having their share of hard times under the regime of high interest rates and high inflation. As the bonds of regulation are rolled back, survival has become a matter of holding the line on costs. And so treasury departments have emerged from paper-logged desks to rank as major profit centres.

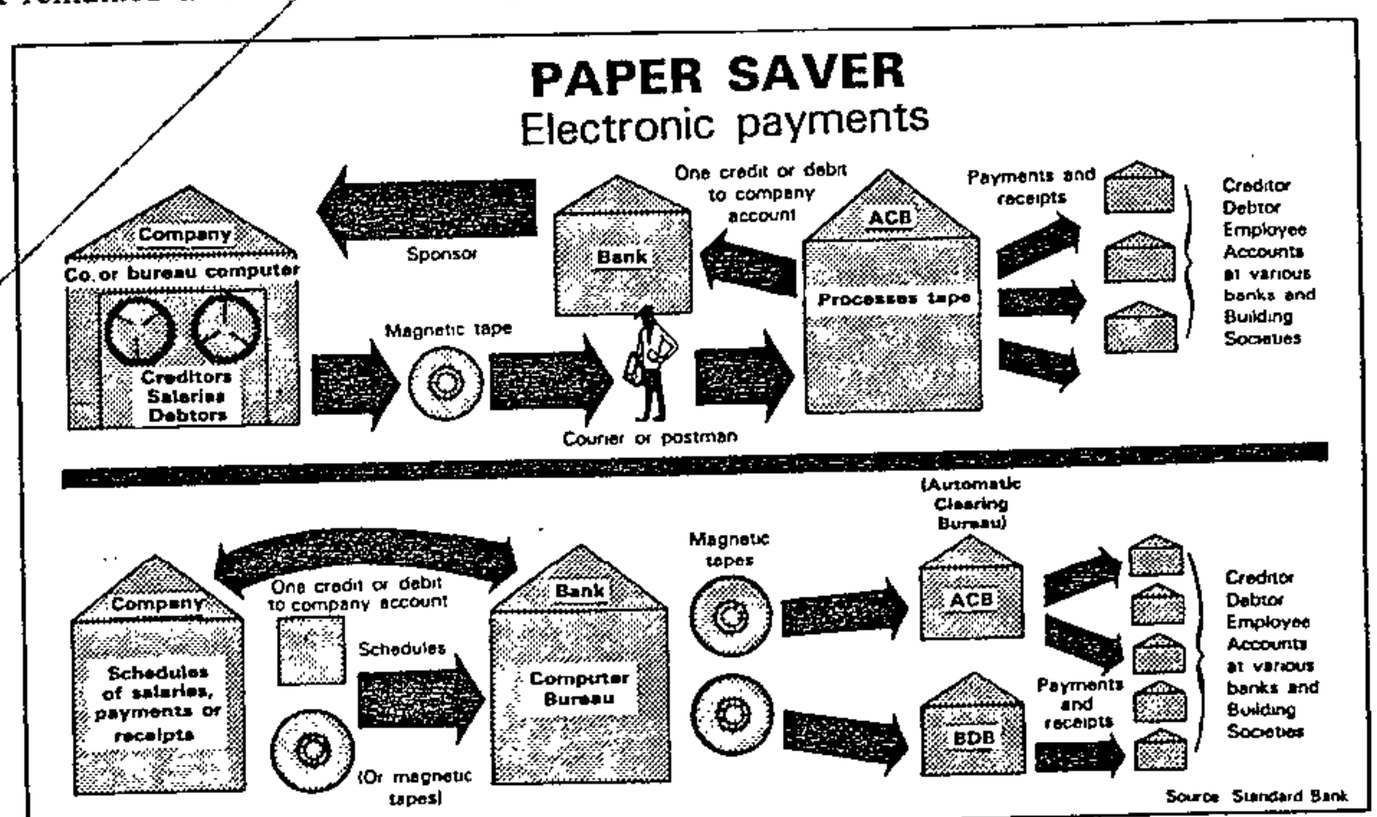
Initially, the impetus was internal. Original electronic banking technology was developed to increase productivity by eliminating repetitive tasks and reducing the chance of operational error in the banks. Fundamentally, it was designed to enable them to keep up with the flows of paper created by their transactions.

These sweeping changes have also paved the way to rationalising staff and reducing personal interchange with that most difficult visitor, the paying customer.

In SA, the decision to computerise internally was taken by some banks as far back as the late Fifties and early Sixties. Initially restricted to courier areas and those areas covered by the Automatic Clearing Bureau, it remained a trickle until the Eighties.

The final goal of complete branch computerisation was attacked with renewed vigour, in line with hotted-up competition between and among financial institutions, and changing economic conditions. The race was on — especially by the top five — for "on-line" operations.

At an advantage were the urban-based banks — Trust Bank and Nedbank — with the highest assets per capita. Says Trust Bank senior manager Etienne du Toit: "It was a strategic decision taken by Jan Marais right from the outset. We were the first to



WEDNESDAY, 5 JUNE 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Hansard Q.61.1711 5/6/85

Ciskei: dams

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

(1) Whether his Department is responsible for the construction of any dams in the Republic of Ciskei; if so, (a) why, (b) in terms of what agreement, (c) what total number of dams (i) have been and (ii) are to be constructed, (d) who (i) constructed and/or (ii) will construct these dams and (e) what is the total amount to be spent on the construction of these dams;

(2) whether this money is included in the statutory amount allocated to Ciskei in terms of independence agreements; if not, (a) why not and (b) from what account will this money be paid?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) In terms of an agreement at independence as published in *Government Gazette* No 8204 of 14 May 1982.

(c) Three new dams and the completion of work on one dam that was built by the Ciskei Government as well as one weir.

(i) The Boesmankranz Dam, the Glenbrock Dam and the weir at Ntabatemba have been completed.

(ii) The Bingfield Dam is being built at present and the design of the Yellowwoods Dam has been completed. The dam will be built as soon as funds are available.

(d) (i) and (ii) Except for the Glenbrock Dam, which was built by the Department of Agriculture of the Republic of Ciskei, the completed dams were built by private contractors and the dams not completed as yet either are being built or will be built by such contractors.

(e) R30 000 000.

(2) No.

(a) The agreement stipulates that the RSA will finance the projects.

(b) The South African Development Trust account.

Hansard

Housing

(339) Q-61.1712 5/6/85

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

Whether his Department spent any money in the 1984-85 financial year on the construction of housing for Blacks in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Pietermaritzburg, (d) Pretoria, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) Kimberley, (g) East London, (h) Bloemfontein and (i) Johannesburg; if not, why not; if so, what amount in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The Department of Co-operation and Development did not spend money for this purpose, but the development boards spent the amounts indicated hereunder. These funds were provided mainly by the National Housing Commission.

(a) Cape Town ..... R24 754 428 towards housing.
R49 280 150 towards infrastructure.

(b) Durban ..... R 564 464 towards housing.
R 4 761 851 towards infrastructure.

(c) Pietermaritzburg ..... R 62 994 towards housing.
R 709 842 towards infrastructure.

(d) Pretoria ..... R 801 316 towards infrastructure.

(e) Port Elizabeth ..... R 7 809 349 towards housing.
R28 944 660 towards infrastructure.

(f) Kimberley ..... R 335 800 towards housing.
R 4 595 174 towards infrastructure.

(g) East London ..... R 251 840 towards infrastructure.

(h) Bloemfontein ..... R34 262 towards housing.
R 2 479 862 towards infrastructure.

(i) Johannesburg ..... R36 038 302 towards infrastructure and housing. A break down into infrastructural and housing components is not readily available.

Hansard

99-year leasehold scheme

Q 61.1713 5/6/85

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

(a) How many persons in each specified township falling under the control of the Eastern Cape Development Board applied for leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme in 1984, (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (c)(i) what total number of houses are held in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) Port Elizabeth 63.
Uitenhage 11.
Grahamstown 4.

(b) (i)

Members who are officers of the Department

Mr R P G Kotze—Chairman

(b) Port Elizabeth 63 31 December 1984.
Uitenhage 11 31 December 1984.
Grahamstown 4 31 December 1984.

(c) (i) Port Elizabeth 234.
Uitenhage 68.
Grahamstown 49.

(c) (ii) 8 May 1985.

National Marketing Council

930. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(a) How many members are serving on the National Marketing Council at present, (b) what are their (i) names and (ii) background in respect of marketing and (c) for how long has each of these members served on this Council?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(a) Eight.

(ii)

Economist, Qualifications: BComm and MBA. In the service of the Department since 1962. Member of the Council since 1975. Vice-Chairman of the Council since 1977. Chairman of the Council since 1981.

WEDNESDAY, 5 JUNE 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

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(1) Whether his Department is responsible for the construction of any dams in the Republic of Ciskei; if so, (a) why, (b) in terms of what agreement, (c) what total number of dams (i) have been and (ii) are to be constructed, (d) who (i) constructed and/or (ii) will construct these dams and (e) what is the total amount to be spent on the construction of these dams;

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(d) (i) and (ii) Except for the Glenbrock Dam, which was built by the Department of Agriculture of the Republic of Ciskei, the completed dams were built by private contractors and the dams not completed as yet either are being built or will be built by such contractors.

(e) R30 000 000.

(2) No.

(a) The agreement stipulates that the RSA will finance the projects.

(b) The South African Development Trust account.

Hansard

339 Q-601.1712 5/6/85

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Hansard

99-year leasehold scheme

Q 601.1713 5/6/85

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Uitenhage 11.
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(b) (i)

Members who are officers of the Department

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(a) Eight.

(ii)

Economist, Qualifications: BComm and MBA. In the service of the Department since 1962. Member of the Council since 1975. Vice-Chairman of the Council since 1977. Chairman of the Council since 1981.

Section 10 curbs on urban blacks relaxed further

Argus 19/6/85

Parliamentary Staff

A SIGNIFICANT relaxation of Section 10 restrictions on blacks who qualify to be in urban areas has been passed by the standing committee on co-operation and development, in Parliament.

The relaxation amends the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to allow blacks to qualify for Section 10 rights cumulatively at different places of employment and in different areas.

It also reduces from 15 years to 10 years the qualifying period for blacks who have lawfully resided continuously in any area.

The original Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill provided only for the extension of the right to make up and retain Section 10 qualification periods from one specific area only to different urban areas.

The Bill is now expected to be passed by all three Houses of Parliament.

The omnibus Bill also scraps the permit system for people other than blacks who wish to enter black townships, villages or hostels.

At the same time it provides for a police officer to evict any person, other than a black who is deemed to be undesriable, with a view to the maintenance of public order or security.

Such a person may also be banned from entering a black area for a period not exceeding three months.

● A provision contained in the original version of the Bill which provided for the retrospective amendment of legislation requiring the approval of Parliament for the resettlement of a black community from Magopa to Pachsdraal has been withdrawn by the committee.

Weather 2, Letters 6, Finance 8, Women 11, Racing 12, Sport 13-14, TV — Page 3 of Tonight.

Local authorities

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

(1) (a) (i) How many local authorities have been established in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act, No 102 of 1982 and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished, (b) in respect of which townships were they established in each case and (c) what total number of councillors were elected in terms of the said legislation in respect of each such local authority when these local authorities were first introduced;

(2) (a) how many (i) councillors and (ii) mayors had resigned from each specified Black local authority since 1 September 1984, and (b) which specified Black local authorities were still functioning in the Republic, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) Whether any by-elections have been held since 1 September 1984; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(4) whether any of these (a) councillors and (b) mayors have (i) been attacked and (ii) had their (aa) houses and (bb) businesses burnt or destroyed; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) (i) 38.

(ii) 28 May 1985.

(b) Galeshewe (Kimberley).
Pabalello (Upington).
Nonzwakasi (De Aar).
Evaton (Vanderbijlpark).
Lekoa (Vanderbijlpark).
Seeisoville (Kroonstad).
Bohlokong (Bethlehem).
Thabong (Welkom).
Mangaung (Bloemfontein).
Kutlwanong (Odendaalsrus).
Meloding (Virginia).
Phahameng (Bultfontein).
Phomolong (Hennenman).
KwaNobuhle (Uitenhage).
Kayamnandi (Port Elizabeth).
Rini (Grahamstown).
Lingelihle (Cradock).
Mamelodi (Pretoria).
Atteridgeville (Pretoria).
BelaBela (Warmbad).
Kwa Guqa (Witbank).
Mhluzi (Middelburg).
Ikageng (Potchefstroom).
Jouberton (Klerksdorp).
Wesselton (Ermelo).
Soweto (Johannesburg).
Dobsonville (Johannesburg).
Diepmeadow (Johannesburg).
Alexandra (Sandton).
Kagiso (Krugersdorp).
Mohlakeng (Randfontein).
Katlehong (Germiston).
Daveyton (Benoni).
Wattville (Benoni).
Kwa Thema (Springs).
Tembisa (Kempton Park).
Tokoza (Alberton).
Vosloorus (Boksburg).

(c)

Galeshewe	12
Phabalello	6
Nonzwakasi	6
Evaton	11
Lekoa	39
Seeisoville	15
Bohlokong	11
Thabong	9
Mangaung	17
Kutlwanong	4
Meloding	5
Phahameng	6
Phomolong	6
KwaNobuhle	16
Kayamnandi	21
Rini	9
Lingelihle	7
Mamelodi	12
Atteridgeville	11
BelaBela	5
Kwa Guqa	13
Mhluzi	11
Ikageng	8
Jouberton	8

Wesselton	10
Soweto	30
Dobsonville	7
Diepmeadow	15
Alexandra	9
Kagiso	11
Mohlakeng	7
Katlehong	15
Daveyton	10
Wattville	5
Kwa Thema	10
Tembisa	17
Tokoza	9
Vosloorus	9

(2) (a) (28 May 1985).

Local Authority	(i) Councillors	(ii) Mayors
Galeshewe	Nil	Nil
Pabalello	Nil	Nil
Nonzwakasi	Nil	Nil
Evaton	3	Nil
Lekoa	7	Nil
Seeisoville	5	Nil
Bohlokong	Nil	Nil
Thabong	1	Nil
Mangaung	Nil	Nil
Kutlwanong	Nil	Nil
Meloding	Nil	Nil
Phahameng	Nil	Nil
Phomolong	Nil	Nil
Kayamnandi	5	Nil
KwaNobuhle	16	1
Rini	1	Nil
Lingelihle	5	1
Mamelodi	1	Nil
Atteridgeville	Nil	1
BelaBela	Nil	Nil
Mhluzi	Nil	Nil
Ikageng	Nil	Nil
Jouberton	Nil	Nil
Kwa Guqa	2	Nil
Wesselton	Nil	Nil
Soweto	Nil	Nil
Dobsonville	Nil	Nil
Diepmeadow	Nil	Nil
Alexandra	1	Nil
Kagiso	Nil	Nil
Mohlakeng	Nil	Nil
Katlehong	1	1
Daveyton	1	Nil
Wattville	Nil	Nil
Kwa Thema	1	Nil
Tembisa	6	1
Tokoza	Nil	Nil
Vosloorus	Nil	Nil

(b) All local authorities mentioned in (1)(a)(i) above except the Town Council of KwaNobuhle and the Village Council of Lingelihle in the Eastern Cape where the councillors have resigned.

(3) Yes, 8 (eight) until 28 May 1985.

(4) Yes.

(a) (i) 10.

(ii) (aa) 79.

(bb) 20.

(b) (i) Nil.

(ii) (aa) 15.

(bb) 10.

(28 May 1985).

Community councils/councillors

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

(1) (a) How many (i) community councils and (ii) community councillors for each specified community council were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) where are these community council's situated in each case;

(2) whether any (a) councillors and (b) mayors have resigned from community councils since 1 September 1984; if so, (i) how many in respect of each specified council and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(3) whether any by-elections have been held since 1 September 1984; if so, how many in respect of each specified community council as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(4) whether any of these (a) councillors and (b) mayors have (i) been attacked and (ii) had their (aa) houses and (bb) businesses burnt or destroyed; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(Information on 24 May 1985)

(1)(a)(i)	195	(ii)	(b)
	Amersfoort	6	Eastern Transvaal
	Barberton	6	,,
	Breyten	6	,,
	Carolina	6	,,
	Davel	6	,,
	Morgenzon	6	,,
	Piet Retief	7	,,
	Sabie	3	,,
	Wakkerstroom	6	,,
	Waterval-Boven	6	,,
	Balfour	6	Highveld
	Belfast	6	,,
	Bethal	8	,,
	Dullstroom	5	,,
	Greylingstad	6	,,
	Langverwacht	8	,,
	Leandra	4	,,
	Lydenburg	6	,,
	Ogies	8	,,
	Perdekop	6	,,
	Standerton	9	,,
	Volksrust	7	,,
	Carletonville	8	Western Transvaal
	Stilfontein	8	,,
	Orkney	8	,,
	Lichtenburg	5	,,
	Fochville	5	,,
	Ventersdorp	5	,,
	Koster	5	,,
	Hartbeesfontein	5	,,
	Wolmaransstad	4	,,
	Bloemhof	5	,,
	Leeudoornstad	5	,,
	Makwassie	5	,,
	Zeerust	5	,,
	Swartruggens	5	,,
	Coligny	4	,,
	Schweizer-Reneke	4	,,
	Ottosdal	5	,,
	Christiana	5	,,
	Britz	6	Central Transvaal
	Thabazimbi	6	,,

(1)(a)(i)		(ii)	(b)
	Ashton	7	Western Cape
	Robertson	4	,,
	Ceres	5	,,
	Worcester	3	,,
	Paarl	6	,,
	Hermanus	5	,,
	Stellenbosch	7	,,
	Kuilsrivier	7	,,
	Cape Town	19	,,
	Kuisebmond	7	Walvis Bay
	Barkly West	6	Northern Cape
	Britstown	5	,,
	Daniëlskuil	3	,,
	Delportshoop	6	,,
	Douglas	6	,,
	Griekwastad	6	,,
	Olifantshoek	3	,,
	Petrusville	3	,,
	Philipstown	5	,,
	Postmasburg	4	,,
	Prieska	6	,,
	Reivilo	6	,,
	Ritchie	6	,,
	Jan Kempdorp	6	,,
	Vryburg	2	,,
	Warrenton	6	,,
	Windsorton	6	,,
	Westonaria/Bekkersdal	7	West Rand
	Delmas	8	East Rand
	Cullinan	6	,,
	Devon	7	,,
	Heidelberg	0	,,
	Nigel	0	,,
	Brakpan	8	,,
	Aliwal North	6	Eastern Cape
	Barkly East	6	,,
	Burgersdorp	8	,,
	Cathcart	6	,,
	Dordrecht	5	,,
	East London	8	,,
	Elliot	5	,,
	Hofmeyr	2	,,
	Indwe	6	,,
	Jamestown	4	,,
	King Williams Town	4	,,
	Komga	4	,,
	Lady Grey	6	,,
	Maclear	6	,,
	Molteno	6	,,
	Queenstown	8	,,
	Sterkstroom	6	,,
	Steynburg	5	,,
	Stutterheim	6	,,

(1)(a)(i)		(ii)	(b)
	Tarkastad	4	Eastern Cape
	Ugie	6	,,
	Venterstad	6	,,
	Aberdeen	0	,,
	Beaufort West	0	,,
	Colesberg	1	,,
	Graaff-Reinett	0	,,
	Hanover	0	,,
	Jansenville	0	,,
	Klipplaat	0	,,
	Middelburg	8	,,
	Mossel Bay	5	,,
	Noupoort	0	,,
	Oudtshoorn	4	,,
	Pearston	1	,,
	Richmond	0	,,
	Steytlerville	0	,,
	Victoria West	0	,,
	Adelaide/Bedford	1	,,
	Alexandria	0	,,
	Fort Beaufort	7	,,
	Hankey	6	,,
	Humansdorp	0	,,
	Kirkwood	0	,,
	Paterson/Alicedale	5	,,
	Port Alfred/Bathurst	2	,,
	Somerset East/Cookhouse	8	,,
	Arlington	4	Orange Vaal
	Bothaville	6	,,
	Clarens	4	,,
	Cornelia	4	,,
	Edenville	4	,,
	Frankfort	5	,,
	Harrismith	8	,,
	Heilbron	6	,,
	Kestell	4	,,
	Koppies	5	,,
	Lindley	5	,,
	Memel	4	,,
	Oranjeville	4	,,
	Parys	0	,,
	Petrussteyn	4	,,
	Reitz	5	,,
	Steynsrust	5	,,
	Tweeling	3	,,
	Viljoenskroon	5	,,
	Villiers	4	,,
	Vrede	7	,,
	Vredefort	5	,,
	Warden	4	,,
	Bethuli	4	Southern OFS
	Boshof	6	,,
	Brandfort	6	,,

(1)(a)(i)		(ii)	(b)
	Clocolan	6	Southern OFS
	Dealesville	6	,,
	Dewetsdorp	6	,,
	Edenburg	6	,,
	Exelsior	6	,,
	Ficksburg	6	,,
	Fouriesburg	5	,,
	Fauriesmith	5	,,
	Hoopstad	6	,,
	Hertzogville	6	,,
	Hobhouse	4	,,
	Jacobsdal	6	,,
	Jagersfontein	7	,,
	Koffiefontein	6	,,
	Ladybrand	7	,,
	Marquard	6	,,
	Petrusburg	5	,,
	Philippolis	6	,,
	Paul Roux	6	,,
	Reddersburg	5	,,
	Rosendal	6	,,
	Rouxville	6	,,
	Senekal	6	,,
	Smithfield	6	,,
	Soutpan	5	,,
	Springfontein	6	,,
	Theunissen	6	,,
	Trompsburg	4	,,
	Tweespruit	6	,,
	Ventersburg	5	,,
	Winburg	6	,,
	Wesselsbron	6	,,
	Wepener	5	,,
	Zastron	6	,,
	Matatiele	6	Natal
	Mooi River	5	,,
	Paulpietersburg	5	,,
	Vryheid	7	,,
	Dundee	6	,,
	Glencoe	5	,,
	Ladysmith	6	,,
	Colenso	4	,,
	Greytown	5	,,
	Pietermaritzburg	0	,,
	Durban	10	,,
	Tongaat	6	,,
	Kokstad	6	,,

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) *Council Members*

Community Council of Sabie	2
Community Council of Leandra	2
Community Council of Schweizer-Reneke	1
Community Council of Worcester	4
Community Council of Robertson	3
Community Council of Paarl	1
Community Council of Cape Town	2
Community Council of Postmasburg	2
Community Council of Olifantshoek	1
Community Council of Danielskuil	2
Community Council of Petrusville	1
Community Council of Vryburg	3
Community Council of Heidelberg	7
Community Council of Nigel	8
Community Council of Brakpan	2
Community Council of Bothaville	1
Community Council of Parys	5
Community Council of Tweeling	1
Community Council of Villiers	1
Community Council of Bethuli	1
Community Council of Hobhouse	1
Community Council of Koffiefontein	1
Community Council of Springfontein	1
Community Council of Trompsburg	2
Community Council of Elliot	1
Community Council of Hofmeyr	3
Community Council of Steynsburg	1
Community Council of Tarkastad	3
Community Council of Aberdeen	6
Community Council of Beaufort West	7
Community Council of Colesberg	7
Community Council of Graaff-Reinett	8
Community Council of Hanover	6
Community Council of Jansenville	6
Community Council of Klipplaat	6
Community Council of Noupoort	7
Community Council of Oudtshoorn	3
Community Council of Pearston	5
Community Council of Richmond	5
Community Council of Steytlerville	4
Community Council of Victoria West	5
Community Council of Adelaide/Bedford	8
Community Council of Alexandria	5
Community Council of Humansdorp	8
Community Council of Kirkwood	7
Community Council of Paterson/Alicedale	2
Community Council of Port Alfred/Bathurst	5
Community Council of Somerset East/Cookhouse	1
Community Council of Dundee	1
Community Council of Pietermaritzburg	7
Community Council of Durban	2

Chairmen (Mayors)

Community Council of Sabie	1
Community Council of Wolmaransstad	1
Community Council of Petrusville	1
Community Council of Heidelburg	1
Community Council of Nigel	1
Community Council of Brakpan	1
Community Council of Parys	1
Community Council of Hobhouse	1
Community Council of Alexandria	1
Community Council of Humansdorp	1
Community Council of Kirkwood	1
Community Council of Aberdeen	1
Community Council of Beaufort West	1
Community Council of Colesberg	1
Community Council of Graaff-Reinett	1
Community Council of Hanover	1
Community Council of Jansenville	1
Community Council of Klipplaat	1
Community Council of Noupoort	1
Community Council of Richmond	1
Community Council of Steytlerville	1
Community Council of Victoria West	1

(ii) 24 May 1985.

(3) Yes—

Community Council of Wolmaransstad	1
Community Council of Cape Town	2
Community Council of Postmasburg	2
Community Council of Olifantshoek	1
Community Council of Daniëlskuil	1
Community Council of Petrusville	1
Community Council of Cornelia	1
Community Council of Harrismith	1
Community Council of Viljoenskroon	1
Community Council of Villiers	1
Community Council of Koffiefontein	1
Community Council of Springfontein	1
Community Council of Lady Grey	1
Community Council of Stutterheim	1
Community Council of Elliot	1
Community Council of Maclear	1
Community Council of Hofmeyr	1
Community Council of Jamestown	1
Community Council of Klipplaat	1
Community Council of Richmond	1

(As at 24 May 1985).

(4) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) (aa) Yes—houses—6 (as at 24 May 1985).

(bb) Yes—businesses—3 (as at 24 May 1985).

(b) (i) No.

(ii) (aa) Yes—houses—4 (as at 24 May 1985).

(bb) Yes—businesses—2 (as at 24 May 1985).

Rabid animals: vaccination

977. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of confirmed cases of rabid animals in the Republic of South Africa; if so, how many of each type of animal was found to be rabid in each veterinary region in the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) whether his Department has taken steps to supply each veterinary region with vaccine; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what quantities and (b) to which organizations was such vaccine supplied;

(3) whether his Department (a) has entered into any agreements and/or (b) liaises with any national and independent Black states in regard to the inoculation of animals along common boundaries; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of such (i) agreements and/or (ii) liaison;

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

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) Yes, 1 April 1984 until 31 March 1985:
Transvaal—28
(24 meercat and 4 dogs).
Northern and Eastern Transvaal—17
(3 meercats, 8 dogs, 5 cattle and 1 cane-rat).
Highfeld—98
(55 meercat, 13 dogs, 24 cattle, 3 mongoose, 2 cats and 1 pig).
Orange Free State—78
(1 musk-cat, 9 jackal, 23 meercat, 14 dogs, 22 cattle, 2 sheep, 4 cats and 3 aardwolf).
Natal—148
(7 meercat, 128 dogs, 8 cattle, 1 sheep and 4 cats).
Western Cape—15
(1 goat, 5 jackal, 6 dogs, 1 cat and 2 meercat).

2(a) and (b) Yes, vaccine was supplied to State and private veterinarians in each veterinary region. The following inoculations were done:

Region	Dogs	Cats
Transvaal	45 893	8 940
Northern and Eastern Transvaal	47 641	1 064
Highfeld	56 141	10 736
Orange Free State ..	12 462	2 912
Natal	179 791	23 704
Eastern Cape and Karoo	13 331	5 265
Western Cape	5 201	850
	360 460	53 471

3(a) and (b) Yes, agreements were reached with all national and independant Black States to supply similar veterinary services in respect of, among others, the control and reporting of diseases. All confirmed cases of rabies in these State are reported to the Directorate of Veterinary Services and inoculations along common boundaries are administered accordingly.

(4) No.

Rabid animals: vaccination

978. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of confirmed cases of rabid animals in national and independent Black states; if not, why not; if so, how many of each type of animal was found to be rabid in each such state in the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) whether his Department has taken steps to supply each of these states with vaccine; if not, why not; is so, (a) in what quantities and (b) to which organizations was such vaccine supplied;

(3) whether his Department (a) has entered into any arrangements and/or (b) liaises with any national and independent Black states in regard to the inoculation of animals along common boundaries; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of such (i) arrangements and/or (ii) liaison;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No. Statistics are kept by Onderstepoort and the Directorate of Veterinary Services of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

(2) No. Vaccine is freely available and may be ordered directly from Onderstepoort by the national states and the independent states.

(3) (a) and (b) No.

The matter is dealt with by the Directorate: Veterinary Services of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

(4) No.

Hansard

Unrest situations: persons charged

Q. Col. 1813 13/6/85

992. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any persons were charged following their arrest by South African Defence Force personnel in, as a result of or in connection with unrest situations in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges in each case;

(2) whether any of these persons were convicted as a result; if so, (a) how many and (b) of what offences in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) and (2) No, not as far as can be ascertained.

Hansard

National servicemen: religious objection

Q. Col. 1814 13/6/85

1002. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many national servicemen (i) applied for and (ii) were (aa) granted the status of religious objectors and (bb) referred to his Department for placement in alternative forms of service during the period 1 January 1984 up to and including the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these persons were (i) Jehovah's Witnesses, (ii) Roman Catholics, (iii) Anglicans, (iv) Methodists, (v) Baptists, (vi) Presbyterians, (vii) members of the Dutch Reformed Church and (viii) members of any other specified religious denominations?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) 438 (as at 5 June 1985).

(ii) (aa) 353 have been classified as religious objectors, 4 applications have been refused and 81 are awaiting classification.

(bb) 278 letters have already been sent requesting them to report to the offices of the Department of Manpower for evaluation and placement in community service.

Restrictions of Section 10 eased

Cape Times 11/6/85 339

Political Staff

THE restrictions on black people obtaining permanent resident rights in urban areas are to be eased.

The Standing Committee on Co-operation and Development has amended a draft bill to reduce the period of continuous residence, required for the acquisition of permanent rights, is to be reduced from 15 years to 10 years.

Black people will no longer have to work continuously for a single employer for 10 years to acquire these rights, but may work for any number of employers during the 10 years.

These rights to permanent residence in the urban areas can be acquired in terms of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The changes in the qualifying periods have been incorporated into the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, which was further amended by the Standing Committee.

The bill already incorporated an amendment permitting the acquisition of Section 10 rights in any prescribed urban area, rather than in one area, as was the requirement in the past.

Homeland

It also contained a provision that people would not lose section 10 rights if they moved to another area, or if it had become part of a homeland.

Another amendment incorporated by the Standing Committee was that the minimum fine for disqualification from acquiring section 10 rights has been increased from R500 to R1 000, although the disqualifying prison sentence will still be any sentence exceeding six months.

The amended bill retains the abolition of permits for entry into black areas by people who are not black as well as the power to expel people from townships, but the Standing Committee has added the qualification that a police officer must consider the presence of such a person to be undesirable "with a view to the maintenance of public order and security" before serving an order on them.

The Committee also incorporated a right of appeal in writing within seven days to the Minister of Law and Order.

However, the delegation of the power to expel people from black townships to other government officials, including community guards, is retained in the amended bill.

INFLUX CONTROL

Urban Bill to prepare way for influx changes

Parliamentary Staff

PROPOSED legislation to relax certain restrictions on black people in urban areas will prepare the way for a reformation of influx control.

This was indicated by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, when he introduced the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill in Parliament.

Later he told the House of Representatives that revised legislation on influx control would be prepared this year for introduction at next year's session of Parliament.

Dr Viljoen praised and congratulated members of the coloured House for their role in negotiating improvements to the proposed legislation.

The House of Representatives unanimously passed the second reading of two black affairs Bills introduced by Dr Viljoen yesterday. The Bills are the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill.

The first of these measures provides for a significant relaxation of Section 10 restrictions on blacks who qualify to be in urban areas.

It will allow blacks to qualify for Section 10 rights cumulatively at different places of employment and in different areas.

It also reduces from 15 years to 10 years the qualifying period for blacks who have lawfully resided continuously in any area.

Other changes include the scrapping of the permit system for people other than blacks who wish to enter black townships, villages or hostels. At the same time it provides for a police officer to evict any person other than black who is deemed to be undesirable.

The second Bill introduced by Dr Viljoen provides for an interim solution to the problem of leasehold rights for black women. The amendment is aimed at solving difficulties of building societies in making loans available to black women.

Dr Viljoen said the revised legislation to be prepared this year would "drastically" change black influx control and provide a "positive strategy" for orderly urbanisation.

In the House of Representatives Mr Tommy Abrahams (Labour Wentworth) said his party was working towards full citizenship rights for all South Africans.

The influx control laws were the most hated laws and needed to be reviewed and systematically removed.

The Labour Party had agreed to support the Bill as an interim measure if certain conditions were met. The conditions included that blacks should not have to work for the same employer for 10 years in order to retain Section 10 rights.

Mr Peter Hendrickse (Labour Addo) said the Labour Party was in principle opposed to influx control, but was being realistic in supporting the legislation because it improved the present situation. The legislation provided greater mobility for black people.

Mr Hendrickse complimented Dr Viljoen on the manner in which he had handled the matter. "We found he is a minister we can talk to and negotiate with."

Dr Gerrit Viljoen

Mr Harry Schwarz

COPPER MINING

Bid to secure future of O'Okiep

Parliamentary Staff

A Bill enabling the Minister of Finance to enter into a formal financial agreement with the O'Okiep Copper Company in Namaqualand was read for a second time in Parliament.

Motivating the Bill at a joint sitting, the Deputy-Minister of Finance, Mr Kent Durr, said a dramatic decline in the copper market in 1981 threatened to close the mine at Carolusberg if additional funds could not be found.

The copper company, which has retrenched thousands of people in recent years, approached the Government for aid.

"It bears noting that some 13 000 people, mostly coloured, are dependent, either directly or indirectly, for their livelihood on the continued operation of the mine and that very little alternative economic activity is available in the region," Mr Durr said.

In addition, three villages and their infrastructure were managed by O'Okiep.

In order to ensure social stability in the area the Government issued a guarantee of up to R40-million on a new loan to the company by Barclays Bank.

However, the copper market "remained in the doldrums" and the Government was obliged to pay Barclays R32,8-million, now regarded as a loan to the company repayable to the Government by 1990.

Mr Durr said adequate security had been put up for the loan.

The action was a "positive step in combating the de-population of the rural areas in line with Government policy of regional economic development," Mr Durr said.

INCOME TAX

Section 10 improvement 'marginal'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Legislation providing for easier accumulation of Section 10 rights for urban blacks was only a marginal improvement in the "very sensitive" issue of influx control, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said yesterday.

However, the PFP would still support the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill — which provided for black women to have the legal power to take out 99-year leasehold rights and apply for loans from building societies.

The system whereby all people other than blacks must apply for a permit before entering a black urban area would also be abolished, although a commissioned police officer might prohibit people from entering or order them to leave such areas if he was of the opinion they were "undesirable" and that the "public order and security" was threatened.

Mr H J Tempel (NP Ermelo) said Mr Swart's description of the relaxation of Section 10 restrictions was "unreasonable" as these rights were highly valued by blacks and the move would be welcomed in their communities.

Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said his party opposed the bill as it was against any relaxation of Section 10 rights.

The government had agreed to let illegal squatters from Crossroads stay at the new black township of Khayelitsha for 18 months but this was only a government bluff, as it was obvious they would stay there permanently.

Although Crossroads squatters were being resettled at the new township there was no perceptible reduction of the numbers in Crossroads.

The exact opposite was in fact happening and the CP had information of large-scale influx of black people from Ciskei and Transkei to the Western Cape. — Sapa

Govt 'not promoting chaotic urbanization

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government was not establishing a climate for chaotic urbanization by relaxing restrictions on the acquisition of Section 10 rights by urban blacks, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said last night.

He was reacting, in his reply to second-reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, to CP criticism of the provision whereby permanent residence rights may be obtained by urban blacks, under certain conditions, after 10 years instead of 15.

"Orderly squatting" would have to be accepted as an "important part of the urbanization process". But there could not be a total abolition of influx control, Dr Viljoen said.

Contrary to CP claims, officials ensured that areas at Crossroads vacated by squatters resettled at Khayelitsha were not reoccupied by fresh migrants.

Dealing with CP objections to abolition of the permit system for people other than blacks entering black urban areas, he said a mass of black people entered white areas legally every day to work.

"We have no objection to this but there is apparently a great fear of a small number of whites going into black areas."

The CP feared more contraventions of the Immorality Act if the permit system was abolished.

"I would be surprised if the people who contravened the act before this, first applied for permits to enter the black areas," Dr Viljoen said. — Sapa

Call for gradual increase in urbanization

By AUDREY D'ANGELO

PEOPLE of all races should eventually be free to live wherever they want in this country, with cost the only deciding factor, says Mr A J Peile, newly elected president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

He believes the increasing urbanization of black people will help to provide more jobs, although many of these will probably be in the informal sector rather than in smoke-stack industries.

He thinks it will also solve the problem of over-population.

"Previous experience has shown that the urbanization of poorer people usually results in a lower birth-rate, as their way of thinking changes and they realize the advantages of a smaller family.

"This would be to the long-term benefit of the community."

But he thinks it essential that the rate of urbanization should be controlled, to prevent a sudden influx of people to the cities before there are sufficient jobs and an adequate infrastructure.

"I think the moves the government is making to reduce influx control will, if they lead to controlled urbanization, greatly assist in providing more employment opportunities.

"But I think the controls should be relaxed gradually. A sudden free movement of large numbers of people to the cities would not, in itself, create jobs and the present infrastructure is not sufficient for a big surge.

"One hopes that urbanization will increase as fast as we can expand the infrastructure."

Mr Piele, a director of the PFV group of international insurance brokers, feels that as a member of the Anglican church he has a duty to be concerned about socio-economic problems and to help less fortunate people.

He also believes that although the Chamber of Commerce is a business organization, "unashamedly here to help members generate profits", it must be involved in all aspects of the community.

Improving the quality of life of potential customers means creating more opportunities to do business and make more profit.

Discussing Khayelitsha, he said he hoped it would be "attractive enough in its own right for people to want to go and live there.

"One hopes that eventually the market alone will govern where people live.

"I think there are going to be changes to the Group Areas Act but it would be unrealistic to any government to change anything so fundamental to many of its supporters overnight."

Discussing the state of the economy, Mr Peile said that although many members of the chamber were "finding business very tough there is a glimmering of light.

"Some members say that the level of inquiries has improved in the last month or two and some have been converted into firm orders.

"Many of those who had stands in the Design for Living exhibition are over the moon about the amount of business they achieved.

"Although there were fewer visitors to the exhibition than last year they did more business."

Discussing the brain drain of skilled people away from this country, Mr Peile said he believed that the current unrest was not the main reason for people to leave.

The recently passed Citizenship Act making immigrants under 25 liable for conscription might be causing some families to go back overseas.

"Does this country really need conscription?

"One hears so often of young men being conscripted and given jobs which are not productive in any way.

"I get the impression that the Defence Force has more people than it needs and finds it difficult to employ them usefully.

"One solution could be to have a professional army, making it an attractive career."

Inflation and high taxation were other reasons for people with badly needed skills and expertise to leave.

"A year or two ago an executive or a skilled person enjoyed a higher standard of living here than in Britain.

"Now there is parity, if not a swing the other way."

Mr A J Peile, new president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

Unless otherwise stated, all financial news in this issue was compiled by Paul Dold and sub-edited by Godfrey Heynes.

Restricting migrants was policy: speaker

339

GRAHAMSTOWN — Regional development in South Africa was increasingly becoming linked to the notion of planned urbanisation, Professor Bill Davies, professor of development studies at the institute of social and economic research, said.

He was delivering a paper at the conference of university teachers in development administration and African politics at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, during the weekend.

"There can be little doubt that this would constitute a much more effective basis for a more appropriate approach to regional development.

The issue of urbanisation in South Africa was directly concerned with black urbanisation. Previous policy dictates had indicated that the overwhelming intent of government strategy had been that black migrants to towns and cities and their accommodation there should be restricted.

"Now things have changed. The debate is now no longer whether black urbanisation will take place. It centres around where and how it will take place and the regional framework within which it does take place is clearly of central importance."

DISPATCH

The system of eight development regions indicated in the Good Hope plan was the framework within which proposed programmes for urbanisation must be given effect, "at least for the immediate future," Prof Davies said.

18/06/85

"As far as the management and administration of the development process is concerned, it has been suggested the Good Hope plan's eight development regions will become the basis for a second tier of government within a federalist dispensation."

This would constitute multi-racial third tier bodies administering various services at the level of the metropolitan region or for several groupings of non-metropolitan areas coinciding with the boundaries of the regional development associations.

Prof Davies said an appropriate system of regional development could not be based on the present second-tier system of separate provinces and "homelands".

	80/81 R	81/82 R	82/83 R	83/84 R	84/85 R
Costs					
Cost Investigation	1 449,88				
Port Natal					
Administration	5 410,03	6 014,93	7 595,09	2 068,63	3 561,73
Costs					
Cost Investigation	2 830,93				
Pretoria					
Administration	3 598,35	2 984,21	8 095,53	3 796,26	1 683,86
Costs					
Cost Investigation	4 242,84				
Vaal Triangle					
Administration	1 708,10	2 420,55	526,85	3 554,14	4 961,10
Costs					
Cost Investigation		8 746,53			
West Rand					
Administration	8 826,50	12 232,07	7 121,72	14 353,78	14 232,27
Costs					
Cost Investigation	4 470,99				
East Rand					
Administration	4 383,16	6 570,18	3 858,32	14 616,32	15 899,80
Costs					
Cost Investigation	2 997,11				

Freehold property rights

HANSARD 19/6/85 Q at 1999 (339)

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

(1) Whether freehold property rights are to be granted to Black persons living in the (a)(i) urban and (ii) rural areas of the Republic and (b) national states; if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) whether Black persons residing in certain areas are to be excluded from gaining these rights; if so, (a) why and (b) which areas;

(3) whether he or any member of the South African Government has received any representations regarding freehold rights for Blacks from any Black leaders in 1985; if so, (a) what are the names of these Black leaders, (b) which Black communities do they represent, (c)(i) when and (ii) by whom were these representations received and (d) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(4) whether any Black persons have been granted freehold rights; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) where in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) and (2) the implementation of the Government's decision that freehold in urban Black areas, scheduled areas and released areas may be acquired by Blacks who qualify therefor, is receiving attention. Negotiations are also taking place with the governments of national states with a view to promote the granting of freehold in those states.

(3) In the course of the past few months representations were received by myself and the Department as well as by the Special Cabinet Committee for Black Constitutional Development from a variety of Black leaders, including Chief Ministers and Ministers of the national states, members of the management of UCASA and members of Black local authorities. The purport of the representations was that freehold in land should become available to Blacks. These representations were considered by the Special Cabinet Committee and led to recommendations which found response in the State President's announcement that freehold will be made available along with 99 year leasehold to Black persons who qualify for it.

(4) There are many Blacks in the Republic of South Africa including the national states who hold freehold rights in land.

(a) and (b) The information called for is not readily available and in view of the diversity of categories and the extent of such a task, the high cost involved in conducting a survey to obtain the required information is considered unjustified.

(5) No.

Cape College of Education, St Francis, Langa

HANSARD 19/6/85 Q at 2001

999. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 24 on 28 May 1985, any students studied at the satellite campus of the Cape College of Education at St Francis, Langa, in each of the latest specified three years for which statistics are available; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that students will be enrolled at this college; if so, how many students (i) were enrolled and (ii) graduated at the college in each of the abovementioned years;

(2) whether (a) full-time and (b) part-time courses are offered at the college; if not, why not; if so, (i) what courses in each case and (ii) how many (aa) full-time and (bb) part-time students registered for each specified course in each of the abovementioned years;

(3) whether all academically qualified students are eligible for admission to this college; if not, (a) why not and (b) what categories of students (i) are eligible and (ii) are not eligible for admission;

(4) whether he intends extending the facilities at this college; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what way and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes

(a) Not applicable

(b) Not applicable

(1) (i) 1982: 0
1983: 19
1984: 18

(1) (ii) None. The PTD (Pre-primary) course is a three year course. The first students will write the final examination in November 1985.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) No. The present staff cannot

to fund the functions of the development boards in general, *inter alia*:

the subsidising of services in the Black townships;

the development of infrastructure and housing and administration costs.

The Local Authorities used the revenue for the financing of capital and operating expenditure and sundry administrative costs.

Amount collected by urban local authorities

981. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:†

What is the total amount collected by urban local authorities in terms of section 9(4) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

These monies, which before 1971 were collected by White local authorities are now collected by the development boards in terms of section 11(1)e(i) of Act 45 of 1971 and section 29(1)(b) of Act 4 of 1984.

	1979/80 R	1980/81 R	1981/82 R	1982/83 R	1983/84 R
West Cape Development Board	101 440	97 992	94 946	126 975	106 437
East Cape Development Board	32 493	35 148	38 004	56 434	42 515
Northern Cape Development Board	56 055	58 405	52 879	64 496	39 511
Southern Orange Free State Development Board	10 419	10 773	10 491	16 219	13 736
Orange Vaal Development Board	21 910	20 716	19 281	31 628	25 432
Natalia Development Board	259 203	256 882	242 740	225 370	205 594
West Rand Development Board	359 621	368 077	289 097	560 564	338 565
East Rand Development Board	88 323	75 271	70 975	97 148	78 378
Highveld Development Board	9 586	10 366	12 213	15 333	15 713
Eastern Transvaal Development Board	5 863	6 108	7 183	5 615	6 669
Northern Transvaal Development Board	4 130	4 427	7 176	10 317	7 777
Central Transvaal Development Board	39 161	41 148	37 633	60 686	50 925
Western Transvaal Development Board	49 859	45 763	56 570	79 446	66 639

Subsidization of Black transport

982. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) (a) What is the (i) total amount and (ii) amount in respect of each specified metropolitan area that was (aa) collected in terms of the Black Transport Services Act, No 53 of 1957, in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (bb) paid by way of subsidy, over and above the above-mentioned amounts, for subsidizing transport for Blacks, (b) (i) to what companies or parties were these amounts paid and (ii) what amount was paid to each of them and (c) (i) what is the present level of the Black Transport Services Account established under section 7 of the above-mentioned Act and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any amounts out of the Black Transport Services Account have been used for purposes other than subsidizing transport for Blacks; if so, (a) for what purposes and (b) what are these amounts?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The information submitted below is in respect of areas declared in terms of Act 53 of 1957. The boundaries of these areas do not necessarily correspond with that of metropolitan transport areas declared in terms of Act 78 of 1977—

(1) (a) (i) (aa)

1980/81	R14 480 681,67
1981/82	R12 159 935,36
1982/83	R20 719 370,25
1983/84	R41 760 213,27
1984/85	R44 198 023,89

(1) (a) (ii) (aa)

Bloemfontein (Comprising the local authority of Bloemfontein)

1980/81	R 524 962,96
1981/82	R 308 908,69
1982/83	R 683 996,45
1983/84	R 1 554 470,26
1984/85	R 1 448 675,20

East London (Comprising the local authority of East London)

1980/81	R 433 818,62
1981/82	R 494 281,96
1982/83	R 693 474,59
1983/84	R 1 457 195,45
1984/85	R 1 777 221,07

Cape Peninsula (Comprising the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Bellville, Simonstown, Wynberg and Goodwood)

1980/81	R 532 945,44
1981/82	R 430 322,15
1982/83	R 975 082,22
1983/84	R 1 860 769,00
1984/85	R 1 850 759,41

Port Elizabeth (Comprising the local authorities of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Despatch)

1980/81	R 1 202 358,20
1981/82	R 784 800,12
1982/83	R 1 269 013,60
1983/84	R 2 835 472,51
1984/85	R 2 726 946,19

Port Natal (Comprising magisterial districts of Durban and Pinetown)

1980/81	R 2 534 687,33
1981/82	R 2 201 745,22
1982/83	R 4 381 082,45
1983/84	R 7 414 061,36
1984/85	R 8 051 494,79

Pretoria (Comprising the urban local authorities of Pretoria and Verwoerdburg)

1980/81	R 1 676 551,33
1981/82	R 1 099 333,07
1982/83	R 2 124 893,01
1983/84	R 5 758 865,27
1984/85	R 6 010 511,37

Vaal Triangle (Comprising the urban local authorities of Meyerton, Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging)

1980/81	R 715 194,23
1981/82	R 791 413,28
1982/83	R 997 211,50
1983/84	R 1 330 512,71
1984/85	R 1 702 022,41

Johannesburg and West Rand (Comprising the urban local authorities of Johannesburg, Randburg, Sandton, Roodepoort, Carletonville, Krugersdorp, Randfontein and Westonaria)

1980/81	R 4 109 995,45
1981/82	R 4 373 470,75
1982/83	R 6 610 876,77
1983/84	R13 113 004,60
1984/85	R13 806 823,32

East Rand (Comprising the urban local authorities of Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Nigel, Springs, Edenvale and Kempton Park)

1980/81	R 2 750 168,11
1981/82	R 2 460 470,24
1982/83	R 2 983 799,66
1983/84	R 6 436 462,11
1984/85	R 7 091 069,78

The variance in income since 1982/83 is due to the increase in tariffs of levies with effect from 1 November 1982.

Cape Times 20/6/85

R375,9m paid to boards, authorities

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Employers paid R375,9 million to development boards and black local authorities between 1979 and 1984, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Replying to a PFP question, Dr Viljoen said R80,5 million had been paid to boards amalgamated to form the Natalia Development Board in 1984.

He said R65,3 million had been paid to the West Rand Board, R45.8 m to the East Rand Board, R31.7 m to the Central Transvaal Board and R25 m to the Eastern Cape Board.

The contributions have to be paid by employers of black workers in terms of the Black Labour Act.

He said amounts formed part of the general revenue of the boards and were used to cover the expenditure of the labour bureaux and inspectorates as well as to defray the expenditure with aid centres and to fund the functions of the development boards.

This included the subsidizing of services in the black townships, the development of infrastructure and housing, and administration costs.

Local authorities used the revenue for the financing of capital and operating expenditure as well as sundry administrative costs, Dr Viljoen said.

10m jobless by 2000 — HSRC

Cape Times 3/7/85

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

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

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

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

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

Concentrated in homelands

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

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

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

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

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

● Increased disruption of family life, aggravated by influx control, as a result of the need to serch for work.

● The increased subjective feeling of helplessness and that nothing could be improved, whatever happened. This phenomenon had already become manifest in the Eastern Cape where the unemployment figure was as high as 25 percent.

● An increase in crime with resultant clashes with the law. "This strengthens African perceptions of a cruel white system and negative white perceptions of Africans — a vicious circle develops."

● A greater measure of acceptance of violence as the only solution to "intergroup relations problems" and an increased possibility that young men would undergo military training abroad.

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

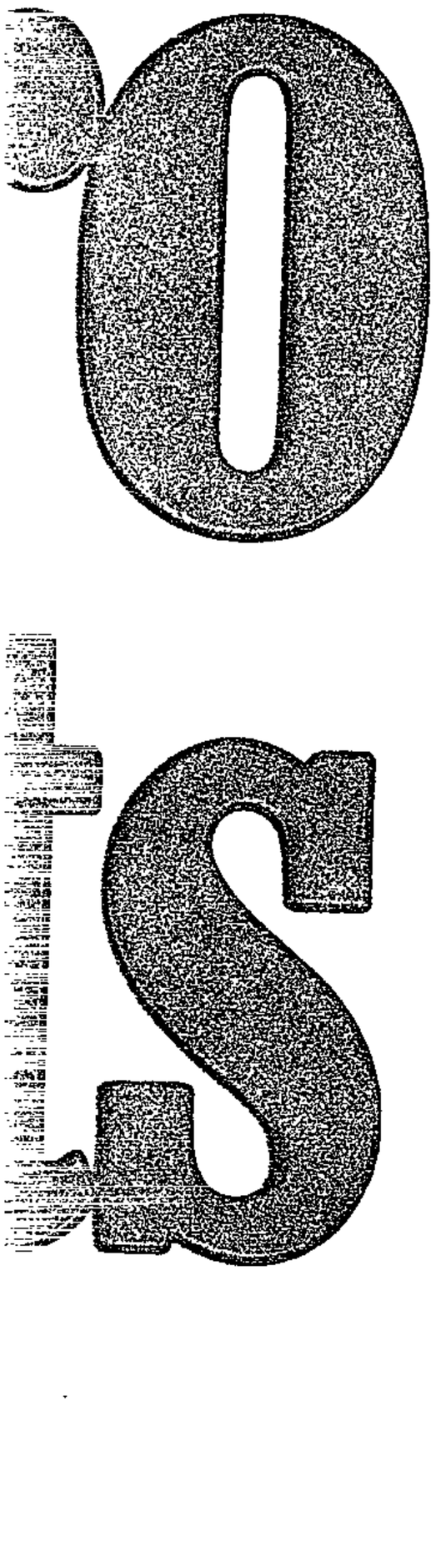
High levels of militancy

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

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

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

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



NATIONAL ARGUS 10/7/85

Code to regulate black urban councillors' behaviour

(339)

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A code of conduct which will require black councillors to take an oath of allegiance, will be introduced by the Director of Local Government in the near future.

A circular dealing with "ethical conduct" by councillors was sent by the director to all local governments last month.

In the circular, the director states that numerous reports pertaining to alleged malpractices and unethical conduct by councils and individual councillors, had been received.

MALPRACTICES

He pointed out that among the various forms of misdemeanours raised were:

- Buying of recommendations — in this case money changes hands in exchange for a recommendation regarding the allocation of houses, business sites, issuing of permits and licences;
- Selling of jobs and favouring of relatives and friends in staff appointments;
- Influence peddling by endeavouring to influence certain people in positions of authority;
- Abuse of service benefits such as allowances and official transport. It is not uncommon to see an official vehicle being used for private purposes;
- Condoning of unlawful actions or omissions. In order to maintain sound relations, a great deal of wrong-doing is often either overlooked or covered up, especially if a friend or relative is involved;
- Favours to relatives and friends lead to discontent and nepotism;
- Disclosure of confidential information — the diclosure of confidential information to gain financial or political advantage is unethical.

The director pointed out that punitive measures to curb misdemeanours were provided for in the Act and may be extended should they be insufficient.

However, councils and councillors would, apart from prohibitions and penalties, display their own integrity and self-discipline. A code of conduct would be available in the near future and each councillor would have to take an oath of allegiance, he said.

"Certain actions of councils and councillors may be completely within the ambit of the applicable legislation, yet their actions are being branded as illegal and protrayed to the residents as self-enrichment of the council or councillor.

"The allocation of sites and concessions to councillors must be done with circumspection and strictly in accordance with the relative legal position. Councillors are being urged to rather refrain from being personally involved in matters of this nature," the circular said.

The director warned in the circular that the maintenance of clean administration was absolutely necessary and the needs of the residents must always receive preference and not be superceded by the personal interest of individual councillors.

NATIONAL

Argus 22/7/85

Urban councillors accept code of conduct and oath

(339)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The councillors' organisation — Urban Councillors of South Africa (Ucasa) — has endorsed the code of conduct and oath of allegiance for all black municipalities issued recently by the director of Local Government, Mr D J Hitge.

According to Ucasa's deputy president and Mayor of Daveyton, Mr Tom Boya, Mr Hitge consulted Ucasa before the code of conduct and the oath of allegiance were issued.

"As Ucasa aims at promoting clean administration at black municipalities, we supported the recommendations to introduce such a code", he said.

Deviations

Among other things, the code prohibits and discourages "the buying of recommendations, the selling of jobs and favouring relatives and friends in allocation of job opportunities, attempts to influence certain people in position of authority and a number of other deviations from normal, accepted conduct by public officials".

Mr Boya emphasised that the proposed oath of allegiance did not imply that councillors show allegiance to the Government or any other authority.

"It is only an oath of allegiance to the principle of good conduct which will be embodied in the oath and nothing else.

Branded

"Ucasa also agreed with the director of Local Government that certain actions by councillors and councils which are compulsory within the ambit of the applicable legislation, are purposely being branded by certain organisations and institutions as illegal and unethical, simply because such organisations differ politically from councillors," Mr Boya said.

"We are all aware of the negative attitudes of certain organisations to the system under which councillors operate, and that these organisations would use any opportunity to besmirch the good name of councillors and create an impression that councils are corrupt organisations.

"The fact of the matter is that many councils and councillors abide by the rules and are aware of their responsibilities and obligations in conducting public affairs".

Mr Boya said Ucasa recognised the fact that many councils were not financially viable.

He said Ucasa requested all councillors and councils in South Africa to refrain from any actions which might be misinterpreted by the public or certain organisations as evidence of corruption.

Argus 22/7/85

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339
Beth

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Four shot dead, 792 now held

PRETORIA. — Police have shot dead four people in a clash with a large mob on the East Rand — and the number of those detained has risen to 792.

Police headquarters said today that two black men and two black women died yesterday when riot police and troops opened fire with rifles and shotguns on a crowd stoning an army patrol in Daveytown.

Sixteen people were injured in the shootings at Daveyton which brought the death toll to 15 since the state of emergency began.

Police have detained 139 people in the past 24 hours, bringing the total held since emergency areas were declared at the weekend to 792.

Names would be given later, a police spokesman said.

In Atteridgeville, where 19 000 pupils were involved in a class boycott, schools were deserted early today.

Some businesses were closed in the township west of Pretoria today. Police did not seem to be patrolling as intensively as yesterday when the staywaway started.

Pupils are apparently protesting against the Department of Education and Training postponing the issuing of a Students' Representative Council constitution which has been awaited for months. They are expected to boycott classes until Monday.

Included in the police situation report of incidents between 8pm yesterday and 8am today were:

- In the Eastern Cape minor damage was caused to a sub-station when burning tyres were placed against it. Two buses were destroyed by petrol-bombs.
- In the Northern Cape a black woman was wounded in the head when her vehicle was stoned.
- In the Western Cape two petrol-bombs were thrown at a hostel causing slight damage.
- In the Northern Transvaal a bus was stoned. Four arrests were made.
- In the Western Transvaal there was stone-throwing but no reports of injuries. — Sapa.

Latest list of those detained — Page 6.

Cape Times 12/8/85

339

SA mayors call for meeting

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's black mayors yesterday called on the government to release Nelson Mandela, hold a national convention and repeal all discriminatory legislation.

A meeting of more than 40 mayors from the country's black municipalities passed 11 resolutions which it hoped the government would view in a serious light.

Among the resolutions was a call for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other long-term political prisoners so they could enter into dialogue with the government to resolve the political impasse in the country.

The meeting of mayors, which was arranged by the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, also called for a "statement of intent" from the government which should include the extension of citizenship to blacks, a national convention in which political groups could devise a constitution acceptable to all and the immediate repeal of all discriminatory laws.

Urgent meeting with President

One education system for all the country's race groups under one department and greater financial assistance for black municipalities were also proposed by the meeting.

The president of Ucasa, Mr Steve Kgame, was requested to seek an urgent meeting with the State President within the next three days to discuss the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

Other resolutions passed called on the government to make more land available to black municipalities for housing, and for more professional people in the running of black local authorities.

Finally the meeting said it condemned in the "strongest possible terms" any strategy aimed at dividing black people by isolating councillors and policemen and boycotting their businesses, because it was counter-productive to the liberation struggle.

The meeting was held behind closed doors and the resolutions were released to the press later.

'Not by burning houses'

Mr Kgame said after the meeting that the people who wanted mayors and councillors to resign were not those who elected them but those "on the sidelines".

"Leaders should be removed by democratic processes and not by stone-throwing or burning down their houses."

Mr Kgame said there were people who were misusing black youths to attain their own political ideals. Some of these people were from outside the black community.

"People of other racial groups are taking their children to school every day but are advocating civil disorder. It is our children who are suffering by being deprived of education. Our children must go back to school and leave politics to their elders," he said. — Sapa

Black mayors say release Nelson Mandela

12/8/85
MERCURY

339

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Housing

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Disorder

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'People of other racial groups are taking their children to school everyday but are advocating civil disorder. It is our children who are suffering by being deprived of education. Our children must go back to school and leave politics to their elders,' he said. — (Sapa)

Mayors of black towns seek talks with Botha

Mayors from South Africa's black townships yesterday added their voices to the growing call for Mr P W Botha, State President, to drop all hurtful laws and start talking to popular leaders.

This was one of the resolutions adopted at an urgent meeting of 41 black local authorities from all over South Africa called by the Urban Councils' Association (Ucasa), which was not represented.

The meeting in an attempt to resolve "political impasse". Accordingly, they would urge the Government to drop all hurtful laws, release all political prisoners and enter into a dialogue with Nelson Mandela.

Ucasa president said it was time the country's best interests were put before party politics.

Mr [illegible] said he was appalled at the violence in the townships and all blacks should be involved in the search for peaceful solutions.

"The Government must do something to win the confidence of all the people in the land. There will be no peace, or trust and there will be no prosperity for anyone unless the Government and people share power."

Blacks must be given the right to vote in elections for all authorities which affect their daily lives, Ucasa said.

"Today, blacks are political nationals and their rights are well known to the world. Blacks are entitled to the same rights as all other citizens in the country."

Ucasa said it was time for all blacks to drop their differences and unite in the struggle for liberation.

Ucasa's call for peace talks was welcomed by the Progressive Federal Party, the Black Sash and the Institute for Black Research.

Mr Colin Eglin, PFP MP for Sea Point, said: "Ucasa has made a very constructive proposal which deserves a positive response from the Government."

Mr Eglin said the Government should respond by releasing Mr Mandela and other political prisoners and by unbanning the ANC and other organisations.

Mr Dave Dalling, Black Sash national president, said: "We welcome Ucasa's call for a national convention to negotiate a new constitution for South Africa."

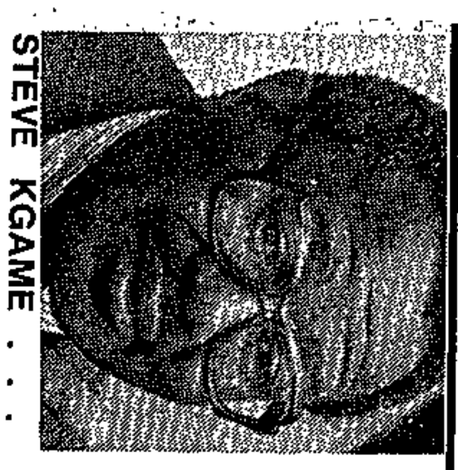
Mr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Independent Party, said: "Ucasa's call for peace talks is a step in the right direction."

Mr Slabbert said the Government should respond by releasing Mr Mandela and other political prisoners and by unbanning the ANC and other organisations.

Mr Dalling, Black Sash national president, said: "We welcome Ucasa's call for a national convention to negotiate a new constitution for South Africa

RELEASE MANDELA - BLACK MAYORS

SOWETAN, Monday, August 12, 1985



STEVE KGAME . . . Ucasa president.

SOUTH Africa's black mayors yesterday called on the Government to release Nelson Mandela so that the political impasse in the country could be broken, reports Sapa. SOWETAN

The meeting which was held by the Urban Council Association of South Africa and was attended by more than 40 mayors from around the country, also adopted resolutions calling for an urgent meeting with the State President, one educational system, a national convention and the removal of all discriminatory laws. 339 12/8/85

The meeting called on the Government to release Nelson Mandela and all other long serving political prisoners unconditionally in order to enter into negotiations with them and other political leaders.

They also passed a resolution calling on the State President, MR P W Botha, to issue a statement of intent, which will, among other things provide for the immediate repeal of discriminatory laws including pass laws, influx control, Group Areas Act and the Seperate Amenities Act.

The statement of intent should take part in devising a constitution acceptable to all.

The meeting resolved that the president of Nucasa, Mr Steve Kgane, seek an urgent meeting with the State President within the next three days to discuss the resolutions taken at the meeting with him.

Meanwhile Dr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) yesterday said the State President P W Botha has agreed to meet a delegation of black leaders under the Nafcoc banner at a date still to be disclosed.

PRESIDENT: Sam Motsuenyane.

Mr Motsuenyane, who had to leave the conference held at Sun City last week to seek a meeting with President Botha, did not mention members of the delegation. But he said a wide spectrum of organisations will be contacked.

Late yesterday both Azanian Peoples Organisation and United Democratic Fronts spokesman said they had not been approached by Nafcoc and would not say whether they will participate in the delegation.

• See Page 11.

Non-homeland blacks are SA citizens — Heunis

STAR
339
15/8/85

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

DURBAN — Non-homeland blacks were South African citizens and as such had a right to take part in the decision-making process of the country, the Minister of Co-Operation, Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told the National Party Natal Congress today.

It was not a question of whether they should take part but rather of how they should take part, he said, in reply to a request from the floor that the Cabinet clarify the position with regard to the political future of urban blacks.

Mr Heunis said South Africa would not have arrived constitutionally until clarity was obtained on the political accommodation of the black community.

He said it was the easiest thing in the world to draw up a constitution for the political participation of people. The problem was that such constitutions normally did not work.

There was no example of a political model which South Africa could use successfully in its special circumstances, he said.

Mr Heunis told the delegates that whatever the solution was the negotiation process had to be democratic and that no solution could be successful or democratic without negotiation.

The Government's view was that there could be no white rights without extending rights to other communities while, by the same token, without white rights there would also be no rights for coloured, black and Indian people.

Earlier, a delegate had told Mr Heunis that "we do not want a fourth Chamber and we do not want a federation. We can have city states, but other blacks must vote in their homelands".

Mr Heunis rejected a fourth Chamber as a means of achieving representation.

He said black people were not excluded from the process of negotiation or from institutions and urged delegates not to get entangled in terms such as confederation and federation which would hinder finding solutions.

Earlier today Mr Heunis said the Government would not force or prescribe any political model on non-homeland blacks.

BLACK URBANISATION

Inevitable and necessary

FEATURE

Black urbanisation is not only inevitable, it is both necessary and desirable, says the Urban Foundation in its annual review published this week. What for many years was considered politically dangerous by government, now seems crucial to SA's long-term socio-economic and political stability.

The report, which is the result of a four-year study of urbanisation in SA and abroad, states: "City development is crucial in an industrialising society and it is fostered by the injection of migrants; natural population growth — which at present rates will rapidly outrun our limited resources — diminishes employment, especially formal, is far more easily created in cities than in country areas. Education and training which are crucial for further development, are also facilitated by the concentration of resources which is possible in the cities."

The Foundation consequently makes a strong case for the scrapping of influx control and the establishment of a dynamic new urbanisation programme. "Black urbanisation is today and will remain until the turn of the century the key social, economic, political and demographic phenomenon in SA."

The urban black population, it is predicted, will rise through natural growth and migration from the rural areas, to about 17m (from today's 8m) in the next 15 years. The white urban population will increase to 4,9m (from 4m), coloured to 2,8m (2m) and Indian to 1,1m (0,75m) over the same period.

SA's unwillingness to accept and plan for urbanisation, says the Foundation, is the underlying cause of the prevailing disaffection and township unrest.

Since the National Party government came to power in 1948, black urbanisation was frowned upon and influx control was vigorously employed to stop, and even roll back, the process. Consequently, provision of housing and other facilities was limited.

However, there was a change of heart in the late Seventies. Blacks were, with the granting of 99-year leasehold, accepted as permanent urban residents and, therefore, no longer considered "temporary sojourners" as had been the case.

The Foundation's new approach to black urbanisation requires:

☐ A change in public perception and the acknowledgement that urbanisation is necessary and desirable;

☐ The involvement and active participation of the private sector and a broad spectrum of black leaders; and

☐ The adoption, through negotiation with all interest groups, of a positive urbanisation strategy that is realistic, builds on economic trends and is appropriate for SA's development needs.

Urbanisation, it argues, is the product of a society's desire to develop through industrialisation and also its individual members' desires to maximise their opportunities in life.

The Foundation surveyed the opinions of trade unions, employers and black councillors and found that all three groups are opposed to influx control. Influx control, it explains, does not significantly affect the process of black migration to the cities. On the contrary, it has a number of adverse consequences which:

☐ Generate resentment at the obligation to produce a pass;

☐ Are wasteful of the human and financial resources;

☐ Criminalise many people;

☐ Undermine urban development by distorting the statistical planning base;

☐ Contribute to the backlog in housing and infrastructure in black townships; and

☐ Channel urbanisation towards the homelands where authorities are least capable of meeting the needs it creates.

It is also pointed out that absence of influx control does not necessarily result in crime or chaos.

A look at the informal KwaZulu settlements abutting Durban, for example, shows this. The KwaZulu government does not apply influx control in black peri-urban areas.

Explains the Foundation: "The decision to migrate is influenced by many factors, such as education, skills and previous experience — migrants represent the cream of society in all of these respects. Migrants are the risk-takers and innovators, the pioneers. They embody the very essence of the free enterprise ethic."

Despite a variety of problems, some of which threaten the fabric of community life, the process of urbanisation has continued over many decades with the result that large numbers of black people have become an integrated part of city life in SA.

The foundation praises existing approaches to housing as being "more realistic." But it also points out that a number of constraints continue to impede black housing.

They include limitations on security of tenure; absence of a genuine market; complex registration procedures and bureaucratic bottlenecks; lack of awareness of the benefits of home ownership and the suspicion of government intentions; and low income, worsened by economic recession.

Industrialisation creates job opportunities. These in turn act as a powerful attraction to people, especially those in rural areas. The attraction of the cities is strengthened by rural poverty, which, in turn, is compounded by land allocation and resettlement policies resulting in overcrowding.

Overcrowding in the rural areas has had disastrous consequences such as landlessness, diminishing agricultural production, growing unemployment and a environmental destruction.

"Migration policies designed to contain the black community within the homelands are thus having precisely the opposite effect," says the Foundation. "They have generated rural poverty to such a degree that pressure to urbanise has grown." ■

FOUR POINT STRATEGY

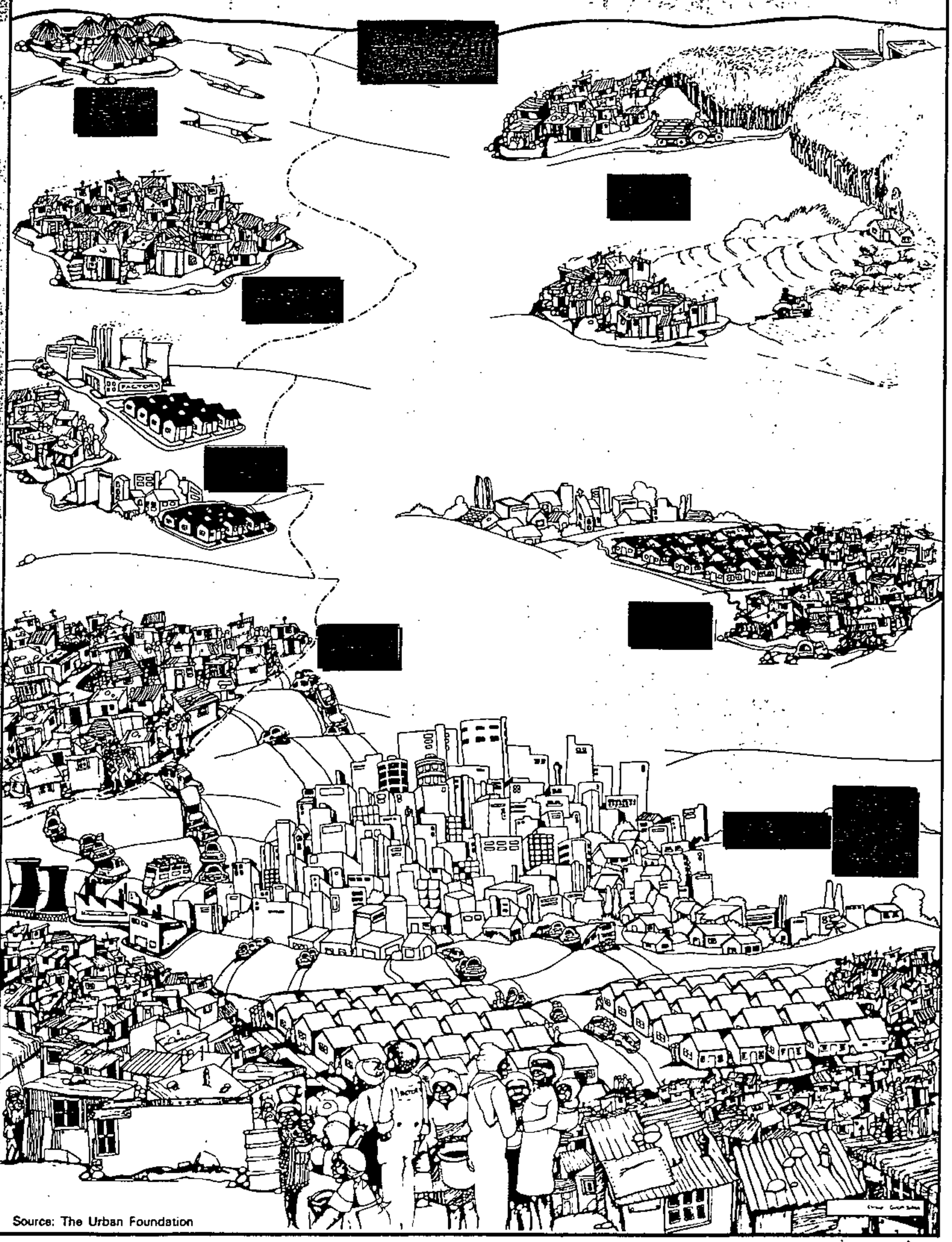
An appropriate strategy should be designed to manage urbanisation — not to prevent it, says the Urban Foundation. It has drawn up a four-point programme which it feels should be included in such a reform strategy.

Its four points are:

- A vigorous urban development policy to improve existing conditions and cater for future growth by providing access to affordable housing and education, and promoting increased employment in both the formal and informal sectors;
- An economically sound decentralisation policy that focuses on existing smaller metropolitan areas and certain other centres with the objective capacity for significant economic growth;
- A regional development programme, based on sound rural development and the growth of small agro-industry and service centres; and
- The removal of influx control and the rejection of any other direct migration policy, such as proposals based on approved accommodation and employment.

Such proposals do not provide the answer. For they could well require enforcement not significantly less rigorous than the present system, with the private sector being drawn into this process; and could inhibit the development of unconventional housing and the informal employment sector — both crucial for the effective management of black urbanisation and for the country's future economic development and growth.

THE LAND SCAPE OF BLACK URBANISATION



Source: The Urban Foundation

Blowing the myth of 'our good blacks'

Pearston, Cookhouse, Stutterheim, Albany, KwaGuqa, Tumahole, Cathcart, Standerton, Tsakane, Duduza. What have all these places in common?

In township lingo, I could quite easily have said "Hulle is plaaste".

That much they have in common. But even more significant, they are all areas affected by the unrest over the past nine or so months.

And they are not the only places that very few people would have recognised as names of townships until recently — thanks to the South African Police's "situation report" we now know that those places exist.

Violence

So what is the point? Just this: Since when have people in those areas suddenly begun to become politically conscious? Okay, maybe there have been people who have been conscientised, but what has provided this sudden spark that has driven people to large scale violence?

The common denominator in all these areas is the poor facilities provided for the people there. In some of these townships, people have simply been dumped there in houses which fall far short of expectations; there are apologies for streets; some have no water-borne sewerage; there is no electricity; some have no running water etc.

Bitterness

Those were these people's grievances. Otherwise, they simply wanted to live their lives quietly in their own way, people who simply believed that as long as they had jobs with reasonable salaries, as long as their children had some education, and as long as their living conditions improve, they would be happy.

But all that is gone. Obliterated. "Our blacks", whites in those areas often said, "are good and well-behaved". But under that facade of happiness, lay bitterness of unimaginable depth. Nobody wanted to realise this.

So the places blew up. And how!

And what was the Government's response? They believed, quite wrongly, They looked right over it.

I mean, when those citizens from Duduza went and dumped night-soil buckets in front of the administration board offices, any right-thinking person should have realised just how seriously people in that township take the matter of provision of waterborne sewerage.

Problem

The problem, of course, is that officials at that level probably told their seniors, who told the Government, that the problem was a minor one. "Our blacks are good, it's only a few agitators who are trying to stir up trouble. But the situation is under control." That is what they probably said.

Only later on did they realise that the situation was far from being "under control". In fact, they have lost control completely, and the people in this, and other townships, are mad at the authorities and anything and anybody that is seen to represent those authorities.

Only last week, the *Financial Mail* was waxing lyrically about how the situation in Natal was under control. Many whites, particularly, believed that Inkatha had the townships in Natal under control. They thought it represented full support for Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi.

Of course, they were wrong. As usual.

And even the authorities thought when trouble first broke out that it would only be a matter of time before Inkatha got the situation under control. Indeed, it took quite some time before reinforcements were sent down to Natal to quell the unrest — and this was only done when it was realised that Inkatha could not control the situation any longer.

A spokesman for KwaZulu even went on TV to tell the whites of this country that peace-loving people had taken over, and the situation was under control while places blew up even at that time.

So what do people actually want? Well even if Mr Botha had made any significant academic and political statements, the unrest in townships will continue. Simply because those changes do not mean, in the short to medium term, better lives to the average person.

And that, unfortu-

when have people in [illegible] townships, those areas suddenly begun to become politically conscious? Okay, maybe there have been people who have been conscientised, but what has

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Only last week, the *Financial Mail* was waxing lyrically about how the situation in Natal was under control. Many whites, particularly those who see Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as the saviour of this country, thought

academic and political statements, the unrest in townships will continue. Simply because those changes do not mean, in the short to medium term, better lives to the average person.

And that, unfortunately, is the immediate demand. The root of the problem, so to speak.

DUDUZA . . . typical of areas affected by unrest recently.

Girl abducted as rioters stone house

ARGUS 22/5/85

339

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Rioters stoned a house in Aliwal North and abducted the owner's 16-year-old daughter, according to the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

In the same area roads were barricaded, a Development Board office, private and police vehicles were stoned, the directorate claimed.

A house and shops were extensively damaged by arsonists.

Police used rubber bullets, shotguns and pistols to disperse the crowds. A man was fatally wounded and another injured.

In Riverview, the Coloured Township near Worcester, vehicles were stoned and a shop was slightly damaged by a petrol bomb. Three men were arrested.

In Soweto in the Eastern Province, police recovered a stolen rifle and arrested 16 suspects.

In Galeshewe near Kimberley a councillor's home and police vehicles were stoned.

Tearsmoke, rubber bullets, revolvers and shotguns were used to disperse the crowds. No injuries were reported.

In the same area a man was slightly injured when a bus was allegedly stoned.

In Bethal in the Eastern Transvaal, a petrol bomb was

Unrest report

thrown at a Development Board building. The alleged arsonists were dispersed with tearsmoke, rubber bullets, shotguns and pistols. No injuries were reported.

In Soweto, buses were extensively damaged by stones.

In Westbury, the coloured township outside Johannesburg, four men were arrested when two allegedly illegal gatherings and incidents of intimidation took place.

Tearsmoke

In Rocklands township near Bloemfontein, a large mob stoned a bus and were dispersed with tearsmoke.

In Queenstown a school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

A school was also extensively damaged in Leslie in the Eastern Transvaal. Police dispersed the arsonists and a man was injured. He and another man were arrested by police.

In Mothabeng, near Randfontein, rioters attacked a group of policemen who "defended themselves with shotguns". Six men were wounded and they and another two were arrested.

Man 24 dies in cell

FACE TO FACE

GERRIT VILJOEN

Casting more light

Gerrit Viljoen is Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, soon to become the Minister of Education and Development Aid. The *FM* spoke to him on government's programme of reform and issues such as citizenship for blacks and influx control.

***FM*: Why is the public so confused as to the direction government is headed in? Does government have a clear idea of where it is going?**

Viljoen: There is a need for the concrete results of announced reforms to be recognised and seen. For instance, the introduction of freehold property for blacks, citizenship, influx control, political representation for blacks at higher levels than the local level, and the suspension of forced removals.

All these are areas where real results are likely in the short term and should change the sceptical attitude of those who are not convinced that the government is serious about reform.

What is to become of influx control?

Influx control has become outdated and costly. Not only has it a negative and discriminatory effect, but it is clear that influx control has inhibited the normal, inevitable and necessary process of urbanisation for black people.

No community can really grow and expand without accommodating a large part of its growing population in the urban context.

Influx control has also created a tremendous amount of bitterness and frustration because of its link with the pass laws. There is much personal resentment among blacks over the way in which pass laws have been applied.

Does this mean that the whole system of personal identification is to be revised?

Yes. This matter has already been transferred from the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Internal Affairs to facilitate a uniform system for all population groups in this regard. A very important component in the reconstruction of influx control is the elimination of its negative and discriminatory aspects.

But can any aspects of influx control be regarded as positive? The call is for the complete scrapping of influx control — which is not, from what you say, to happen.

Many influential bodies and most black people insist on the complete scrapping of influx control. But, given the economic and demographic realities of SA, I would not commit myself to its complete scrapping.

What is necessary, however, is that it must not only be coupled with a planned strategy for orderly urbanisation but urbanisation should be positively encouraged.

Freedom of movement and the freedom to seek employment should be expanded to the maximum possible level consistent with the amount of ordering necessary in terms of the masses one would have to deal with should influx be completely opened, and given the reality of limited employment opportunities.

Precisely how is this urbanisation to be encouraged?

By providing land for township development; funds for creating the infrastructure in these townships; service sites so that people can provide their own houses; and providing for socio-economic differentiation in a township so that there is not a monotony of similar houses built by central authority, but people can have diversity according to their choice.

How is the flow of people from the rural to urban areas going to be regulated?

It is clear that proper rural development and maintenance cannot be facilitated if there is no means of accommodating the growing surplus population. Influx control has had the effect of keeping more people in the rural areas than can be accommodated. So, alternative accommodation has to be provided in both the present metropolitan context — by providing additional land for expanding existing black townships — and also by providing for urbanisation in the black states.

This links up with the drive to create employment opportunities and also to accommodate those people who would prefer to have their families in the black states and then have the worker on a commuter basis.

What is the situation regarding black citizenship?

Black South Africans outside the independent states are SA citizens. The problem is channels for blacks to participate in political decisions which affect them.

The government has committed itself to accepting the permanence of blacks outside the national states and therefore affording them the opportunity of political decision making that affects them. This is the area which has to be negotiated.

Citizens of a homeland that might become independant in the future will be given the opportunity of maintaining their SA citizenship. This could lead to a form of double citizenship.

Those blacks who were SA citizens and lost it when their homelands became independent will be given the option as to whether they want to regain their SA citizenship.

This still has to be negotiated with the governments of the states concerned. Generally, they are also in favour of giving this option.

You talk much of negotiation but who are the government negotiating with?

Negotiation is not in public. We reject the idea of a national convention. We have been talking to elected and informal leaders.

With the use of the security forces in townships and the State of Emergency the government is itself perceived to be acting violently ...

This is an unreasonable attitude. The reason for the State of Emergency and military involvement in the townships is because life and property have been threatened over a long period.

It has become clear that there are two basic groups in conflict.

On the one hand are those militants who want a revolutionary overthrow of the status quo and cannot afford to see negotiated reform succeed. On the other hand are those who are prepared to achive reform through negotiation.

Is it not short-sighted to simply reject the *bona fides* of those organisations who do not see many advantages in negotiating with the government? Are their demands not legitimate and should they not be addressed?

There are many demands that have been brought forward in discussion. The government is prepared to talk to those who renounce violence. This eliminates the African National Congress (ANC).

Over recent years certain groups have been unwilling to talk to the government while others have preferred talking on an informal basis to avoid being publicly seen with the government.

Does this mean government *is* prepared to talk to the United Democratic Front (UDF) and Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo)?

Yes, but they are not willing to come forward and hold discussions. The onus is on them to make use of this offer. They should use the opportunity to either convince themselves of reform or expose the government.

Is the rightwing considered a threat and are they holding up the reform process?

It differs in different parts of the country. White people whom I would never have expected it from are accepting the need for reform. This is astonishing.

The forthcoming by-elections are going to show a much more positive reform mood than did the last by-elections. The rightwing are not holding back the reform process.

International opinion and pressure is mounting against SA. The investment climate is low and there is little, if any, foreign investment.

The main reason for this is that foreign investors are worried about the security situation and want stability. In the short term, the priority must be to get the security situation under control. Kid-glove handling will do SA more international harm than the shock effect of the tough, hard but efficient approach. ■

'Urbanisation now key to economic growth'

By Michael Chester

The process of urbanisation would provide the main thrust to economic growth until the turn of the century, Dr Joop de Loor, former Director-General of Finance and now Auditor-General, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

The role of providing the main power behind the economy was poised to move from mineral exports and im-port substitution to urbanisation programmes, he said when he addressed a Unisa School of Business Leadership seminar to examine the implications of disinvestment threats.

Dr de Loor said the share of foreign cash in the total funds ploughed into new investments had shrunk gradually since the 1960s from about eight percent to three percent or less. But overseas investments accounted for a significant one percent to 1½ percent of the economic growth rate in real terms.

He said it was not only in finance that foreign co-operation was important: it was also vital to the flow of new technology and business know-how, and a basic psychological encouragement for economic growth.

Another aspect of overseas pressures to impose sanctions and try to force the withdrawal of companies, was that the loss of a single trained worker caused the loss of as many as six or even seven unskilled jobs.

In the next economic growth cycle, South Africa would have to depend less on overseas investments and much more on domestic savings.

Dr Bruce Rickerson, a Republican Party member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the US House of Representativess, said sanctions announced by President Reagan should not be seen as the end of US pressures on South Africa. The sanctions lobby could be expected to continue to insert amendments to legislation. They would appear innocuous, but would be designed to increase pressures on apartheid.

Mr Brand Fourie, the new SABC chairman and former ambassador in Washington, said the possibility of Congress pushing ahead with sterner sanctions still left a sword of Damocles hanging over South Africa's head. It was crucial that South Africa dispelled suspicions that it was simply "playing for time".

PW gives citizenship to blacks

Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Millions of blacks are to have their South African citizenship restored in a major departure from National Party policy.

The move, which was announced by President P W Botha at the National Party Free State congress today, is two-pronged.

Dual citizenship is to be given to citizens of Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei, and full citizenship is to be restored to the urban blacks who lost their citizenship rights with the independence of the homelands.

President Botha's announcement marks the end of the NP policy of an "all-white South Africa".

The question of citizenship has been given as a major reason for the current unrest in South Adrica and has been at the centre of international criticism of South Africa's apartheid policy.

Dismantling apartheid

The move is the first step to dismantle so-called "grand apartheid" which if it had been carried to its conclusion would have resulted in no black South African citizens.

The Government decision will have to lead to a snowball effect on the rest of apartheid policy, including influx control, the other major issue of contention.

President Botha told the congress that the South African Government had and would continue to negotiate with these four countries' governments about restoring the South African citizenship of members of black communities residing within the borders of Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei who lost that citizenship as a result of independence.

"We propose that this be done on the basis of dual citizenship which implies that these people may have the option of accepting South African citizenship as a second citizenship in addition to their current citizenship."

He said this would not affect the independence of the four countries.

Uniform identity documents

In an oblique reference to the controversial pass books, President Botha said that the new uniform identity documents issued to all population groups would express the status as South Africans "not only their ethnic relationship".

This was the result of requests from leaders of black communities both urban and from the self-governing territories.

Mr Botha said that these changes were the result of "the drive and understanding of many black leaders in various spheres".

"This is the manner in which we will build a common future and not by throwing stones and carrying red flags.

"South African leaders of all groups will come to terms and find solutions amongst themselves, not only on the issue of citizenship, but also on our other political, social and economic problems."

Earlier Mr Botha said that black people living in self-governing territories, such as Kwazulu, "always were and still are South African citizens".

New citizenship measures

He acknowledged that the loss of South African citizenship had led to frustration, particularly among those people who live permanently within the Republic.

"These strong feelings were due to a sense of rejection and the perception that they were being cut off from South Africa's financial and economic resources."

The attitudes had been made clear to the Government in numerous discussions with black leaders. Steps to introduce the new citizenship measures would be taken as soon as possible with details being worked out in consultation with the independent countries.

● 'Police action alone can't quell unrest' — Page 5.

Referendum promised on black rights

PRESIDENT P W Botha today promised to call a referendum if there was a need to bring about "drastic fundamental change" to accommodate black political rights in a new constitutional structure.

Mr Botha made his promise at the end of a statement regarding black citizenship.

He said he would repeat the undertaking he had made when considering constitutional changes for the accommodation of coloureds and Indians in 1982.

"Just as with the coloured and Indian inclusion in the constitution, if there is fundamental drastic change necessary (to accommodate blacks) then we will go to the nation for a final decision," he said. — Sapa

339

Report of the President's Council's Constitutional Affairs Committee

Urbanisation plan seeks new deal for

Political Staff.

CAPE TOWN — Major urbanisation strategy aimed at the removal of discriminatory and negative measures in respect of blacks, and entailing the recognition of civil rights and liberties, has been suggested by a President's Council committee.

The report, by the council's constitutional affairs committee, was released today.

It recommends freedom of movement to and within urban centres for all South African citizens, on a non-discriminatory basis.

As other goals of the urbanisation strategy the report cites:

- The promotion of balanced development of urban and rural areas, with the effective utilisation of resources.
- The remedying of the excessive concentration of population and economic activities in large urban centres and the reduction of regional inequalities.
- The effective accommodation of urban growth through the development of the national urban structure and spatial planning.
- A coherent approach to urban development, taking into consideration factors that will prevent social instability, political discontent, physical problems and the obstruction of economic initiative and opportunities.
- The pursuit of economically and socially desirable population numbers, growth rates and distribution patterns.
- The countering of undesirable phenomena such as poverty, unemployment, unrest and deterioration of land, especially in the black community.
- Provision of an employment strategy to direct urban economic activities and employment.
- The formulatiuon of an effective urban land policy and the promotion of the effective functioning and management of urban centres.
- The prevention and easing of problems affecting urban development with special reference to central business areas and their redevelopment, increased residential density, transport considerations, combating of pollution and conservation of the environment.

The report emphasises that more urban settlement must be made possible although there may be differentiated stimulation of such settlement.

The report calls for orderly urbanisation, as far as possible acceptable to those affected by it.

It points out that adjustments or amendments may have to be made to existing legislation dealing with group areas, squatting and slums, health, immigration, security, transport, local government and the contribution of the private sector and communities.

Dealing with economic development, the report says that an employment strategy should be developed along with the urbanisation plans.

Sound planning practices are needed to prevent overcrowding and urban decay and to enhance the quality of life in urban areas, especially in black towns.

One of the most important aspects of the proposed urbanisation strategy will be securing additional sources of finance for more land for urban development, the creation and extension of black townships and for basic services.

Problem of home to work travel time

12/9/85

339

STAR STAR

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The constitutional affairs committee of the President's Council has refrained from recommending racially mixed residential areas as a way to overcome the problem of the long distances which blacks have to travel to and from their work.

Instead, the committee has recommended methods such as "filling in gaps" between black and other towns and the siting of new towns nearer existing urban areas and places of employment.

The committee found that "political and constitutional considerations" had largely influenced the spatial ordering of cities and, therefore, also accessibility for the various communities and population groups.

UNIQUE CITIES

The committee's report on urban strategy notes that South African towns and cities are unique in that the largest part of the low-income population group lives in the outer suburbs and, in consequence, has to travel long distances.

This differs from the typical Western city where the high-income group, which can afford the costs of transport, lives in the outer suburbs and the low-income groups live in the inner suburbs nearer their places of work.

The committee recommends future planning aimed at limiting the need to travel.

It was found that 70 percent of black commuters in South Africa travelled more than three hours a day between home and work, with half of this time being spent outside the vehicle.

PROBLEMS

This resulted in problems such as:

- Dissatisfaction and animosity on the part of black commuters.
- High costs, especially for the Government which subsidised the longer distances by more than 50 percent.
- An unnatural family life caused by the commuter leaving home early in the morning and returning late.
- Lower productivity at work because of the long journeys and the little time left for relaxation and resting at home.

Prolonged travelling time on public transport was due not only to long distances but also to long periods of waiting and walking.

The committee found that workers' travelling time under present transport conditions should not be more than 1½ to 2½ hours, preferably less.

RECOMMENDED

Recommendations on urban transport include:

- Efforts should be made in existing urban areas to reduce home-to-work travelling times for the lower-income groups by providing employment opportunities nearer the outlying residential areas and by providing better, more adequate and more efficient transport services.
- Public transport subsidies introduced purely because of the position of residential areas should be phased out where shorter travelling times have been made possible.
- Public transport routes, terminuses and stops should be located so that walking distances are short and the facilities easily accessible.
- The combi-taxi should be encouraged as a means of transport.
- Measures should be considered to popularise the use of public transport.

The committee also recommended investigation, research and planning to create better mass transport systems for the large metropolitan areas. New means of transport should be considered.

Citizenship a major NP policy switch

Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The government's decision to restore South African citizenship to all blacks as announced yesterday by the State President, Mr P W Botha, is a major policy switch for the National Party.

It amounts to another nail in the coffin of Verwoerdian apartheid philosophy because, as Mr Botha said, the government now accepts that blacks outside of the homelands will have to have the opportunity of exercising their political aspirations in South Africa at the highest level. He did not go into detail as to how this would be achieved.

Mr Botha made it clear, however, that the prospect of dual citizenship for blacks living in the independent homelands in no way affected the independence or sovereignty of the homelands.

Mr P W Botha

Experience had shown that blacks outside of the homelands did not exercise their political rights in the homelands.

"Because of these realities it has become necessary to reconsider and revise this policy."

The citizenship issue had been discussed with many black leaders and had been investigated by the Special Cabinet Committee which had enabled him to announce in Parliament that independence for a homeland would no longer necessarily mean the loss of South African citizenship.

He recalled that in January he had announced the government's acceptance of the permanency in South Africa of many blacks outside of the independent and self-governing territories.

"I furthermore stated unequivocally that the legitimate political aspirations of these communities will be accommodated by structures within South Africa, both for their own and general affairs," he said.

"The government is prepared to negotiate with the four governments about restoring the South African citizenship of members of the black communities residing within the borders of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, who lost that citizenship as a result of independence.

"We propose that this be done on the basis of dual citizenship."

Home ownership for as many as possible should be national objective

(339) STAR 12/9/85

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Home ownership for as many people as possible should be set as a national housing objective, a President's Council's constitutional affairs committee report said.

The report on urbanisation strategy said ways of furthering that aim should be investigated.

Other recommendations include:

● Differentiation in respect of forms of home ownership and land tenure should be promoted for all population groups.

● Special programmes should be formulated and launched for the reduction of housing backlogs.

● Demographic projections on a regional basis should be made with a view to town planning and the provision of housing.

The report also recommended an investigation of the desirability and feasibility of establishing and/or co-ordinating financial institutions to create, channel and mobilise financial resources for housing as part of the strategy.

Particular attention should be paid to long-term financing programmes directed mainly at the low-income categories.

Other recommendations include the establishment of self-help schemes and/or support for such schemes; the promotion of upgrading schemes; more effective co-ordination of research into alternative cheaper building methods; priority treatment of greater stratification of housing in existing and future black urban areas.

On the issue of squatters, the committee said direct control measures and policy directions aimed at sending squatters back to where they originally came from had never succeeded anywhere in the world.

Influx control, 80 to go, pass laws

CAPE TOWN — The abolition of influx control and the replacement of the reference book system with a common identity document for all South Africans are two of the main recommendations of the President's Council report of the Committee for Constitutional Affairs on an Urbanisation Strategy.

Chaired by Dr A. J. G. Oosthuizen, the committee found:

- That the "degrading of human dignity inherent" in the implementation of influx control could "not be justified" and noted with great concern "the present large number of arrests (between 200 000 and 300 000 per year) for offences under influx control provisions and related technical offences;
- The large-scale circumvention of the law produced contempt for the relevant act and the authorities;
- That influx control measures as applied at present were discriminatory and in conflict with basic human rights.

It was "particularly concerned about the human suffering and the severe damage to relations between the population groups, particularly those of blacks with whites, caused by influx control.

"The urbanisation stategy rests on migration to urban centres being based on the free movement of all citizens of the RSA. It is accordingly recommended that:

- Influx control, as applied at present in terms of Act 25 of 1945, be abolished;
- A strategy for orderly urbanisation in the RSA be applied;
- The abolition of influx control take place in an orderly manner;
- Uniform identity documents be issued to all citizens of the RSA and priority be given to the replacement of the present reference books for blacks.

The committee also recommended the formation of an Urbanisation Board which could formulate and regulate plans for urbanisation strategy implementation covering housing, local government, transport, finance and urban planning.

The present long hours spent on transport to and from work by blacks were "unacceptable." It recommended the "spatial ordering" of future urbanisation.

"Blacks should themselves be involved in the development of the proposed urbanisation strategy."

On black local government, the committee found that:

- Exisiting financial resources were inadequate and could not meet present or future needs;
- An extensive strategy to make the institutions more effective was essential.

The report heralded the end of traditional apartheid, a Progressive Federal Party member of the President's Council, Mr Pieter Schoeman, said.

However, during debate on the report, he questioned how the recommendations could be accommodated in the present constitutional framework and expressed the fear that black entities would be used to help build the concept of "co-operative coexistence."

Only Dr Connie Mulder, the Conservative Party representative on the 18-man committee, did not sign the report.

The recommendation to scrap the pass laws was described as a vital breakthrough by the Urban Foundation yesterday. — Sapa

"The best news I have heard since 1948. Maybe there is a beginning of a glimmer of sanity in South Africa," South African-born actress Janet Suzman said in London.

More reaction P13

Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — There has been an overwhelmingly positive reaction both nationally and internationally to the recommendation by the President's Council that South Africa's hated pass and influx control laws be scrapped.

Legislation to scrap the controversial laws, which result in the arrest of between 200 000 and 300 000 black people a year, may be introduced as early as the next session of Parliament in 1986, it was announced yesterday.

In Washington the Reagan administration cautiously welcomed the recommendations, but at the same time said it was "displeased" by Pretoria's decision to expel Newsweek journalist Ray Wilkinson.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb emphasised the Council's report had yet to be formally presented to the State President, but added: "We find it encouraging that the South African Government is apparently reviewing its policies in this area."

US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said if the recommendations were adopted it would be an important step for South Africa.

The British Foreign Office cautiously welcomed the recommendations, but said senior Foreign Office officials were still studying the proposals.

Also in London, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and Mrs Sheena Duncan, chairman of the Black Sash, both welcomed the latest moves in interviews with the BBC.

Mrs Duncan said the move was "the first really significant changes" in dismantling apartheid.

The director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman, said the recommendations were "yet another nail in the coffin of the pass laws" and therefore were welcomed.

Assocom said: "Taken with the State President's announcement on black citizenship earlier this week, these developments amount to an important breakthrough on the question of handling black urbanisation."

Report gets nod from commerce

339

STAR Sept 85

Organised commerce has welcomed the approach to urbanisation outlined by the President's Council constitutional committee.

Assocom chief executive Mr Raymond Parsons said: "The report clearly recognises the inevitability of urbanisation, and the need for a balanced policy aimed at improving the quality of life of people already in urban areas, and is designed to accommodate future population growth."

He said the committee's findings on influx control and the pass laws were in line with representations made by Assocom.

"Taken together with the announcement by the President on the issue of black citizenship, these developments amount to an important breakthrough on the question of the handling of black urbanisation."

The Federated Chamber of Industries also endorsed the report.

FCI chief executive Dr J C van Zyl said in a statement: "The FCI fully endorses the positive attitude towards urbanisation contained in the report ... especially that influx control and the pass laws be abolished.

"The issues addressed and the recommendations made reflect a balanced approach to the complex realities involved, and augurs well for the future.

"The report is substantially in line with proposals which the private sector has been making to Government and to the President's Council." — Sapa.

Orderly urbanisation recommended in PC report

339

STAR

13/9/85

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Constitutional Affairs Committee of the President's Council, in a report released yesterday, has recommended the abolition of influx control and the pass system and a strategy for orderly urbanisation.

It rejected earlier recommendations by the Riekert Commission that restrictions should be placed on persons not having work and housing.

However, the committee said, uncontrolled squatting should not be permitted.

It said the influx control system should be replaced with a positive urbanisation strategy which, by making use of market forces, subsidies and development, among other things, would encourage people to settle in certain suitable areas rather than forbidding them to move to certain urban areas.

Another recommendation was that the pass book for blacks must go and must be replaced by an identity document to be carried by all citizens.

Failure to carry such a document must not, however, be a criminal offence.

The committee refrained from recommending racially mixed residential areas as a way to overcome the problem of the long distances which blacks have to travel to and from their work.

Instead, the committee recommended methods such as "filling in gaps" between black and other towns and the siting of new towns nearer existing urban areas and places of employment.

The committee also recommended investigation, research and planning to create better mass transport systems for the large metropolitan areas. New means of transport should be considered.

The report said home ownership for as many people as possible should be set as a national housing objective.

The committee also found that the serious problems being experienced now made it unlikely that black local authorities would be able to fulfil their role satisfactorily.

It called for "an extensive and comprehensive strategy" to make these institutions more acceptable and effective.

It found that existing financial resources for the development of black townships were inadequate and could not meet present or future needs.

...urbanization report

Pass laws give rise to 'bitterness, hatred'

339

13/9/85

Cape Times

THE pass law system is giving rise to bitterness and hatred among black people towards whites, a President's Council committee has found.

In the council's constitutional committee report on urbanization, released yesterday, it said: "The system disturbs relations between white and black in South Africa and is, in fact, a polarizing factor to the extent that in many cases it gives rise to bitterness and hatred among blacks towards whites, who on the whole have to apply and enforce influx control.

Endorsed

"Influx control cannot be reconciled with the general rights of citizens and residents and with the pinciple of equality before the law, nor is it in line with the general international norms that have been accepted by South Africa also."

It also endorsed the finding of the Cilliers Commission into the 1976 disturbances that influx control had in the past contributed to unrest in black residential areas.

"It has also been a contributory factor to the unrest and conflict at present being experienced in the black residential areas.

"It adversely affects respect for and the authority of the legal system in South Africa.

"It is neither possible nor feasible to retain influx control and remove only its discriminatory elements.

"Influx control is discriminatory per se in that it applies only to blacks and not to other population groups in South Africa.

"To make influx control applicable to all population groups in South Africa is not feasible, politically or otherwise, and also in practice unnecessary, because whites, Asians and coloureds are already to a large extent urbanized."

THE President's Council was requested by President Botha to advise him "on strategies by means of which the process of urbanization can be ordered in such a way as best to counter the present social, economic and physical problems resulting from rapid urbanization". BARRY STREEK looks at the report tabled by the Constitutional Committee yesterday.

The committee also rejected the proposal of the Riekert Commission that the influx control system should be changed, making the provision of housing and jobs the determining factor for black people to enter the urban areas.

It said the Riekert proposals were rejected in most of the evidence before the committee.

"The committee considered that these housing and work requirements would not unaltered eliminate the underlying problems and disadvantages of influx control as experienced at present, and indeed could create a great many new problems if they had to be applied."

It felt that the ideal pursued by the Riekert Commission could be partly achieved by making available as many approved sites as possible on which formal and informal housing could be constructed.

"It is desirable that as much employment as possible should be created in the formal sector and that informal employment creation should also be made possible and encouraged."

The committee did support the cabinet proposal of a uniform identity document for all citizens and permanent residents in South Africa.

But it did conclude that "the reference book, to the extent that it is used for applying influx control, must be abolished".

"It is necessary that, as in most developed countries, a citizen should be identifiable, not only to the authorities but also to various private agencies."

It said the cabinet proposal for uniform identity documents for all "should be assigned high priority".

Criminal

"The committee also considers that these documents should be carried on the person and should have to be shown to an authorized officer on demand.

"Care should, however, be taken that a new type of technical offence is not created in this way, and accordingly failure to carry such a document should be not be a criminal offence.

"It would, however, be to the advantage of the individual in his dealings with the authorities and private agencies to carry the document on him.

"A comprehensive and intensive information programme is also needed to show that the proposed document and the obligation to carry it are not discriminatory and in fact constitute general practice in many Western countries.

"The necessity of identification should also be publicized," the committee said.

PC hits out at 'local' system

THE "extremely low" polls in the election of the black local authorities presented them with a "credibility crisis" from the outset, the constitutional committee of the President's Council has concluded.

It said there was "no doubt that the level of acceptability and general image of black local authorities are not what they should be".

"The fact that in most

Influx control 'destabilizing'

THE ending of influx control would have a significant effect on the present political instability in South Africa but this alone would not put an end to the unrest, the report said.

The PC committee reached this conclusion after assessing the evidence to it by Professor Willie Esterhuyse of Stellenbosch University.

Professor Esterhuyse said influx control destabilized institutions in authority and affected the respect felt by blacks for these institutions.

"Persons in authority, from officials to the police, and also Acts and regulations, have become the victims of this destabilization. Among blacks influx control measures have no legitimacy.

"Influx control has contributed to white-black polarization and is major cause of black unrest and violence," he said.

Professor Esterhuyse and others supported these arguments by saying that "many of the resistance leaders have found their source of political inspiration in this system of control".

He concluded that "any form of control applying only to blacks will strengthen their perception of

Police want ID's for all

THE police have not abandoned their aim of making South Africa the first fingerprinted nation in the world.

According to the constitutional committee of the President's Council, whose report on urbanization was released yesterday, the police support a uniform identity document containing fingerprints for all population groups and a central population register

ties presented them with a "credibility crisis" from the outset, the constitutional committee of the President's Council has concluded.

It said there was "no doubt that the level of acceptability and general image of black local authorities are not what they should be".

"The fact that in most cases the same persons stood for election as those who served under the previous system of community councils contributed to this credibility crisis by giving the impression that little had changed in the system."

Aggravated

The credibility crisis facing the local authorities had been "aggravated further by the widespread extra-constitutional action against council members during the past few months".

The acceptability and image of the black councils were affected further by the fact that they were not in a position to take positive action to solve problems such as overcrowding and inadequate facilities.

"Local authorities, in exercising their management function, are obliged to apply influx control. This has detracted from their image and acceptability."

Improved

The committee said the level of acceptability of the black town and village councils among their own communities should be improved.

"This could be done by, for example, increasing visible autonomy and placing them in a position to produce real results."

The fact that the administration boards were non-elected white institutions that controlled all aspects of black local government also contributed to a negative attitude towards these boards.

"Persons in authority, from officials to the police, and also Acts and regulations, have become the victims of this destabilization. Among blacks influx control measures have no legitimacy.

"Influx control has contributed to white-black polarization and is major cause of black unrest and violence," he said.

Professor Esterhuyse and others supported these arguments by saying that "many of the resistance leaders have found their source of political inspiration in this system of control".

He concluded that "any form of control applying only to blacks will strengthen their perception of oppression and exploitation".

"The system of influx control and pass laws cannot be improved or even changed to the good. All that can be done, is to do away with it."

The report emphasized that measures applicable to all population groups, such as municipal control, planning control and labour legislation, as well as incentives and disincentives would be necessary if urbanization was to be ordered.

Arguments in favour of retaining influx control which were placed before the PC were:

- Increasing influx by blacks into white areas would create a feeling among whites that blacks were taking over and produce polarity between the groups, which if it escalated, could assume serious proportions.
- Influx control, with its associated reference book system, offered a system for combating crime and terrorism, as all black people were identified.
- Restriction on movement was advantageous where it was necessary to exercise control.
- If one opened "the sluice-gates and say that people can come in, you would cause chaos".
- Poor living conditions in the form of squatting resulted in slums with related health hazards. These areas were impossible to police properly and formed a breeding ground for unrest.
- The existing urbanized blacks, who are legally in the cities, had to be protected.

Prosecutions of pass offences 'frightening'

THE numbers of prosecutions under the pass laws — between 200 000 and 300 000 a year — were "frightening", the constitutional committee of the President's Council concluded.

It said 17,12 million black people had been arrested for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981.

And even after the former Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said in 1978 that the pass laws would be applied "more humanely, there had been a considerable increase in the number of arrests".

In 1980, a total of 158 400 people had been arrested under the influx control measures but this had increased to 262 900 in 1983 and 238 900 in 1984.

"These large-scale arrests and prosecutions have of necessity had an effect on blacks in general.

"The normal law-abiding black is now condemned as a criminal, and the whole process tends to degrade his dignity.

"Another effect is contempt for authorities such as the department concerned and the development boards, the police and the courts."

first fingerprinted nation in the world.

According to the constitutional committee of the President's Council, whose report on urbanization was released yesterday, the police "support a uniform identity document containing fingerprints for all population groups and a central population register for all".

"The police also consider that the principle that documents have to be produced on demand — implying that the carrying of documents is compulsory for all — is a necessity."

The committee said the South African legal system was at the disposal of the police for the maintenance of law and order, for combating crime and ensuring State security.

"To maintain order and to ensure the security of the State, the SA Police make use, among other things, of the statutory provisions relating to the reference book system and influx control.

"The SA Police see them as an extremely useful aid in combating of terrorism."

The police testified to the committee that "in order to ensure the continued orderly existence of the RSA, and to get our State security machinery properly in gear as regards identification" a system by which identity documents have to be carried is essential.

The committee said it had a great deal of understanding for the police point of view.

- In January 1981 the government gazetted a draft Population Registration Bill for comment.

It was soon dubbed the "Fingerprint Bill" because it provided for compulsory uniform identity documents and compulsory fingerprinting of all South Africans, but the measure was not proceeded with because of all the controversy it generated.

Social needs spotlighted

AN effective social infrastructure to help new migrants in towns was essential to prevent a cycle of poverty, the urbanization report said.

The report said "residential stability" for new migrants was important for the creation of social ties and social responsibility.

"The danger that a cycle of poverty among newcomers to the city will be perpetuated can be effectively reduced by the establishment of a satisfactory social infrastructure and the promotion of economic activities in the formal and informal sectors."

This would also help to promote a tertiary sector and offer employment opportunities for women.

The report found that security of residential rights, transport, clean water, personal safety, schools and markets were among the highest priorities for new migrants.

"Community development programmes have the potential to make a decisive contribution in determining the success achieved in meeting the challenges posed by high rates of urbanization, but only if adequate scope is provided for the realization of reasonable aspirations identified by the programme.

"If this is not done, the potential for frustration and conflict will be increased."

The committee recommended that forced change of residence in urban areas should be avoided if possible and that particular attention be given to providing public facilities in black residential areas and central business areas, especially toilets, places to eat, overnight facilities and the like. — Sapa

CMG Times 13/9/81

Political rights: No change

SASOLBURG. — South African citizenship rights for residents of the national states did not mean blacks would get political rights in the country, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development, said this week.

Mr Heunis was referring to the announcement by President P W Botha that blacks living in the homelands would be entitled to dual South African-homeland citizenship.

"This does not, however, mean they will exercise political rights in South Africa . . ." Mr Heunis said.

'Intertwinement of interests'

"It does mean that in the South African context such an intertwinement of interests exists — particularly in the economic and international fields — that we decided to restore black citizenship rights.

"But this decision does not affect the political rights of those living in the homelands," he said.

Mr Botha said in Bloemfontein on Wednesday that the South African Government was prepared to negotiate the restoration of South African citizenship to people who lost it because of the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

He stated that the sovereignty of the independent homelands was not in dispute, but that they formed part of the Southern African community in the broader sense.

Mr Chris Heunis

Mr Botha said that, during the past four decades, National Party policies had been based on the "practical situations and demands" at the time. Homeland independence had entailed the loss of South African citizenship for all citizens of that homeland, including those living in South Africa.

In April, he had been in a position to announce the government's acceptance of the principle that the loss of South African citizenship would no longer be regarded as a necessary result of any other self-governing territory's decision to take independence.

After further investigations and numerous discussions, he was now in a position to announce further proposals accepted by the cabinet.

'Aspirations accommodated'

He had said in his policy speech on January 25 that the government accepted the permanent settlement of a large number of black people within the Republic.

"I furthermore stated unequivocally that the legitimate political aspirations of these communities will be accommodated by structures within South Africa, both for their own and general affairs.

"We must consequently accept the South African citizenship of those black people who lost their citizenship because of the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, but who permanently reside in South Africa," he said.

Dual citizenship

The government proposed a basis of dual citizenship, which implied that people would have the option of accepting South African citizenship as a second citizenship.

"The method of identification as a South African citizen is closely linked to the issue of citizenship as such.

"It is already known that uniform identity documents will be issued to all population groups in the future," the president said.

'Govt gladly accedes'

"Leaders of black communities, both urban and from the self-governing territories, in the past requested at various times that the status of black persons as South African citizens and not only the ethnic relationship, be expressly stated in their identity documents.

"The government gladly accedes to this request and announcements in this regard will be made soon. These important decisions to which I have just referred are the result of, inter alia, the drive and understanding of many black leaders in various spheres." — Sapa

Report gets nod from commerce

Organised commerce has welcomed the approach to urbanisation outlined by the President's Council constitutional committee.

Assocom chief executive Mr Raymond Parsons said: "The report clearly recognises the inevitability of urbanisation, and the need for a balanced policy aimed at improving the quality of life of people already in urban areas, and is designed to accommodate future population growth."

He said the committee's findings on influx control and the pass laws were in line with representations made by Assocom.

"Taken together with the announcement by the President on the issue of black citizenship, these developments amount to an important breakthrough on the question of the handling of black urbanisation."

The Federated Chamber of Industries also endorsed the report.

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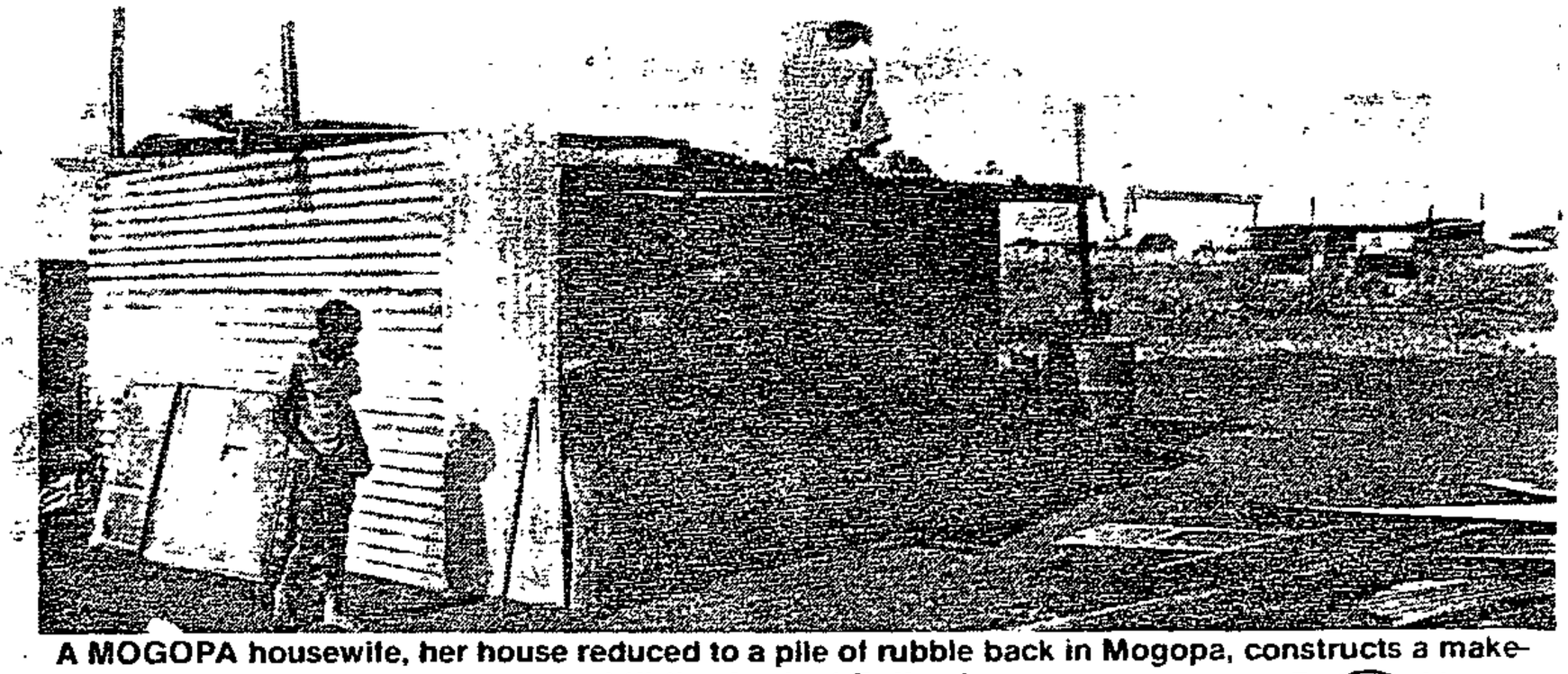

A MOGOPA housewife, her house reduced to a pile of rubble back in Mogopa, constructs a make-shift tin shack at Bethanie. Picture: Afrapix.

339
24/9/85
Soweto

Struggle to stop removals

FOCUS

THE Appeal Court last week decided that the people of Mogopa should not have been removed to Pachsdraai without the approval of Parliament and that the Supreme Court that heard the case in November 1983 should have restrained the Minister of Co-operation and Development from moving them.

The Mogopa people were moved on February 14, 1984. SAM MABE reports.

IT started at 4 am. The police surrounded the area, handcuffed all the leaders and put them in vans. Women and children and all their possessions were loaded onto Government lorries and driven to Pachsdraai, near Zeerust. 100 km away.

The area had been declared an operational area. This meant that only Government officials were allowed in the area: lawyers, foreign diplomats, journalists, priests and the Press were turned away.

For many years the threat of forced removal had been lying over the Mogopa people. And for many years they fought to remain on the land which the Government had declared a "black" spot.

Diamonds

The land was bought by the Bakwena tribe in 1913 before the passing of the Land Act of 1913, which divided all land in South Africa into white and black reserves.

Over the years the people had built schools, sunk boreholes, established good homesteads and lived peacefully with their white neighbours. They even sold their crops to the farmers' co-operatives in Ventersdorp and Koster.

As a "black" spot, the land was to be taken away from the Mogopa people. The land is rich with diamonds, metals and minerals. It is also ideal for the cultivation of maize.

In 1978 a new headman, an ex-policeman from Carletonville, came into power. In 1981 the tribe deposed him because of suspicions about his relationship with the local commissioner.

The commissioner went to his defence and told the tribe that he would rule until he died. Secret negotiations for the removal of the people went on while most of the tribe were resisting.

The headman, Mr Jacob More, left Mogopa voluntarily with about 10 families for the resettlement camp at Pachsdraai.

In June 1983 Government officials sent bulldozers to smash down the schools and churches at Mogopa. The officials stopped the bus service to the area and took out the water pumps.

The people bought a new water pump, organised older children to teach the younger ones. They were also successful in a legal action to have the bulldozer removed from their village.

On November 18, 1983 an order from the State President was served on them to leave the area within 10 days, failing which they would be moved by force. They refused to move.

On the day they were to be moved, politicians, church people, the Press, students, foreign diplomats and Black Sash women held a night vigil in the area and waited for the arrival of the police and Government trucks. The people were not moved on that day.

Appeal

In the meantime, Mr Shadrack More, acting on behalf of the Mogopa people, had brought a Supreme Court application seeking an order restraining Government servants from forcefully removing him and other members of the tribe from Mogopa.

Mr Justice H P van Dyk turned down Mr More's application. He even refused to grant him leave to appeal. A petition was then sent to the Appelate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Government then introduced a Bill designed to destroy the basis of the case.

The Bill contained a retro-active clause which amended the very point on which the appeal was based — that the approval of Parliament is necessary before a removal order can be served on a tribe which refuses to move.

The Bill provoked local and international condemnation and was ultimately withdrawn.

Now the people who were dumped in Pachsdraai but immediately moved to Bethanie where they were accepted as refugees want to go back to their old home.

Lawyers acting for the Mogopa tribe now hope to contest the expropriation in court.

Hopes and doubts on Group Areas Act

339

STAR

3/10/85

While hopes grow that the Group Areas Act will be scrapped, blacks living in white urban areas are still being threatened with eviction.

"Indians are not buying property in Fordsburg as expectations are high that the Act wil be scrapped," said the managing director of the Corporate Group of Companies in Fordsburg, Mr Ebrahim Kharsany.

"Sales have droppped by about half."

He said the property market in Fordsburg, a group area west of Johannesburg's central business district, was down as people were holding back hoping that other areas would be open to them.

THREATENED

Mr Kharsany said the Indian property market situation was artificial and prices were inflated because there was too little supply in relation to the demand.

He also blamed the recession, high interest rates and the general shortage of money.

The vice-chairman of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions, (Actstop), Mr Mohamed Dangor, said that, as blacks living in white urban areas were still being threatened with eviction, the Group Areas Act was not about to be abolished.

Mr Dangor said several blacks living in three Hillbrow flats were served with eviction notices recently.

He said the landlords had received letters from a senior public prosecutor from the Johannesburg Magistrates Court, Mr A Lambrecht, threatening prosecution unless they told their black tenants to leave.

"This is another way of circumventing the earlier Supreme Court ruling which stipulated that 'illegals' who had no alternative accommodation had to remain where they were," he said.

The black tenants had declared that they would not move from the flats and had called for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

He said that people were also resisting any move to the new flats in Newclare put up by the Government to house "illegals".

CAPE TIMES 8/10/85

Troops out campaign will not bow to harassment

From Bishop SIMEON NKOANE, Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg; SHEENA DUNCAN, national president, the Black Sash; Bishop DESMOND TUTU, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg; Professor JOHN DUGARD, Lawyers for Human Rights; TOM WASPE, Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee ; CLAIRE WRIGHT, Wits SRC president; DAN VAUGHAN, South African Council of Churches director of administration; Dr BEYERS NAUDE, SACC general secretary; SHAWN KOPEL, Progressive Federal Party Transvaal Youth Chair; Dr DAVID WEBSTER, Detainees Parents' Support Committee (Johannesburg):

LAST month four leaders of the End Conscription Campaign were detained in country-wide raids — just before the launch of the ECC's "Troops out of the townships" campaign.

Richard Steele, Michael Evans, Anita Kromberg and Sue Brition were all held incommunicado under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. They were released after 15 days without being charged.

As supporters and members of groups active in the ECC we condemn these detentions. We believe they are part of an attempt to crush a campaign whose call is for a just peace in our land.

The ECC is a legal organization working for a change in the law relating to conscription in South Africa. It is premised on the belief that individuals should have the freedom to choose whether to participate in the SADF.

The "Troops Out" campaign will focus on a demand for individual soldiers to have the right to refuse to serve in the townships.

Richard Steele, a former conscientious objector, and Michael Evans, the ECC Western Cape chairman, recently gave evidence to the SADF's Geldenhuys commission to this effect.

Dr Beyers Naude

Mrs Sheena Duncan

Contrary to government propaganda, the ECC is not a radical grouping trying to destroy order in South Africa. It is a broad front of about 50 organizations representing a wide range views with the common aim of ending conscription and working for peace.

Increasingly, young white men are facing a crisis of conscience through being forced to participate in the occupation of the townshps and of Namibia. The detention of ECC leaders will not stop the growing opposition to the role the SADF is playing in the conflict in our country.

We believe that detentions the banning of organizations and the state of emergency will only serve to harm the prospects of ending the violence that is tearing our country apart.

In spite of the harassment of ECC leaders, the "Troops Out" campaign will go ahead. On October 7 hundreds of peace-loving South Africans joined together in fasting for 24 hours to show concern about the continuing implementation of the state of emergency and the presence of troops in the townships.

Blacks have right to seek own housing solutions

A striking paradox is building up on the South African political scene. On the constitutional front the government has great problems in finding any common ground between it and the mass of the black population. The formulas and structures the government are contemplating for African participation at government are so inadequate and devoid of political realities that they are hardly worth discussion.

It is with good reason that Dr Anton Rupert recently exhorted the government in Zwingli's memorable words: "For God's sake, do something brave!"

In contrast, the government appears to be much more realistic in trying to cure or eradicate some of the major distortions apartheid helped to produce. Handled correctly, the President's Council recommendation to abolish influx control could be a major breakthrough in alleviating some of the active poverty and unemployment in the country.

Influx control is without any doubt the single policy which has caused the greatest distortion of our system. It is due to influx control that South Africa is underurbanised by about 10 per cent (2 to 3 million people), and that more than half of the black population of close to 30 million live in the homeland, covering only 13 per cent of South Africa's land mass. Influx control has limited the consumer market, and it has curbed the mobility of labour, thereby causing serious bottle necks in production. It has had a cancerous effect on an economy increasingly dependent on manufacturing.

There have also been other costs. There is the bitter toll of more than 17 million arrests of Africans for pass laws offences over the past seven decades. Together with the lack of political rights the pass laws have been most responsible for making Africans feel like pariahs in their own land.

In June or July this year the cabinet decided that influx control should be modified substantially. Word was sent to the Nationalist members of the President's Council which in its pathbreaking report of August 25 recommended the abolition of the reference book system as a means of applying influx control. It is also recommended that measures designed to order urbanisation should not discriminate on the basis of race or colour.

Acceptance of these recommendations clearly does not mean that the government is now at one with liberal bodies like the Black Sash on the issue of influx control. There are important voices in cabinet and the bureaucracy who want to retain a considerable degree of control over the urbanisation of Africans. It is up to the reformist section in cabinet — above all Mr Heunis and Dr Viljoen — to handle the new policy of "orderly urbanisation" in such a way that it does not become a new instrument for preventing Africans from moving to the cities.

By DR HERMANN GILIOMEE, professor of political studies, University of Cape Town.

At present there are three controls regulating African influx. The first is the law circumscribing the presence of Africans in cities. At present only Africans with Section 10 "rights" and migrants with a contract are allowed in the city. The only way in which this can be policed is through mass arrests of Africans whose reference book are not in order. Indications are that this will be terminated. The cabinet supports the President Council's slightly paradoxical recommendation that in future all people will have to carry an identity document (uniform for all South Africans) on them, but that they cannot be arrested when they do not have it on them.

So far so good. But what about the second control, the law which prohibits employers to take on anyone who has not gone through the proper labour bureaux and imposes a fine of R5 000 for a second offence? This law nowadays applies especially to migrants who have moved to the city directly in search of work. Curiously the President's Council does not suggest any amendments to the laws regulating migrants (particularly Section 10) and the labour bureaux.

Yet so high are the expectations about the possible abolition of influx control that the government would be foolhardy to impose on employers the task of keeping "illegal" migrants away from a job. Already there are people in the business world advocating open civil disobedience if business is compelled to be agents of influx control. It is a hopeful sign that in some cities the prosecutions of employers have been stopped pending the government's response to the President's Council report.

That leaves the third control that over housing. In the past the administration boards and black local authorities have applied influx control through providing houses only to those Africans who have a right to be in the city. As Prof Willie Esterhuyze of the University of Stellenbosch has rightly remarked in his testimony to the President's Council: That has had a seriously destabilising effect on the acceptability of these authorities.

The explosive nature of most of the current controls has prompted government to seek some generally acceptable form of control to clamp down on "too rapid urbanisation" of which some officials mutter dire warnings. The PC report suggests a formula, the application of which could have major implications for our future.

It recommends a substantial shift away from the present policy in which the state provides formal brick housing to one in which the state will mostly provide rudimentary services and structures, leaving it to Africans and their employers to upgrade the structures. However, the report recommends that such informal settlement only be allowed on approved sites — that is, sites specifically set aside by the authorities for such purposes.

This brings us to the crunch of the matter. If the government wants two or three years before it makes sites available, and then makes only limited sites available, all the suspicions will surface that we simply have influx control in a new guise. And state action against "illegal squatting" will destroy all hope of a genuine new deal in African urbanisation.

For a government wanting to establish a proper climate for negotiation there can only be one road: promptly making sufficient land and proper infrastructure available, and allowing Africans to seek their own housing solutions. As citizens that is their political right.

The Star Wednesday October 16 1985

children call the tune

In the townships, parents obey as

339

A 19-year-old black girl on her way to a private secretarial college was grabbed by five "comrades" — young political activists — in central Johannesburg yesterday and taken to a "re-education centre" in a city hotel.

The "kidnappers" waylaid the young woman at the entrance to the college and took her to the secret rendezvous, where several other "comrades" were waiting.

Before managing to sneak out she was lectured on why black schools were being boycotted and why every black person needed to make sacrifices for the struggle, she later told her parents.

"Communal interests must take precedence above those of individuals and every black person should make sacrifices for the benefit of the whole community," she was told at the secret meeting.

Now, the girl's parents are faced with the dilemma of whether to listen to the "comrades" or to defy them "at our own peril".

Her mother admits that she does not know what to do, as do many others faced with similar choices.

"As much as I understand the problems facing the black community, I find it difficult and extremely painful to accept that my child will have to face the future without an education," she said.

Since civil unrest started sweeping black townships more than a year ago, incidents of "re-education" — ranging from the burning of "sell-outs" and their property to intimidation of scabs — have grown.

- At least twice a week workers are forced to walk long distances from the outskirts of townships because bus drivers refuse to enter the townships.
- Buses and taxis are ransacked and consumer boycott breakers punished, often ruthlessly.
- Children continue to boycott schools and have threatened to stay away next year to commemmorate the 10th anniversary of the 1976 uprisings.
- It is the children who have taken over the running of political funerals and often persuade unwilling parents to attend them.
- At the funerals, the credentials of the Press are checked by the children and told what they can and cannot do. A number of photographers have had their films seized and exposed by children.
- Unwilling businesspeople are known to have made financial contributions to the bereaved families at the request of the children. They put up their shutters without complaining when called upon to do so.

In a letter to a Sunday newspaper, a woman who identified herself only as "Widowed Mother" expressed more anger.

STAR 16/10/85

"I am a peace-lover and there are many things happening now that make me sick. In the townships I am told I must not buy from town, that I must attend funerals. I do not use buses as they are attacked."

"Widowed Mother" probably summed up the anger felt by others, who dare not come out in the open.

Have the parents indeed lost control of the children and the township situation?

The mother of the kidnapped 19-year-old woman admits that she has lost control, but finds it difficult to condemn the children without reservations.

Last weekend Soweto parents and pupils decided to form a crisis committee to negotiate with the Government for the withdrawal of troops from the townships and the deferral of school examinations.

This was a second attempt to hold the meeting. A previous meeting was banned and the organisers were detained but later released without being charged.

After the meeting, parents said they wanted their children back at school, but the extent to which they succeeded would depend on the attitude of the authorities.

It was the Government's attitude to the Soweto Crisis Committee's intervention which would either strengthen or destroy what little confidence the pupils might still have in their parents, the parents said.

"It is the constant slap in the face from the Government that has cost us our children's respect.

"We have constantly forced our children to go back to school, with the promise that things would improve but this has not happened. The children have no faith in us any more."

A social worker, who is also a parent, said she was filled with feelings of ambivalence, fear and uncertainty.

"I find it difficult to condone anarchy; at the same time I cannot accept the protection of soldiers capable of shooting dead a helpless four-year-old child."

She said it was ironic that the parents' seemingly soft approach to the political problems was for the sake of their children. And the children had adopted a hard line for the sake of their parents.

The question most parents were asking now was: "Will the Government allow us to regain the lost confidence and restore order to the townships — by not banning meetings or detaining us?"

R24,6m for black police forces

AN AMOUNT of R24,6m has recently been allocated to assist black local authorities in establishing their own municipal police forces, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis announced yesterday.

These to a large extent would fulfill a supplementary role to the SA Police, the Minister said.

Speaking at a passing-out parade of a contingent of newly trained municipal police at the Mokuti Training College near Zeerust, he warned that they would probably also become symbolic targets in the onslaught against the country, just as the SA Police had been singled out.

Municipal police forces, however, were briefed to serve their communities and if they had the necessary support from the people, the malicious efforts of activists would not succeed.

Heunis said a police force for local authorities was not a new principle. Various countries, the United States for one, and certain cities in South Africa, had their own police forces. Cape Town and Durban had in recent years established their own municipal police forces.

"Municipal police will initially supplement the SA Police, whose basic task it is to maintain law and order in all communities." — Sapa.

339

Cont →

New plans to deal with urban population growth

Subsistence farming in the suburbs? "Barefoot planners" in kwaZulu? Street markets?

These don't sound like professional or realistic proposals from town planners to confront the overpoweringly rapid urbanisation expected in the next 15 years.

What about creation of new jobs? What about township tensions, housing for millions of new arrivals on the urban periphery, water and power services, and the buckling stresses to already woefully inadequate public transport? And who will pay the rates? SALLY ANTROBUS reports.

With urban population in South Africa expected to double in the next 15 years neighbourhood subsistence farming could greatly ease the strains.

Encouraging the sale of surplus vegetables at street markets like this one in Hong Kong could offer new arrivals a cash income.

Confronted with an anticipated rate of urbanisation unlike anything the country has seen before, town planners are looking for new, imaginative solutions.

Just as China once combatted a nation-wide shortage of doctors with the "barefoot doctor" concept — putting partly trained peasants into the field as medical intermediaries — planners are considering similar creative solutions.

Recently top members of the profession met in Durban for a conference on the future of planning under the new regional services councils system.

INTERESTING DATA

Some interesting data emerged. The 1980 census told us our urban population was upwards of 13 million, seven million being black. At that time 32 percent of blacks were urban, while whites, coloureds and Indians were already above the 70 percent urbanised level of "developed" countries.

Current estimates place the urban black population at eight million and project that it will increase to between 20 and 23 million by the year 2000. This means the increase in urban black population alone will be at least as great as our total urban population is now.

While projecting future urbanisation is notoriously difficult, it is clear that in the next two decades we are going to have to provide more urban stock than has been created in the last 300 years, said Professor David Dewar of the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

It's not hard to see that the monotonous, standardised pattern of black areas around Johannesburg is bad for the spirit. Unending rows of identical houses — without landmarks, markets, work places, parks or points of community pride — constitute a poorly performing environment.

Given poverty, inequality a unemployment, we must assu most of the urban populati increase will be among the po Do we simply keep on extendi the spiritless black townshi we already know?

Definitely not, says Profess Dewar. That pattern wast human and financial energy a exacerbates problems poverty and inequality, not to mention anger.

"An essential characteristic of successfully performing environments is that they are complex and rich in activities," he says. White suburbs supply shopping convenient to homes, recreation, and in some cases workplaces are also developing.

DORMITORY TOWNSHIPS

idea of wood-lots is no less feasible in urban than in rural areas, Professor Dewar says. Properly managed, trees can create a sense of place, areas for recreation, and a supplementary source of building material and fuel. In South Africa one need hardly underscore the fact that people need wood fuel.

Thirdly, he offers an idea that Department of Economic Affairs, the idea hinges on easing the difficult interface between authorities and disadvantaged groups, both rural and urban.

The sort of thing he means is that you need a broker or ombudsman when you're trying to explain the implications of a planner's blueprint to people who have never encountered the liaising with senior planning staff," says Mr A'Bear.

Such intermediaries could help supply the continuous consultation that was vital when people made a leap as dramatic as that from the third to the First World, he suggests.

The notion of barefoot planners is quite a leap for dignified professionals. But Mr A'Bear believes that it is precisely the generalist training of planners that places them in a position to guide social change in South Africa.

Such ideas are not without conflicts. But they offer an attempt at decreasing the financial and social costs of doubling the urban population almost overnight.

Every profession has its minority of radical thinkers. Occasionally they become its leaders. More often, their best efforts to galvanise the majority succeed only in nudging traditionalists in innovative directions. Proponents of the above views have nudged their fellows, to be sure. Galvanised the profession they have not — at least, not yet.

●**Numbers bedevil planners. Consider the South African census. Does anyone give straight information on numbers per household if there is fear this may result in**

The urban periphery is very different. Huge dormitory townships already desperately need new approaches — and the need will intensify with burgeoning population influx.

Professor Dewar suggests that agricultural land should be viewed as a necessary urban component. Since inadequate nutrition is endemic among the urban poor, it makes sense to provide opportunities for small scale subsistence farming and to encourage sale of surpluses through informal marketing.

If that sounds like nonsense for Soweto, consider that even in Chicago and New York people grow vegetables on empty city lots. One locked gate in a fence around the lot keeps intruders out most of the time, and participants give away excess vegetables.

Secondly, afforestation. The has become familiar in the affluent sections of every metropolis: urban open space.

"If public spaces are celebrated, they enable poverty to be tolerated with dignity," he says. They act as extensions of inadequate private dwellings and are places where people meet, children play, lovers court.

Finally, the economic infrastructure must allow people to trade and manufacture at locations with minimal overheads — to make and sell things closer to home and much more freely than current regulations permit.

"There is great scope for ingenuity here," he says. Streets should be seen as markets.

Where does the barefoot planner come in? Developed as a catch-phrase by David A'Bear, town planner for the kwaZulu concept of a mortgage. There must be a go-between who has some planning training but who also belongs to and understands the community involved.

Mr A'Bear draws a distinction between the First World, in which specialisation is characteristic of most endeavours, and Third World situations, where he says there is an urgent need for generalists. Specialists accustomed to dealing in sopisticated jargon are not necessarily any good at understanding or conveying the range of needs of KwaZulu farmers — or of poor people newly arrived on the metropolitan fringe.

"The barefoot planner's function is to bring hope, organisation and encouragement, and help a community solve problems by someone being sent [illegible] homeland?

"No one knows how many black people there are in South Africa. Everyone has his own figure," said Mr Steven Kgame of the Urban Councils Association.

"How can you plan without knowing the numbers involved? It's like inviting people to dinner. If you don't know how many are coming — you'll get a surprise."

Someone else picked up the idea. The failure of influx control legislation to stem the flow to urban areas "was a case of inviting 10 people to dinner, and a 100 came."

Another took it further yet. What's about to happen to the urban planners of this country, he suggested, is like inviting 10 people to dinner, and having a million come.

CITY/NATIONAL

Black urbanisation: Govt tells of plans

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In its drive to step up urbanisation of blacks the Government plans to expand existing towns and create site and service areas for properly organised housing the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr P J Badenhorst said here today.

It is likely too, that coming legislation will open the way for the development of new towns on private land.

Speaking at a seminar on black home-ownership, co-ordinated by the American Chamber of Commerce and the South African Institute for Housing, Mr Badenhorst said, "The State is looking at the question of uncontrolled squatting on a national basis and it is obvious that decisions in this regard must now be taken.

Influx control, squatters

"The questions of influx control, citizenship and the relocation of squatter communities are being addressed by the Government so that urbanisation can take place.

"Answers to these problems can be expected soon."

Referring to the urbanisation of blacks as the "most significant social phenomenon facing South Africa up to the year 2000", the Deputy-Minister said city populations would double within 15 to 20 years and that about 86 percent or 16 million would be black people.

Calling for greater involvement by the private sector in housing he said financial institutions, pension funds and insurance houses would have to become more actively involved.

Informal private sector

"The informal private sector must be stimulated so as to provide housing and building materials to individual families," he said.

"Work is already under way to formulate proposals for the deregulation of, among other things, informal sector activities."

The United States Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, told delegates that US companies fully supported the effort by South African business to speed the abolition of influx control, which had been as "iniquitous as it has been impractical".

"Abolish Group Areas Act"

Committing US business to the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the ambassador said enjoying the rewards of the free-enterprise system also meant the right to live where one's means permitted.

The ambassador said that while there was no let-up in the American platform which advocated disengagement and disinvestment in South Africa, a counter-movement "has begun to be heard".

"There is clear and encouraging evidence of a trend in the US to convert emotional energy on the issue into positive involvement," he said.

Mr HERMAN NISKEL

Houses on the cards for blacks

IN its drive to step up urbanisation of blacks, the Government plans to expand existing towns and create site and service areas for properly organised housing, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr P W Badenhorst said yesterday.

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"The informal private sector must be stimulated so as to provide housing and building materials to individual families," he said. — **SOWETAN Correspondent.**

R127-m more spent to help unemployed

Heunis offers aid to townships

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Constitutional Development is to spend another R127 million in combating unemployment among blacks and upgrading the townships — bringing to R157 million the amount it has spent on such schemes so far.

The department is hoping to create a total of 97 000 new jobs for blacks in the short term.

The move is part of a R600-million Government programme to help the unemployed of all races, believed to number more than 1,5 million.

Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said at a Press conference yesterday that the R127 million included R100 million for the upgrading of townships and their infrastructures, R2 million for food relief in areas where the need was most critical and R25 million for the recruitment, training and administration of a black municipal police force.

Of the R100 million which was earmarked for township development, Mr Heunis said, R77 million had already been allocated to individual local authorities, with R43 million of this going to townships in the depressed Eastern Cape.

A total of R4,8 million would be spent on West Rand townships including Soweto (R1,2 million) and Dobsonville (R1 million) and R7,3 million is to go to East Rand townships such as Daveyton (R2,7 million) and Katlehong (R1 million).

Mr Heunis said his department had already spent R30 million on self-help housing, on tidying up the townships and upgrading hostels.

Mr Steve Kgame, who heads the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA), said he welcomed the decision to spend money in the townships.

The move, he said, would create much goodwill between residents and the Government.

However, acting Publicity Secretary for Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, said unemployment had been brought about by the Government's mismanagement of the country and the unnecessary duplication of facilities under the apartheid system.

Mr Wauchope said the Government was merely using palliatives to placate the black local authorities.

"The fact that R77 million is to be spent on local authorities, which have been rejected by most of the people, and that money has been set aside for municipal police to 'maintain law and order in black areas' proves the Government still has not learned its lesson," he said.

A spokesman for the Soweto Civic Association said he feared the money would not be used to the maximum benefit of townships residents.

It would, he said, be administered by the local authorities to further entrench themselves and to gain leverage with township residents.

Kidney transplant patients satisfactory

The two patients who had kidney transplant operations at the Johannesburg Hospital on Monday are both in a satisfactory condition and progressing well, a hospital spokesman said today.

Mr Martin Lehman (19), a Carletonville boilermaker, was given a kidney by his sister, Mrs Sharon van Niekerk (25).

Mr Lehman suffered a kidney collapse last year after contracting bilharzia.

Nine-year-old Theresa van Rensburg was donated a kidney by her father, Mr Johan van Rensburg, a farmer from Hazyview in the Eastern Transvaal.

We're also depositors, Chief tells building society

Concern over lack of black housing loans

9/11/85 Mercury 339

ULUNDI—Although big business had taken a bold political stance there was insufficient evidence of its placing the problem of black poverty at the top of the national agenda, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

At a meeting with top executives of the S A Perm, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president warned that continued poverty and the Government's trepidation over bringing about fundamental reform would combine to prolong South Africa's present crisis.

He told the company's managing director, Mr Bob Tucker, and its Natal chairman, Mr Bill Hamilton, that he was deeply concerned by the fact that building societies were reluctant to lend blacks money for home building.

They would know the extent to which whites' homes were being financed through funds placed with building societies by blacks. He understood that there had been technical problems, but he would have thought these could long since have been attended to.

Self-help

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the stabilisation of black communities and their vertical social mobility rested heavily on the incentive of home ownership. He hoped that the discussions would lead to renewed attempts to solve problems in this regard.

He said his Inkatha and KwaZulu leadership positions enabled him to say that big business had not even begun to work seriously in partnership with black South Africa.

There was, for instance, virtually no support for what Inkatha was doing in self-help development. 'I grapple with poverty all around me,' he said, 'and I do not even receive support for a viable, achievement-orientated Inkatha Development Office.'

Big business and Inkatha had not come together on the level and magnitude demanded by the urgency of the times, but there was a need for such partnership to salvage the country from 'the violence which now really seriously threatens our future'.

Chief Buthelezi said he could genuinely praise big business for having taken a bold step into the political arena. But if the roughly 1 400 000 black South Africans living in shanties in greater Durban's squatter areas were asked what big business's new commitment meant to their lives, they would have nothing to say.

Backlogs

He saw the value of the Urban Foundation's efforts, but unless big business threw its weight behind the kind of recommendations made recently by Mr Louis Rive (head of the Natal/KwaZulu Planning Council, who called for a R107 million development programme), the foundation could not achieve what it wanted for the poorest of the poor.

'Unless we can do more than we are now even dreaming of doing for the vast squatter areas, where people live in desperate poverty and inhuman circumstances, the forces of violence will continue gathering momentum,' he said.

Even if the country started on a dramatic economic recovery tomorrow there would not be enough capital to wipe out the backlogs of deprivation.

For the whole of the present generation — and perhaps into the next generation as well — the only hope lay in fostering a spirit of self-help.

It was against this background, Chief Buthelezi said, that he was deeply concerned about building societies being reluctant to lend money to black people for home building. — (Sapa)

'Drastic new planning of black areas needed'

Political Staff

DRASTIC replanning of black urban areas was needed to encourage black business development, according to a report of the economic committee of the President's Council.

The committee has called for urgent amendments to legislation dealing with the establishment and town planning schemes for blacks.

The committee said it had been struck by the restrictive effect of the physical layout of residential areas on the business development of Asian, black and coloured communities.

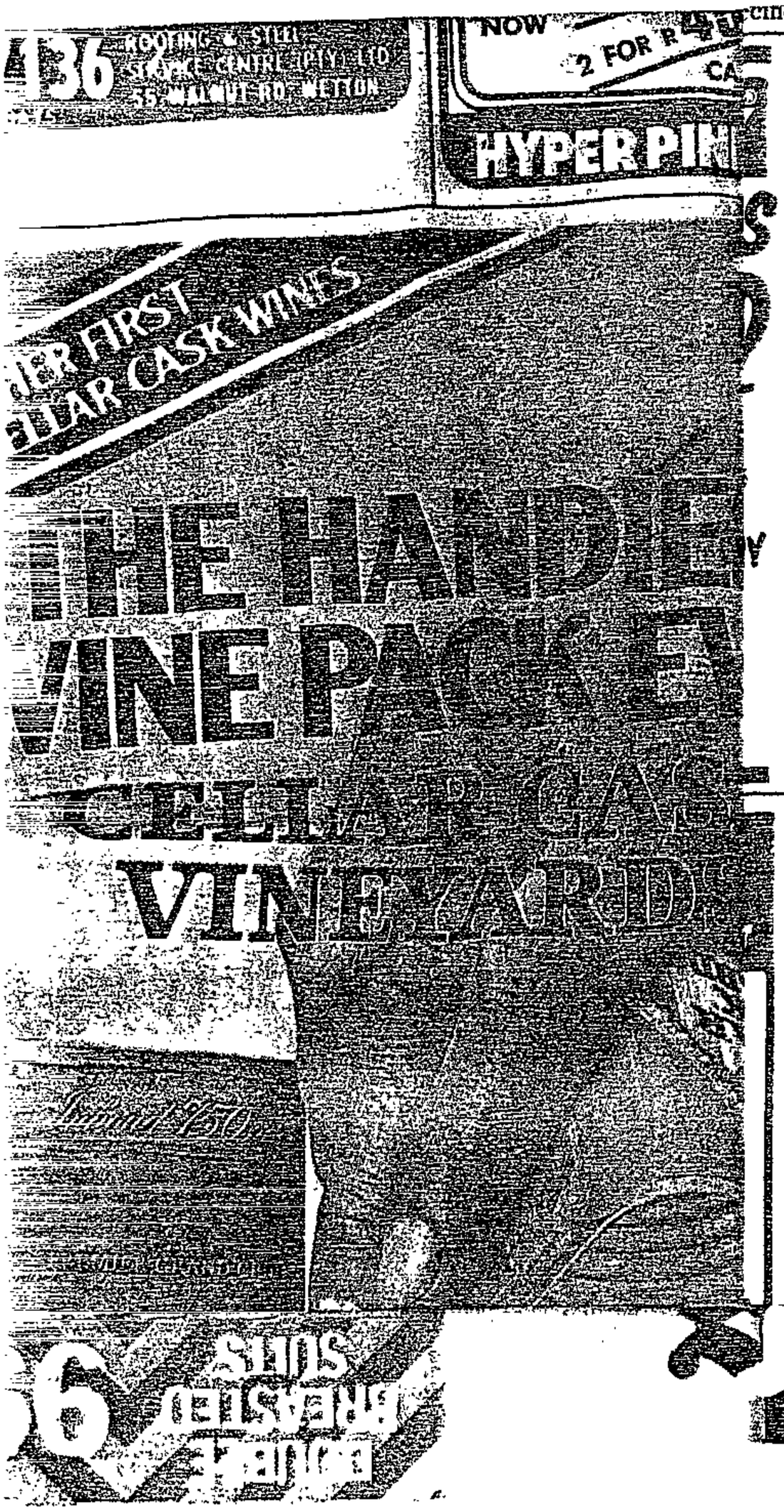
The problem had been created because Asian, black and coloured areas had been primarily developed as satellite residential areas witrh commercial activities centred on the white areas.

The committee recommended that in reviewing township layouts specific attention should be given to:

- The creation of centrally situated core business areas;
- The establishment of administrative, cultural and social services in the core areas to encourage spontaneous gravitation to the areas;
- The introduction of urban renewal measures to create opportunities;
- The design of hierarchic street patterns to enhance the core concept;

The committee also recommended that in higher order streets mixed land use should be permitted to enable small businessmen to carry on selected commercial or manufacturing activities on the sites where they live.

cine can cause brain damage. tion may be taken.



Development boards to go?

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Development boards, including the Natalia Development Board, which have been the centre of controversy for years, could be expected to be scrapped if the government goes ahead with the dropping of influx control.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development said yesterday that a government inquiry into the President's Council recommendations for the scrapping of influx control was still under way and it could be some months before a final decision was made.

ORDERLY URBANISATION

The President's Council report recommended a system of orderly urbanisation of blacks to replace the influx control laws which have brought international disapproval because of the resettlement programmes attached to them.

However, government sources say it is likely that the major thrust of the President's Council report will be accepted and this would lead to the demise of the development boards whose main task has been the policing of the influx control legislation.

EMPLOYMENT, BREWING

Other functions of the boards, such as employment and brewing of beer, would be left to private enterprise while housing would become a task of the regional services councils.

Regional services councils have already been given the task of improving housing standards for blacks.

President's Council finding

30 pc of blacks do not have formal jobs

Mercury 25/11/85

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—More than 30 percent of the potential black labour force in 1980 did not have jobs in the formal sector of the South African economy, the Economics Committee of the President's Council has estimated.

It also found that less than half of the 2 800 000 people who became economically active between 1970 and 1980 found jobs.

Although the committee, in its report on small business development and deregulation, released this week, did not give more recent figures, the rate of unemployment and underemployment has increased since then, particularly because of increasing numbers of school-leavers coming into the job market.

The committee estimated that the total economically-active population was 10,8 million in 1980, and that 7 500 000 of these, 69 percent, were employed in the formal sector.

It said 600 000 of these people were 'visibly unemployed'.

The remaining 2 700 000 were employed in subsistence agriculture and the informal sector.

If it were assumed that subsistence agriculture 'provides a living for half a million people', it would mean that 2 200 000 survived in the informal sector, but if it were assumed that subsistence agriculture provided a living for 1 000 000 people, 1 700 000 survived in the informal sector.

'It appears that during the 70s about 1 200 000 out of the increase in the labour force of 2 700 000 people found employment in the formal economy,' the committee said.

In the report the committee emphasised the the important role of the informal sector in the South African economy.

It said: 'The inability of the formal sector to provide job opportunities for a rapidly-growing population must be a primary reason for informal sector participation.'

But the committee also warned that 'where it is not possible to draw on a widespread social security system, the informal sector becomes a refuge for many who seek to survive'.

SOWETAN, Monday, December 2, 1985

New plan for urban blacks

TWO new political structures are to be set up to accommodate black aspirations — a confederal structure for blacks in independent homelands and a federal structure for all other blacks.

Confederation will create a formal working arrangement between South Africa and the TBVC countries (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei).

Blacks living in these States will probably get dual citizenship which will make them citizens of their individual States and of the confederation.

Federation will include the non-independent homelands and also urban blacks in "city States" or "cantons" in the larger townships such as Soweto.

SOWETAN Correspondent

Smaller black townships could band together to form units for political purposes.

Each unit or canton will receive autonomy higher than that of the present municipal status. They will also join together in a council or "parliament" of cantons to decide on matters of common interest to them.

The non-independent homelands will slot into this general black council. An arrangement will also have to be found for rural blacks in "white" South Africa.

The plan is that black political rights in the Republic of South Africa will be based on the existing racially separate townships and homelands set up under the present and past South African governments. The Government's current jargon for this is that black rights will be based on a "geographic and group basis".

As already announced by President P W Botha, all blacks living in the Republic will have a common South African citizenship. This will include blacks who lost their citizenship.

The cherry on the top could be the inclusion of blacks in the South African Cabinet to help decide on matters of general interest to the country.

Blacks as already announced, will probably be appointed to the President's Council. They may also have some say in the Electoral College which elects the State President.

This structure will be "federal" because it will fall under the central South African Government and will amount to a devolution of power under the central Government.

The structure linking South Africa and the TBVC countries will be "confederal" because it will be a looser association of independent States.

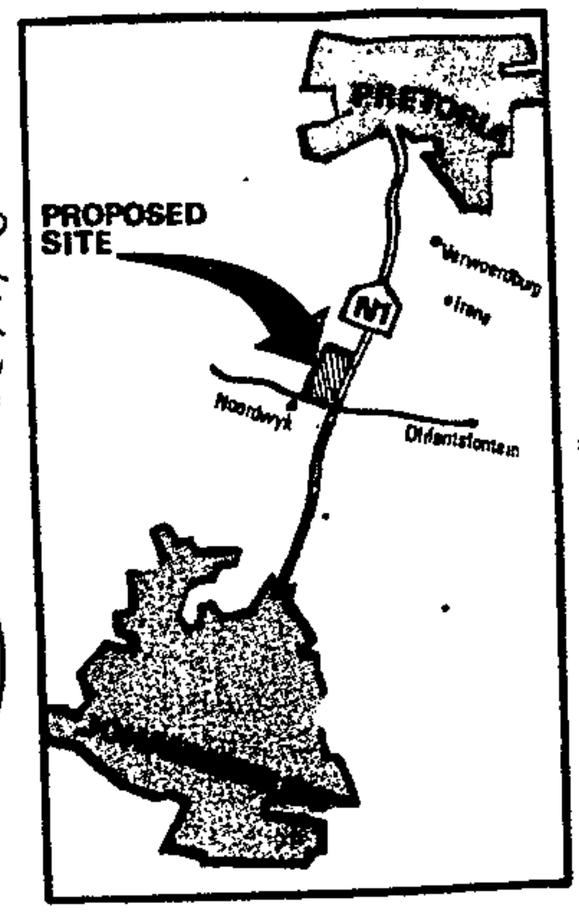
The wraps came off the Government's basic plans over the past two weeks and the concrete details are now being worked out.

Last week the Government discussed the proposed confederal system with leaders of the TBVC States and this week it discussed the federal structure with leaders of the non-independent homelands of Lebowa, Gazankulu, Qwa-Qwa, kaNgwane and KwaNdebele.

KwaZulu, the most populous homeland, was absent.

Inkatha is known to support a non-racial federation and rejects the explicitly racial character of the Government's version of federation which will ensure white domination.

Instead, KwaZulu aspirations are being worked out in a regional solution for KwaZulu and Natal, which could eventually have a non-racial system.



THE site of the new showpiece

Development boards will be abolished

BUD DA 4/12/85

PETER WALLINGTON

339

DEVELOPMENT boards, the chief instrument of control over the lives of all urban blacks, are to be abolished.

Giants such as the West Rand Development Board and East Rand Development Board, and 11 others, are to be phased out once the Regional Services Councils (RSC) are established next year.

It is believed that the unpopularity of the boards in the black communities — largely because they have administered and implemented unpopular government policies — is one of the major factors in their abolition.

A senior government source said the 13 boards were in reality "black RSCs", and there would be no need to retain them once the RSCs were operational.

The Willem Cruywagen sub-committee of the Co-ordinating Council on Local Government, which has been examining the role of development boards once RSCs are established, will meet today to finalise its report. It will be discussed by the council next week.

When the boards are abolished, it is expected that staff and functions will transfer to the RSCs.

Earlier this year Co-operation, Development and Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen told a meeting of municipal workers in Stellenbosch that major changes were in the pipeline.

At the time he said they would not be phased out but would have to be drastically re-shaped to fit in with the RSCs.

He said also that board staff would have to accept that greater powers would be devolved on the fledgling black local authorities.

Board powers include administering the migrant labour system and permanent residence rights for urban blacks.

Other local authorities which will be affected by the setting up of the RSCs include the Cape Divisional Council, the Transvaal Peri-Urban Board and the Natal Regional and Services Board.

● See Page 3.

Occupation, ownership still divorced — Heunis

Freehold rights for some blacks

BUS DAY 5/12/85

339

256

BLACK South Africans who qualify under the 99-year leasehold scheme are to receive freehold property rights in black residential areas, Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis announced yesterday.

He was speaking after a tour of greater Soweto which included discussions with a number of black leaders.

He also announced that, from July next year, all South African citizens wouldcarry one identity document.

At a Press conference, Heunis explained the implications of the announcement.

"I believe that this would have very serious implications for home ownership of these communities. I believe, because of this decision, more people will now be prepared to acquire their own homes and more financial institutions will be prepared to advance loans to potential buyers of these houses," Heunis said.

In reply to a question about the effects

SOPHIE TEMA and Sapa

of Section 10 rights on property owners, Heunis said: "In those areas where the 99-year leasehold rights have been approved, people will now be able to acquire freehold rights.

"The occupation and the ownership, naturally, are divorced. But I have also said that people who are South African citizens — or if they are not, but they are legally present in terms of certificates issued by the Department of Internal Affairs — will also be able to occupy the houses," Heunis added.

While PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert welcomed the move, he questioned its effectiveness as it applied only to people who qualified for 99-year leasehold.

He said there were many questions left unanswered by the announcement. "Who qualifies for 99-year-leasehold? There has been some debate in the Cape about this issue. Does the government intend to draw a distinction between urban and rural blacks?

"It's all very well to welcome this reform but why have we waited through 37 years of National Party rule for the change to be made?"

Heunis held private talks with mayor of Soweto Edward Kunene, mayor of Diepmeadow Joseph Mahuhushi and mayor of Dobsonville Steve Nkatlo, before making the announcement.

While on his tour of the townships the Minister made a courtesy call to the home of the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu.

Tutu is in Harare attending a special meeting of the World Council of Churches to discuss the South African crisis.

The Minister also drove past the Orlando West home of Winnie Mandela.

BUS DAY

322,15	892,38	915	0,3600	0,2985	2,5180	0,2422	13,40	1 153,6	1 130,7	1 290,8

ARGUS 5/12/85 339

Blacks granted property rights in townships

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The Government had decided to grant unconditional property rights to blacks in black residential areas, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has announced.

Speaking after a tour of Greater Soweto yesterday Mr Heunis said that all black South African citizens and legally qualified immigrants would now be able to buy property on freehold in those areas where 99-year leasehold rights had been approved.

"People who are South African citizens — or if they are not but are legally present in terms of certificates issued by the Department of Internal Affairs — will also be able to occupy the houses," he added.

Mr Heunis said Section 10 rights would no longer be a prerequisite for blacks to own property.

He said the new deal had nothing to do with the Group Areas Act and that the dispensation would be implemented in terms of the country's laws.

"Blacks, like all other population groups, have certain areas to which they have been designated. These people will now have the right to own property on freehold in these areas," he said.

"I believe that because of this decision more black people will be prepared to acquire their own homes. I believe this will also reassure financial institutions and they will be prepared to advance loans to prospective home owners."

He explained that blacks who belonged to national states which were not independent would automatically qualify under the scheme, as would those who belonged to independent homelands but were living outside those national states.

Blacks who belonged to independent homelands and lived in those homelands would be required to arrange with their respective governments for a change of citizenship if they wished to buy property in South Africa.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said last night that, like the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act, the move had great ideological significance to white people.

"But it will not seem to blacks to be a significant move towards the dismantling of apartheid.

"Real significance"

"The Group Areas Act continues to exist. To have real significance the Group Areas Act and the Land Act would also have to be repealed to allow blacks to buy land on the same basis as whites," she said.

Mrs Duncan added that the Government's decision would merely redraw the lines of influx control on a financial basis.

"Influx control will become a question of wealthier people becoming insiders in urban areas and the less wealthy remaining on the outside."

Heunis promises change next year

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — All South African citizens will, as from next year, carry one identity document as the first move to phase out the present passbook carried by blacks.

Property rights in the form of freehold would also be accorded to those communities who qualify for residential rights.

These announcements were made by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, when he and other senior officials of his department made a goodwill visit to Soweto and the various local authorities yesterday.

Mr Heunis said he hoped the government would by early next year announce the granting of freehold rights to all South African residents and those with permission to live in the country.

All South African citizens would carry the new identity document as from July next year.

In his announcement Mr Heunis said:

● Property rights would automatically be accorded to all people who are South African citizens who qualify under the 99-year-leasehold title.

● Property rights would also be accorded to all who lost their citizenship to independent homelands but are legal occupants of South Africa.

● Negotiations would be held with others who did not qualify.

"Any man who qualifies under the 99-year-leasehold scheme will also qualify for freehold titles," Mr Heunis said.

"This move is being taken because I believe that we can co-exist in this South Africa and all can contribute towards the development and welfare of this country."

While on his "goodwill" tour of the townships the minister made a courtesy call at the home of the Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, in Beverley Hills, near Orlando West, but was told that the bishop was believed to be visiting Zimbabwe.

The minister also drove past the Orlando West home of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Reaction to property rights varies

E. Post 339 5/12/84

By JIMMY MATYU

THE announcement yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Chris Heunis, of property rights for blacks has evoked a mixed reaction from the black community.

Mr Henry Fazzie, vice-president of the United Democratic Front in the Eastern Cape, said at this stage it was difficult to comment because the Nationalist Government had "never been sincere to people".

"What they say might appear good today, but when it comes to practice the next day it assumes quite a different form.

"For instance now they know we don't want the so-called town councils and instead of giving us what we want, one non-racial municipality for all, they are introducing puppet organisations like the Regional Services Councils," he said.

Mr Mkhuseli Jack, president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress and spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee in Port Elizabeth, said blacks were not happy with so-called piece-meal reforms.

He said the announcement was an attempt by the Government to buy time for itself or stave off the massive action people planned to take nationally after April if their grievances were not met.

Trade unionist Mr Fikile Kobese said as a representative of the working class he saw no reason "to make a noise" over the announcement.

Mr Kobese said he would be much happier if there was first consultation with relevant leaders of the people before any decisions affecting the future of South Africa were reached by the Government.

Mr Ashraf Karodia, regional publicity director for Azapo, said as long as the Group Areas Act and other apartheid legislation existed, the granting of qualified concessions did not satisfy the aim of the oppressed masses — the destruction of apartheid.

In a Sapa report from Johannesburg Mr Steve Kgame, chairman of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa), said freehold title would give urban blacks greater stability.

Referring to the unrest situation, Mr Kgame said freehold home ownership would be a stabilising factor, "because people knowing the property belongs to them would not burn and destroy their own property".

He said the new scheme would encourage the people who lived in rented houses to buy their own homes, and there would be a subsequent rise in property values.

Blacks freehold rights next year

Mercury Correspondent

5/2/85

339

JOHANNESBURG—Black South Africans and those with permission to live here would be granted freehold rights next year, it was revealed yesterday.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, made the announcement during a goodwill visit to Soweto and a number of local authorities yesterday.

Mr Heunis said he hoped the Government would announce the granting of freehold rights to all South African residents and those with permission to live in the country by early next year.

All citizens

Furthermore, he revealed, all citizens would carry one identity document as a first move in phasing out the present pass book carried by blacks.

Speaking at a Press conference at the Florida Lake Hotel, near Roodepoort, after the tour, Mr Heunis said all South African citizens would carry the new identity document from July next year.

The phasing out of the pass book is believed to be one of a series of constitutional options drawn up by the Government to be implemented as part of a reform programme.

Mr Heunis said the Government had decided two days ago that in all areas where communities qualified for 99-year leasehold titles, freehold rights would automatically be implemented.

Property rights would also be accorded to all who had lost their citizenship to independent homelands and lived outside them but were legal occupants of South Africa.

The cases of those who did not qualify in these categories would be discussed further.

Mr Heunis said: 'This move is being taken because I believe we can co-exist in South Africa and all can contribute towards the development and welfare of this country.'

He held private talks with the Mayor of Soweto, Mr Edward Kuniene, the Mayor of Diepmeadow, Mr Joseph Mahuhushi, and the Mayor of Dobsonville, Mr Steve Nkatlo.

Bishop

The minister also made a courtesy call at the home of Bishop Tutu, in Beverley Hills, near Orlando West, but was told the bishop was in Zimbabwe.

His wife, Leah, was not home either and a young relative of the family answered the door to the minister.

He also drove past the Orlando West home of Mrs Winnie Mandela, but did not go into the house.

Sapa yesterday reported that a handgrenade exploded in Soweto when the minister's motorcade was driving through the townships. No one was hurt and no damage was caused.

A spokesman for the minister said in his opinion the blast had had nothing to do with Mr Heunis's visit.

FREEHOLD

SOWETAN 5/12/85

Urban blacks can now own land

123

339

5/12/85

By SELLO RABOTHATA

BLACKS who live in areas where they qualify for 99-year leasehold rights will now automatically get freehold title, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced yesterday.

Mr Heunis said the Government decided this on Tuesday and he hoped to have the legislation passed when Parliament resumed next year.

Mr Heunis was speaking at a Press conference at Florida, near Roodepoort, after a tour of Greater Soweto. He held discussions with the three mayors, Mr Edward Kunene, of Soweto, Mr Steve Nkatlo, of Dobsonville and Mr Joseph Mahuhushi of Diepmeadow.

Mr Heunis said the announcement would have serious implications for home ownership as more and more people would be able to acquire homes.

Financial institutions and the private sector, as well as employers would now be able to help the community.

Citizen

"The new legislation will not in any way affect the Section 10 rights of individuals for them to qualify for the freehold title. Anyone who is a citizen of South Africa or is legally present in terms of the immigration laws can now buy land," Mr Heunis said.

He said to qualify people would be:

- citizens of South Africa;
- those in the non-independent states because they are regarded as South African citizens; and
- those who lost their citizenship through the independence of the national states would also be able to get freehold title after negotiations with those countries.

On the visit to Greater Soweto, he said several things surprised him. These included:

- the tranquility in the townships;
- the progress made since his last visit and the progress and changes for the better;
- the involvement of councillors in improving the quality of life; and
- the involvement of companies who assist their employers to buy houses under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

A hand grenade explosion in Soweto during Mr Heunis' visit could in no way be linked to the visit, police said.

A hand grenade was thrown at a patrolling army vehicle in Soweto early yesterday morning and exploded without causing any injuries, a police spokesman said.

Mr Heunis and senior officials of his department were making a goodwill visit to various local authorities in Soweto.

Mr EDWARD KUNENE (left), shaking hands with Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, during the minister's tour of Greater Soweto, yesterday.

Pic: LEN KUMALO

Urban freehold rights for SA blacks

339

3/12/86

Cape Post

PRETORIA — Blacks who are South African citizens or legal immigrants can acquire freehold rights in any proclaimed black township without having to prove their legal presence, according to a Government statement released today, which said the measure was part of a new urbanisation policy.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said in the statement the freehold announcement he made in Soweto yesterday was related to the Government's plans for "orderly urbanisation".

"It must be emphasised that the matter will be dealt with as speedily as possible and that it is the aim to put the necessary legislation through Parliament in the first half of the 1986 parliamentary session," he said.

Explaining the implications of the announcement, whereby freehold replaces the system of 99-year leasehold, Mr Heunis said:

"The Cabinet decision implies that any black person who is a South African citizen or a legal immigrant will be able to acquire property (freehold) in all black townships where the 99-year leasehold system is applicable, without the requirement of legal presence being put for the acquisition of such freehold."

Mr CHRIS HEUNIS

In the past, 99-year leasehold rights were granted to blacks who qualified under the provisions of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. Section 10 required property buyers to have been born in an urban area or to have resided there for up to 15 years.

Mr Heunis did not deal specifically with the position of citizens of the independent homelands of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Mr Heunis said that due to the shortage of land in black areas, the freehold measures would not immediately improve the black property market, but added that the Government was giving urgent attention to providing additional land.

● See Page 10

Freehold not tied to urban rights

6/12/85

BUS DAY

6/12/85

339

PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

FREEHOLD rights for blacks will not be tied to urban residence rights. Any black South African able to buy a house in a proclaimed black urban area may do so — and live there.

In other words, blacks who can afford it will be able to acquire immediate urban rights simply through the purchase of a house, once enabling legislation has been enacted by Parliament next year.

They will be able to circumvent the provisions of Sections 10 (i) A, B and C of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. These sections define black eligibility for urban residence rights in terms of birth, period of residence or employment, and familial relationships.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis issued an explanatory statement yesterday, after 24 hours of confusion caused by his statement on Wednesday, when he said blacks would get freehold rights in leasehold areas.

The entitlement to leasehold had been dependent on an applicant's possession of Section 10 rights — a linkage which government has now dropped. Leasehold has applied to all black townships since November and government will now grant freehold in these areas.

Heunis gave three examples of the implications:

- A person who at presents finds himself in Soweto and who is able to buy a house, will be able to occupy that house legally.
- An inhabitant of Lebowa, who is able

● To Page 2

Air fares set to rise 20%

6/12/85

BUS. DAY

FRED STIGLINGH

INTERNATIONAL air fares will increase by up to 20% between January and April next year on all airlines operating out of SA.

An SAA spokesman said yesterday the weakening rand will necessitate a currency adjustment of 15% to all international areas except Israel with effect from January 1.

In addition, the International Air Transport Association (Iata) has announced increases of between 3% and 5% on regional and international destinations from April 1.

EXCLUSIVE

There will be a 5% increase to and from all regional destinations with the exception of Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia, where incoming fares remain the same.

Fares to and from Australia, Japan and Korea will increase by 5%, and the Middle East, Far East and South America by 3%.

European and Canadian fares remain the same until new agreements are reached.

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6 edition, published

NEWS ANALYSIS

BUS DAY 4/12/85

Freehold plan will not bring end to pass laws

339

PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

GOVERNMENT's patchwork quilt of socio-economic reform has gained a few more stitches in the freehold decision but, for blacks, the design is likely to remain badly flawed in at least one major respect — the pass laws.

The freehold package incorporates one major leg of the Riekert commission's original recommendation that a home and a job should be the chief criteria for a black person's presence in urban areas.

If this is to underpin government's strategy for "orderly urbanisation", then recommendations that the pass laws simply be abolished would not appear to be on the cards.

Two more threads in government's thinking were pulled a bit tighter by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

One is black citizenship — an issue which has been resolved in principle. But the question of which political rights government will attach to it beyond, for example, the socio-economic right of freehold, has still to be determined.

In 1979, the Riekert Commission recommended that a home and a job should be the chief criteria for a black person's presence in urban areas. Sisx years later,Consitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis says government is implementing this policy.

The other is "orderly urbanisation" — government's term for whatever its intentions may be regarding the scrapping of influx control and the availability of land for settlement by urban blacks.

The freehold decision is a major step forward in some senses:

- Urban blacks had reservations about leasehold. They were uncertain as to the rights it accorded them in terms of their status as urban residents. Freehold, for those who can buy it, will underscore their permanence.
- Freehold implies an easing of influx control regulations. But for those without urban residence rights, the conditions of entry will depend on their ability to buy their way in.

Freehold is still subject to racial restrictions under the Group Areas Act.

Furthermore, while government is obviously investigating the availability of land there are fears that President's Council recommendations on the scrapping of influx control and the purchase of large tracts of land to accommodate black urbanisation, will not be accepted.

Heunis has avoided promises to make large tracts available, and his planned freehold legislation is based on Riekert. The freehold decision indicates government's plans for "orderly urbanisation" do not include scrapping the pass laws.

Heunis said yesterday government had already accepted in principle the recommendations of the Riekert commission "in terms of which the availability of a home and a job was to constitute the basis of a policy of orderly urbanization".

Related matters, such as encouraging urbanization outside metropolitan areas, would form part of the strategy.

Next year's legislation, giving effect to the freehold decision, would provide for a choice between 99-year leasehold and the slightly more expensive option of freehold.

Heunis said: "Until now, one of the chief problems with the acquisition of a house by a black family in terms of the 99-year leasehold system had been the requirement that legal presence in the area concerned first had to be proved.

This often led to considerable delays and to accusations of red tape and also to reservations on the part of financial institutions concerning the financing of home acquisitions by black people.

Great progress had been made, however, with the surveying of plots and the sale of houses. By the end of September, 273 000 plots had already been approved by the Surveyor-General, and 174 000 more were awaiting finalisation.

"As far as the sale of houses and plots is concerned, it must be pointed out that 38 000 existing houses have already been sold under leasehold and that 43 000 plots have been sold and built on, or are being built on, by the owner himself.

"To this must still be added 90 000 houses which had been sold under the old "house ownership scheme" in terms of which a person could become owner of the building but not of the land on which the building stands.

"The abovementioned plots form part of the approximately 360 000 plots or houses which, according to calculations, are available for sale," Heunis said.

Freehold welcomed

BUS DAY 6/12/85

339

● From Page 1

to afford the purchase of a plot or house in Tembisa, can do so and he and his family will be able to occupy the house or premises.

□ "An illegal immigrant from Mozambique, who is therefore not a SA citizen, will not acquire any rights in terms of the announcement."

The Black Sash's Sheena Duncan said that, while this was an improvement, it was "still only half a plan". The other half would be government's acceptance of the President's Council committee recommendation that large tracts of land be bought in urban areas for site-and-service schemes.

This would permit more people — other than simply those rural people who could buy their way into urban areas — to settle in the towns.

The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) said the move was an important step in normalising black home ownership "albeit to a relatively small segment" of the black community.

Assocom said it "warmly welcomed" the move.

STAR 6/12/85

Black property rights clarified

339

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

In what appears to be the first major crack in the system of influx control, the Government has conceded that official permission to be in an urban area will no longer be a requirement for blacks to own property outright in certain townships.

The implications of the new concession now are that any black person who acquires property in an urban area automatically becomes entitled to live there.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday any black person who was a South African citizen or a legal immigrant would be able to acquire property freehold in certain townships without first having to prove their legal presence in the area.

Proclaimed townships

In a statement from Pretoria yesterday, Mr Heunis said until now one of the chief problems with the acquisition of a house by a black family in terms of the 99-year leasehold system has been the requirement that legal presence in the area first had to be proved.

"This often led to considerable delays, to accusations of red tape and to reservations on the part of financial institutions about the financing of home acquisitions by black people," he said.

He said the Cabinet decision to grant full property rights in urban black areas implied any black person who was a South African citizen or a legal immigrant would be able to to acquire property freehold in all black townships where the 99-year leasehold was applicable, without the requirement of legal presence being put for the acquisition of freehold.

Since November 1, the leasehold system applies to all proclaimed black townships.

"Such property rights will also imply that the owner and his family will be able to occupy the premises."

Mr Heunis gave three examples of what this means:

- A person who at present finds himself in Soweto and who is able to buy a house, will be able to occupy that house legally.
- An inhabitant of Lebowa who is able to afford the purchase of a plot or house in Tembisa, can do so and he and his family will be able to occupy the house or premises.
- An illegal immigrant from Mozambique, who is not a South African citizen, will not acquire any rights in terms of the announcement.

Mr Heunis said owing to the shortage of land in the proclaimed black townships where black people will be able to acquire freehold rights, his announcement would not have the immediate effect of improving the property market for black people on a large scale.

The availability of additional land for use by black people was already enjoying urgent attention, as was the better utilisation of existing land through the erection of higher-density housing.

Investigation

Mr Heunis said his announcement on Wednesday should be judged against the background of the recommendations of the Riekert Committee in terms of which the availability of a home and a job was to constitute the basis of a policy of orderly urbanisation.

The investigation into the problem of urbanisation was continuing, he said.

The matter was being dealt with as speedily as possible and it was hoped to put the legislation through Parliament in the first half of the 1986 session, he said.

Mr Heunis appealed to the private sector to become more involved in creating a stable property market for the black population.

339

Legality proof unnecessary for freehold

PRETORIA. — Blacks who are South African citizens or legal immigrants can acquire freehold rights in any proclaimed black township without having to prove their legal presence, according to a government statement released yesterday, which said the measure was part of a new urbanization policy.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said in the statement that the freehold announcement he made in Soweto on Wednesday was related to the government's plans for "orderly urbanization".

Implications

"It must be emphasized that the matter will be dealt with as speedily as possible and that it is the aim to put the necessary legislation through Parliament in the first half of the 1986 parliamentary session."

Explaining the implications of the announcement, whereby freehold replaces the system of 99-year-leasehold, Mr Heunis said: "The cabinet decision implies that any black person who is a South African citizen or a legal immigrant will be able to acquire property (freehold) in all black townships where the 99-year-leasehold system is applicable without the requirement of legal presence being put for the acquisition of such freehold."

In the past, 99-year-leasehold rights were granted to blacks who qualified under the provisions of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. Section 10 required property buyers to have been born in an urban area or to have resided there for up to 15 years.

Now, a person who lived in a home in Soweto could legally buy a house. An inhabitant of Lebowa who wanted to buy a house or plot in Tembisa (East Rand) could now also do so, he said.

However, illegal immigrants would not acquire any rights in terms of the announcement.

Land shortage

Mr Heunis did not deal specifically with the position of citizens of the independent homelands of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Mr Heunis said that due to the shortage of land in black areas, the freehold measures would not immediately improve the black property market, but added that the government was giving urgent attention to providing additional land.

Urbanization would also be encouraged outside existing metropolitan areas, he said. — Sapa

Freehold rights for blacks [illegible]

Dispatch Report

EAST LONDON — The granting of freehold rights to blacks next year meant those communities could "exercise all the rights of ownership," a city lawyer said yesterday.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said on Wednesday that property rights in the form of freehold would be accorded to those communities who qualified for residential rights.

It was hoped the government would by early next year announce the granting of freehold rights to all South African residents and those with permission to live in the country.

Mr Heunis said in his announcement:

- Property rights would automatically be extended to all South African citizens who qualified under the 99-year leasehold title.

Freehold rights would automatically be implemented in all areas where communities qualified for 99-year leasehold titles.

- Property rights would also be accorded to all people who had lost their citizenship to independent homelands and lived outside them.

- Negotiations would be held to decide on the position of people who did not qualify under any of the above provisions.

The attorney, who cannot be identified for ethical reasons, said freehold rights meant "absolute" ownership.

"The present 99-year leasehold system is virtually total ownership, except that after 99 years ownership reverts to the state."

Under the freehold system a property could be sold, leased, bonded, left to heirs in an estate, or used to raise loans.

While most of these options were open under the leasehold system, the property did not have the same value as under freehold title because of the time limit attached to leasehold.

The director of constitutional development, Mr Len Dekker, said from Pretoria freehold rights meant "full ownership".

He said leasehold rights, which were unpopular in some quarters in South Africa, were not peculiar to this country.

"Leasehold still applies in many parts of England and Scotland and this dates back to feudal times."

Editorial opinion P26.
See also P13.

hold rights for blacks

Move seen as step to end influx control

339 DISPATCH 6/12/85

Dispatch Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A move allowing blacks to purchase freehold property rights in proclaimed areas should be seen as the first step towards the abolition of influx control, a Department of Constitutional Development and Planning spokesman said yesterday.

Spelling out the implications of the announcement made by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, the spokesman said the legislation scheduled to be introduced in Parliament during the next session will:

- Allow "complete mobility" for all Africans provided they purchase the property in which they are going to reside.
- Make "ownership" grounds for residence, not only Section 10 rights as is the case now.
- Mark the first step towards the abolition of influx control.

The announcement by Mr Heunis gives some concrete expression to indications given by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, earlier this year that influx control was to be phased out and dovetails with his announcement on a common citizenship for all South Africans.

However, the spokesman for Mr Heunis warned that the present announcement should not be interpreted as giving carte blanche to all Africans to reside where they wished.

Elaborating yesterday on a statement made after a visit to Soweto on Wednesday, Mr Heunis said the decision which had been taken by the cabinet was aimed at facilitating "the acquisition of full property rights in urban black areas for black people."

He said one of the chief problems facing Africans now in acquiring 99-year leasehold rights was the requirement that "legal presence in the area concerned first had to be proved."

This, Mr Heunis added, led to considerable delays, "accusations of red tape" and to reservations on the part of financial institutions as far as the financing of homes was concerned.

The minister said the decision implied that any black person who was a South African citizen or a legal immigrant would be able to acquire freehold property in all black townships where the 99-year-leasehold system was applicable without the requirement of legal presence.

In the past, 99-year-leasehold rights were granted to blacks who qualified under the provisions of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. Section 10 required property buyers to have been born in an urban area or to have resided there for up to 15 years.

Examples given by Mr Heunis of the implications of the move were:

- A person who at present finds himself in Soweto and who is able to buy a house, will be able to occupy that house legally.
- An inhabitant of Lebowa who is able to afford the purchase of a plot or house in Tembisa — on the East Rand — can do so and he and his family will be able to occupy the house or premises.
- An illegal immigrant from Mozambique, who is therefore not a South African citizen, will not acquire any rights in terms of the announcement.

Mr Heunis said that due to the shortage of land in black areas, the freehold measures would not immediately improve the black property market, but added that the government was giving urgent attention to providing additional land.

"Related matters, such as encouraging urbanisation outside the existing metropolitan areas as well, will form part of this strategy," he added.

Mr Heunis said 360 000 houses and plots were now available for sale, adding that 38 000 houses and 43 000 plots had so far been sold under leasehold, while 90 000 houses had been sold under the old "home ownership scheme," which gave a buyer ownership of a home but not of the land.

the fire was reported to be almost out. Sixty firefighters and five fire trucks ch burnt about 40 hectares of fynbos in two hours yesterday afternoon.

Praise for freehold decision

Staff Reporter

THERE has been wide praise for the government's decision to grant freehold property rights to blacks who qualify for residence in South Africa's black townships.

Mr Ken Andrew, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, while welcoming the move said there was "no substitute for the complete abolition of influx control and the Group Areas Act".

Sapa reports that the Urban Foundation and Federated Chamber of Industries said the announcement was a positive step towards normalizing property rights.

The House of Delegates MP for Reservoir Hills, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said the move was a "wonderful step worthy of praise" but had to be followed by the repeal of the Black Urban Areas and Group Areas Acts.

The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr Donald Masson, said this would make a contribution to the removal of fundamental grievances.

● **Moutse is being given to KwaNdebele, page 11**

Escom rates up by 15pc

Staff Reporter

ESCOM has announced an effective 15,5 percent increase in the electricity price for 1986 — but it is not yet known how this will affect Cape Town consumers.

A spokesman for the City Electrical Engineer's Department said last night the implications of the increase would be discussed today.

Escom said the increase would be implemented in two stages, averaging 10 percent each, on January 1 and July 1.

Announcing this in Johannesburg yesterday, Escom's chairman, Mr John Maree, said the commission had approved major cost reductions to keep the increase below the inflation rate, currently running at more than 16 percent.

"Speculation that the increase would exceed 30 percent has been far off the mark. Escom has worked hard during the past year to contain costs and so ensure that our price rises would not add further fuel to the inflation rate," said Mr Maree.

"But the good news is that our cost reductions will start to have a real impact beyond 1986 and we expect that future price increases will reflect the positive contribution of greater efficiency and cost-conscious management."

The South African Consumer Council said the increase came as yet another severe blow to consumers.

"The Council is astounded by the fact that Escom expects consumers to foot the bill for the current lower consumption of electricity. It is not in accordance with any economic laws. If Escom would like to see increased consumption, they should lower prices," said the director, Mr Jan Cronje.

The Federated Chamber of Industries expressed disappointment at the increases.

A spokesman for the Associated Chambers of Commerce said yesterday that "these increases come at a very inopportune moment when business viability is under pressure. Not only will they impact upon the cost of living but will have an adverse effect upon the production costs of most industries."

Ucasa: breakthrough will increase stability

339 DISPATCH 6/12/85

JOHANNESBURG — The granting of freehold rights to those who qualified was a breakthrough for urban blacks, the chairman of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) said yesterday.

Mr Steve Kgame said freehold title would give urban blacks greater stability. He said the leasehold system had its drawbacks, in that people either did not like or did not understand the scheme.

"Ownership of property is very important. The people will then have the assurance of permanent residence in the urban areas," he said.

Referring to the unrest situation, Mr Kgame said freehold home ownership would be a stabilising factor, "because people knowing the property belongs to them would not burn and destroy their own property — like people living in glass houses — they dare not throw stones."

He said the new scheme would encourage people who lived in rented houses to buy their own homes, and there would be an increase in demand and a subsequent rise in property values.

Mr Kgame said Ucasa was making a lot of demands to improve the life of people in the urban areas and as a result they were negotiating for better deals in other fields, and for more land to expand.

"We would like to make use of the buffer strip between black and white residential areas for more housing.

"We want to make these places more habitable where people can enjoy and be a part of their own areas," Mr Kgame said. — Sapa

urban rights Grand Plan

By BRIAN POTTINGER

A RADICAL new policy on black urban rights has been revealed.

The first strand — untrammelled freehold rights for black South Africans in prescribed urban areas — was unveiled this week.

And early next year a complete package of "positive urbanisation" measures will be implemented — including extraordinary new Presidential powers to cut red tape.

The four elements in the policy are

- Drastic new powers for President Botha to dump measures which hamper the functioning of the free enterprise system — especially in the black community.
- Immediate steps to allow freehold rights to all South African blacks who can afford either sites or houses in proclaimed black areas where 99-year leasehold is operational
- Amendments to the citizenship and immigration laws to facilitate black qualifications for freehold rights.
- An as yet undefined recasting of the influx control laws to make acquisition of property in urban areas easier, and eventually phase out the "control" functions of the influx policy

The steps — taken together — will profoundly affect traditional Government policy towards black South Africans and unleash an explosion of economic and, inevitably, political activity in the country's vast black townships.

Crucial

Crucial to the scheme will be new temporary powers to be invested in the President until 1989, allowing him to scrap measures restricting free enterprise among blacks — thus giving a massive boost to the informal economic sector and making acquisition of land much easier for thousands of blacks

The Government will establish a de-regulation committee to advise on restrictive measures that should be chopped The move is in line with a pledge President Botha made on August 15, and recommendations of the President's Council.

The second leg of the scheme is the effective throwing open of urban land for purchase by all South African blacks, whether they possess the existing Section 10 rights or not

Minister Chris Heunis's statement on freehold rights on Thursday was originally intended to be announced by the President in his opening address to Parliament when the necessary legislation was at hand.

The final proposals were, however, apparently approved by the Cabinet this week, and Minister of Con-

To Page 2

NEW BLACK PLAN

From Page 1

stitutional Development Heunis surprised even his own staffers when he suddenly announced the Government's intentions after a tour of Soweto on Thursday.

Objections to the scheme which have been raised focus mostly on the lack of land and the cost of dwellings for blacks. Constitutional Development sources emphasised this week that freehold rights would also be extended to plots of land on which newcomers could build their shanties.

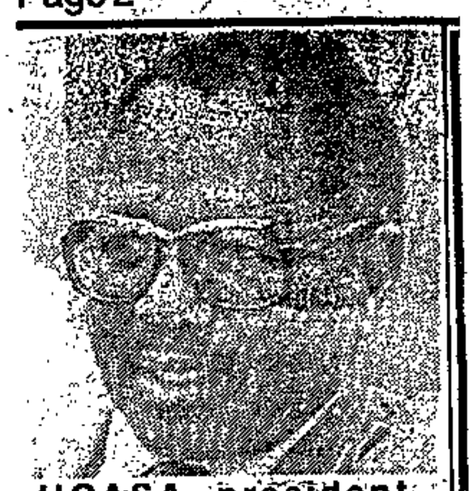
The third leg of the plan involves the dramatic rewriting of the citizenship and immigration laws. Citizenship, as already indicated, will be returned to all black South Africans living outside the independent TBVC countries, and associative citizenship extended to those within.

Scrapping of racially-discriminatory clauses in the Immigration Act will also theoretically put all South Africans on an equal footing regarding access to property.

All these steps in themselves require a complete rewrite of the legislation which presently governs black rights of residence and permanence in urban areas.

But the fourth leg, apparently still being wrestled with in Government quarters, is how to rewrite the "control" functions of the existing influx laws.

Constitutional Development sources indicated this week that further amendments to the influx control laws will be presented early next year.



UCASA president, Steve Kgame.

Ucasa welcomes freehold

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) has welcomed the announcement by the Government to grant blacks freehold rights.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced last week that he hoped to have the legislation passed when Parliament resumed next year.

In a statement released by the organisation yesterday, Ucasa said the move to grant blacks freehold rights was welcomed as "the right step".

The statement added: "We are also aware that this move will have far reaching implications for home ownership as more people would be in a position to own homes through their own efforts, through institutions, the private sector as well as assistance from the Government".

Ucasa said it was not in favour of the restriction that only persons who qualify for 99-year leasehold rights should be the only people who will automatically qualify for the rights.

"To make this exercise worthwhile, the Government should provide enough land for black areas."

SOWETAN 09/12/85

339

Policies focus on development

(339) 1/12/85 Bus Day

Private sector has urbanisation plan

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

A PRIVATE Sector Council on urbanisation has been formed to develop proposals for a new national urbanisation policy.

Members include representatives of the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), Federated Chambers of Industry (FCI), Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI), National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), and the Urban Foundation.

In a preamble released with its formation, the PSC notes that the economic contribution of the larger cities in terms of income, innovation and production is so great that the efficiency and stability of cities is a critical factor in individual business performance and overall national economic prospects.

The PSC has drawn up a package of complementary policies aimed at increasing development through managing the urbanisation process.

They propose that a sound strategy should include:

☐ A vigorous urban development policy aimed at improving the quality of life of people already living in urban areas and designed to accommodate future urban growth.

☐ A well planned rural development programme based on agriculture and a viable regional development programme.

To give context and specific direction to such a strategy the PSC has established four working groups to formulate proposals for action by both the public and private sectors.

Believing that the need for action is immediate, the PSC has urged the government to implement the following interim steps:

☐ Make a commitment to the removal of influx control not later than the opening of Parliament next year;

☐ Halt all shack demolitions and forced removals;

☐ Re-allocate under-utilised facilities, or open them to all races;

☐ Develop an urgent process for the acquisition and servicing of land at affordable standards for expansion of existing and new urban areas.

☐ Issue instructions to all relevant authorities to facilitate the development of informal housing at standards affordable to the existing urban population;

☐ Lift the barriers to informal sector activity and take steps to encourage such activity.

Mixed reactions to black freehold rights

BUS DAY 339

12/12/85

SIPHO NGCOBO

THE issue of freehold rights for blacks has been greeted with mixed feelings by the black community.

Some people interviewed by *Business Day* received the news with jubilation while many others, especially "migrant labourers", described the announcement as "senseless."

Mshiyeni Thwala from Kranskop, Natal, who lives at the Jabulani Hostel, did not know about government's freehold plan. He is employed as a cleaner with a Johannesburg company and renews his work contract annually.

He was disappointed on hearing the news, shook his head and said:

"The government is being impossible. Why must one have a lot of money to qualify for urban rights?

"The government knows well that we cleaners earn too little to be able to buy stands."

Soweto housewife Rebecca Tsotetsi described the plan as one of "those senseless government changes".

She added: "We need meaningful changes and not only freehold rights."

Others took a different stance. "We are happy that government has finally realised that we deserve full ownership of our houses and the land they occupy," said bank clerk Gordon Sibanyoni.

James Khuluse, who leases a house in the prestigious Dobsonville Extension under the 99-year leasehold scheme, was jubilant: "This is good news! We will be paying for something we know belongs to us."

Freehold unlikely to boost bond market

BUS DAY 12/12/85

339

JANE STRACHAN

THE number of home loans being granted to blacks is not likely to increase dramatically as a result of government's freehold plan.

While building societies have welcomed the move, there is some doubt as to the effect it will have on the market. Building societies stress that they have had no official notification of the announcement.

Institution executives say blacks who seek home ownership would just as soon choose 99-year leasehold, as amended to permit a fresh 99-year term with each new owner.

Building societies deal with the upper end of the market — the more expensive private developments — whereas development boards sell the cheaper township "box" houses.

Either way, the new route is likely to be more expensive.

Looking at government box-style houses, there is a strong likelihood that, on freehold, sale prices will be set at market value.

A senior West Rand Development Board source says he has as yet received no official word, but thinks this will be the case.

The current average cost of these houses on 99-year leasehold is about R1 200, payable over five years. This amount will be considerably higher if prices become market-related. Thus board source believes most buyers could well still opt for leasehold.

However, building societies' clients are those buying into privately developed, more expensive schemes, such as at Protea North (R35 000 to R40 000) and Katlehong (R20 000 to R25 000).

Even here there are additional costs. The majority of loans to blacks are building loans. If a client wants, for example, a R48 000 100% loan to cover both the purchase of land for R7 600 and contract price of R40 400 to build a house, up-front money has to be found to cover tranfer fees and bond costs.

Under leasehold, the total cost on this example is R400. Under freehold it rises to R780.

For a completed property further down the range, costing R20 000, registration fees rise from R420 on leasehold to R890 on freehold.

Most black building-society borrowers are civil servants eligible for 100% loans or employees whose companies guarantee amounts up to 100%.

Trevor Olivier, assistant GM at NBS, says there has been no real market development in black areas while the leasehold option has been available, which leads him to believe the new system is unlikely to prompt huge demand.

He thinks the new system will be more readily accepted, but says home ownership will have to be promoted further among blacks before there is a rush to buy. Removal of influx control restrictions could prompt substantially bigger demand, he says.

Interpretation of Minister Chris Heunis' statement varies and organisations involved are anxious to see the enabling legislation.

"We'd like to see in print what the government intends bringing out," says UBS deputy GM Piet Kruger, whose organisation does more than half the R10m-a-month black loans business.

In theory, the institutions do not see much wrong with the concept of 99-year leasehold, but realise it is perceived by many blacks as a second-class, politically unacceptable system.

A recent count established that only 38 000 houses had been sold under 99-year leasehold since mass sale was introduced by government in 1982.

□ The Urban Foundation views the pending change as a positive step towards normalising property rights for blacks. However, it is concerned that this relaxation should not be seen as a substitute for the establishment of a positive urbanisation strategy.

It also sees it as essential that the same approach — that Section 10 qualifications should not be required — be applied to the acquisition of 99-year leasehold rights.

Blacks suspicious about land rights

Mercury 17/12/85

339

THE GOVERNMENT'S grand announcement about freehold rights for black people in the urban areas has been greeted in the black Press with a great deal of suspicion.

City Press said the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, had left 'a country confused' and Sowetan commented: 'Instead of blacks welcoming the news about freehold the announcement is met with suspicion at the best, and cynicism at the worst'.

The government announcement, City Press continued, 'would have been a major shift of government policy, with exciting possibilities.

'But, wait for it. It seems only those who qualify for the 99-year leasehold will be entitled to own land. From what we know, a negligible percentage of our people enjoy that type of leasehold.

'Not that they haven't applied for it. Hundreds have — but the customary bureaucratic incompetence has delayed the whole process. In effect, most people will still be landless.

'Secondly, those South Africans who lost their citizenship because of the creation of dummy 'independent' states will have to go through a laborious negotiating process to obtain those rights.

'Again, the bureaucrats who steadfastly cling to Verwoerdian concepts which regard black people as termporary sojourners will make it nearly impossible for those people to own their own land.

'Mr Heunis must clarify what he really meant in his Soweto statement — and proceed to remove the trappings of apartheid from the process of land ownership,' City Press said.

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Sowetan felt that 'the marketing of reform initiatives is perhaps the last thing that this State thinks of'. 'When the people ask for certain changes the Government drags its feet, casts furtive glances over its Right shoulder, declaims to the world that it will not move an inch. And eventually effects the change. The success of the exercise falls flat on its face and we would look particularly silly to come out full of praise when this happens.'

There had to be lobbying from the private sector and there had to be pressure from within and abroad 'before the cumbersome system moves to make the inevitable changes.

'Everybody has been saying freehold rights, the removal of influx control, the removal of the Group Areas Act would be like a shot in the arm for the reform process. Instead the State takes extraordinarily cautionary measures before belatedly making the advance. By then we have all become tired, suspicious and cynical.

'As things stand with the latest announcement on property rights, we still are not sure who is to gain and how. The reading of Mr Heunis's announcement is rather murky and inexplicit.

'Naturally we should all be happy, [that] those of us who might gain will now own our homes, with hopefully no strings attached. Naturally there should be sighs of relief that some of the reform measures are being put into motion.

'But the joy is certainly going to be subdued, even suspicious. There must be a catch is what everbody is saying. What a terrible way to communicate with the people,' Sowetan said.

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SOWETAN'S editor, Joe Latogkomo, recalled in his weekly column when the Government 'would have nothing to do with blacks owning land in "White" South Africa'.

'You see, there was still this theory that blacks in the urban areas, which were called "white areas" for convenience and just as a kind of consolation to the Right wing, were here temporarily.

'Once we had worked our sweat out to the last drop we would go to our homelands from whence we came and live the rest of our three-score years and ten.'

He remembered how the people of Sophiatown were 'hounded out' and the people of Lady Selborne were told to get crash on all of us if they gave us freehold rights,' Mr Latogkomo wrote.

□ □ □

ILANGA said that President P W Botha 'cannot afford to dilly-dally any longer' after he had been approached by South Africa's top businessmen to abolish apartheid to move fast in bringing about political and economic reform.

'If he fails to move out of the apartheid cocoon South Africa will be isolated by the rest of the world and the consequences of this will be that all South Africans will die of attrition.

'This country needs men of vision who must work together to make it a better country for all to live in. South Africa could be a country of peace, stability and prosperity if its citizens, irrespective of colour or creed, were given equal human rights.

□ □ □

THE Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, was strongly criticised in both City Press and Sowetan for his claim that the massive turnout for the funeral of 12 Mamelodi victims was because of intimidation.

'We don't know where Mr Nel gets his information from, but we suggest he dump his sources of information,' Percy Qoboza, the editor of City Press, wrote in his column.

'The fact is that the Mamelodi community — in fact, the entire country — was shocked by the killing of the 13 people ... Their sense of anger and grief were the main reasons why everybody felt it their duty to pay their last respects.'

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The Black Press
by Barry Streek

Cont

Merany 17-12-85

out in a hurry even though the area still remains vacant, 20 years later. He also remembered how the freehold land in Alexandria was expropriated for political purposes, even though it refused to die.

'The reason for all the urgency with which government officials acted was simply because these places were becoming an embarrassment. You could not deny some people freehold while others had it. The situation had to be standardised, if you know what I mean.

'When the Government realised that they had to restore some measure of ownership to blacks they came up with the brilliant idea (they thought) of leasehold. After all, they argued, getting a house under a leasehold is quite common in Europe, so nobody can argue about that.

'What they forgot is that it is not so common here as whites, coloureds and Indians have freehold rights. So why discriminate against blacks?

'It was unthinkable, whites said. Blacks could own land in their own homelands, not in white South Africa.

'Right from the beginning, they were speaking like the heavens would

SOWETAN said Mr Nel's statement was 'plain rubbish'. 'There were dozens of whites and members of foreign embassies who attended this particular funeral for reasons that were humane. If these whites could feel constrained to spend their time at such events, then we believe any black man or woman who needed to be intimidated to attend, is mad.

'We know there is intimidation in the townships. We live with it. But we fear that many whites are being made to believe that every street in every black township has scores of hard-core intimidators and killers simply ready to pounce on the so-called sell-outs or collaborators.

'Any black man who will not feel pained by the shooting of his people must need to have his or her head examined. We may not all be politically committed, but any black who is struck down by a bullet is a direct assault on each and everyone of us in the townships.

'Funerals are also a way in which we show our united pain. In fact, funerals have become the only way in which we can vent these deeply held feelings,' Sowetan said.

Laying down the law for black councillors

STAR 21/12/80

339

By Abel Mabelane

A code of conduct for black councillor warns that any councillor or official who shows any expectation or hope of receiving special treatment by reason of holding a position of importance or influence in the municipal set-up, must be rebuked immediately.

The code of conduct for municipalities was introduced by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning following complaints by residents that councillors were involved in malpractices and unethical conduct.

The code of conduct has been approved by the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa). According to the code no councillor or official should accept any gift or favour including excessive hospitality and entertainment, whether in the form of service, loan or promise from or on account of any person, firm or other body, that to his knowledge is or is likely to be directly or indirectly in business or other dealings with the municipality which may influence him in the discharge of their duties.

The code states that it is the responsibility of every councillor and official to ensure that the principles embodied in this clause are observed by the immediate members of his family.

It states that such action might result in placing such councillors or officials under a film of moral obligation towards the giver in respect of any dealings, present or future with the councils.

R19-m allocated for job creation

339 ~~338~~ Pretoria Bureau ~~R23~~ STAR 24/12/85

The Government has announced the allocation of another R19 million for job creation programmes which will boost several townships, including Tembisa, Soweto and Crossroads.

Constitutional Development and Planning minister Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday the funds were part of the R600 million allocated by the Government earlier this year. About R130 million has been made available for employment programmes so far.

"This money will be used for the improvement of the quality of life of black people, the creation of job opportunities as well as the upgrading of black towns," said Mr Heunis.

The recipients include Tembisa — R1,7 million; Soweto — R1 million; Diepmeadow — R1,4m; Kagiso — R1,2 million; Crossroads — R2 million; and the Natalia development board on behalf of all the community councils in Natal — R2,6 million.